

An Universal Etymological
E N G L I S H
DICTIONARY;

COMPREHENDING

The Derivations of the Generality of Words in the *English* Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient *British, Saxon, Danish, Norman,* and Modern *French, Teutonick, Dutch, Spanish, Italian;* as also from the *Latin, Greek,* and *Hebrew* Languages, each in their proper Characters:

AND ALSO

A brief and clear Explication of all difficult Words, derived from any of the aforesaid Languages, and Terms of Art, relating to ANATOMY, BOTANY, PHYSICK, PHARMACY, SURGERY, CHYMISTRY, PHILOSOPHY, DIVINITY, MATHEMATICKS, GRAMMAR, LOGICK, RHETORICK, MUSICK, HERALDRY, MARITIME AFFAIRS, MILITARY DISCIPLINE, HORSEMANSHIP, HUNTING, HAWKING, FOWLING, FISHING, GARDENING, HUSBANDRY, HANDICRAFTS, CONFECTIONARY, CARVING, COOKERY, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

A large Collection and Explication of Words and Phrases used in our Ancient STATUTES, CHARTERS, WRITS, OLD RECORDS, and PROCESSES in Law; and the Etymology, and Interpretation of the Proper Names of MEN, WOMEN, and remarkable Places in *Great Britain*: Also the DIALECTS of our different Countries.

Containing many Thousand Words more than either *Harris, Philips, Kersey,* or any *English* Dictionary before extant.

To which is added,

A Collection of our most common PROVERBS, with their Explication and Illustration.

The whole WORK compiled and methodically digested, as well for the Entertainment of the Curious, as the Information of the Ignorant; and for the Benefit of young Students, Artificers, Tradesmen, and Foreigners, who are desirous thoroughly to understand what they Speak, Read, or Write.

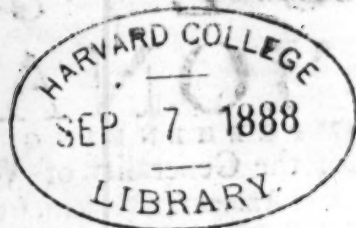
By N. BAILEY, Φιλόλογος.

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By EDWARD HARWOOD, D.D.

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P R E F A C E

TO THIS NEW, OR,

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

SCALIGER, who was very far from being overburthened with piety, whenever Lexicographers were mentioned, is said very devoutly to have thanked God, that, of his infinite goodness, he had endowed some men with the spirit of Dictionary-making. This celebrated Hypercritic deemed the task of compiling Lexicons and Dictionaries, to be so tedious and toilsome an office, that he thought it was impossible that any man would voluntarily choose such a profession, either as an amusement or an occupation, who had not a mind peculiarly formed by heaven for collecting words and measuring syllables, and that had not, by a special decree, been ordained of old to this condemnation. There is great truth in this remark, for the province of making Indexes, and of constructing a Thesaurus, is of so complicated and arduous a nature, that some of God's creatures, in successive centuries, appear to have been, by his divine benevolence, originally predestinated to this great and useful end, and to have been formed with a passion for words and syllables, and quantity and metre, in the same manner as connections of a tenderer and more elegant species, are justly pronounced to be first made in the mansions of bliss. This wise appointment of heaven, in adapting various minds to the various pursuits and occupations of this life, transcendently appears in this great and momentous concern; for from a review of the history of mankind it is manifest, that only three or four persons in a century, in learned and civilized nations, have been raised up by Providence, at awful intervals, to amass words 'till the heap gradually accumulated into numerous and enormous volumes. Considering the brevity and

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uncertainty of our transitory existence, the various necessities and avocations of life, and the frailty and instability of our intellectual powers, the exertion and labour is more than *Herculean*, to address oneself to a collection of volumes, with the sole view of culling words, enumerating phrases, interpreting peculiar modes of expression, ascertaining the meaning of obscure idioms, determining the quantity of syllables, and discriminating the diversities that obtain in different writers, in every the minutest department of verbal criticism. Wits and witlings, indeed, in all ages and nations, have united in making the Compilation of Dictionaries, and the Composers of them, the constant object of their derision and ridicule. Such occupation has been marked with the opprobrious definition of plodding without a spark of genius; has been ignominiously termed drudgery only fit for the frigid and phlegmatic souls of *Dutchmen* and *Germans*; the authors of such useful Compilations have been petulantly reproached as *Word-catchers that live on Syllables*, and as men, who know the meaning of *one word separately* employed, but totally ignorant of the same word when artificially combined with two or three others. To the honour and consolation of the shades of Lexicographers let it be mentioned, that their names will be perpetuated and their labours commemorated with celebrity and renown, when the names of their petulant Assailants will be forgotten, and their works sunk in everlasting oblivion and contempt. The Crown is still fresh on the hoary temples of HENRY STEVENS, the boast of *France*, and with undecaying verdure entwines, and will for ever entwine the venerable brows of our illustrious *Johnson*, the glory of the British nation, as long as the English tongue is spoken, and centuries, it may be, after it shall have ceased to be a living Language.

On a review of various literary labours which have been executed, it appears that some of the greatest works that adorn the Republic of Letters, for the completion of which the whole amount of human life seems scarce to be sufficient, have been undertaken and completed by a few individuals, with no assistance, and with but little emolument. What a vast Building is the Greek Lexicon of HENRY STEVENS! What an immense number of Books must have been perused and criticized by this most excellent Scholar! How many days, months, and years must have been sedulously expended on this great work, which redounds so much to the glory of the age and nation in which he flourished! We read of no Patron that *Hesychius* and *Phavorinus* and *Phaber* had. *Scapula*, *Constantine*, and *Hederic* make no mention of their Dictionaries being published by subscription, and

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and themselves rewarded by Princes with pensions. Heaven had adopted their minds to their profession. Smitten therefore with the passion of literature, instigated by a strong perception of the future utility of their labours, and, amidst all their toils, cheered with the exhilarating consciousness that they were facilitating the path of knowledge, freeing it from its difficulties and perplexities, and opening the sources of the more elegant and substantial satisfactions to thousands and millions, they rose up early, and sat up late, ate the bread of labour and penury, deeming nothing executed while any part of their original design remained unfinished.

It is true, the wisdom and munificence of Empires have combined a number of learned and ingenious persons into Associations for this most laudable and useful purpose, namely, framing ample and accurate Dictionaries of the national Language. They justly thought that the honour of their respective countries and the purity and stability of their native tongues would be essentially consulted by such Institutions. In consequence of these liberal and enlarged ideas, the world is now indebted for that most accurate and consummate work the Dictionary of the French Academy, for the celebrated Italian Dictionary, known by the name of *La Crusca*, and for the great Dictionary, lately published at *Madrid*, of the Spanish Language.

But individuals of immense erudition and of unremitting application, have, in the course of a long life, at last, with glory, accomplished, unassisted, what Royal Academies, national Universities, and Religious orders have united to complete. The Hebrew Lexicon of Dr. TAYLOR, and the English Dictionary of Dr. JOHNSON, are everlasting Monuments, what the patient application and indefatigable industry of *one* man can effect.

One of these illustrious Literati, in a very eminent degree was the learned and worthy Mr. BAILEY, the Compiler of this Dictionary, and the Author of several useful Publications. The Character of BAILEY's Dictionary hath long been deservedly established, and through a series of many years hath acquired a just reputation, which all the numerous compilations we have lately seen hath not been able to eclipse. Few have deserved better of mankind, than Mr. BAILEY. He was a diligent Instructor of youth, and hath long furnished our Schools with several excellent Helps for acquiring the Roman Language. That he was a good Classical Scholar, that he was eminently acquainted with several modern Languages, that he was well versed in English Antiquities, and that he had acquired a comprehensive knowledge of Arts and sciences, this DICTIONARY will for ever evince. The peculiar and unrivaled Excellence of this Work is the definition

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definition and explanation of many hundred technical terms, which belong to respective Sciences, which are not found in other Dictionaries. Particularly are the terms in *Anatomy*, *Physic*, *Natural Philosophy*, and the *Mathematics* concisely and familiarly illustrated in this Thesaurus. In short, its principal excellence is, that it is a *Scientific Dictionary*, and more useful to common Readers, especially to persons in the Country, than any Dictionary hitherto published. The Etymological part is written in plain and easy language, the hard and obscure words not rendered harder and obscurer by a studied pomp and ostentation of diction, but every thing is treated with perspicuity as well as erudition, Mr. BAILEY possessing a happy method of communicating his ideas.

This ample and useful Treasury of the English Language I have lately enjoyed an opportunity of correcting, for in its transmission from Printer to Printer, it had necessarily contracted an immense multitude of errors; the last Edition, as usual, being disgraced with more imperfections than the preceding. Numerous mistakes of this nature, particularly in the Etymological part, I have amended, and have added above two hundred words to a Collection already very ample.

I have only to add, that if I can contribute any advantage, however inconsiderable, to the Republic of Letters, and accomplish any thing that may conduce to the instruction of mankind, I shall deem my time and talents well employed in this short and transitory life, and at the conclusion of it, which will soon arrive, with conscious satisfaction reflect, that I have not lived and written in vain.

EDWARD HARWOOD,

London, January 1, 1782.

ILLUSTRISSIMO
FREDERICO LUDOVICO

WALLIÆ Principi;

PRINCIPIBUSQUE Serenissimis

A N N Æ,

AMELIÆ SOPHIÆ ELEONORÆ,

ELIZABETHÆ CAROLINÆ;

GEORGII et CAROLINÆ,

Magnæ Britanniae, &c. Regiset Reginae,

PROPAGINI CLARISSIMÆ.

Serenissimi PRINCIPES,

CUM Divina Providentia, quæ perichitanti
Britanniæ semper fuit Adjutrix, Patri
augustissimo vestro, Regi GEORGIO,
Britannici regiminis habenas benevolâ
commiserit manu, sub cujus mitissimo ac justissimo
imperio, Patriâ, Libertate, Legibus, Religione salvis
adhuc fœlices fruimur; non possumus non nobis

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ipsis gratulari, non modò quòd quem Vos Stirpis,
 ipsum nos jam nacti simus Patriæ Fratrem; sed
 etiam quòd Vos tam chara pignora ob oculos ha-
 beamus, ut hæc tanta bonna à se, per Patris vestri,
 serenissimi Walliæ Principis manus, ad seram
 posteritatem tandem transmittantur. Permittatis
 igitur & me quoque cum omnibus bonis, promissa
 patrio solo beneficia ex Progenie tam Augustâ, fœlici,
 & æquali Indole ornatâ, lætum & exultantem ani-
 mum significandi ansam quâ licuit arripere. Ideo-
 què hoc meum Opusculum illustrissimo Nomini
 vestro dicare sustinui; quod etsi tantis Principibus
 haud fati dignum forsàn videatur, aliquid saltem
 adminiculi studiis vestris Anglicanis allaturum spe-
 rarem. Quapropter notâ, ac solenni regiæ Stirpis
 benevolentia fretus, quicquid ~~in~~ eâ, quâ par est,
 submissâ mentis devotione Vobis offerre ausus sum.
 Quod dum nimis forsàn audaciter facio, ut gene-
 rose mihi condonetis, & pro assuetâ bonitate pro-
 pitio vultu intuentes, propenso erga Vos studio &
 cultui tribuatis, quàm humillimè rogo ac deprecor.
 Maclie stote, Ornatissimi PRINCIPES, ingenitâ Vir-
 tute, bonis Literis, omnibusque regiis Ornamentis,
 quibus summam, illam Expectationem, quam
 cuncti de Vobis conceperint, non exæquare modò,
 sed & superare possitis. Teque, FREDERICE No-
 bilissime, ut olim, cum Deo O. M. omnium re-
 rum Governatori, avi & Patris vitæ hujus & terrenæ
 fœlicitatis saturûm, Britannicum cum cœlestibus
 commutare soliis visum fuerit, Paternum tenentem
 Sceptrum læta Britannia, fœlicesque Posterì con-
 spicere gaudeant, animo pientissimo exoptat, orat-
 que

N. BAILEY.

T H E

INTRODUCTION.

THE Faculty of Speech, which makes so considerable a Difference between a Man and a Brute, is of excellent Use, as it renders Mankind conversable one with another, and as the various natural Endowments, Observations, Experiences, and Attainments of every individual Man, are hereby, with a wonderful Facility, mutually communicated. And we may add to this the Invention of Letters, by means of which we are not confined within the narrow Limits of our Acquaintance and Contemporaries, but one Man may be acquainted with the Attainments of Multitudes of the wisest Men in Present and Ancient Times, either in his own or remote Countries. Words are those Channels, by which the Knowledge of Things is convey'd to our Understandings: And therefore, upon a right Apprehension of them depends the Rectitude of our Notions; and in order to form our Judgments right, they must be understood in their proper Meaning; used in their true Sense, either in Writing or Speaking: For, if the Words of the Speaker or Writer, though ever so apposite to the Matter, be taken in a wrong Sense, they form erroneous Ideas in the Mind concerning the Thing spoken or written of; and if we use Words in a false and improper Sense, this causes Confusion in the Understanding of the Hearer, and renders the Discourse unintelligible.

It ought, therefore, to be the special Care and Study of every one, who would have his Mind furnished with the useful Knowledge of Things of any kind, to get a true and distinct Idea of the proper Sense and Meaning of Words, and Terms of Art, in which they are expressed, without which no good Progress can be made.

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It has therefore been the universal Practice of all polite Nations, to make the Study of Letters the first Business of Life : And because this Accomplishment is necessary to all Persons, and but few, comparatively speaking, have the Advantage of a learned Education to any considerable Proficiency, *Dictionaries* have in all Languages been compiled, to which, as to Store-houses, such Persons may have Recourse, as often as any thing occurs in Conversation or Reading, with which they are unacquainted, or when they themselves would speak or write properly and intelligibly.

And as such Helps have been thought useful in all civilized Nations, they appear more eminently necessary in the *English* Tongue, not only because it is, perhaps, the most copious Language of any in *Europe*, but is likewise made up of so great a Variety of other Languages, both Ancient and Modern, as will plainly appear to any one who shall peruse the following *Dictionary*. Of the Reason of which Mixture, and by what Accidents it was brought about, I shall give the following Account.

That Languages are liable to Changes and Alterations (besides that ancient Confusion of Tongues at the Building of the Tower of *Babel*) there have been too many Instances to require any Proof. The Causes of Change in Languages are, in general, Three :

First, *Commigrations* or *Conquests* of Nations, by which, in Tract of Time, there succeeds a Coalition of the Languages of the Conquerors with the Conquered. So the *Italian* Language sprang from the *Latin*, being mixed with *German-Gothick* : The *Spanish* from *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gaulish* or *Morisco* : The *French* from the *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gaulish* or *Gallick*.

Secondly, From *Commerce*, by which Offices, Dignities, the Names of Wares, and Terms of Traffick, are introduced, which we commonly take with the Wares from the Persons of whom we have them, and new-form them according to the Genius of our own Tongue.

Thirdly, From the *Esteem* and valuable *Properties* of any particular Language, by which we endeavour to imitate this or that Tongue, as the more *Learned*, *Elegant*, *Copious*, or *Expressive*. So learned Men all over *Europe* esteem the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, as the Treasuries of all Science ; Christian Divines reverence the *Hebrew* and *Greek* ; the *Turks* and *Mahometans* the *Arabick*, as the Mistress of Religion ; the *Dutch*, *Germans* and

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and *English*, the *French*, for its Softness and Smoothness of Expression; the *Danes* and *Swedes* the *Teutonic*, as more copious.

If a Tongue be once esteemed more learned, from thence the Learned commonly borrow *Technical Words*, or Words of Art; as in *Physick*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, and others, from the *Greek*. If it be esteemed more elegant or fine in Pronunciation, then Courtiers, who are apt to dislike any thing that is common, and the Product of their own Country, and to delight in what is foreign, borrow a great many Words of Complaisance and Address.

First, The ancient Language of *Britain* is generally allowed to have been the same with the *Gaulic* or *French* (this Island, in all Probability, having been first peopled from *Gallia*) as both *Cæsar* and *Tacitus* affirm, and prove, by many strong and conclusive Arguments, as by their Religion, Manners, Customs, and the Nearness of their Situation. But now we have very small Remains of the ancient *British* Tongue left in *England*, except in *Wales* and *Cornwall*; which will not appear strange when what follows is considered.

Julius Cæsar, some Time before the Birth of our Saviour, in the Time of King *Cassivellane*, made a Descent upon *England*, tho' he rather discover'd it than made a Conquest of it; but about the Year of Christ 45, in the Time of *Claudius*, *Aulus Plautius* was sent over with some *Roman* Forces, by whom, and *P. Ostorius Scapula*, *Codigunus*, and *Caractacus*, two Kings of the *Britons*, were severally overcome in a Battle. A *Roman* Colony was planted at *Malden* in *Essex*, and the Southern Parts thereof reduced to the Form of a *Roman* Province; and after that, the Whole was conquered, as far as the Friths of *Dumbarton* and *Edinburgh*, by *Agricola*, in the Time of *Domitian*; and the Remains of the unconquered *Britons* retired to the West Part, called *Wales*, carrying their Language with them over the Mountains, where they have preserved it to this Day.

Britain being thus become a *Roman* Province, tho' still suffered to be governed by Kings of its own, as Vice-Roys under the *Roman* Emperors, the *Roman* Legions residing in *Britain* for the Space of above two hundred Years, undoubtedly disseminated the *Latin* Tongue; and the People being also governed by Laws written in *Latin*, must necessarily make a Mixture of Languages. This seems to have been the first Mutation the Language of *Britain* suffered: However, so tenacious were our Forefathers of their Native Language, that it over-grew the *Roman*.

Thus

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Thus the *British* Tongue continued for some time mixed with Provincial *Latin*, till the *Roman* Legions being called home, upon account of intestine Troubles, about the Year 433, the *Scots* and *Picts*, taking the Advantage of their Absence, harrassed the Northern Parts of *Britain*; against whom King *Vortigern*, about the Year 440, call'd in the Assistance of the *Saxons*, a Great and Potent Nation among the *Germans*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, but greater by the Aggregation of many People under their Name and Service, as the *Jutes* from *Jutland*, and the *Angles* from *Sleswick*; who coming hither under the Conduct of *Hengist* and *Horfa*, having overcome the *Picts* and *Scots* in a pitched Battle, near *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, were afterwards rewarded for this Victory with the Isle of *Thanet*, and after that with the whole County of *Kent*, where they governed for about 350 Years, under the Titles of Earls of *Kent*; but they growing powerful, began afterwards to quarrel with their Landlords, whom by Degrees they dispossessed of all the Country on this Side the *Severn*, parcelling it out into seven Kingdoms, called the *Saxon Heptarchy*, destroying the *British* Tongue, then mixed with the Provincial *Latin*, together with the Inhabitants, by a long and destructive War, the Remains of them being again obliged to retire with the *British* Tongue over the Mountains of *Wales*.

Thus the *British* Language being in a manner quite extinct in all other Parts of *Britain*, the *Saxon* Language became the Language of the Country, and so continued till near the Year 800, when the *Danes* infested *England*, and made Settlements in the *North* and *East* Parts of *Britain*, and at length, in about 200 Years, arrived at the sole Government of it; but their Government lasting only about 26 Years, made not so considerable a Change in the *English Saxon*, as the next Revolution. Then about the Year 1067, *William* Duke of *Normandy*, commonly called *William the Conqueror*, came over to *Britain*; and, having vanquished *Harold* the *Danish* King, made an entire Conquest of *Britain*: And as a Monument of their Conquest, the *Normans* endeavoured to yoke the *English* under their Tongue, as they had them under their Command, by compelling them to teach their Children in their Schools nothing but the *French*; by publishing their Laws in *French*, and by enforcing them most rigorously to plead and be impleaded in that Tongue, for the Space of about 350 Years: By which means the Language of *Britain* became a Dialect of the *English Saxon*, and *Norman French*, which now are the Ground-work or Fundamentals of the present Language of *Great Britain*.

Having thus shewn how the ancient *British* Language was in a manner extirpated by the *Romans*, *Danes*, and *Saxons*, and
see

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succeeded by the *Saxon*, and after that, the *Saxon* blended with the *Norman French*. Before I proceed to account for the Alteration of the *English Saxon*, by the two other Causes, I shall mention something relating to the *Saxon Tongue*, of a great Part of which the *Normans* despoiled us, giving us a worse for a better. "Great, verily (says *Camden*) was the Glory of our Tongue before the *Norman Conquest*, in this, that the Old *English* could express most aptly all the Conceptions of the Mind in their own Tongue, without borrowing from any." And of this gives the following Examples.

The Service of God, called *Religion*, they called *San-partner*, as the only Assurance and fast Anchor-hold of our Souls Health.

The Gladsome Tidings of Salvation, which the *Greeks* call *Εὐαγγέλιον*, they called *Gods-spel*, i. e. God's Speech.

Our Saviour, in French *Sauveur*, of *Salvator*, Lat. they called *Al-hael*, i. e. All Health.

The *Pharisees*, *Sunder halgens*, i. e. Religious Men, which had sundered and separated themselves from the Men of the World.

The Scribes, *Boc-Men*, i. e. Book-Men.

The Sacrament, *halgoom*, i. e. Holy Judgment.

Fertility, *Gods-er Wele*, i. e. the Wealth of the Earth.

The Judgment, *Dome-settle*, i. e. the Settling of Doom.

A Parliament, *Witten-mot*, i. e. an Assembly of Wise Men.

Conscience, *Inpre*, i. e. that which they did inwardly wot or know certainly.

Also the Names they gave to their *Months* were significant; as,

JANUARY [*Wulfe-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Wolf-Month] because in that Month the Wolves were most mischievous to them, for that, through the Extremity of Cold and Snow, they could not find Beasts sufficient to satisfy their ravenous Appetites.

FEBRUARY [*Sprout-Kele*, *Sax.* i. e. Cole-Wort or Spring-Wort] because then Worts begin to sprout.

MARCH [*Lenct-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. the Lengthening Month] because then the Days begin in Length to exceed the Nights.

APRIL [*Oortep-Monað*, *Sax.*] because their *Easter* generally fell in *April*.

MAY [*Tri-milci*, *Sax.* i. e. three Milkings] because they then milk'd their Cattle three Times a Day.

JUNE [*Mebe-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Meadow-Month] because then their Cattle were turned out to feed in the Meadows.

JULY [*Þey-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Hay-Month] because then they generally cut their Hay.

AUGUST [*Apn-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Barn-Month] because they then filled their Barns.

SEPTEMBER [*Geprc-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Grist-Month] because they carried their new Corn to the Mill.

OCTOBER [*Wyn-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Wine-Month] because then Grapes were usually pressed to make Wines.

NOVEMBER [*Wynde-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Windy-Month] because of the high Winds happening commonly in that Month.

DECEMBER [*Wynter-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Winter-Month] because of the Cold then growing intense, and afterwards, [*Þalg-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Haly-Month] on account of the Nativity of Christ.

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I shall only add one Piece of *Saxon* Antiquity more, and so proceed, which is the *Lord's Prayer* in the *Saxon* Language, written about the Year of Christ 900, by *Alfred* Bishop of *Durham*.

Vnen fader ðic anð in þeopnar ric gehalgud ðin noma
Our Father which art in Heavens be hallowed thine Name
to cymeð ðin ric ric ðin willa gæc is in þeopnar and
come thy Kingdom be thy Will so as in Heavens and
in Eorðo. Vnen hlaf opep pinthe rel vr to dag and for-
in Earth. Our Loaf superubstantial give us to Day and for-
gep vr gylða urna gæc pe forgepan gylðgum vrum, and
give us Debts our so we forgive Debts ours, and
no inleað wipð in curþung, Al gæfnig wriç from ipe,
do not lead us into Temptation, but deliver every one from Evil.
Amen.
Amen.

By these Instances it does appear, that the *English Saxon* Language, of which the *Normans* despoiled us in great Part, had its Beauties, was significant and emphatical, and preferable to what they imposed upon us.

This may suffice for the Mutation of our Language upon the first Cause of it, which was Conquest: I now proceed to the other Two.

Secondly, As to *Commerce*, the *Britains* having been of a long Time a Trading Nation, as it generally happens, we have had many Words introduced by that Means; and besides, *Britain* having been a considerable Time under Subjection to the See of *Rome* in Ecclesiastical Affairs, the *Italians* coming over hither to manage the Pope's Concerns, and others for Church Dignities, and many *Britains* going hence to *Rome* on account of Ecclesiastical Suits, Priesthoods, Abbacies, and Bishopricks, must unavoidably introduce some *Italian* Words among us.

Thirdly, As to the particular Properties of a Language, our Tongue has undergone no small Mutation, or rather has received no small Improvement upon that Account; for as to the *Greek* and *Latin*, the Learned have, together with the Arts and Sciences (now rendered very familiar among us) introduced Abundance, nay almost all the Terms of Arts in the *Mathematicks*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, and *Anatomy*, with many others from them; and many more have we entertained from the *Latin*, *French*, &c. for the Sake of Neatness and Elegancy.

So that at this Day our Language, which 1800 Years ago was the ancient *British* or *Welsh*, is now a Mixture of *Saxon*, *Teu-*
tonick,

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tonick, Dutch, Danish, Norman, and Modern French, embellished with the Greek and Latin.

Yet is not this, I think, any Disparagement to the *English* Tongue as now spoke (for this Change is nothing but what all Languages have been liable to, and have undergone, and do interchangeably participate each with other, having likewise enfranchised many Words from the *Latin* and *Greek*, tho' perhaps not so many as we) but it rather makes to the Advantage of its Character; for by transplanting Foreign Words into the Native Soil, and new forming them, we have so enriched it, that now it is become the most Copious and Significant Language in *Europe*, if not in the World.

Thus *Camden* said of it in his Time, "That though he would not say the *English* Tongue was as sacred as the *Hebrew*, or as learned as the *Greek*, yet that it was as *fluent* as the *Latin*, as *courteous* as the *Spanish*, as *courtlike* as the *French*, and as *amorous* as the *Italian*; so that being beautified and enriched out of other Tongues, partly by enfranchising and indenizing Foreign Words, partly by implanting new ones with artful Composition, our Tongue is as copious, pithy and significant as any other in *Europe*."

And Dr. *Heylin* says of it, "That whereas the *English* Tongue is a Compound of *Latin, French, Dutch, &c.* it rather adds to its Perfection, than detracts any thing from its Worth, since out of every Language we have culled the most significant Words, and equally participate of what is excellent in them, their Imperfections being rejected: For it is neither so boisterous as the *Dutch*, nor so effeminate as the *French*, yet as significant as the *Latin*, and, in the happy Conjunction of two or more Words in one, little inferior to the *Greek*."

If then the *English* Tongue, in the Opinion of these learned Authors, deserved this Character in their Time, how much more now, having since received so considerable Improvements from so many celebrated Writers?

Having given this short Account, by what Steps and Gradations the *English* Tongue is arrived to be what it now is, I shall proceed to give a brief Account of the Method I have taken in the following Work.

It is not my Design to depreciate the Labours of those worthy Authors, whose Writings of this kind have saved me much Pains; I shall only say, as, *facile est inventis addere*, in perusing the best Books of this kind extant, I have found in them

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both a Redundancy and Deficiency; the former of which I have omitted, to make room for the latter, having enriched this with several thousand *English* Words and Phrases in no *English* Dictionary before extant.

As for the Etymological Part, or those Words from Foreign Languages, whence the *English* Words were derived, I think I am the first who has attempted it in *English*, except what Mr. *Blunt* has done in his *Glossography*, which is a very small Part, and those of a *Latin* Derivation chiefly, besides a small Extract of Dr. *Skinner's Etymologicon*.

However, I shall not enlarge at present upon the Usefulness of that Part, supposing that such Persons who understand the Languages need no such Information; and as to those who do not, the Etymological Part is separated so distinctly from the rest, being inclosed within Crotchets, that they may pass it over without any manner of Trouble or Inconvenience.

In order to the more easy apprehending the Method I have taken, I shall give the following Account:

1. In those Words of a Northern Derivation, I have generally given the *Saxon* Word first, from whence the *English* Word, in all Probability, was derived; and afterwards the *Teutonical*, *Danish*, and *Low-Dutch*, where I have found them in the same, or a cognate Signification.

2. In many Words, for which no *Saxon* Words are to be found, I have given the *Teutonical*, *Low-Dutch*, *Danish*, or others, where they are to be found of the same or a like Signification, though it is very probable they came to us immediately from the *Saxon* Tongue; but the Fewness of the Books we have now left in the *Saxon* Language does not furnish us with them; and inasmuch as it is certain, that the *English Saxon* is no other than a Dialect of the ancient *Teutonical*, it appears therefore the more probable.

3. In Words derived from the Southern Languages, I have set down the *French*, and afterwards frequently the *Italian* and *Spanish*, if they have them in the same or a like Signification; and lastly, the *Latin*, from which probably they were all derived.

4. In Terms of Art, as *Anatomy*, *Chymistry*, *Logick*, *Mathematicks*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *Surgery*, and others, I have generally given the *French*, if they have them, then the *Latin*, and afterwards the *Greek*, from whence they generally proceeded.

5. In many Words of a *Latin* or *Greek* Original, not properly Terms of Art, I have likewise in the first Place set the *French*, afterwards the *Latin* and *Greek*, so far complying with those who are of Opinion, that we have them immediately, or in the first Place, from the *French*; though I cannot entirely give into that Notion, for Reasons which will appear in some of the following Articles.

6. Thus

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6. Thus much in the general, but more particularly as for those Words which the *French* have very near in Spelling, and also the *Latin*, I have set down the *French* first, and after the *Latin*, from which they are derived.

7. In *Nouns*, especially those that end in *ion*, as *Salvation*, *Generation*, &c. which are evidently derived from the *Latin*, to avoid the Swelling of the Book, by setting down the *Latin* and *French* Words, I have put *F.* of *L.* at the End of the Paragraph, which signifies the Words, *Generation*, *Salvation*, &c. are as well *French* as *English* literally, which come of the *Latin*, *Salvatio*, *Generatio*, &c. and differ only by the Addition of *n* at the End.

8. In other *Nouns*, where the *English* Word is pure *Latin*, and the *French* differs in Spelling, in some Letter or Letters, as *Author*, *L. Auteur*, *F.* I have set the *French* within a Crotchet, and *L.* at the End, which denotes the Word to be almost literally *Latin*.

9. In many *Adjectives* in *ive*, as *conclusive*, &c. which are not found in *Latin* Dictionaries, though they might be analogically formed, as well as the Adverb *conclusive*. I have omitted to set *L.* at the End.

10. In *Adjectives* and *Participles*, I have omitted to set down the *French*, because it appears plain to me, they were rather derived of the *Latin* than the *French*, as *Desolate*, of *Desolatus*, *L.* rather than *Desolé*, *F.* This may suffice for the rest.

11. As to *Verbs*, I have for the most part set down the *Latin* *Supines*, as the Words from which the *English* are immediately derived, rather than the *Infinitive* Moods, especially those of the third Conjugation in *Latin*, because nearer in the Spelling, as *to collect*, from *Collectum*, *Supine*, rather than *Colligere*, *Infinitive*, for the Reason before-mentioned.

I have not confined myself to derive from those *Latin* Words only, that may be found in Authours call'd *Classick*, or of the purest Ages of the *Latin* Tongue ; since it is evident we have derived from many *Latin* Words, which have been handed down to us by Writers of a later Date, *Schoolmen*, *Philosophers*, *Physicians*, *Mathematicians*, and others.

If any of those Words, given as the *Etymon* of the *English* Word, should be thought too remote in Sense or Spelling, it may be sufficient to obviate such an Objection, that nothing is more common in the transplanting Words from one Language to another, than to make considerable Variations ; as in the Word *Knave*, from the *Saxon* *Cnapa*, which differs literally and in Sense too ; for it signified in *Saxon* Times no more than *Servitor*, but now generally is used to signify a *dishonest Person*. And as

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to the Spelling, the different Orthography of Nations has so disguised many Words of the same Pronunciation and Signification, that they appear so unlike, that such as are not acquainted with each Language, nor accustomed to Etymological Observations, can hardly discern their Affinity: And besides, very few of the Etymological Words are my own, but I have generally the Suffrage of Somner, Camden, Verstegan, Spelman, Casaubon, Dr. Th. Henshaw, Skinner, Junius, Menagius, Minshew, and other great Names, and approved Etymologists, to bear me out.

To conclude; I have omitted nothing to render this Work as complete, as all the Helps I could come at and other Circumstances would admit of. And I hope, that, considering the vast Variety both of Words and Things, as few Errors have escaped my Notice as could reasonably be expected. If any dissent from me in any Particular, it ought to secure me from Censure, that I pretend only to propose to, and not impose upon, their Judgment; and shall conclude with *Horace*,

*Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.*

N. BAILEY.



ABBREVIATIONS *made use of in this*
following WORK.

<i>A.</i>	Arabick.	<i>M. P.</i>	Military Phrase.
<i>B.</i>	British.	<i>M. T.</i>	Military Term.
<i>Belg.</i>	Belgic, <i>or</i> Dutch.	<i>N. C.</i>	North Country.
<i>C.</i>	Country Word.	<i>O.</i>	Old Word.
<i>Cant.</i>	Canting Word.	<i>O. C.</i>	Old Character.
<i>C. Br.</i>	Welsh.	<i>O. F.</i>	Old French.
<i>Ch.</i>	Chaldee.	<i>O. L.</i>	Old Latin.
<i>C. L.</i>	Civil Law.	<i>O. P.</i>	Old Phrase.
<i>C. T.</i>	Chymical Term.	<i>O. R.</i>	Old Records.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>O. S.</i>	Old Statute.
<i>Du.</i>	Dutch.	<i>P. T.</i>	Physical Term.
<i>E C.</i>	East Country.	<i>P. W.</i>	Poetical Word.
<i>F or Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sax.</i>	Saxon.
<i>F. L.</i>	Forest Law.	<i>Sc.</i>	Scotch.
<i>F. of L.</i>	French <i>of</i> Latin.	<i>S. C.</i>	South Country.
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek.	<i>S. L.</i>	Statute Law.
<i>H.</i>	Hebrew.	<i>Span.</i>	Spanish.
<i>H. P.</i>	Hunting Phrase.	<i>S. P.</i>	Sea Phrase.
<i>H. T.</i>	Hunting Term.	<i>S. T.</i>	Sea Term.
<i>Ital.</i>	Italian.	<i>S. W.</i>	Scripture Word.
<i>L.</i>	Latin.	<i>Syr.</i>	Syriack.
<i>L. P.</i>	Law Phrase.	<i>Teut.</i>	Teutonick, <i>or</i> Ancient German.
<i>L. S.</i>	Present Lower Saxon.	<i>W. C.</i>	West Country.
<i>L. T.</i>	Law Term.		

† prefixed to a Word, denoteth it to be obsolete.

|| before a Word, denoteth it to be bad.

**ALPHABETS of the English, Saxon, Greek,
and Hebrew Characters, paralleled for the Use
of those who would acquaint themselves with
Etymological Words.**

<i>English Capitals,</i>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M			
<i>O. English Capitals,</i>	Æ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
<i>Saxon Capitals,</i>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	Ɔ			
<i>Greek Capitals,</i>	A	B		Δ	E	H	Γ		I	K	Λ	M			
<i>English small,</i>	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m			
<i>O. English small,</i>	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m			
<i>Saxon small,</i>	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m			
<i>Greek small,</i>	α	β		δ	ε, η		γ		ι	κ	λ	μ			
<i>Hebrew,</i>	א	ב		ד			ז	ח		ק	ל	מ			
<i>English Capitals,</i>	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	U	W	X	Y	Z		
<i>O. English Capitals,</i>	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ		
<i>Saxon Capitals,</i>	N	O	P		R	S	T	V	Ɔ	X	Y	Z			
<i>Greek Capitals,</i>	N	O	Π		P	Σ	T			Ξ	Υ	Z			
<i>English small,</i>	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	v	u	w	x	y	z		
<i>O. English small,</i>	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	b	u	w	x	y	z		
<i>Saxon small,</i>	n	o	p	c	p	r	r	e	v	u	p	x	y	z	
<i>Greek small,</i>	ν	ο	π		ρ	σ	τ				ξ	υ	ζ		
<i>Hebrew,</i>	נ	ו	ז		ח	ט	י								
<i>Greek,</i>	Ch	Χ	χ	Ph	Φ	φ	Pf	Ψ	ψ	Th	Θ	θ	ο	Ω	ω
<i>Hebrew,</i>	Ch	ק	Gn	י	Ph	פ	Sh	ש		Th	ת	Tz	צ	and	
<i>Saxon,</i>	Th	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	
<i>Hebrew Vowels,</i>	a	י	- e	- i	o	ו	u	א							



UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A B A

A. AN Abbreviature of *Anno* and *Artium*, as *A. D. Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord; *A. B. Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts; *A. M. Artium Magister*, Master of Arts; also *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World. *L.*

A and Ω are used hieroglyphically as a Name of GOD and CHRIST, as A and Ω, the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last; they being the first and the last Letters of the Greek Alphabet.

Α } [for *Ana* in Physicians Bills] signify
ΑΒ } equal Quantities of the Ingredients in the same Receipt.

AARON [אֶהֱרֹן, *H. i. e.* a Mountain of Strength, of אֶרֶץ a Mountain] the first High Priest of the *Jews*.

ABACIS'TA, an Arithmetician. *O. L.*

ABACK, back, backwards, behind. *Cb.*

AB'ACOT, a Cap of State, made like a double Crown, worn anciently by the Kings of *England*.

ABACTED [*abactus*, *L.*] drawn away by Stealth or Violence. *Obsolete.*

ABAC'TORS, they who steal or drive away Cattle in great Numbers, or whole Herds, *L. T.*

AB'ACUS [in *Old Records*] a Counting-table used for Calculations and Schemes.

AB'ACUS [in *Architecture*] a Four-square Table at the Top of a Pillar, the Crowning.

AB'ADDIRES [Great Fathers] certain Gods of the *Carthaginians*. *Pun.*

ABAD'DON [אֶבְדֹּן, *Gr.* of אֶבְדֹּן, *H. i. e.* the Destroyer] one of the Names given to Satan.

ABAF'T or AFT [Αβαφταν, or Αεφταν, *Sax.* behind] that Part of the Ship which is between the Main Mast and the Stern. *S. T.*

ABASE or ABAISSER, *F.* to humble or lower one's self.

A B A

ABAI'SANCE [of *abbaissement*, an humbling one's self, *F.*] a Respect paid to a Person by a Congee, or low bowing of the Body.

ABASEMENT, *F.* Humiliation; the Act of humbling one's self.

ABALIENATION, an Alienation or Estrangement from.

To ABANDON [*abandonner*, *F.* *abandonar*, *Sp.*] to forsake utterly, to cast off; to give up one's self wholly to any prevailing Passion or Vice.

An ABAN'DONED *Wretch*, one who has given himself over to some Vice.

ABAN'DUM [*Old Law*] any Thing that is sequestered, forfeited, or confiscated.

AB'ANET } [אֶבְנֵי, *H.*] a Sort of Girdle
AB'NET } worn by the Priests of the *Jews*.

ABANNA'TION, Banishment for a Year. *L.*

ABAP'TISTON } [Αβαντιστον, *Gr.*]
ANABAPTISTON } a Surgeon's Instrument, or Trepan, to lay open the Skull.

ABARNA'RE [Abarnan, *Sax.*] to detect or discover to a Magistrate any secret Crime, *L. T.*

ABARTICULATION, a good Construction of the Bones, whereby they are apt to move easily and strongly; such as is in the Arms, Hands, Thighs, Feet, &c. *L.*

To ABA'SE a Flag [*Sea Term*] to strike, lower, or take it in as a Token of Submission.

ABA'SED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Top of the Vol or Wings of an Eagle are turned downwards towards the Point of the Shield.

ABASEMENT [*Abaissement*, *F.*] a being brought low.

To ABASH' [*eschabir*, *F.* to affrighten] to make ashamed, or confound,

A B A

ABASH'MENT, Astonishment, a being put into Confusion.

ABAS'SI, a Coin in *Persia*, and elsewhere, in Value about 11. 2d. *Sterling*.

To **ABA'TE** [in *Law*] to come to nought, be abolished, quashed, or rendered of no Effect.

To **ABA'TE** [*abbatre*, F.] to make or grow less, to diminish, disable, or defeat or overthrow.

To **ABA'TE** [in *Horsemanship*] a Horse is said to abate, when working upon Curvets, he puts his two hind Legs to the Ground both at once, and observes the same Exactness at all Times.

ABATE'MENT [*Abatement*, F.] a lessening; that which is abated: In a Law Sense, the Act of Abating, Disabling, or Defeating; as the Abatement of a Writ, &c.

ABATE'MENT of Honour [in *Heraldry*] is an accidental Mark annexed to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is debased, by reason of some dishonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer.

An **ABA'TER**, one who abateth, i. e. intrudeth into Houses or Lands, void by the Death of the former Possessor, and not yet taken up by his Heir. L. T.

ABATU'DE, diminished. L. T.

A'BATURES [among *Hunters*] foiling the Sprigs or Grass that a Stag throws down in passing by.

ABAW'ED, abashed, daunted. *Cbauc.*

To **ABA'Y** or **ABEY**, to suffer great Pain, to pay dear for. L. T.

ABB, the Yarn on a Weaver's Warp.

AB'BA [נבב, Syr.] a Scripture Word, signifying Father.

AB'BACY, [*Abbatia*, L. of 'Αββατια. Gr.] an Abbey; or the same to an Abbot as a Bishoprick to a Bishop. L. T.

ABBA'TIS [*Old Records*] an Avener, a Steward of the Stables, an Hostler.

AB'BESS [*Abbesse*, F.] a Governess of Nuns, or of a Nunnery.

AB'BEY [*Abbaie*, F.] a Monastery, or Convent, a House of religious Persons.

AB'BOT [*Teut.* of נבב Father] the chief Ruler of an Abbey.

To **ABBRE'VIATE** [*abbreviatum*, L.] to abridge or make short.

ABBREVIATION, an abbreviating or expressing a Thing in few Terms. F. of L.

ABBREVIATOR [*Abbreviateur*, F.] one who abridges, or makes a short Epitome of any Thing. L.

ABBREUVO'IR, a Watering-place. F.

ABBREVO'IRS [in *Masonry*] the Spaces between the Stones to put the Mortar in, as they are laying. F.

To **ABRIDGE** [*abreyer*, F.] to epitomize or make shorter. See *Abridge*.

ABBROCH'MENT, the buying up or engrossing any Wares before they are brought to a Fair or Market, in order to sell them by Retail. L. T.

A B E

ABBUT'TALS, Buttings and Boundings of Lands, Highways, &c. L. T.

AB'DALS, religious Persons among the *Persians*, who make a Profession of Poverty, and lodge in Churches.

AB'DERITE, *Democritus*, a Philosopher who lived at *Abdera* in *Thrace*.

ABDE'RIAN Laughter, a foolish and incessant Laughter, so called from *Democritus* the *Abderite*, a great Laughter.

ABDE'VENAM [among *Astrologers*] the Head of the twelfth House in a Scheme of the Heavens.

AB'DI [עבד H. i. e. my Servant, of עבד a Servant, and אב my] the Father of *Kish*, King *Saul's* Grandfather.

To **ABDICATE** [*abdiquer*, F. *abdicare*, L.] to renounce, to resign, or give up.

ABDICATION, the voluntary Act of Abdicating, Disowning, Renouncing, &c. and in the Civil and Common Law it is used where there is only an implicit Renunciation; as when a Person does Actions that are altogether inconsistent with his Trust. O. L.

AB'DIEL [עבד H. i. e. the Servant of God, of עבד a Servant, and אב God] a Man's Name.

ABDITOR'IUM, a Chest in which Reliques were kept, or a Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, and Money. O. L.

ABDO'MEN [in *Anatomy*] the lower Cavity of an Animal Body, situated between the Diaphragm or Midriff and the Privities. Of *abdo* and *omentum*. L.

ABDOM'INOUS [of *Abdomen*] punch-bellied, unwieldy.

To **ABDUCE** [*abduco*, L.] to draw to a different Part.

ABDU'CENT Muscles. See *Abducentes*.

ABDUCTION, leading, drawing, or carrying away. L.

ABDUCTION [in *Logick*] signifies an Argument that leads from the Conclusion to the Demonstration of a Proposition.

ABDUC'TOR *Indicis* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles that serves to draw the Fore-finger from the others. L.

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws the Little Finger from the rest. L.

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, which draws it from the Fingers. L.

ABDUCTOR *Oculi*, a Muscle that draws the Eye from the Nose. L.

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis*, a Muscle of the little Toe, which draws it from the rest. L.

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis Pedis*, a Muscle of the great Toe, which draws it from the rest. L.

ABDUCTO'RES [in *Anatomy*] *Abducent* Muscles, are universally those that serve to pull back divers Parts of the Body, as Arms, Legs, Eyes, &c.

A-BEAR'ING, Behaviour; as to be bound to a good A-bearing, is to be bound to a good Behaviour. L. T.

ABE-

A B J

ABECE'DARY, belonging to the Letters *A, B, C*, or the Alphabet.

ABECEDA'RIAN, one who teaches or learns the *A, B, C*, or Alphabet.

ABE'D, in Bed.

ABEDG'E } to abide, to suffer. *Chauc.*

ABEG'

A'BEL [אָבֶל *H. i. e.* Vanity] the Name of *Adam's* second Son.

AB'ELE-Tree, a fine kind of white Poplar.

AB'ELINS, a sort of Christian Hereticks in *Africa*, who adopted Sons and Daughters to inherit their Estates, passing by their Children by their Wives, as if they were illegitimate.

ABENT, a steep Place.

ABERCON'WEY [of *Aber C. Br.* a Mouth, and *Conwey*, *i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Conwey*] a City in *Caernarvonshire* in *Wales*, once named *Caerbaen*; rebuilt by King *Edward III.* out of the Ruins of *Coerbaen*.

ABERD'EEN [of *Aber C. Br.* and *Don*, *i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Don* or *Dee*] a Bishop's See, and an University in *Scotland*.

ABERFRAW' [of *Aber C. Br.* a Mouth, and *Fraw*, *q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Fraw*] a Place in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

ABERGAVERN'NY [of *Aber C. Br.* a Mouth, and *Gevenny*, *q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Gevenny*] a City in *Monmouthshire*.

ABERE-MURDER, plain, downright Murder. See *Abere-murder*.

ABERRATION, a wandering or going out of the Way. *L.*

To **ABET'** [of *Bezan*, *Sax.* *Boten*, to kinde, or blow up, as *Fire*, *L. S.*] to encourage, incite, egg, or set on; to maintain, uphold, or back; to assist or aid.

ABET'MENT [*in Law*] the Act of abetting, encouraging, or setting on to commit any Crime.

ABET'TER } one that advises, eggs on, or
ABET'TOR } assists another in doing an unlawful Act; except Murder, Treason, &c. in which Cases the Law deems every Person a Principal.

ABET'TORS [*in Law*] are such as without cause procure others to sue out false Appeals of Murder or Felony against Persons, in order to render them infamous.

ABAY'ANCE } of *Bayer*, *F.* to gape after]

ABEY'ANCE } signifies a Thing to be in posse only, and not in actu. Lands, Tenements, Goods, &c. are said to be in *Abeyance*, when they are only in Expectation or Understanding, in the Intendment or Consideration of the Law, and not actual Possession.

To **ABHOR'** [*abborrer*, *F.* of *abhorre*, *L.*] to lothe or hate, to detest, to abominate.

ABHRO'RENCE } [*abhorrens*, *L.*] aver-
ABHOER'ENCY } sion from, abhorring, or loathing.

AB'IAH [אֲבִיָּה *H. i. e.* the Will of the Lord, of אֲבִיָּה he willed, and אֲבִיָּה the Lord] the Son of *Samuel* the Prophet.

ABIA'THAR [אֲבִיָּתָר *H. i. e.* excellent

A B J

Father, of אֲבִיָּה a Father, and אֲבִיָּה excellen; or the Father of the Remnant or Contemplation, of אֲבִיָּה a Father, and אֲבִיָּה a Remnant] the Name of a Son of *Abimelech*.

A'BIB [אֲבִיב *H. i. e.* a ripe Ear of Corn] the first Month in the *Jewish Ecclesiastical Year*, which answers commonly to Part of our *March*, and Part of *April*.

To **AB'IDE** [*ab'dan*, *Sax.*] to continue, tarry or stay; to dwell, or live in a Place; to suffer or endure.

To **ABIDE**, to forbear, to refrain. *Chauc.*

ABIDE, to abide, to suffer for. *Chauc.*

ABIDIN'G, Continuance.

AB'JECT [*abje'tus*, *L.*] cast away, mean, base, vile, wretched. *L.*

An **AB'JECT** [a Cast-away] a Person of no Repute or Esteem. *L.*

ABJECTION } abject Condition, low

AB'JECTNESS } Estate, Wretchedness, Meanness, Vileness. *F.* of *L.*

ABIE'ZER [אֲבִיעֶזֶר *H. i. e.* the Father's Help, of אֲבִיָּה a Father, and עֶזֶר Help] one of King *David's* thirty Champions.

AB'IGAIL [אֲבִיגַיִל *H. i. e.* the Father's Joy, of אֲבִיָּה a Father, and גַּיִל Joy] *Nabal's* Wife, and afterwards King *David's*.

ABIGE'VUS [or *Abigeus*] a Thief who has stolen Cattle. *L. T.* The same as *Abator*.

ABIL'ITY [of *habilitas*, *L.*] Capacity, Ability, Power of doing a Thing: Skill, also Wealth.

ABIME'LECH [אֲבִימֶלֶךְ *H. i. e.* my Father the King, of אֲבִיָּה my Father, and מֶלֶךְ a King] a King of *Gerar* in *Philistia*.

AB'INGDON [*q. d.* *Abby-Town*, a Town in *Berkshire*, formerly called *Shewelsbam*, afterwards Abandoned by the *English Saxons*, probably from an Abbey built there by *Cissa* King of the *West Saxons*.

ABINTES'TATE, an Heir to one who died without a Will. *L. T.*

AB'ISHAG [אֲבִישָׁג *H. i. e.* the Father's Error, of אֲבִיָּה a Father, and שָׁגָגָה an Error] a beautiful young Virgin, who cherished King *David* in his old Age.

AB'ISHAI [אֲבִישָׁי *H. i. e.* my Father's Reward, of אֲבִיָּה my Father's, and שָׂוִי a Reward] one of King *David's* Champions.

ABISH'ERISING, a Forfeit, Amerciament, or being free from Amercements, Forfeitures, or Fines, for any Transgression. *L. T.*

A'BIT } abideth, dwelleth. *Chauc.*

ABITTE }

ABI'TION, a going away, a dying. *L.*

ABJURA'TION, a forswearing, or renouncing by Oath, a sworn Banishment, or forswearing the Realm, a Privilege anciently allowed to one who had committed Felony, and betook himself to a Sanctuary, and there confessed his Crime to the Justice, or the Coroner. *O. L.*

ABJURA'TION, an abjuring or denying a Thing by Oath. *F.* of *L.*

To **ABJU'RE** [*abjurer*, *F.* of *abjurar*, *L.*]

A B O

to quit in Opinion, &c. to forswear the Realm for ever, rather than come to a legal Trial. *O. L.*

ABLA'DIUM, Corn mow'd and reap'd. *O.*

ABLACTA'TION [in Gardening] a kind of Grafting, when the Cyon is not cut off, but weaned, as it were by degrees, till it be firmly united to the Stock. *L.*

To ABLA'QUEATE [ablaqueatum, *L.*] to uncover the Roots of Trees, &c.

ABLAQUEA'TION, a laying open or bare the Bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that so being exposed to the Sun and Air, &c. they may bear Fruit the better. *L.*

ABLA'TION, a taking away. *L.*

AB'LATIVE Case [in Grammar] the last of the six Cases in Nouns and Participles.

A'BLE [habilis] capable to perform.

ABLE-BODIED, strong of Body.

ABLEGA'TION, a sending forth, or out of the Way. *L.*

ABLEP'SY [Ablepsia, *L.* of ἀβλῆσις, *Gr.*] Want of Sight, Blindness, Unadvisedness,

ABLIGUR'TION, Prodigality in Eating.

To AB'LOCATE [ablocatum] *L.* to let out to hire.

ABLUENT Medicines, the same with Ab-
surgents; which see.

ABLU'TION, a Purgation or Washing, in use among Popish Priests. *F. of L.*

ABLU'TION [in Chymistry] the Preparation of a Medicine in any Liquor, to cleanse it from its Dregs and Impurities.

AB'LYNG, enabling. *Cbauc.*

ABNEGA'TION [in Divinity] is the renouncing one's Interest, Pleasures, Passions; Self-denial. *L.*

AB'NER [אבנר *H. i. e.* the Father's Lamp, of אבן a Father, and נר a Lamp] an Uncle of King Saul, and Captain General of his Army.

To ABNO'DATE [abnodatum, *L.*] to prune Trees, &c.

ABNO'DATION, the Pruning of Trees, and cutting off their Knobs and Knots. *L.*

ABNOR'METH [of abnormis, *L.*] disguiseth, disguiseth. *Cbauc.*

ABNOR'MITY [abnormitas, *L.*] Mismatchedness, Hugeness.

ABNOR'MOUS [abnormis, of ab, Negative, and norma, a Rule, *L.*] mismatched, vast, huge.

ABOARD, within the Ship. *S. T.*

ABODE, Delay, also a Dwelling-place. *Cb.*

ABOGEN [Abogen, *Teut.*] bowed. *O.*

To ABOL'ISH [abolir, *F.* of abolere, *L.*] to deface, to destroy utterly, to reduce to nothing, to repeal.

ABOLISHMENT [Abolissement, *F.*] an abolishing or disannulling.

ABOL'ITION [in Law] the destroying or absolute repealing of a Law or Custom, so that it shall be of no Force: Also Leave given by the King or Judges to a criminal Accuser to forbear farther Prosecution. *F. of L.*

ABOLVTION [in Metaphysicks] is an utter

A B R

Destruction of any Being, so that no Footsteps of it do remain.

ABOM'INABLE [abominabilis, *L.*] that is to be abominated, abhorred or hated; hateful. *F.*

ABOM'INANTS, those who abhor or dread any bad Omen or Prefage, and pray to the Gods to prevent its falling on their Heads.

To ABOM'INATE [abominatum, *L.*] to turn from as ominous, to abhor, lothe, or hate.

ABOMIN'ATION, a detestable Thing, a Thing to be abhorred or lothed. *L.*

ABOR'IGINES, the *Italians*, or such other Nations, who pretend to be without Original from any other People; whence the Word is made use of to signify any People born where they live; the first Inhabitants or Natives of a Country, as the *Indians* in *America*, the *Britains* in *England*, &c. *L.*

ABORSE'MENT [of Aborsus, of Abortiri, *L.*] an Abortion, an untimely Birth.

ABOR'TION, Miscarriage in Women; the bringing forth a Child or Fetus before its due Time, so that it is in no Capacity to live. *L.*

Abortus.

ABOR'TIVE [abortif, *F.* abortivus, *L.*] belonging to such a Birth; still-born, untimely; that miscarries, or comes to nought; also fine Vellum made of the Skin of a cast Lamb or Calf.

ABOVE [bunyan, *Sax.* above, *Belg.* boven, *L. S.*] aloft, high, over-head.

ABOVE BOARD, in open Sight.

ABO'UGHT } bought, suffered, paid dear

ABOUGHTIN } for. *Cbauc.*

ABOUT [Abuyvan, *Sax.*] as round about,

also near in Time and Place.

ABOUT, *i. e.* doing, or about to do, as *I am about.*

ABRACADA'BRA, a Word used as a Charm against Agues.

To ABRA'DE [abradere, *L.*] to shave or pare off.

A'BRAHAM [אברהם *H. i. e.* Father of a great Multitude of אבן a Father and ר many, and אברהם for אברהם a Company, at first called Abram, High Father] the great Patriarch of the Nation of the *Jews*.

ABRAHAM's Balm, the Hemp-tree, a kind of Willow so called.

ABRAID [of אברהם, or אברהם, *Sax.* awked, raised up. *Cbauc.*

A'BRAM [אברהם *H. i. e.* High Father; of אבן a Father and ר High] the original Name] of the Patriarch Abraham.

ABRAM *Cove*, naked or poor Man. *Cant.*

ABRA'SION, a shaving off, a raising or cross-ing out.

To ABRE'DGE } to abridge, to shorten,

To ABREGGE } Abreger, *F.* *Cbauc.*

To ABRE'IDE } to start up, to awake,

To ABREYD } arise. *Cbauc.*

ABRE'DING, upbraiding. *Cbauc.*

ABRENUNCIA'TION, a renouncing or forsaking a Thing entirely. *L.*

ABRIG

A B S

ABRIG } [among *Chymists*] Sulphur.

ABRICK }
To **ABRIDG'E** [*abreger*, F.] to make shorter in Words, still retaining the Sense and Substance; also to restrain a Person from some Liberty, &c. before enjoyed.

To **ABRIDG'E** [in *Common Law*] to make a Declaration shorter, by leaving out Part of the Plaint or Demand, and praying the Defendant may answer to the other only.

An **ABRIDGEMENT** [*Abregement*, F.] an Epitome, a short Account of a Book, Writing, or Matter.

ABRO'ACH, in a Situation to run out.

ABRO'AD, out of the House, in another Country.

To **ABROGATE** [*abreger*, F. *abrogatum*, L.] to dissuade, to abolish, to take away; to repeal or make void a Law which was before in force.

ABROGATION, the Act of Repealing &c. F. of L.

ABRUPT [*abruptus*, L.] broken off on a sudden, hasty, unseasonable.

AB'SALOM [אֶשְׁכֶּלֶם H. i. e. the Father's Peace, of אב a Father, and שלום Peace] King David's rebellious Son.

AB'SALONISM, the Practice of Rebellion against a Father.

AB'SCESS [*Abces*, F. *Abcessus*, L.] an Ulceration arising in any Part of the Body, and tending to Suppuration; the same with Imposthume.

ABSCESION, a going away. L.

ABSCISSÆ [in *Conic Sections*] are the Parts of the Axis cut off by the Ordinates.

ABSCISSION, a cutting off. L.

ABSCISSION [in *Astrology*] is when three Planets being within the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign, the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the Light of the first.

To **ABSCOND** [*abscondere*, L.] to conceal or hide one's self. L.

ABSCON'SION, an hiding. L.

AB'SENT [*absens*, L.] not present, out of the Way, missing. F.

ABSENTA'NEOUS [*absentaneus*, L.] done in Absence, pertaining to Absence.

ABSENTEE, one who absents himself.

AB'SIS } [of A, B, C.] Alphabets of Letters to be learned; Horn-books, Primers, &c.

AB'SIS } [A'ψis, Gr.] the bowed or arched Roof of an Oven, Room, House, &c. the Ring or Compass of a Wheel: Also a Term used by Astronomers, when the Planets moving to their Apogæum or Perigæum are at a Stay.

ABSOLVATORY [*absolutoire*, F. of *absolutorius*, L.] belonging to a Pardon or Acquittal.

To **ABSOLVE** [*absolvere*, L.] to acquit

A B S

or discharge of an Accusation or Crime laid against one. L.

ABSOLUTE [*absolu*, F. of *absolutus*, L.] free from the Power of another; that has Perfection in itself, arbitrary, unlimited.

ABSOLUTE Equations [in *Astronomy*] are the Sums of the Eccentrick and Optick Equations.

ABSOLUTE Estate [*Law Term*] is one free of all Manner of Incumbrances and Conditions.

ABSOLUTE Gravity [among *Philosophers*] is that Property in Bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without any regard to any Circumstances of Modification, and is always as the Quantity of Matter therein contained.

An **ABSOLUTE Number** [in an *Algebraick Equation*] is that which possesseth one intire Part or Side of the Equation, and is always a known Quantity.

ABSOLUTE Space, is that which, considered in its own Nature, without regard to any outward Thing, always continues the same and is immovable.

ABSOLUTELY [*absolument*, F. of *absolute*, L.] after an absolute Manner, as the Terms of a Proposition are said to be taken absolutely, i. e. without relation to any thing else. Sometimes it is used in opposition to Terms and Conditions; as, *God does not forgive Men absolutely, but on Condition of Repentance and Amendment.*

ABSOLUTENESS, Peremptoriness.

ABSOLUTION, a Pardoning, Remission or Forgiveness of Sins pronounced by a Priest, F. of L.

AB'SONANT [*absonans*, L.] sounding harsh, disagreeing from the Purpose, absurd.

ABSONIA'RE [*Old Records*] to shun, avoid, detest.

To **ABSORB** [*absorber*, F. *absorbere*, L.] to swallow up, to waste or consume.

ABSORBENTS [*absorbentia*, L.] such Medicines as temper and qualify the acid Juices in the Body, by imbibing or drinking them up.

ABSORPT [*absorptus*, L.] sipped, or swallowed up; devoured.

ABSORPTION, the Act or Power of Absorbing.

To **ABSTAIN** [*abstiner*, F. of *abstinere*, L.] to keep from, or forbear.

ABSTE'MIOUS [*abstemius*, L.] properly abstaining from Wine; sober, moderate, temperate in Diet.

ABSTENTION [in *Common Law*] is a withholding the Heir from taking Possession of his Estate. L.

To **ABSTERGE** [*abstergere*, L.] to wipe off, or cleanse.

ABSTERGENT [*abstergens*, L.] of a cleansing or scouring Quality.

ABSTERGENTS [*abstergentia*, L.] cleansing Medicines.

ABSTER/-

A B U

ABSTER'SION, wiping away or cleansing; and in particular, the Effect produced by *absterfive Medicines*.

ABSTER'SIVE [*absterfis*, F. of *absterfivus*, L.] cleansing or scouring.

AB'STINENCE [*abstinentia*, L.] Temperance, Forbearance, refraining one's self. F.

AB'STINENT [*abstineus*, L.] temperate in Meat, Drink, &c. F.

ABSTORT'ED [of *abs* and *taurus*, L.] wrested from by Force.

AB'STRACT [*abstractum*, L.] a small Draught or Epitome of any greater Work; a short Draught of an original Writing; an Abridgement of a Writing, Deed, Book, &c.

AB'STRACT [in *Logick*] signifies any Quality, as it is considered apart, without any regard to its Concrete or Subject.

ABSTRACT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as are considered as pure Numbers, without being applied to any Subject.

To **ABSTRACT'** [*abstraire*, F.] to draw away from, to separate, to take from, or out of.

ABSTRACTION, a Power peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradistinction to the Souls of Beasts; by which he can make his Conceptions, arising from particular Things, become general. Thus if the Eyes represent to a Man the Whiteness in a Wall, he can abstractedly consider the Quality of Whiteness, and find it may be attributed to many other Things, as to Milk, Snow, Chalk, &c. and thus considered in the Concrete or Subject in which it adheres, it is said to be taken in the Abstract.

ABSTRACTITIOUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Term used to distinguish that Spirit which is drawn from Plants naturally abounding with it.

ABSTRU'SE [*abstrus*, F. of *abstrusus*, L.] secret, obscure, dark, lying hid, not easy to be understood.

ABSTRUSE/NESS, Darknens, Obscurity, Unintelligibleness.

To **ABSUME**, to bring to an End by a gradual Waste.

ABSRD' [*absurde*, F. of *Absurdus*, L.] not agreeable to Reason or common Sense; silly, foolish, impertinent.

ABSRDITY [*absurdité*, F. of *absurditas*, L.] Foolishness, Impertinence, Disagreeableness to Reason, &c.

ABUN'DANCE [*Abundantia*, F. of *Abundantia*, L.] great Plenty.

ABUN'DANT [*abundant*, F. of *abundans*, L.] abounding with, plentiful.

ABUN'DANT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are those whose Parts added together make more than the whole Number; as, e. g. 12, whose Parts are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; which, added together, make 16: So the aliquot Parts of 20 make 22; as 1-20th is 1, 1-10th 2, 1-5th 4, 1-4th 5, and 1-half 10; which 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10, make 22.

ABU'SE [*Abus*, F. of *Abusus*, L. an ill Usage, bad Usage, an Affront.

A C A

To **ABU'SE** [*abuser*, F. of *abusum*, L.] to make an ill Use of, to misuse, to treat ill, to affront, to do an Injury.

ABU'SIVE [*abusif*, F. of *abusivus*, L.] apt to abuse, injurious, affrontive, offensive.

To **ABUT'** [*aboutir*, F.] to border upon.

ABYDO'COMISTS [*Abydocoma*, L. of *Αβυδοκώμη*, of *κώμη* to elate one's self, and *Abydos*, the Inhabitants of which were noted for inventing Slanders] Sycophants who boast of their Falshood.

A'BYSS [*Αβυσσος*, Gr. *Abyssus*, F.] a bottomless Pit, a great-unfathomable Depth; the unmeasurable Depth of Waters supposed to be inclosed in the Bowels of the Earth.

ABYSSIN, a People of *Ethiopia*, Christians of the *Greek Church*, whose Emperor, stiled the *Grand Negus*, is falsely taken by some for *Prester John*.

A. C. signifies *Anno Christi*, i. e. the Year of Christ.

ACACIA, a Drug brought from *Egypt*; a Tree so called.

ACADEMICAL [*academique*, F. of *academicus*, L. of *Ακαδημικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Academy.

ACADEMICKS [*Academici*, L. of *Ακαδημικοί*, Gr.] the Followers of *Plato* were anciently so called, because they studied in the Public School called *Academia*, a Place near *Athens*, built and planted with Trees by *Cadmus*. Afterwards a Sect of Sceptical Philosophers were so called, who held that all Things were uncertain, and Reason and Truth changeable; and therefore, that a Man ought to doubt of every thing, and believe nothing.

ACADEMISTS } [*Academiste*, F.] one
ACADEMIAN } that studies or has studied in, or keeps an Academy.

ACADEMY [*Academie*, F. of *Academia*, L. of *Ακαδημία*, Gr.] an higher School or University, a Place where young Men are instructed in the Liberal Arts and Sciences: Also a particular Society of ingenious Persons established for the Improvement of Learning.

ACADI'NA, a Fountain in *Sicily*, wherein all false Oaths writ on Tables used to sink.

ACA'ID, a Word used by some Chymists for Vinegar.

ACALE, cold. *Cbauc. Ruhl. Teut.*

ACA'MATOS [*ἀκάματος*, Gr. of *a* negative, and *μάμν*, to be wearied] unwearied.

ACA'NACEOUS [of *Ακανθα*, a Thorn, of *ἀκάζω*, Gr. to sharpen] all Plants that are of the Thistle Kind, and are prickly: Also the sharp and prominent Parts of Animals are so called.

A'CANTHA [*Ακανθα*, Gr. a Thorn] the most backward Protuberance of the Vertebres of the Back, called the Spine.

ACANTHA'BOLUS [*Ακανθαβόλος*, of *Ακανθα*, a Thorn, and *βάλλω* to throw away, Gr.]

A C C

Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, like a Pair of Pliers, to take out any thing that sticks in the Oesophagus, or Gullet.

ACANTHUS, the Herb Bear's-foot.

ACAN'ZIL, *Turkish* Light-Horse, the Avant Guard of the Grand Signior's Army.

ACAR'NAR } a bright fix'd Star of the
ACHER'NER } first Magnitude in *Eridanus*.

A'CARUS, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite, the Hand-Worm; also a Mushroom. *L.*

ACATALECTOS or *Acatalectic Verse*, a Verse exactly perfect, where not so much as one Syllable is too much or too little. *Gr.*

ACATALEPSY [*Ἀκατάληψις*, of a privative, and *κατάληψις* Comprehension, *Gr.*] Incomprehensibility, Impossibility of being comprehended.

A'CATERY, a sort of Cheque between the Clerks of the King's Kitchen and the Purveyor.

ACCAPITA'RE, to pay Relief to the chief Lord. *L.*

ACCAPITUM, Relief to the chief Lord. *L. T.*

ACCARON, a City in *Palestine*, in Hebrew called *Echron*, where *Baalzebub* the God of Flies was worshipped.

ACCE'DAS *ad Curiam*, a Writ made out of Chancery, requiring the Sheriff to go to the Court of some Lord of Franchise, where a false Judgment is supposed to have been made in any Suit in a Court which is not a Court of Record, in order to make a Record of the said Suit there, and to certify it into the King's Court.

ACCE'DAS *ad vice Comitum*, a Writ commanding the Coroner to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having a *Pone* delivered him suppresses it.

To ACCE'DE [*accedere*, *L.*] to come or draw near to.

To ACCEL'ERATE [*accelerare*, *F.* *acceleratum*, *L.*] to hasten, or quicken, or put on or forward.

ACCELERATION, the Act of hastening, or quickening. *F. of L.*

ACCELERATO'RES *Urinae* [*in Anatomy*] are a Pair of Muscles belonging to the *Penis*, whose Use is to expedite the Passage of the Urine and Genitura.

ACCEND'ED [of *accendere*, *L.*] lighted, kindled, or set on fire. *L. Obs.*

ACCEN'SION, the inkindling or setting any Body on Fire. *L.*

AC'CENT [*Accentus*, *L.*] Tone, the rising and falling of the Voice. *F.*

ACCENT [*in Grammar*] is a Mark on a particular Syllable of any Word, to shew it to be pronounced with a stronger or weaker Emphasis.

ACCENT [*in Musick*] is a Modulation or Warbling of the Voice, to express the Passions either naturally or artificially.

A C C

To ACCENT' [*accentuer*, *F.*] to mark with an Accent.

ACCENT'OR, he that sings the highest Part, or Treble, in a Choir, &c. *L.*

To ACCEPT' [*accepter*, *F.* of *acceptum*, *L.*] to receive favourably or kindly.

ACCEPTABLE [*acceptabilis*, *L.*] that may be received kindly, agreeable.

ACCEPT'ANCE } a taking in good
ACCEPTA'TION } part, an accepting or receiving kindly: In a *Law Sense*, a tacit agreeing to some former Act done by another, which without such Acceptance or Agreement might have been undone or avoided. *F. of L.*

ACCEPT'ATION [with *Grammarians*] the received Meaning of a Word, or the Sense in which it is usually taken. *F. of L.*

ACCEPTILA'TION [*in Civil Law*] is the same with an Acquittance in *Common Law*, i. e. the verbal Discharge from the Creditor to the Debtor.

AC'CESS [*Acces*, *F.* of *Accessus*, *L.*] Admittance, Approach, or Passage to a Place or Person.

ACCES'S [among *Physicians*] the Fit or Return of a periodical Disease.

ACCES'SIBLE [*accessibile*, *F.*] that is easy to come at, approachable.

*ACCES'SIBLE Height, is either that which may be mechanically measured by the Application of a Measure to it, or else an Height whose Base and Foot can be approached to, and from thence a Length measured on the Ground.

ACCES'SION, a coming to; as the Accession of a King to the Crown; also Addition or Increase. *L.*

ACCESSORY [*accessoire*, *F.*] additional.

ACCESSO'RIOUS *Willisii* [*in Anatomy*] a Nerve that arises from the *Medulla Spinalis*, so called from Dr. *Willis*, the Discoverer of it.

ACCES'SARY [*in Common Law*] a Person guilty of Felony, not principally, but by Participation; as Command, Advice, or Concealment.

ACCES'SORY [*in the Civil Law*] any thing that of Right belongs to or depends on another, tho' separate from it.

ACCIDENCE [*Accidentia*, *L.*] a little Book containing the first Principles of the *Latin Tongue*, so called from *accido*, q. *accidents*, as containing the flexion of Nouns and Verbs, which are accidents or Appurtenances to the Grammar.

AC'CIDENT [*Accidents*, *L.*] Casualty, Chance, &c. *F.*

ACCIDENT, is used by *Logicians* in a three-fold Sense. 1. Whatsoever does not essentially belong to a Thing, tho' it be a Substance in itself, but casually, as the Cloaths a Man has on, the Money in his Pocket, &c.

A C C

Sec. 2. In Contradistinction to essential Properties of any Subject, many Qualities are called **Accidents**, because they are there not essentially but accidentally; as a particular Colour, as a Whiteness in a Wall, &c.

3. In Opposition to Substance, when it is in its Essence or Nature to adhere or subsist in some Substance, and cannot be alone; and thus it is with all Qualities whatsoever.

ACCIDENTS [in *Heraldry*] are the Points and Abatements in an Escutcheon.

ACCIDENTS [in *Astrology*] the most remarkable Chances that have happened to a Man in the Course of his Life; as a remarkable Fortune at such a time, a signal Deliverance at another, a great Sickness at another, &c.

ACCIDENTAL [accidental, F. of *accidentalis*, L.] belonging to Accidents; happening by Chance, &c.

ACCIDENTAL Dignities and Debilities [in *Astrology*] are certain casual Dispositions and Affections of the Planets, whereby they are either strengthened or weakened by their being in such a House of the Figure, &c.

ACCIDENTAL Point [in *Perspectiva*] is a Point on the Horizontal Line, where Lines parallel among themselves, tho' not perpendicular to the Picture, do meet.

ACCIDIE [*Acedia*, L. of *Ἀκηδία*, Gr.] Sloth, Laziness, and Indisposition to Devotion. *Chauc.*

To **ACCITE** [accito, L.] to call, to summons. *Shaks.*

ACCLAMATION, a crying out of the People; a shouting for Joy; the Applause given to Persons and Things upon several Occasions. F. of L.

ACCLIVITY [*Acclivitas*, L.] the rising Steepness of an Hill, properly the Steepness reckoned upwards, as Declivity is a Steepness downwards.

ACCLOYED } *q. d. accloué*, from the F.
CLOYED } *Clou*, a Nail [of a Horse]
i. e. nailed or pricked in Shoeing.

ACCOLADE, clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck, a Ceremony formerly used in Knighthood by the King, putting his Hand about the Knight's Neck. F.

To **ACCOMMODATE** [accommoder, F. *accommodatum*, L.] to adjust, to apply, to fit, to provide for, to furnish with; to agree or make up a Difference.

To **ACCOMMODATE** [among *Geometricians*] signifies to fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, &c. as the Condition of the Proposition requires.

ACCOMMODATE, fit, congruous, suitable.

ACCOMMODATION, the Act of accommodating, adjusting, fitting. L.

ACCOMMODABLE, that may be composed or brought to an Agreement. F.

To **ACCOMPANY** [accompagner, F.] to keep Company with, or wait on a Person; to go or come along with.

A C C

ACCOMPLICE [Complice, F.] one who has a Hand in a Business, or who is privy to the same Design or Crime with another.

To **ACCOMPLISH** [accomplir, F. of *acomplere*, L.] to perform, finish, or fulfil, to execute or bring to Perfection.

ACCOMPLISHED [accompli, F.] as a Person well accomplished, i. e. a Person of extraordinary Parts or Endowments.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS [accomplissement, F.] Acquirements in Learning.

ACCORD [Accord, F.] Agreement, Consent: In *Common Law*, an Agreement or Contract from one Man to another, to make Satisfaction for an Offence of Trespas committed, or some Damage done.

ACCORDANCE, Agreement.

ACCORDANT, agreeable. F.

To **ACCORD** [accorder, F.] to agree, to hang together, to unite.

To **ACCOST** [accoster, F.] to approach, to draw near to, to make, come up to, or set upon a Person.

ACCOUNT [of *Account*, O. F. of *ac computare*, L.] Reckoning, Esteem, Repute, Relation or Nearness.

ACCOUNT [in *Law*] Account or Account, in a Writ or Action that lies against a Bailiff or Receiver, who ought to render an Account to his Lord or Master, and refuses it.

An **ACCOUNT of Sales** [in *Traffick*] an Account in which the Sale of Goods is set down in Particulars.

ACCOUNTABLE, liable to give an Account, answerable for or to.

ACCOUNTANT, one well versed in casting up Accounts.

ACCOUNTANT [in *Law*] one who is obliged to render an Account to another.

ACCOUPED [*q. d. Acculped*] as his Conscience accouped him, i. e. reprehended, blamed. O. L.

To **ACCOU'TRE** [accouter, F.] to attire, dress, trim, or furnish.

ACCOU'TREMENT, Attire, Dress, Garb, Furniture. F.

To **ACCOY**, to assuage. O.

ACCRETION [of *accretio*, L.] properly a growing or sticking to.

ACCRETION [with *Naturalists*] an Addition of Matter to any Body externally.

To **ACCRUE** [accroitre, F. of *accrescere*, L.] to be increased or added to; to raise from; to fall to.

ACCROACHMENT, an Encroachment; of *acrocher*, to hook in. F.

To **ACCUMULATE** [accumuler, F. *accumulare*, L.] to heap up, to gather in Heaps.

ACCUMULATION, an heaping up, or gathering together. L.

AC'CURACY } [*Accuratio*, L.]
AC'CURATENESS } Exactness, Carefulness, Nicety.

AC'CU-

A C H

AC'CURATE [*accuratus*, L.] exact, curious, nicely done.

ACCUR'SED of *ad*, *d* changed into *c* for the sake of Euphony, and *Cupre*. Sax.] that lie under a Curse, or under a Sentence of Excommunication. See *To curse*.

ACCUSA'TION, an accusing, Charge, Information, or Impeachment. F. of L.

ACCU'SATIVE Case [*Accusativus*, F. of *Accusativus*, L.] the fourth Case of a Noun, always governed by a Verb Active, or Preposition, &c.

To AC'CUSE [*accuser*, F. of *accusare*, L.] to charge with a Crime, to inform against one, to indict, to impeach, to censure.

ACCU'SEMENT, Accusation. *Chauc.*

ACCU'SER [*accusator*, L.] one who charges, indicts, or impeaches another of a Crime, either truly or falsely.

To ACCUS'TOM himself [*accoutumer*, F.] to inure, or use himself to a Thing. See *Custom*.

ACE [*As*, or *Ac*. F.] that Side of the Dice on which the Number One is expressed.

ACE'PHALI [*Ἀκεφαλαί*, of *ἀ* privative, and *κεφαλή* a Head, Gr. that have no Head] certain Levellers in the Time of King Henry I. who acknowledged no Church, King, Head, or Superior. Also certain Hereticks, A. C. 500, who asserted but one Substance in Christ, and one Nature.

ACERB' [*acerbe*, F. of *acerbus*, L.] a Taste between sour and bitter, such as most Fruits have before they are ripe.

ACERB'ITY [*Acerbitas*, L.] Sourness, Sharpness.

ACETAB'ULUM [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

ACE'TARS [*Acetaria*, L.] Sallets and Vinegar.

ACETOS'ITY [*Acetositas*, L.] Sourness, Sharpness, Tartness.

ACE'TOUS, four.

ACE'TUM, Vinegar; in general, any acid Liquor, as Spirits of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, &c.

ACETUM *Alcalifatum*, or *Alcaliticum*, [among *Chymists*] Vinegar distilled, in which some alkalifate Salt is infused.

ACETUM *Philosophorum*, a sour Liquor made by dissolving Butter or icy Oil of Antimony in Water. L.

ACETUM *Radicatum*, the sharpest Part of Vinegar, which hath its Phlegm drawn off. L.

A'CHAMECH, the Drofs of Silver, so called by *Chymists*.

A'CHAN [*אחאן* H. i. e. troubling] an *Israelite* who was stoned to Death.

A'CHAT [*Achat*, F.] a Bargain or Purchase; [in *Laro*] a Bargain or Contract.

ACHATORS, Purveyors. O. L.

A'CHE [A'e, Sax.] a Pain in any Part of the Body; also a Disease in Horses, proceeding from Cold, that causes a Numbness in the Joints.

A'CHEKED, choaked. *Chauc.*

A C K

A'CHERON [*Ἀχέρων*, Gr.] a River of Hell. *Poet.* Gr.

ACHERON'TICK, of or belonging to *Acheron*. Gr.

ACHERU'SIA, a River taken for the Entrance of Hell.

To A' HIE'VE [of *Achaver*, F.] to achieve, accomplish, to finish, to act. *Chauc.*

ACHIL'LES, the chief Champion of the *Greeks*, in the *Trojan War*.

A'CHISH [*אכיש* H. i. e. Sure it is he] a King of *Gath*.

ACHLY'S [*Ἀχλύς*, Gr.] a certain dark Distemper of the Eye, which is reckoned among the *Amblyopia*, or Dimness of Sight.

ACHOK'EN to choak, or surfeit. *Chauc.*

A'CHOR [*Ἀχόρ*, Gr.] a sort of crufted Scab, which causes an Itching, and emits an offensive Stench on the Surface of the Head. *Me.*

A'CHOR, a God of Flies, to whom the *Greeks* and *Cyrenians* sacrificed, to drive them away.

ACHROI' [*Ἀχροί*, Gr. of *ἀ* Negative, and *χρῶς*, Colour] Persons who have lost their natural Colour, such as have the Jaundice.

A'CID [*acide*, F. of *acidus*, L.] tart, sour, sharp, biting.

An ACID [or *Fixed Spirit* in *Chymistry*] is a Spirit mixed with acid Salts to check its volatile Quality; as Spirits of Salt, Allum, Vitriol, Sulphur, &c.

A'CIDS, Bodies whose small Particles are supposed to be somewhat longish and flexible, penetrating and attenuating, having their Points sharp and piercing.

ACID'ITY [*Acidité*, F. of *Aciditas*, L.] Sharpness, Tartness; the Taste which acid Bodies affect the Mouth with.

ACID'ULÆ, any Medicinal Waters that are not hot, like those at *Batb.* L.

ACINA'CES, a kind of Cutlafs, or Scimeter, used among the *Persians*.

ACINE'SIA [*Ἀκίνησια*, of *ἀ* negative, and *κίνησις*, Motion, Gr.] the Immobility of the whole Body, or any Part thereof, as in a Palsy, Apoplexy, Swooning, &c.

ACINIFOR'MIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Uvea Tunica* of the Eye. L. which see.

A'CINUS, a Grape-stone [among *Botanists*] the Fruit of all such Plants as bear it in Clusters. L.

To ACK'ELE, to cool. *Chauc.* See *Acale*.

To ACKNOW'LEDGE from the Preposition *ad*, or *ac*, and *Cnap*, contracted of *Cnapan*, to know, and *Legan*, to put, Sax. i. e. to put into Knowledge] to own or confess to be thankful or grateful for, to reward or requite.

ACKNOW'LEDGMENT, Confession, Owning, Gratitude, Thankfulness.

ACKNOW'LEDGMENT *Money*, Money paid by some Tenants at the Death of their Landlord, as their Acknowledgment of and to their new one.

A C Q

ACKNOWLEDG', known, acknowledged, &c. *Chauc.*

ACMAS'TICA *Febris*, a continued Fever; the same with *Synochus*. *Gr.*

ACME' [*ἄκμῃ*, *Gr.*] the Height or Top of any thing, the Point of a Weapon, the Prime of any thing, the Flower of Age.

ACME [among *Physicians*] the Height or Crisis of a Disease.

ACOEME'TI, an Order of Monks at Constantinople, that never slept all together, but by Turns. *Gr.*

To **ACOE**, to quit, ease, relieve. *Chauc.* probably of *kublien*, to cool. *Teut.*

ACO'LOTHIST, one of the lowest Order in the *Romish* Church.

ACO'LYTE [*Ἀκολυτος*, *Gr.*] an inferior Church-Servant, in the primitive Times, who waited on the Priest, &c. lighted the Candles, carried the Bread, Wine, &c. Now among the *Roman Catholics*, the Chief of the Minor Orders, or the Priest's attendant while he says Mass.

ACOMBEROUS, cumbersome, troublesome. *Chauc.*

AC'ONITE [*L' Aconit*, *F.* of *Aconitum*, *L.* of *Ἀκονίτιον*, probably of *ἄκων*, a Whetstone. *Gr.*] a poisonous Herb called Wolf's or Libbard's Bane.

ACO'PICA [*Ἀκόπικα*, of *ἀ* privative, and *κοπος* Labour, *Gr.*] Ingredients put into Medicines against Weariness.

A'COPUM [*Ἀκόπον*, *Gr.*] a Fomentation of warm and emollient Ingredients, to allay the Sense of Weariness; also a Medicine for the same Purpose.

A'COR [with *Physicians*] a Sourness at the Stomach, contracted by Indigestion, whence Flatulencies and four Belchings arise. *L.*

A'CORN [*Accorn*, of *Aac*, an Oak, and *Corn* Grain, *Sax.* *Ucker*, *Teut.*] the Fruit of the Oak.

ACOS'MY [*Acosmia*, *L.* of *Ἀκοσμία* of *ἀ* privative, and *κόσμος*, Ornament, *Gr.*] an ill State of Health, joined with the Loss of natural Colour in the Face.

To **ACOU'**, to reprehend, to reprove. *O. d.* *Aculp.*

ACOUS'TICA } [*Ἀκουστικά* of *ἀκούω* to hear, *Gr.*] Medicines or Instruments which help the Hearing.

To **ACQUAINT'** one, or make one acquainted with. [*Acquinter*, *F.*] to make known to one, to give Notice or Intelligence, to inform one of.

ACQUAINT'ANCE [*Acquaintance*, *F.*] Correspondence, Conversation, Fellowship; also the Person with whom one converses or corresponds.

To **ACQUIES'CE** [*Acquiescere*, *F.* of *acquiescere*, *L.*] to rest satisfied, to comply with, to consent, to yield, to submit to.

ACQUIES'CENCE [*Acquiescentia*, *F.*] the Act of Acquiescing.

ACQUIES'CEMENT, Consent, Compliance, Condescension.

A C R

ACQUIETAN'DIS *Plegiis*, a Writ lying for a Surety against the Creditor, that refuses to acquit him after the Debt is paid. *L. T.*

ACQUIETANDIS in *Schiris* at *Hundredis*, a being free from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds. *L. T.*

ACQUIET'ARE, to pay the Debts of a Person deceased, as the Heir of those of his Father, &c. *L. T.*

To **ACQUI'RE** [*acquirere*, *F.* of *acquirere*, *L.*] to get, to attain, to purchase.

ACQUISITION, an acquiring, obtaining, or purchasing. *F.* of *L.*

ACQUIST'S } [*Acquest*, *F.* of *Acquisita*, *L.*]

ACQUESTS } properly Victories gained, or Conquests won by the Sword, Goods acquired by Purchase or Donation.

To **ACQUIT'** [*acquitter*, *F.*] to discharge, or free from.

ACQUIT'TAL } [*Acquit*, *F.*] a Deliv-

ACQUIT'MENT } erance, Discharge, or setting free from the Suspicion and Guilt of an Offence; and is twofold, in Law and Fact.

ACQUIT'TAL [in *Law*] is when two Persons are indicted for Felony, one as a Principal, the other as Accessory; the Principal being discharged, the Accessory is by Consequence acquitted.

ACQUIT'TAL [in *Fact*] is when a Person is not found guilty of the Offence with which he is charged.

ACQUIT'TANCE [*Quittance*, *F.*] a Release or Discharge in Writing of a Debt, or any other Duty formerly due.

A'CRASY [with *Physicians*] the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another in a Mixture, or in the Constitution of a Human Body.

A'CRE [*Acre*, *Sax.* probably of *Acker*, *Teut.* a Piece of arable Land] a Measure of Land containing forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth. A *Welsh Acre* containing usually two *English* ones.

ACRE'ME, ten Acres of Land. *L. T.*

A'CRID, acrimonious, sharp.

ACRIMO'NIOUS [*acrimosus*, *L.*] sharp, tart, full of Sharpness or Tartness.

ACRIMO'NIOUS Bodies, are those whose Particles do eat, fret, destroy and dissolve what comes in their Way; or which have a great Acrimony.

A'CRIMONY [*Acrimonia*, *F.* of *Acrimonia*, *L.*] Sharpness, Eagerness, Tartness, a Quality in Bodies, by which they corrode, destroy, or dissolve others.

A'CRISY [*Acrisia*, *L.* of *Ἀκρίσια*, of *ἀ* neg. and *κρίνω* to make a Judgment of, *Gr.*] that of which no Judgment is passed, or Choice made; a Matter in Dispute; also Want of Judiciousness, or Rashness in judging.

A'CRISY [in *Physick*] such a State or Condition of a Disease that no right Judgment can be made of it, or of the Patient; whether he will recover, or no. *Gr.*

AC'RITUDE [*Acritudo*, *L.*] Sharpness.

ACROA'MATICAL, of or pertaining to deep Learning.

A C T

ACROAT'ICKS, *Aristotle's* Lectures in the more difficult and nice Parts of Philosophy, to which none but Scholars and Friends were admitted.

ACROCHOR'DON [*ἀκροχόρδον*, Gr.] with Physicians, a particular Species of Warts, more sharp and prominent than the common Sort.

ACRO'DRYA [*Ἀκρόδρυα*, of *ἄκρον* the Extremity, and *δρῦς*, an Oak or Tree, Gr.] all Fruits having hard Rinds or Shells, such as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, Chestnuts, &c.

ACROKE, crooked, awry; wrong. *Chauc.*

ACRO'MION [*Ἀκρόμιον*, of *ἄκρον* the Extremity, and *ῶμιον*, the Shoulder, Gr.] the upper Process of the Shoulder-Blade. *Anat.*

ACROM'PHALUM [*Ἀκρομυφάλον*, of *ἄκρον* the Extremity, and *ὀμφαλός* the Navel, Gr.] the Middle of the Navel. *Anat.*

ACRONYCHAL [*Ἀκρόνυχος*, of *ἄκρον* and *νύξ* Night, Gr. in *Astronomy*] is the Rising of a Star when the Sun sets, or the Setting of a Star when the Sun rises; which when they do, they are said to set and rise achronically; one of the three poetical Settings and Risings.

A'CROS [*ἄκρος*, Gr.] the utmost End of any Member; also a little Stem or Stock.

A'CROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominences, Knobs and Tops of Bones.

A'CROS [in *Botany*] Tops of Plants.

A'CROS [in *Physick*] the Height and Vigour of Diseases.

ACROSP'IRE, or *Acrespire*, [with *Maltsters*] a sprouting at the Blade end.

ACROSS, athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

ACROS'TICK [*Ἀκροστικός*, of *ἄκρος* the Top or Extremity, and *τίχος* a Verse, Gr.] a Poem or certain Number of Verses, whose initial Letters make up some Person's Name, Title or some particular Motto.

ACROTERIA [*Ἀκροτέρια*, Gr.] in *Architecture* sharp Pinnacles and spiry Battlements, which stand in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Ballusters; also Pedestals on the Corner and Middle of Pediments, to support Statues.

ACT [*Acte*, F. of *Actum*, L.] a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature: Also the Time when Degrees are taken at *Oxford*; the same with *Commencement* at *Cambridge*.

Clerk of the ACTS, an Officer who receives and enters the Lord Admirals Commissions and Warrants, and registers the Acts and Orders of the Commissioners of the Navy.

ACT'IES, and Order of Friars that wear tawney-coloured Habits, and feed on Roots.

ACT'ILIA. Military Utensils. *L. T.*

ACTINOBO'LISM [*Ἀκτινοβολισμός*, of *ἄκτιν* a Sun Beam, and *βολή* a Plum-line, of *βαλλών* to cast, Gr.] Diffusion or Diradiation of Light or Sound, by which it is carried or flows every Way from its Center.

ACTION, an Act, Deed, or Feat; a parti-

A C T

cular Way of Delivery in a Speech or Sermon. *F. of L.*

ACTION *Physical* and *Philosophical*, is an Operation or Function which Men perform, either by the Body alone, or both by Body and Mind; and it is either voluntary or spontaneous.

Voluntary ACTION depends on the Will; as Seeing, Walking, Running, &c.

Spontaneous ACTION depends not on the Will, as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Heart, Arteries, &c.

ACTION [in a *Law Sense*] is the Process or Form of a Suit given by the Law in order to recover a Right.

ACTION upon the Case, is a Writ brought against any one for an Offence done without Force and by Law not specially provided for.

ACTION *Civil*, tends only to the Recovery of that which by Contract, &c. is due, as Money lent, &c.

ACTION *mixed*, is when it is Part real, and Part personal; and also is a Suit given by the Law to recover the Thing demanded, and Damages for the Wrong done.

ACTION *Penal*, aims at some Penalty or Punishment in the Person sued, either Corporal or Pecuniary.

ACTION *Personal*, is whereby a Man claims Debts, or other Goods and Chattels, or Damage for them, or for Wrong done to his Person.

ACTION *Popular*, is upon Breach of some Penal Statute, which any Man that will, may sue for himself and the King.

ACTION *Prejudicial* or *Preparatory*, is that which arises from some Doubt in the Principal.

ACTION *Real*, is whereby the Plaintiff claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Commons, in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Term of Life.

ACTION of *Writ*, is when the Defendant pleads some Matter, by which he shews the Plaintiff had no Cause to have the Writ which he brought,

ACTION upon the Statute, is an Action brought against a Man upon an Offence against a Statute, whereby a Penalty is laid for so doing.

ACTION *Auncestral*, is that which we have by some Right descending from our Ancestors.

ACTION [spoken of a Horse] is the Agitation of the Tongue and Mandible, by champing on the Bridle, which is a Sign of Mettle.

ACTIONABLE, that will bear an Action or afford Cause on which an Action may be grounded. *F.*

ACTION [of a Company] a Share or Part of the Stock of a Company, as that of *India*, *South-Sea*, &c. *F.*

A C U

ACTIONARY } a Person who owns or
ACTIONIST } is possessed of Actions,
Shares, or Stock in a Company.

ACTIONA'RE, to prosecute one at Law.
L. T.

ACTITA'TION, debating of Law Suits.
L.

ACTIVE [*actif*, F. of *Activus*, L.] ready
or fit to act, quick, nimble, lively.

ACTIVE Principles [with *Chymists*] are Spi-
rit, Oil, and Salt; because their Parts being
briskly in Motion, do cause Action in other
Bodies.

ACTIVE Voice of a Verb, which signifies
Action or Doing. *Gram.*

ACTIVITY [*Activité*, F. of *Activitas*,
L.] Briskness, Nimbleness, Vigour.

Sphere of ACTIVITY, all the Place or
Space wherein any thing extends its Power,
Virtue or Efficacy.

ACTO, ACTON, } a Coat of Mail.
AKETON } O. R.

ACTON [of *Aac*, Sax. an Oak, and *Town*,
q. d. Oak Town] a Town in the County of
Middlesex and elsewhere.

ACTION BURNEL, a Castle in *Shropshire*,
famous for a Parliament there held in the Time
of *Edward I.* in which was ordained the Sta-
tute-Merchant, thence called the Statute of
Action-Burnel.

ACTOR, properly the Doer of any thing;
an Actor of the Stage. L.

ACTOR [in the *Civil Law*] an Advocate
or Professor.

ACTRESS [*Actrice*, F. of *Actrix*, L.] a
Woman Player. she that acts on the Stage.

ACTUAL [*actuel*, F. of *actualis*, L.] real-
ly done: In *Metaphysics*, that is actual, or in
Act, which has a real Being or Existence, and
is opposite to Potential.

ACTUALITY } Perfection of Being.
ACTUALNESS } L.

ACTUARY [*Actuarius*, L.] a Clerk that
registers the Acts and Constitutions of a Con-
vocation, &c.

To **ACTUATE**, to bring into Act, to stir
up, to move, to quicken. L.

ACU'LEATE [*Aculeatus*, L.] having a
Sting.

To **ACU'MINATE** [*acuminare*, L.] to shar-
pen, or bring to a Point.

ACUMINATED [*acuminatus*, L.] sharp-
edged, pointed, subtle.

ACU'TE [in *Chymistry*] is when a Liquor
is heightened and made more piercing by a
stronger.

A'CUTE [*acutus*, L.] sharp-pointed, keen,
sharp-witted, ingenious, subtle.

ACUTE-ANGLE [in *Geometry*] an Angle
that is less than a Right one, or which con-
tains less than ninety Degrees.

An **ACUTE ANGLED Triangle**, is that
which hath all its Angles acute.

ACUTE ANGULAR Section of a Cone, was
a Term used by the ancient Geometricians for
the *Ellipsis*.

A D D

An **ACUTE Disease**, is that which is over
in a little Time, but not without imminent
Danger to the Patient.

An **ACUTE-Accent** [in *Grammar*] shews
when the Voice is to be raised, and is expressed
thus (').

ACU'TO [in *Musick Books*] a Voice or
Sound is so called, when high or shrill.

ADACT'ED [*adaetus*, L.] beat in, driven
in by Force. *Obs.*

AD'AGE [*adagium*, L.] a Proverb, an old
Saying.

ADA'GIO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the
ADA'GO } slowest Movement in Musick,
AD° } especially if the Word be re-
peated twice, as *Adagio, Adagio.*

ADAM [אדם *H. i. e.* Red-Earth] the
Name of the first Man created.

ADAM's Apple, a prominent Part of the
Throat.

AD'AMANT [*Adamas*, L. of *Adâmat*, Gr.]
a Diamond, the most glittering, hardest, and
most valuable of all other Stones.

ADAMANTINE [*adamantinus*, L.] of or
belonging to Adamant; hard, inflexible.

ADAM'ICAL, of or belonging to *Adam*.

ADAMITES, a Sort of Hereticks in *Bo-
hemia*, who pretending to be restored to *Adam's*
Innocence, went naked to their Assemblies;
and are said to condemn Matrimony, and have
Women in common.

To **ADAPT'** [*adapter*, F. of *adaptare*, L.]
to make fit, to suit, to apply one thing to ano-
ther.

A'DAR [דָּר, *H. i. e.* Mighty] the Name
of the Twelfth Month among the *Jews*, an-
swering commonly to Part of *February* and Part
of *March* with us.

ADAR'CON, a *Jewish* Gold Coin worth
fifteen Shillings *Sterling*.

A'DARIDGE, *Sal Armoniac. C. T.*

ADASH'ED, ashamed. O.

To **ADAWE**, to awaken. *Cbauc.* To
daunt. *Spencer.*

To **ADCOR'PORATE** [*adcorporare*, L.] to
join Body to Body.

ADCREDULITA'RE, to purge himself of
an Offence by Oath. L. T.

To **ADD** [*addere*, L.] to join or put to.

To **ADDECI'MATE** [*addecimare*, L.] to
take Tythes.

ADDELE, added, annexed. *Cbauc.*

ADDLE-headed, silly, stupid.

ADDE'PHAGY [Ἀδδῆφαγία, of ἄδδῆν
much, and φαγειν, to eat, Gr.] unsuitable
Eating, Gluttony.

ADDER [ἄδδερ, Sax. *Adder*, Du.
Patzer, Teut.] a Serpent whose Poison is
most deadly.

ADDERBOURN [of *Adder* and *bourn*,
a River so called from its crooked Windings
like a Snake] a Town in the County of
Wilts.

ADDER's Tongue, an Herb having a single
Leaf, in the midst of which is a little Stalk
like

A D D

like the Tongue of an Adder. *Opbioglossum*. L.

ADDER *Stung*, said of Cattle when stung with venomous Reptiles, as Adders, Scorpions, or bit by a Hedge-hog or Shrew.

ADZE, *Aðza*, *Sax. Afsia*, *Ægiva*, *Gr.* an Instrument generally made use of by Cooper.

To **ADDICT** [*addictum*, L.] to give up one's self wholly to a Thing, to apply one's Mind altogether to it, to follow it close.

ADDICTIO [in the *Roman Law*] a transferring or passing over Goods to another, or to him that will give most.

ADDICTIO in Diem, an adjudging a Thing or Person for a certain Price, unless by such a Day the Owner, or some other Person, give more for it: It is also used for taking an Administration, and paying the Debts of the Deceased. L. T.

ADDITAMENT [*additamentum*, L.] a Thing added; an Increase or Advantage.

ADDITAMENTS [in *Physick* and *Chymistry*] are Things added anew to the ordinary Ingredients of any Composition.

ADDITION [in *General*] an Adding, Putting, or Joining; Increase, Advantage, or Ornament. F. of L.

ADDITION [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which several Numbers are added together, to the end that their Total or Sum may be discovered.

Simple ADDITION, is the gathering together of several Numbers that express Things of the same Kind, into one Sum.

Compound ADDITION, is the adding or summing up of Things of different Names or Kinds.

ADDITION [in *Algebra*] is the conjoining the Quantities proposed, still preserving their proper Signs.

ADDITION [in *Law*] is that which is given to a Man, besides his proper Name and Surname, to shew of what Estate, Degree, or Mystery he is, the Place of his Birth or Habitation.

ADDITIONAL [*additionalis*, L.] that which is added, over and above.

ADDITIONALES, additional Terms, or Propositions to be added to the former Agreement. L. C. T.

ADDLE [*Adel*, a Disease, of *Abalians*, to be sick, *Sax. q. d.* a sick or rotten Egg] rotten, empty; also when derived of *Æðan*, *Sax.* a Reward, to earn or gain. *Linc. Not.* &c.

ADDRESS [*Adresse*, F.] nice, or dextrous Carriage in the Management of an Affair, a fine genteel Behaviour: Also Application or Dedication to a Person; a short Remonstrance or Petition made by Parliament to their Sovereign.

To **ADDRESS** [*addresser*, F.] to make Application to, to present a Petition, to direct a Letter to.

A D E

ADDUBBD, dubbd, created; *addubbd* a Knight, &c.

ADDUCENT Muscles. See *Adductores*.

ADDUCTOR Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye so called, because it draws the Apple of it towards the Nose. L.

ADDUCTOR Pollicis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that brings the Thumb nearer the Forefinger. L.

ADDUCTOR Pollicis Pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Great-Toe, which brings it nearest the rest.

ADDUCTORES [in *Anatomy*] those Muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the Parts of the Body to which they are joined. L.

A'DELARD [of *Ædel*, *Teut.* noble, and *ard*, *Du.* Nature, i. e. one of a generous Spirit] the Christian Name of a Man.

ADELANTA'DO, the Deputy of a Province for a King or General. *Span.*

A'DELING } [of *Ædel*, excellent, and
A'THELING } *Ling. Sax.* *Ling* at the
E'THELING } End of a Word denotes Youth, as Stripling, Foundling, &c.] a Title of Honour among the *English Saxons*, properly belonging to the Heir apparent of the Crown.

A'DELM [of *Ed* Felicity, and *helm* an Helmet, *Sax. i. e.* a Protector of Happiness] the Name of a Bishop of *Sherburn*.

A'DELMAN [*Edelman*, *Teut.*] a Gentleman.

A'DELARD } [of *Ædel*, excellent, and
E'THELRAD } *Ride*, counsel, *Sax. q. d.*
an able Counsellor] the Christian Name of a Man.

A'DELWARD [of *Adel*, Felicity, and *pe* in, *Sax.* to govern, *q. d.* one that can govern himself in Prosperity] a proper Name.

ADEMP'TION, a taking away, a Privation. L.

ADE'N [*Adn*, *Gr.*] a Gland or Kernel in any animal Body; also a Swelling in the Groin, the same as a Bubo. *Anat.*

ADENO'GRAPHY [of *Adn*, a Gland, and *graphein* to write, *Gr.*] a Treatise of the Glands.

ADEN'OSUS Abscessus [among *Physicians*] is a hard unripe Tumour, proceeding from obstructed Viscidities, that appears like a natural Gland, although in Parts free from them.

To **ADE'NT**, to fasten. O.

ADEPTS [*Adipecti*, of *Adipisci*, to obtain, L.] the obtaining Sons of Art, Alchymists, who have gained the Secret of Transmutation of Metals, are said to have found out the *Grand Elixir*, commonly called the *Philosophers Stone*; of which there are said to be twelve always in being, another being taken in when one dies. One who has gained perfect Skill in any Thing.

ADE'QUATE [*adequatus*, L.] equal, even, proportional.

ADE'QUATE-

A D I

ADEQUATENESS, Equalness, Agreeableness with.

ADEQUATE *Ideas* [in *Philosophy*] are those Conceptions that perfectly represent the Archetypes and Images which the Mind supposes them to be taken from.

ADEQUITA'TION, riding towards. *L.*

ADFFECTED *Equations*. See *Equations*.

ADFILIA'TION, Adoption.

ADHATO'DA, the Malabar Nut-Tree.

ADHERAND' [*adherans*, *F.*] adhering, cleaving together. *Cbauc.*

To **ADHE'RE** [*adherere*, *F.* of *adherere*, *L.*] to stick fast or cleave to, to be joined to, or take part with.

ADHERENCE } the Act of adhering, or
ADHERENCY } sticking close to the Interests or Opinions of others. *F.*

ADHERENT [*Adherens*, *L.*] one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Favourer, or Follower. *F.*

ADHE'SION [*adhaesio*, *L.*] a sticking, or cleaving to. *F.*

To **ADHIB'IT** [*adhibere*, *L.*] to admit, to take or apply to.

ADHIB'ITION, a taking or applying to. *L.*

ADJACENT [*adjacens*, *L.*] lying near to, or bordering upon. *F.*

ADJA'CENT *Angles*. See *Angles*.

ADIAPHOROUS [of *Adiaphoros* of *a* neg. and *diaphoros* different, *Gr.*] neutral, indifferent, a Name given by Mr. Boyle to a kind of Spirit which he distilled from Tartar, &c.

ADIAPHORY [*Adiaphoria*, *L.* of *Adiaphoria*, *Gr.*] Indifferency.

ADIAPNEUS'TIA [of *a* and *διαπνεω*, *Gr.* to perspire] a Diminution or Obstruction of Natural Perspiration.

To **AD'JECT**, to add to.

AD'JECTIVE [*Adjectif*, *F.* of *Adjectivum*, *L.*] a Word added to a Noun Substantive, to denote some Property of it. *Gram.*

ADIE'U [*q. d. Ad Deum te commendo*, I commend you to God] God have you in his Protection; Farewel. *F.*

AD'INQUIRENDUM, a Writ in Law, commanding Inquiry to be made about the Merits of a Cause depending in the King's Court.

To **ADJOIN'** [*adjoindre*, *F.* of *adjungere*, *L.*] to join to.

ADJOIN'ING, lying near to, neighbouring, bordering upon.

ADJOIN'ING *Angles*, in Geometry. See *Angles*.

To **ADJOURN'** [*adjourner*, *F.* of *ad* and *jour*, a Day] to put off to another Day or Time.

ADJOURN'MENT [*Adjournement*, *F.*] an adjourning [in *Common Law*] is the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Time or Place.

A'DIPAL [*Adipalis*, *L.*] fat, gross.

A D J

ADIPO'SA Membrana [in *Anatomy*] a Membrane or Skin that incloses the *Cellula Adiposa*. *L.*

ADIPO'SA Vena [in *Anatomy*] a Vein arising from the descending Trunk of the Cava, which spreads itself on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys. *L.*

ADIPO'SI Ductus [in *Anatomy*] are Vessels which convey the Adeps or Fat into the Interstices of the Muscles or Parts between the Flesh and the Skin.

ADIPOUS [*adiposus*, *L.*] full of Fat, greasy.

ADIRA'TUS [*Law Term*] a Price or Value set upon Things lost, as a Compensation to the Owner.

A'DIT [*Aditus*, *L.*] the Shaft or Entrance into a Mine.

To **ADJUD'GE** [*adjudger*, *F.* of *adjudicare*, *L.*] to give Judgment, or the Sentence of the Court, to award or decree.

ADJUDICATION, a judging, a giving, a settling by Sentence, Judgment, or Decree. *F.* of *L.*

AD'JUMENT [*Adjumentum*, *L.*] Help, Aid, Assistance.

AD'JUNCT [*Adjunctus*, *L.*] that which is joined to another Thing, a Circumstance.

AD'JUNCT [in *Logic*] a Quality belonging to any thing as its Subject.

ADJUNCT' [in *Philosophy*] whatever comes to any Being from without.

AD JURA Regis, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk, against him that sought to get him out of Possession.

ADJURA'TION, the Act of Adjuring, or earnest Charging. *F.* of *L.*

To **ADJURE** [*adjurer*, *F.* of *adjurare*, *L.*] to charge in God's Name, strictly or earnestly; to put one to his Oath; also to command an Evil Spirit by the Force of Enchantment.

To **ADJUST** [*adjuster*, *F.*] to make fit, or set in Order; to settle or state an Account; to determine to make up a Difference.

AD'JUTANT [*adjuvare*, *L.*] an Assister or Helper; an Officer in a Regiment who assists the superior Officer.

AD'JUTANT General, an Officer who assistseth a General of an Army, in carrying Orders, &c.

ADJUTOR, a Helper.

ADJUTO'RIMUM [in *Anatomy*] a Bone so called, because it is very useful in lifting up the Arm. *L.*

ADJUTO'RIMUM [in *Physick*] a Means of Cure subservient to others of more Importance.

ADJU'TORY [*adjutorius*, *L.*] aiding or helping; the *Adjutory Bones* are two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows. *Anat.*

AD'JUVANT [*adjuvans*, *L.*] helping, aiding, assisting.

To **AD'JUVATE** [*adjuvare*, *L.*] to assist or help.

A D M

ADLI'BITUM [in *Musick Books*] signifies as you will; or if you please.

ADMEA'SUREMENT [*Law Term*] a Writ for the bringing those to Reason who usurp more than their Part or Share.

ADMEA'SUREMENT [of *Dower*] is a Writ that lies where the Widow of a deceased Person holds from the Heir, or his Guardian, more, as her Dower, than she has a just Title to.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Pasture*] is a Writ that lies against such as having common Pasture belonging to their Free-holds, do overcharge it with more Cattle than they ought to do.

ADMENSURATION, a Measuring, or taking an Account of Dimensions. *L.*

ADMIN'ICLE [*Adminiculum, L.*] an Help, Succour, or Support: Imperfect Proof. *O. L.*

ADMINICULAR [*adminicularis, L.*] Helpful, Succouring.

To **ADMINISTER** [*administer, F. of administrare, L.*] to do Service to, to aid; to give or dispense to; to govern, manage, or dispose of.

ADMINISTRATION, the Act of Administering; the managing or doing some Affair. *F. of L.*

ADMINISTRATION [in *Law*] the disposing of the Estate or Goods of a Person that died without making a Will.

ADMINISTRATOR [*Administrateur, F.*] one that has the doing or managing of any Affair. *L.*

ADMINISTRATOR [in *Law*] he that has the Goods, &c. of a Person dying without a Will, committed to his Care. *L.*

ADMINISTRATRIX, she that has such Goods and Power committed to her Care. *L.*

AD'MIRABLE [*admirabilis, L.*] that deserves to be admired; wonderful, rare, excellent. *F.*

ADMIRAL [supposed to be derived of *Amir*, a Governor, in *Arabick*, and *αμιρ*, *Gr.* belonging to the Sea] a chief Commander of a Squadron of Ships. *Admiral, F.*

Lord High **ADMIRAL** of *Great Britain*, he that has the chief Government of the Royal Navy, and the determining of all Maritime Causes, Civil and Criminal.

ADMIRALTY [*Admirauté, F.*] the Office or Court for adjusting Maritime Affairs.

ADMIRATION, the Act of admiring, wondering, &c. *F. of L.*

To **ADMIRE** [*admirer, F. of admirari, L.*] to look upon with Wonder, to be surprised at.

ADMISSION } receiving into, En-
ADMITTANCE } trance upon. *F. of L.*

ADMISSION [in a *Law Sense*] is when a Presentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Bishop, upon Examination, allows the Clerk to be able,

A D O

To **ADMIT** [*admettre, F. of admittere*, to receive, to allow of, to permit.

ADMITTEN'DO Clerico, a Writ granted to him that has recovered the Right of Presentation against the Bishop.

ADMITTEN'DO in Socium, is a Writ for the Association of certain Persons to Justices of Assize, before appointed.

To **ADMIX, L.** to mingle with something else.

ADMIXTURE, any thing blended with another.

To **ADMONISH** [*admonester, F. of admonere, L.*] to warn, advise, hint, or put in mind of; also to prove.

ADMONITION } a giving Warning,
ADMONISHMENT } Advice, Instruction. *F. of L.*

ADNATA Tunica [in *Anatomy*] the common Membrane of the Eye, otherwise called *Conjunctiva* and *Albuginea. L.*

AD OCTO [*i. e.* to the eighth Number] a Term used by some antient Philosophers, signifying the highest or superlative Degree, because in their Way of distinguishing Qualities, they reckoned no Degree above the Eighth. *L.*

ADO, ADOE, an Affair; to do. *Chauc.*

ADOL'ESCENCE } [*Adolescentia, L.*] the
ADOLESCENCY } Flower of Youth; the

State from Fourteen to Twenty-five or Thirty in Men; and from Twelve to Twenty-one Years of Age in Women. *F.*

AD'DOLPH [*E. dolph, of E. S. Happiness*, and *Ulph, Help, Sax. happy Help*] the Name of a Man.

ADONAI [אדני *H. i. e.* Lord, and sometimes my Lord.]

ADONI'AH [אדניה *H. i. e.* ruling Lord] one of King *David's* Sons.

ADONI-BEZEK [אדני-בזק *H. i. e.* Lord of Bezek, or of Lightning, of אדני Lord. and בזק Lightning] a King of *Canaan*.

ADON'ICK Verse, a short Sort of Verse, first made for bewailing the Death of *Adonis*.

ADO'NIS, the fair Son of *Cynarus*, King of *Cyprus*. who being killed by a Wild Boar, was changed into a Purple Flower by *Venus* which bears his Name. *Poet.*

ADONIZEDEK [אדני-צדק *H. i. e.* the Lord's Justice] an antient King of *Jerusalem*.

To **ADOPT** [*adopter, F. adoptare, L.*] to make one that is not King capable to inherit. To taken a Stranger into the Family, choosing him for a Son and Heir.

ADOPTION, the Act of adopting, a free Choice of one for a Son. *F. of L.*

ADOPTIVE [*adoptif, F. adoptivus, L.*] belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

ADORABLE [*adorabilis, L.*] that is fit to be adored or worshipped. *Applied to Men* worthy of all Honour and Respect. *F.*

A'DO.

A D V

A'DORAT, a Chymical Weight of Four Pounds.

ADORA'TION, the Act of Adoring, Reverence, Worship, Observance, Respect. *F. of L.*

To **ADO'RE** [*adorer, F. of adorare, L.*] to pay divine Worship to; to reverence, to shew profound Submission and Respect; to dote extravagantly upon.

To **ADORN'** [*adornare, L.*] to beautify, deck, trim, or set off.

ADORNEMENT, a decking or trimming.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM [among Physicians] signifies that the last prescribed Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the Medicines mentioned before. *L.*

AD QUOD DAMNUM, a Writ that lies to inquire what Damage it may be for the King to grant a Fair, Market, &c. or if any one will turn a common High-way, and lay out another as beneficial; or for a private Person to give Lands in Mortmain to any religious Use.

ADRADD, afraid; much concerned. *Chauc.*

ADRAM/MELECH [אדרמלך of אדר Greatness, or אדרת a Cloak, and מלך a King, *H. i. e. the King's Greatness or Cloak*] an Idol of the Assyrians.

ADRAMING, churlish. *O.*

ADHRAM'IRE } to oblige himself before
ADRAM'IRE } a Magistrate to do a Thing. *L. T.*

ADRI'FT, floating at random.

ADSCITITIOUS } [*adscititious, L.*] added,
ASCITITIOUS } borrowed, false, counterfeit, foreign.

ADSTRICITION, the Act of binding together.

AD TERMINUM *qui præterit*, a Writ of Entry, where a Man having leased Lands, &c. for Life, or Years, is kept from them by the Tenant or Possessor, after the Expiration of the Term.

ADRECTA'TE } to satisfy, to make a-
ADRIETARE } mends. *L. T.*

To **ADVANCE** [*avancer, F.*] to step or go forward; to prefer or raise one; to promote or further; to give before-hand.

ADVANCE Ditch [*in Fortification*] is a Ditch digged all along the *Glacis*; beyond the Counter-scarp.

ADVANCE GUARD } the first Division
VAN GUARD } or Line of an Army, ranged or marching in Battle Array: Sometimes a small Party of Horse, as fifteen or twenty commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond and in Sight of the Main Guard. *Avant Garde. F.*

ADVANCE/MENT [*Avancement, F.*] Preferment, Promotion, &c.

ADVANCER [among Hunters] is one of the Stars or Branches of a Buck's Attire, between the Back-antler and Palm.

A D V

ADVANTAGE [*Avantage, F.*] Benefit, Good, Gain, Profit, Over-Measure.

ADVANTA'GEOUS [*avantageux, F.*] tending to one's Profit or Good; convenient, useful.

ADVECTI'TIOUS [*advectitius, L.*] brought from another Place, foreign.

AD'VENT [*Adventus, L. i. e. a coming*] a Time appointed by the Church, as a Preparation for the approaching Festival of the Nativity of our Blessed Saviour.

AD'VENT Sundays are four; the first, if it fall not on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, it is the next Sunday after it.

ADVENTAIL'E } a Surcoat worn over the
ADVENTAL } Armour. *Chauc.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS [*adventitius, L.*] that comes unexpectedly, and by Chance.

ADVENTI'TIOUS Matter, such as does not properly belong to any natural or mixed Body, but comes to it from some other Place.

ADVEN'TUAL, coming by Chance. *L.*

ADVENTURE [*Aventure, F.*] Chance, Hazard, Luck; accidental Encounter, Enterprize.

To **ADVEN'TURE** [*aventurer, F.*] to venture or put to the Venture; to hazard or run the Risk of.

ADVENTURER, one who hazards an Event.

ADVEN'TUROUS } [*aventureux, F.*]
ADVENTURESOME } bold, daring, hazardous.

AD'VERB [*Adverbium, L.*] a Part of Speech usually joined with a Verb, to express the Manner, Time, &c. of an Action.

AD'VERBIAL, of an Adverb, &c. *L.*

ADVERSA'RIE, contrary. *Chauc.*

ADVERSARY [*Adversarie, F. of Adversarius, L.*] an Opposer, one that is against another, or is at Law with him; an adverse Party; an Enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, as an *adversative Participle* a small Part of Speech signifying some Contrariety and Opposition therein.

ADVERSE [*Adversus, L.*] contrary, opposite. *F.*

ADVERSE [*in Logic*] is when two Contraries have an absolute and perpetual Opposition one to the other.

ADVERSI'TY [*adversité, F. of adversitas, L.*] Affliction, Calamity, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

To **ADVERT'** [*advertere, L. to turn to*] to mark, to mind, to take heed.

ADVERT'ENCY, Attention, Heedfulness, Mindfulness.

To **ADVERTI'SE** [*advertir, F. of advertere, L.*] to give Intelligence or Advice of; to warn.

ADVERTISE/MENT [*advertissement, F.*] Advice, Intelligence, Information; also a putting in Mind.

To **ADVES'PERATE** [*avesperare, L.*] to grow towards Night.

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Æ L F

ADVICE [*avis*, F.] Counsel, Notice, or Account, Information.

ADVISE [*advise*, F.] to counsel; to give an Information or Account of; to consider or weigh in Mind.

ADULAT [*adulter*, F.] to counsel; to give an Information or Account of; to consider or weigh in Mind.

ADULATION, Fawning, Flattery. *L.*
ADULATOR [*adulator*, F.] a fawning Fellow, a Flatterer, or full of Flattery.

To **ADULCE** [*ad* and *dulceo*, *L.*] to sweeten, to make sweet.

ADULPH [*of* E. b. Ancient and Uph, Help, *Sax* i. e. Old Help] the Name of an Archbishop of *Litchfield*, Anno 790.

ADULT [*adulte*, F. of *adultus*, *L.*] that is grown, or come to full Ripeness of Age, of Man's Estate.

ADULTERATE [*adulteratus*, *L.*] adulterated, married, spoiled, counterfeit.

To **ADULTERATE** [*adulterare*, *L.*] to corrupt, counterfeit, mar or spoil.

ADULTERATION, the Act of adulterating, counterfeiting, spoiling.

An **ADULTERER** [*Adultere*, F. *Adulter*, *L.*] a Man who commits Adultery.

ADULTEROUS, of, or given to Adultery.

An **ADULTERESS** [*Adultera*, *L.*] a Woman who commits Adultery.

ADULTERY [*Adultere*, F. *Adulterum*, *L.*] is the Sin of Incontinency in a married Person, who, defiling the Marriage-Bed, committeth Adultery.

ADULTERINE [*Adulterin*, F. of *adulterinus*, *L.*] forged, counterfeited, sophisticated; also bastardly.

ADUMBRATED [*adumbratus*, *L.*] shadowed, likened, resembled.

ADUMBRATION, a Shadowing. In *Painting*, a Sketch or rough Draught of a Picture. *L.*

ADUMBRATION [*n Heraldry*] an absolute taking away of the Charge or Thing borne, so that nothing of it remains but the bare Proportion of the Out-lines.

ADUNATION, an uniting, putting or gathering together. *L.*

ADUN'GUEM, at the Finger's End. *L.*

ADUN'CITY [*Aduncitas*, *L.*] Hookedness, Crookedness.

ADUN'QUE } [*aduncus*, *L.*] hooked,
ADUN'COUS } crooked.

ADVOCACIES, Law-suits. *Chauc.*

ADVOCATE [*advocat*, F. of *advocatus*, *L.*] one that lays to Heart, takes Care of, and secures the Interest of another; Thus Christ is said to be our Advocate.

ADVOCATE, a Man well versed in the Civil Law, who either by Word of Mouth or Writing maintains the Right of such Persons as need his Assistance.

ADVOCATE Ecclesiastical, the Patron of the Presentation and Advowson; or the Advocate of the Causes and Interest of the Church,

retained as a Counsellor to maintain her Rights and Properties.

ADVOCATESHIP [*Advocatus*, *L.*] the Office of an Advocate.

ADVOCATIONE Decimarum, a Writ for the Claim of the fourth Part, or upwards, of the Tithes that belong to a Church. *L.*

To **ADVOW** } [*avouer*, F.] to justify, or
To **AVOW** } maintain an Act formerly done.

ADVOWEE [*Avoué*, F.] one who has a Right to present a Benefice.

ADVOWEE Paramour, the highest Patron; that is to say, the King.

ADVOWSON, a Right that a Bishop, Dean and Chapter, or any Lay Patron, has to present a Clerk to a Benefice when it becomes void. *C. L.*

ADVOWSON Appendant, that which depends upon a Manour as an Appurtenance.

ADVOWSON in Gross, that Right of Presentation which is principal, sole, or absolute, and does not belong to any Manour as Part of its Right.

ADVOWTRY, Adultery. *Chauc.*

ADUST } [*aduste*, F. of *adustus*, *L.*]
ADUST'ED } burnt, parched, overheated; dried with Fire.

ADUSTIBLE, burnable, or that is capable of being parched, scorched, burned. *L.*

ADUSTION, burning, scorching, parching. *L.*

ADYTUM [*Adytum*, of a private, and *dyo* to go under or into, *Gr.*] a secret Place of Retirement in the Pagan Temples, where Oracles were given, into which none but the Priests were admitted; the Sanctuary.

ÆGAGRO'PILI [among *Naturalists*] Balls generated in the Stomach of Animals, containing Matter like Hair, and hard on the Outside.

St. AGELNOTH [*of* E. an, to grieve, and *nob*, *Sax*, not, i. e. void or Grief] the Name of one commonly called the Good Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ÆGYLO'PS } [*Αἰγύλος*, of *αἶξ*, a Goat, and *ὄψ* an Eye, *Gr.* in *Surgery*] a Swelling about the Glands of the Eye, called *Caruncula Major*; also *Fistula Lacrymalis*; also *Darnel* and *Wild Oats*.

ÆGIPO'DES [*Αἰγίπιδες*, of *αἶξ*, a Goat, and *πῦς*, Foot, *Gr.*] Beasts, partly like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats, Satyrs, Devils.

ÆG/LOGA [*of* *Αἰγώλογος*, the Speech of Goat-herds, *Gr.*] a Pastoral Song. See *Ecliga*.

ÆGYPTIACUM [*Unguentum*] a Kind of detestive Ointment for Ulcers.

ÆIPA'THY [*Αἰπαθία*, of *αἶς* always, and *πάθος* Affection or Passion, *Gr.*] a Passion of long Continuance.

St. ÆLFE'GUS [*of* *Æl*, all, and *fergen*, *Sax*, merry, *q. d.* all Mirth] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Æ T A

ÆLFRED [of *Æl*, all, and *frēde*, Sax. Peace, *q. d.* all Peace] a pious and invincible King of the *English Saxons*, who, by his Prudence and Fortitude, composed many destructive Seditions in his Time.

ELM'FEOH } Peter pence, a Tribute of
ELMS'FEOH } a Penny a House paid to the Pope every Year.

ÆNIGMA [*ἄνιγμα*, Gr.] a Riddle, an intricate Sentence, a difficult Question.

ÆNIGMA'TICAL [*enigmaticus*, L.] full of *Ænigmas* or dark Riddles.

ÆOLIPY'LE } [*ἄελλος πύλας*, Gr. the
ÆOLOPY'LE } Gates of *Æolus*] an an-

tient Device to help smocking Chimnies; also, in *Hydraulicks*, a round hollow Ball made of Metal, with a Neck and small Hole, which being about two third Parts filled with Water, and set on the Fire, the vaporous air will break forth with a great Noise and Violence; an Instrument called the *Hermetick Bellows*, to try if there be a *Vacuum* in Nature.

ÆQUILIBRITY [*aquilibrity*, L.] Equality of Weight.

ÆRA, a particular Account and Reckoning of Time and Years, from some remarkable Event; as from the Creation of the World, the Destruction of *Troy*, the *Olympiads*, the Building of *Rome*, the Nativity of *Christ*, the Flight of *Mahomet*, &c. L.

Æ'RIAL [*Aërius*, L. of *ἄήριος*, Gr.] belonging to the Air, airy.

AERO'LOGY [*ἀήρ* and *λογία*] the Doctrine of the Air.

Æ'ROMANCY [cf *ἄρ* and *μαντεία* Divination, Gr.] a divining or foretelling of Things by certain Signs in the Air.

AEROMAN'TICK, belonging to Divination by the Air.

AERO'SCOPY [*ἀήρ* and *σκοπέω*, Gr.] the Observation of the Air.

ÆRUGIN'EUS [*æruginosus*, L.] rusty, cankered, mildew'd.

ÆS, Brass or Copper.

ÆSCHYNOMENOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] sensitive Plants, which, touched by the Hand, shrink in their Leaves.

ÆSTIMATORY [*æstimatus*, L.] of or belonging to prizing or valuing, for a Price or Estimation.

ÆSTIVAL [*æstivalis*, L.] of or belonging to Summer.

To **ÆSTIVATE** [*æstivare*, L.] to sojourn or lodge in a Place in Summer-time.

ÆSTUARY [*æstuarium*, L.] a Place overflowed with Sea-Water, such as the Fens and Marshes in *Lincolshire*, an Arm of the Sea running up a good Way into Land, like the *Bristol Channel*.

ÆS'TUARY [among *Physicians*] is the receiving the Steam of boiled Drugs into the Body through a Hole made in a Seat or Chair.

To **ÆSTUATE** [*æstquare*, L.] to rage like the Sea.

ÆTATE PROBANDA, a Writ of In-

A F F

quiry, whether the Heir of a Tenant that held of the King in Chief, by Chivalry, be of full Age.

AETHELIN'GEY } of *Et* Water, and
ÆTHEL'NEY } *Æthel* Noble, Sax.
q. d. an Isle of Nobles] an Island in *Somersetshire*, where the Rivers *Pedrid* and *Tbone* meet, in which King *Alfred*, being discomfited by the *Danes*, hid himself.

ÆTHER [*ἄϊθήρ*, Gr.] the Firmament, the Sky, that Part of the Heavens that is above the three Regions of the Air. L. Or, it is rather that very subtle and transparent Fluid which not only fills up the Space between our Atmosphere and the Starry Region, but penetrates through all known Bodies, and replenishes the Interstices of their Particles.

ÆTHER [among *Philosophers*] is taken by some for that Medium or Fluid in which all other Bodies float; by others, for the whole Atmosphere, and whatsoever is suspended in it.

ÆTHER'REAL [*æthereus*, L.] belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air; heavenly.

ÆTHER'AL Matter [among *Naturalists*] a very thin, fine, transparent Fluid, that some will have to surround the Earth up as far as the fixed Stars, which easily lets all Things run through it.

ÆTHVOPS, an Herb of *Æthiopia*, with which, it is said, Inchanters formerly used to open Locks, dry up Rivers, &c.

ÆTHIOPS Mineral [*Chymistry*] a Medicine made by incorporating equal Parts of running Mercury with Flour of Brimstone, and deflagating them in a Crucible.

ÆTIOLOGY [*ἄιτιολογία*, of *ἄιτια* a Cause, and *λόγος* a Discourse, Gr.] a shewing a Cause or Reason. *Rbet.*

ÆTIOLOGY [in *Physick*] the Reason or Account that is given of natural or preternatural Accidents in Human Bodies.

ÆTIOLOGICA [*ἄιτιολογική*, Gr.] that Part of *Physick* which explains the Causes and Reasons of Diseases, and their various Symptoms, in order to their Cure.

ÆTITES [*ἄιτιτις*, Gr.] the Eagle's Stone (falsely said to be taken out of an Eagle's Nest) but found by the Sides of Rivers, in Fields and Mountains, which, when shaken, rattles as if another was in it.

ÆTNA, a Volcano or burning Mountain, in *Sicily*, which continually vomits out Fire and Smoke, with Clouds of Ashes and Cinders (which are called *Pumice-stones*) and sometimes great Stones, into the neighbouring Country.

AFARE } afraid. *Chauc.*
AFEARD }

AFERE, in Fear; also afraid. *Chauc.*

AFFABILITY [*Affabilitas*, F. of *Affabilitas*, L.] easiness of Address, Courtesy, Gentleness, Kindness.

AF'FABLE [*affabilis*, L.] easy to be spoken to, civil, courteous.

AF'FABROUS [*affabre*, F.] skillfully made.
AFFAIR'

A F F

AFFAIR [*Affaire*, F.] Business, Concern, Matter, Thing.

To **AFFECT** [*affecter*, F. of *affectare*, L.] to study or set one's Mind upon, to have an Inclination to, to hanker after, to love, to endeavour to get.

AFFECTATION, an eager Desire; also Affectedness, Formality, Niceness, Preciseness. F. of L.

AFFECTED [*affecté*, F. of *affectatus*, L.] disposed or inclined to; over-curiously done; studied, formal, stiff, nice, precise.

AFFECTED [in a *Physical Sense*] troubled, or seized with a Distemper, afflicted.

AFFECTION, Good-will, Kindness, Inclination towards, Love, Passion. F. of L.

AFFECTION [among *Physicians*] is often used when the Name of the Affection is put adjectively, as *Hypochondriac Affection*, and the like, and then it means *Affliction*.

AFFECTION [among *Naturalists*] is often used in the same Sense as Properties; as the Affections of Matter are those Properties with which it is naturally endued.

AFFECTIONATE [*affectonné*, F.] well affected to, kind, loving, full of Affection.

AFFECTIONATENESS, Fondness, Kindness.

AFFECTIVE, moving the Affections. *St.*

AFFECTS, Affections. *Shakesp.*

AFFECTUS, the Affection, Disposition, or any Motion of the Mind. L.

AFFECTUS [with *Physicians*] Sickness or Disorder of the Body. L.

AFFEE'ERS } Persons appointed in Court
AFFER'ERS } Leets, &c. to set Fines on

AFFEE'ERS } Offenders punishable arbitrarily, for which no express Penalty is prescribed by Statute. L. T.

To **AFFE'RE** an *Amercement*, is properly to lessen and mitigate the Rigour of a Fine.

AFFET'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender or affecting Manner, and for that Reason not too fast, but rather slow.

AFFETTUOSO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Affetto*. *Ital.*

AFFI'ANCE [*Affiance*, F.] Confidence, Hope, Trust.

AFFIANCE [in *Law*] the Plighting of Troth between a Man and a Woman upon Agreement of Marriage.

To **AFFI'ANCE** [*affidare*, L.] to betroth.

AFFID'ARE, to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by Oath. O. L. T.

AFFIDATIO *Dominorum*, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

AFFIDATUS, a Tenant by Fealty.

AFFIDA'VIT, a Deposition or witnessing a Thing by Oath before a Magistrate. L. T.

To make **AFFIDA'VIT**, to swear to the Truth of a Thing. L. T.

AFFIDIA'RE ? *Ad Arma*, to be enrolled

AFFIDIA'RI } and mustered for Soldiers upon an Oath of Fidelity. O. L.

A F F

AFFILIATION [from *ad* and *filius*] Adoption. *Chamb.*

AFFINAGE [*affinage*, F.] a refining of Metals.

AFFINITY [*Affinité*, F. *Affinitas*, L.] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation, or Agreeableness between several Things.

To **AFFIRM** [*affirmer*, F. *affirmare*, L.] to assure, to avouch the Truth of a Thing.

To **AFFIRM** [in *Law*] to ratify or confirm a former Law, Decree, or Sentence.

AFFIRM'ABLE, fit to be affirmed.

AFFIRM'ANCE, the Act of affirming, or ratifying after such a Manner.

AFFIRMA'TION, an affirming, assuring, or speaking point Blank.

AFFIR'MATIVE [*affirmatif*, F. of *affirmativus*, L.] which serves to affirm, peremptorily, positive.

To **AFFIX** [*affiger*, F. *affixum*, L.] to fasten to, or set up, to post up a Bill, &c.

AFFIXION, the Act of Fastening, or the State of being affixed.

AFFLATION [*afflatum*] the Act of breathing on any Thing.

To **AFFLIC'T** [*affligere*, F. *affligere*, L.] to cast down, to grieve, Trouble, Disquiet.

AFFLIC'TION, Adversity, Calamity, Distress; Grief, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble, Sorrow, Vexation. F. of L.

AFFLIC'TIVE [*afflictif*, F.] affecting, that brings Affliction.

AFFLUENCE [*Affluence*, F. *Affluentia*, L.] Abundance, Plenty, great Store, Wealth.

AFFLUX [*Affluxus*, L.] a flowing, as of Humours to any Part of the Body.

AFFOR'ARE, to set a Value or Price upon any Thing. O. L. T.

AFFOR'CIAMENT, a Fort, Fortrefs, or Strong-Hold. O. R.

AFFOR'CIAMENT'UM *Curie*, a calling of a Court upon any extraordinary Occasion. O. L.

AFFORCIA'RE, to add, increase, or make stronger. L. T.

AFFORCIA'I'US, a thin Cloth used for Caps. O. L.

To **AFFOR'D** [perhaps of *ad* and *Boap'd*, a Table, *Sax.*] q. d. to allow Victuals for the Table, to give, yield, produce, &c.

To **AFFOR'EST**, to lay a Piece of Ground waste, and to turn it into Forest. L. T.

To **AFFRAN'CHISE**. See *Enfranchize*.

AFFRAID [See *Affraid*, of *affrayer*, F. to care] to be in Fear.

AFFRAID [q. d. *j'ai froid*, F. I am cold] my Blood is chilled through Apprehension of some impending Evil.

AFFRAY, a Fray, Fright, or Skirmish. F.

AFFRAY [in a *Law Sense*] Terror caused in the Subject, by making only an unlawful Shew of Violence.

AFFRETAMENTUM } the Freight of
AFFRETTAMENTUM } a Ship. O. L.

A G A

AFFRI ? Bullocks or Beasts of the Plough.
AFFRA } O. L.

AFFRICATION, rubbing upon or against.

L. AFFRIGHT [of A and Frighten, Sax.] to put into a Fright or Fear, to scare.

AFFRONT, Abuse, Injury, Wrong. *F.*

To **AFFRONT** [affronter, *F.* q. d. *ad frontem*, L.] to set Front against Front, or oppose one to one's Face, to offer an Affront, to abuse, to brave, to swagger over.

AFFUSION, a pouring in or upon. *L.*

To **AFIE** or **AFFY** [of *affier*, *F.*] to promise, engage; to assure, to trust or put Confidence in. *Cbauc.* To betroth. *Shakes.*

To **AFILE**, to file, polish. *Cbauc.* To smooth, or give a Gloss (*viz.* to Words) *Spens.*

AFLOAT, floating.

AFOOT, on Foot, in Action, in Motion.

AFORCED, forced, ravished. *Cbauc.*

AFOREYENE, afore, overagainst. *Cbauc.*

AFORNE [*for*, *Teut.*] before. *Cbauc.*

AFRETE, full freighted, set full. *Cbauc.*

AFRICA, one Quarter of the Earth.

AFRICUS, the Wind South-west and by West, so called from its blowing from *Africa*.

AFT ? [*Aftan*, behind, *Abafan*,

ABAFT } *Sax.*] any Action or Motion from the Stern of the Ship to the Stern. *S. T.*

AFTER [from *Aft*, *Sax.* *achter*, L. *S.*] later in Time, behind in Place.

AFTER-KINDRED, remote Kindred.

AFTER MATH, the After-Grass, or second Mowings of Grass, or Grass or Stubble cut after Corn.

AFTER Sails, the Sails which belong to the Main and Mizen Masts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

AG'A, an Officer of the *Turks*, as the *Ag* or Chief Captain of the *Janizaries*.

AGABUS [*Agabus*, Gr. a Grass-hopper] the Name of a Prophet, and other Men.

AGA'G [*Agan*, i. e. a Garret or upper Room] a King of the *Amalekites*.

AGA'I, is the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of current Money or Bank-Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 per Cent. in favour of the Notes.

AGAIN [*Agan*, *Sax.*] another Time.

AGAINST [*Agan* *Ongean*, *Sax.* *entgegen*, *Teut.*] opposite to, instead of. *Cbauc.*

AGALMA [*Agalma*, Gr.] the Image or Impression of a Seal, also a Toy. *O.*

AGAP'Æ [*Agapai*, Gr.] Love-Fests. Feasts among the primitive Christians, first before, then, for the Sake of Catechumens, after receiving the Lord's Supper, instituted for Works of Charity.

A'GARICK, a whitish Mushroom, or an Excrecence growing in the Form of a Mushroom, on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, especially the Larch-Tree; also on Oaks. It is distinguished into Male and Fe-

A G G

male; the latter only is used in Physick, and the Male by Dyers.

AGHAS'T [A and Ghaze, *Sax.* *Geist*, *Teut.* a Spirit or Spectre, q. d. frightened with the Sight of a Ghost] put in a Fright, dismayed with Fear.

A'GATE [*Acbatis*, L. of *Ἀχάτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone of several Sorts and Colours.

AGE [from *Age*, *F.* or probably of *Αἰς*, *Sax.* always] the whole Continuance of Man's Life: Also a Space of Time of an hundred Years complete.

AGE [in *Law*] the special Time which enables Men and Women to do that which before, for want of Years and Judgment, they might not do; as, at Twelve Years of Age, a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance in a Leet; at Fourteen he is at Age of Discretion, and at Twenty one at full Age.

AGE PRIER [*Law Term*] is a Motion made in Court by one in his Minority, having an Action brought against him for Lands coming to him by Descent, that the said Action may cease till he arrives at full Age.

AGE' AGEYNE } against, again,
AGEY'NES AGEY'NS } *Cbauc.*

AGELAS'TICK, [*αἰλαστος*, of a privative, and *γελαιω* to laugh, Gr.] never laughing, one who never laughs, morose, severe.

AGEMO'GLANS } [i. e. untaught *Turks*,

AGIAMO'GLANS } Christian Children, who being seized on while young by *Turkish* Officers, are instructed in the *Mabometan* Principles, and made *Janizaries*.

A'GENT [*Agens*, L.] a Doer, a Factor or Dealer for another; a President who manages the Affairs of State in a foreign Country.

A'GENT [in a *Physical Sense*] that which acts upon Bodies, and causes all Generation and Corruption.

AGENFRIDA, the true Lord or Owner of any thing. *O. L.*

A'GENT and Patient [*Law Phrase*] used when one is both the Doer of the Thing and the Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows herself with the fairest Possession of her Husband, &c.

AGE'RASY [*Ἀγρία*, of a privative, and *γεραια*, old Age, Gr.] a vigorous old Age.

To **AG'GERATE** [*aggerare*, L.] to heap up.

AGGESTED [*aggestus*, L.] heaped up.

To **AGGLO'MERATE** [*agglomerare*, L.] to roll or wind up a Bottom.

To **AGGLU'TINATE** [*agglutinare*, L.] to glue together.

AGGLUTINATION [in *Physick*] the Addition of new Substance, or the giving a greater Consistence to the Animal Fluids, whereby they are fitter for Nourishment.

To **AGGRAN'DIZE** [*aggrandir*, *F.*] to make great, enlarge; to raise, prefer, advance.

AGGRAN'DISEMENT [*Aggrandissement*, *F.*] the State of being made great, being aggrandized.

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To AG'GRAVATE [*aggraver*, F. *aggraver*, L.] to make heavy or grievous; to enlarge on the Heinousness of a Crime.

AGGRAVATION, an Aggravation.

To AG'GREGATE [*aggregare*, F. *aggregare*, L.] to join together, to unite to the same Body; to admit or receive into a Society.

AG'GREGATE [*aggrégé* F. of *aggregation*, L.] the whole Sum or Mass that arises from the gathering together or compounding several Things.

AG'GREGATE [in *Arithmetick*] the Total or Sum of divers Numbers added together.

AG'GREGATION, the Act of aggregating or joining together. F: of L.

AGGRESSES [in *Heraldry*] the same as Pellets or Balls. See *Ogreffes*.

AGGRESION, setting upon commencing a Quarrel. F. of L.

AGGRESOR [*Agresseur*, F.] an Assailer, one that first sets upon or assaults. L.

AGGRES'TEIN [in *Falconry*] a certain Disease in Hawks.

AGGRIEVED [of *ad* and *gravare*, L.] afflicted, troubled, wronged.

AGILD [Ag. *id*. of a negative, and *gildan* Sax. to pay] free from Penalty, not subject to the customary Fine or Imposition.

AGILE [*agilis*, L.] active, quick, nimble, swift. L.

AGILITY [*Agilité*, F. of *Agilitas*, L.] Activity, Nimbleness.

AGILA'RIOUS, a Hayward, or Keeper of Cattle in a Common Field, &c. O. L.

To AGIST' [*Giste* a Bed, &c. of *Gister*, F.] signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to take Money for the same. O. L.

AGISTA'TOR } the Officer that takes
AGISTER } Cattle into the Forest,
AGISTOR } &c. called in *English*,
Gist, or *Guest-taker*. O. L.

AGIST'MENT } the Function of taking
AGIST'AGE } Cattle into the King's
Forest, &c. the Herbage or feeding of Cattle in a Forest, Common, &c.

AGITABLE [*agitabilis*, L.] that may be agitated or moved.

To A'GITATE [*agiter*, F. *agitare*, L.] to tumble and toss, to stir up, to bandy; to debate a Question.

AGITATION, violent Motion, jolting, tumbling and tossing; Disquiet and Disturbance of Mind; also the Management of a Business in Hand. F. of L.

AGITATION [in a *Philosophical Sense*] the brisk intestine Motion of the Corpuscles of natural Bodies.

AGITA'TOR, one that carries on any Business or Design. L.

AGLET, the Tag of a Point; a little Plate of Metal: Also a Substance growing out of some Trees before the Leaves. L.

A G O

AG'LETS } [among *Florists*] are the Penna
AGLEEDS } dants which hang on the Tip-
ends of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips,
Roses, Spike-grass, &c.

AG'MINAL, [from *agmen*, L.] belonging to a Troop.

AG'NAIL [from *Agne*, painted, and *Nag'e* Nail, *q. d.* a Nail] a sore Slip of Skin at the Root of a Nail.

AGNATI [Civil Law, i. e. *ad nati*] Male-descendants of the same Father in different Lineages.

AGNA'TION [*agnatus*, L.] Kindred by Blood, between Males descended from the same Father. D.

AGNES [*Agnes*, Chaste, Gr.] a proper Name of a Woman.

AGNITION, an Acknowledgment or Recognition of some Reason or Thing by some Mark or Token. L.

To AGNI'SE [of *agnosco*] to acknowledge, or confess, to avow.

AGNOITES, certain Hereticks in the fourth Age, that questioned the Omniscience of God; and asserted that Christ knew not when the Day of Judgment should be.

AGNO'MEN [among the *Romans*] a Name added to the Surname of a Person upon account of some particular Action; as one of the *Scipio's* was called *Africanus*, from his brave Exploits in *Africa*, &c.

To AGNOMINATE [of *adnominare*, L.] to add to a Name, to nick-name.

AGNOMINATION, a Nick-name. L.

AG'NUS Castus, the chaste Tree, a Tree so called by the Ancients, because they imagined the Leaves of it were effectual to hinder Venerial Desires. L.

AG'NUS Dei [i. e. the Lamb of God] the Figure of the Holy Lamb holding a Cross stamped upon a Piece of White Wax, mixed with the Powder of Saints Bones, and blessed by the Pope as precious a Relique. L.

AGO' [from *Agan*, Sax. by, past] as, long ago.

AGO, *Agone*, past. *Cbauc*.

AG'OG, greatly desirous.

AGONA'LIA [from *ἀγωνία*, Gr.] certain annual Feasts celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, Jan. 9. with Games, Prize-fighting, &c. in Honour of *Janus*.

A'GONIST [*Agonista*, L. *ἀγωνιστής*, Gr.] a Champion, one that strives for the Mastery.

AGONIS'TIC } [*agonisticus*, L. of *ἀγωνιστικός*, Gr.] belong-
AGONISTICAL } ing to Champions, or Feats of Chivalry, Warlike.

AG'ONISM [*Agonisma*, L. of *ἀγωνισμός*, Gr.] a Combat or Trial of Skill.

AGO'NIZANTS, certain Friars in *Italy*, who assisted those who were in Agonies.

AG'ONY [*Agonie*, F. *Agonia*, L. of *ἀγώνια*, Gr.] Extremity of Anguish, the Pains of Death, an Horror or trembling Passion.

AGONYCLITES,

A G R

AGONYCLIPSES, Hereticks in the seventh Century, who condemned kneeling at Prayers, *Gr.*

AGOUTY, a little *American* Beast like a Rabbit.

AGRAMED [of *Gram*, Grief, *Teut.*] grieved, displeased. *Cbauc.*

AGRA'RIAN Law, an old *Roman* Law for sharing the Lands gotten by Conquest amongst the common Soldiers. *L.*

AGREAT', by the Great or Lump. *Sax.*

AGRE } of *agreer*, *F.*] to please, to

AGREIN } content, to be pleased: also in good part, kindly. *Cbauc.*

To **AGREDGE** } to aggravate. *Cbauc.*

To **AGREGE** }

To **AGREE'** [*agreer*, *F.*] to yield or consent; to strike up a Bargain; to make up a Difference.

AGREE'ABLE [*agréable*, *F.*] that agrees or suits with; also charming, graceful, pleasant.

AGREE'ABLENESS, Suitableness, Pleasantness, &c.

AGREEABLY, *ad.* suitably to.

AGREEMENT [*agrément*, *F.*] Agreeableness Reconcilement, Union; Articles agreed upon, Bargain, Contract.

AGRESTA, the Juice of unripe Grapes; also the Oil from unripe Olives. *L.*

AGRESTICAL [*agrestis*, *F.* of *agrestis*, *L.*] rustical.

AGREVE [of *aggraver*, *F.*] to grieve, to provoke, to exasperate. *Cbauc.*

AGRICOLA'TION [*agrum colere*] the Art of Husbandry, Improvement of Land. *L.*

AGRICUL'TURE [*Agricoltura*, *L.*] the same as *Agricolation*.

A'GRIMONY [*Άγριμονύ*, *Gr.* an Herb.

AGRIP'PA [of *Æger Partus*, *L.* a difficult Birth.] a Man's Name.

To **AGRI'SE** [of *Agri'san*, *Sax.*] to fright; to fear, to be terrified. *Cbauc.*

AGROPHE, grieved; surfeited. *Cbauc.*

AGROTED, surfeited. *Cbauc.*

AGROUND', incapable of moving; non-plus'd, spoken of a ship, shipwrecked, as run a-ground; stranded.

AGRYPNIA [*Άγρυπνία*, *Gr.*] a watching or dreaming Slumber.

A'GUE [*Aigu*, *F.* sharp, an Ague, at least in the Paroxysm, being so] a Disease.

A'GUISH, troubled with an Ague, or tending to an Ague.

AGU'RAH [*אגורה*, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Coin. See *Gerab*.

AGY'NII, a sort of Hereticks, who sprung up Anno 194, and said that God forbid Marriage and eating of Flesh. *Gr.*

AGYR'TÆ [*Άγύρται*, *Gr.*] formerly was applied to Strollers, who pretended to supernatural Assistances; but now to all Quacks and illiterate Pretenders to Physick. *Gr.*

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AH, a Word noting Compassion, Dislike; also Exultation.

AHA'R [*אחא'ר*, *H. i. e.* the Brother's Father, of *אח* a Brother, and *א'ר* a Father] a wicked King of *Israel*.

AHAZ [*אחאז*, *H. i. e.* a taking or possessing] an idolatrous King of *Judah*.

AHAZI'AH [*אחאזיה*, *H. i. e.* the Apprehension or Sight of the Lord, of *אחז* he apprehended, and *יה* the Lord] a King of *Israel*.

AHE'AD, furthest on, pre-incident.

AHIE'ZER [*אחיעזר*, *H. i. e.* a Brother's Help] a Prince of *Dan*.

AHI'MELECH [*אחימלך*, *H. i. e.* a King's Brother, of *אחי* the Brother, and *מלך* of the King, a Priest who received *David* at *Nob*.

AHI'TOPHEL [*אחיתופל*, *H. i. e.* a Brother forsaken, of *אחי* the Brother, and *כפל* fallen, &c.] a Counsellor to King *David*.

AHOLIAH [*אהליהו*, *H. i. e.* the Tabernacle or Brightness of the Lord, of *אהל* a Tent, and *יה* the Lord] an excellent Workman.

AHOLIBA'MAH [*אהרליבמה*, *H. i. e.* my Tent, or famous Mansion: of *אהל* my Tent, and *במה* High] the Name of *Esau's* Wife.

AID [*Aide*, *F.*] Assistance, Help, Succour.

AID [in *Law*] a Subsidy or Tax.

AID DE-CAMP, an Officer in the Army, that always attends each of the Generals in the Camp, to receive and carry their Orders. *F.*

To **AID** [*aider*, *F.*] to assist, to help, to succour.

AID-MA'JOR, or } a Military Officer,

AD'JUTANT } who assists the Major-General in his Duty, and in his Absence, supplies his Place.

AIDON [*Αἶδων*, *C. Br.* the Wing of an Army] a Castle in *Northumberland*, where *Camden* supposeth was a Station of the *Roman* Army under *Julius Caesar*.

AIE, and **AYE** [*איי*, *Teut.*] an Egg. *Cbauc.*

AIE, again. *Cbauc.*

AIGREEN [*i. e.* Evergreen] the Herb *Houfe-leek*. *Semper vivum majus. L.*

To **AIL** [*Aidan*, *Sax.*] to be sick or disordered.

AILES'FORD [*Εἰλες-φορδ*, *Sax. i. e.* the Eagles Ford] a Town in *Kent*, noted for a great Overthrow given to *Hengist* and his *Saxon* Army, by *Vortimer* the *British* King.

AIL'MENT [*Aidle*, *Sax.*] a light Disorder or Indisposition of Body.

AILS, Beards of Wheat. *Effex.*

To **AIM** [*esmer*, *F.*] to direct to a Mark; to design, to purpose.

AIM [*Esmer*, *F.*] the Point where one looks to shoot at the Mark; Design, Purpose.

AIR [*Aer*, *L.* *Αἴρ*, *Gr.*] one of the Four Elements wherein we breathe; a Tune in Music: Carriage, Countenance, Looks. *F.*

AIR [among *Philosophers*] signifies the Fluid in which we breathe, that is compressible, dilatable.

A L A

latale, and covering the Earth to a great Height; and differs from *ather* in refracting the Rays of the Celestial Luminaries.

AIR-Pump, an Instrument contrived to exhaust the Air.

To AIR [*airer*, F.] to dry before the Fire; also to expose to the Air.

AIRINESS, lying open to the Air; also Briskness, Liveliness of Temper.

AIRE } [*in Falconry*] a Nest of Hawks or
AIRY } other Birds of Prey.

AIRY [*aërius*, L.] belonging to the Air, gently blowing, windy, brisk, full of Life; also that is of no Substance, thin, light.

AIRY [*Triphory*, among *Astrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*.

AISIAMENTA, Elements or Conveniences. L. T.

AISTHESIS [*Αἴσθησις*, Gr.] the Sense, also the Act of Feeling.

AISTHETERION } [*Αἰσθητήριον* Cr.] the
AISTHETERIUM } common Senlory of the Brain, the Organ or Instrument of Sense; the Faculty of Sensation.

AIT, or } [*Eghe* Sax.] a little Island in
EYGHY } a River where Osiers grow.

AIVS *Lotutius*, a speaking Voice, to which the *Romans* erected an Altar. Liv.

AJUTAGE, the Spout for a *Jet d' Eau* in any Fountain. F.

AKER-STAFF [*Acker-Stab*, Teut.] an Instrument to cleanse the Plough Coulter.

AKIN, allied to by Nature or Blood.

AL, an *Arabic* Particle, prefixed to Words, to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Alchemy*, *Algebra*, &c.

AL } [*Calb*, Sax. old, *Alt*, Teut. ancient]
ALD } which put to the Name of Places signifies Antiquity; as *Aldborough*, *Aldgate*.

A'LA [*in Botany*] the Angle which Leaves, or Foot-stalks of Leaves, make with the Stalk, or with any Branches of it.

ALABASTER [*Αλάστρ*, Gr.] a sort of soft white Marble.

ALABASTRA [*in Botany*] are those little green Leaves of a Plant which compass in the Bottom of the Flower.

ALABANDICAL, barbarous, sottish.

ALABUN'DIE, a kind of Rose.

A'LAÆ, the Wings of an Army. L.

A'LAÆ [*in Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose, the upper Part of the Ear, also the Arm-pits, also the Lips of the *Pudendum Muliebre*, and the Cartilages of the Nose from the Nostrils.

ALACRITY [*Alacritas*, L.] Chearfulness, Briskness, Liveliness, Courage.

ALAHAB, the Scorpion's Heart. Arab.

AL-A-MI-RE, the lowest Note but one in the three *Septenaries* of the Gamut, or Scale of Musick.

A-LA-MODE [*à la mode*, F. after the Fashion] Fashionable.

A-LA-MOD'E a fine even and glossy Silk.

A'LAN [a Wolf-Dog, *Sclavos*.] a proper name of Men.

ALANDES, Wolf-Dogs, Cb. Prof. 2350.

A L B

ALANERA'RIOUS [of *Alanus*, L. apud *Du Fresno*; in *Spanish* *Aluno*, English a Spaniel] a Keeper or Manager of Spaniels or Setting-Dogs for the Sport of Hawking; also a Falconer. O. L.

ALANTOM, at a Distance. N. C.

ALARG'ID, bestowed. Chauc.

ALARM' } [*Alarme*, F.] a Signal given
ALARUM } to take Arms upon the sudden Arrival of an Enemy. [*In a Figurative Sense*] all Manner of sudden Fear or Fright; also a Chime set in a Clock, to call Persons up at a fixed Time.

ALARUM Post, the Ground appointed to each Regiment by the Quartermaster-General, for them to march to, in case of an Alarm from the Enemy.

To ALARM' [*alarm*, F.] to give an Alarm, to fright, to put in a Fright, &c.

ALAS [*Helis*, F. *Cyales*, Du. *Abilasso*, Ital. q. d. *O me lassum!* L. O tired me!] an Interjection of Grief.

ALA'Y [among Hunters] is when fresh Dogs are sent into the Cry.

ALB } the Alb or Aub, a white Surplice

ALBA } under the Vestment, used by the Priest at Divine Service. O. R.

ALBA Firma, or *Album*, a yearly Rent, payable to the Chief Lord of a Hundred; so called because paid in white Money, or Silver, and not the Coin called *Black-mail*. L. T.

ALBADA'RIA, the largest Bone of the Great-Toe, at the Top of the *Metatarsus*.

ALBANG'IS, Hereticks about the Year 796, who held two Principles of Things, the one Good, and the other Bad.

St. ALBAN'S, a Town in the County of *Hertford*, noted for the Murder of St. *Alban*, called by the *English* Saxons *Wepplamceteren*, as *Camden* says; whence in *Latin*, *Verulamum*, in *English*, *Verulam*.

ALBEIT, although, notwithstanding.

ALBERT [*Albrecht*, Teut. or of *Al* and *bercht*, q. d. always ready, Teut.] a proper Name of Men.

ALBIFICATION [among *Chymists*] whitening of Liquor, or Metal. L. Chauc.

AL'BION [probably of *Abis Rupibus*] the ancient Name of Great Britain, so called from its white Rocks.

ALBRICI'US, a Word used by *Spanish* Merchants, signifying a Reward of good News.

ALBUGINEA Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a very thin Tunicle of the Eye, so called from its Whiteness. L.

ALCUGINEA Testis [*in Anatomy*] the white Membrane immediately involving the Testicles. L.

ALBUGINEOUS [*albugineus*, L.] belonging to the White of the Eye.

ALBU'GO, the Pin and Web, a white Speck in the horny Tunicle of the Eye; also the White of the Eye, or that Part where the *Albuginea*, or *Tunica Adnata*, sticks to the *Sclerotis*; also the White of an Egg.

ALBUM,

A L D

ALBUM, White, Whiteness, *L. Also*, White Rent, Rent paid in Silver. *L. T.*

AL'BUM Rbasis, an Ointment, so called from *Rbasis* the Inventor.

ALBUMA'ZAR, a famous *Arabian* Philosopher, Physician and Astrologer.

AL'BUNA, the tenth Sibyl, worshipped near *Tiber*.

ALCAID', an inferior Minister of Justice among the *Spaniards*.

ALCAHEST. See *Alkabest*.

ALCAIC' Verses, Verses in *Latin*, &c. consisting of two Dactyls, and two Trochees, so called from *Alcaeus* the first Inventor.

ALCANNA, an *Egyptian* Plant used in dying.

ALCHAE' ST. See *Alkabest*.

ALCHA'MISTER, a Chymist, an Alchymist, or Studier of *Alchymy*. *Cbauc.*

AL'CHEMIST, a Studier of *Alchymy*.

AL'CHEMY [from *Al*, *Arab.* and *χημα* of *χίμα*, to melt, *Gr.*] the sublimer Part of Chymistry, which teaches the Transmutation of Metals, and the making the Philosophers Stone, according to their Cant.

ALCHCCODEN [the Giver of Life, *Arab.*] a Planet that bears Rule in the principal Places of an Astrological Figure at a Person's Nativity.

ALCHORAD [in *Astrology*] a Contrariety in the Light of the Planets.

ALCO'HOL } [among *Chymists*] the pure

ALCA'HOL } Substance of any Thing separated from the more gross, a very fine and impalpable Powder, or a very pure well rectified Spirit.

ALCOHOLIZATION [among *Chymists*] a reducing Bodies to a fine and impalpable Powder; also a freeing of Spirits from Phlegm and watery Parts.

To **ALCOLIZE**, to subtilize, to reduce into the *Alcohol*.

ALCOLA, the tartarous Sediment of Urine.

ALCORAN, the *Alcoran*, [from *Al*, Subst, *Deus* God, and *Koran* to read, *Arab.*] the *Turks* Bible, or Book of their Law, written by *Mahomet*.

ALCORA'NES, high slender Turrets, generally built by *Mahometans* near their Mosques and Churches.

AL'COVE, a particular Place in a Chamber, separated by the Partition made with Pillars, Rails, &c. within which is set a Bed of State, and sometimes Seats, frequent in Noblemens Houses in *Spain*. *F.*

ALCYO'NIA, Halcyon Stones, Stones bred by the Froth of the Sea, wherewith the King Fishers make their Nests.

ALD'BURGH [*i. e.* Old Borough] a Town in the County of *York*. *Sax.*

ALDEBA' RAN [in *Astrology*] the Name of a royal fixed Star, of the first Magnitude, placed in the Head of the Constellation of the Bull. *Arab.*

A L E

ALDER [*Ælþr*, *Sax.*] Elder, *i. e.* the first: Also the Name of a Tree.

ALDERMAN [*E lþerman*, *Sax.*] formerly one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the *Saxons*; *Athelm* was the first, *Thane* the lowest, and *Alderman* the same as *Earl* among the *Danes*; but now Aldermen are Associates to the chief Civil Magistrate of a City or Town Corporate.

ALD'GATE } the East Gate of the City of
AL'GATE } *London*, so called from *Ald*,
Sax. Old, and Gate.

ALD'ERSGATE, one of the Northern Gates of the City of *London*: as *Cambden* thinks, so called from *Aldrick* a *Saxon*, who first rected it; but probably, *q. d.* *Eldersgate*, because it was either first founded, or at least, afterwards repaired by the Elders or Seniors of the City. But all the Gates of *London* have been some Years taken down for the Convenience of Passage.

AL'DER [*Ælþr*, *Sax.* *Eller*, *Teut.* a tall straight Tree. *Ænus*, *L.*

AL'DERMAN [*ald* old, and *Man*] a Governor or Magistrate.

ALD'INGHAM [of *Ælþing* a putting off, *Æþan*, *Sax.* to detain or hinder] a Village in *Lancashire*, so called from its craggy rough Ways, which hinder Travellers.

AC'DREAD [of *all* and *dread*, *i. e.* Fear *q. d.* all Fear] a Man's Name.

AL'DULPH [of *Æald*, *Sax.* Ancient, and *ulph*, Help, *i. e.* Old Help] an Archbishop of *Litchfield*, Anno 790.

ALD'WORTH [of *Ald*, Old, and *Worth*, *Sax.* a Walk, *i. e.* Old Walk] a Town in the County of *Herts*.

ALE [*Æle*, *Sax.*] a Drink well known.

ALE-CONNER } [likely of *Kenner*, *Teut.*

ALE-TASTER } a Person that knows] an Officer appointed in every Court Leet to look to the Ashize and Goodness of Bread, Ale, Beer, &c.

ALE-HOOF [*Æle hœfen*, *Sax.*] Ground-Ivy, so called, because it serves to clear Ale of Beer. *Hedera terrestris*, *L.*

ALE HOUSE [*Æl huse*, *Sax.*] a House where Malt-Drink is sold.

ALE-DRAPER [a humorous Name] a Seller of Malt Liquors; an Alehouse-keeper or Victualler.

ALERT' [*Alerter*, *F.*] pert, brisk, upon the Wing, elevated, vigilant.

ALERTNESS. Sprightliness.

ALE-SHOT, a Reckoning, or Part to be paid at an Ale-house.

ALE-SILVER. a Rent or Duty annually paid to the Lord Mayor of *London* by those who sold Ale within the City.

To **ALEID** [of *Alaþan*, *Sax.*] laid or led about.

ALES'BURY [of *Æglþrþung*, *Sax.* *i. e.* Eaglebury] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*. ALE

A L F

ALE STAKE, a May-pole. O.

ALEC'TO, one of the Furies. Poet.

ALEDGE } to diminish, allay, ease, excuse.

ALEGE } Cbauc. *Alguerr*, F.

ALEGE/AUNCE } Ease, Relief, Release,

ALEGEMENTE } Ceasing, Abatement,

ALEGGEMENT } Cbauc.

ALE'GAR [q. d. *Ale-gager*] four Ale or Beer, a sort of Vinegar.

ALECTRYO'NOMACHY [of 'Αλκίυπ, a Cock, and μάχη a Fight, Gr.] a Cock fighting.

ALECTRYO'MANCY [of 'Αλκίυπ, a Cock and μαντία, a Prophecy, Gr.] a Divination by Cocks.

ALEM'BICK, or Limbeck [البیق]

Arab of ال Arab, and 'Αμύξ, Gr. a Pot or Cup] a Still, a Chymical Vessel for distilling.

AL'FRETON [Ælfreðtūn, Sax. q. d. *Alfred's Town*] a Town in *Derbyshire*, as some think built by King *Alfred*.

ALET', the true Falcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey escape.

ALEU'ROMANCY [of Αλευρον, Meal, and μαντία, Gr. Prophecy] a kind of Divination by Cake or Paste.

ALEXANDER of 'Αλξω to help, and ἀνὴρ a Man, i. e. the Helper of Men, or strong Help] a proper Name of Men.

ALEXANDERS } an Herb common in

ALISSANDERS } Gardens. *Smyrnum*, L.

ALEXANDER's Foot, a certain Plant whose Root resembles a Foot.

ALEXICA'CON ['Αλεξικακων, of ἀλέξω to drive away, and κακος Evil, Gr.] a Remedy against all Evils.

ALEXIPHARMICK 'Αλεξίφάρμακος, of ἀλέξω to drive out, and φάρμακον Poison, Gr.] endowed with a Quality to expel Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

ALEXIPY'RETUM } ['Αλεξίπύρετον, of ἀλέξω and πυρετός a Fever, Gr.] a Remedy that drives away Fevers.

ALEXITERICAL } [of 'Αλεξίτερικόν, of ἀλέξω and δεινόν, Poison, Gr.] that which preserves from, or drives out Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

AL'FET [of Ælan to burn, and Fat a Vessel, Sax.] in the ancient *Anglo-Saxon* Law, signified a Caldron or Kettle of boiling Water, in which a Person accused of a Crime thrust his Arm up to the Elbow, and held it there some time, as a Trial and Argument of his Innocency; so that if he was hurt he was held guilty, and if not, acquitted.

AL'FETUN, a Caldron or Furnace. O.

AL'FRED [of Æl all, and Fæde, Peace, i. e. all Peace] the Name of a wise, pious, and learned King of *England*, who made a Law that all Freemen possessing two Hides of Land

A L O

should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

AL'FRIDARY [among *Arabian Astrologers*] a temporary Power the Planets have over the Life of a Person.

AL'GATE, if so be, notwithstanding, altogether. O.

ALGATES, ever, even now, for all that, O. On any Terms.

AL'GARET [among *Chymists*] a strong emetick and cathartic Powder, made of the Butter of Antimony.

AL'GEBRA [*Algebre*, F. of *Algebra*, L. from ال excellent, and جبر Giaber, Arab. the

Name of its supposed Inventor] a peculiar Science, which takes the Quantity sought, whether it be a Number or Line, as if it were known or granted, and then by the Help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Consequences, till at length the Quantity, at first only supposed to be known, is found to be equal to some Quantity or Quantities which are certainly known, and therefore is likewise known; and it is twofold, viz. Numeral or Literal.

AL'GEBRA Numeral or Vulgar, was that of the Ancients, and served only for the Resolution of Arithmetical Questions, and is when the Quantity sought is represented by some Letter or Character, but all the given Quantities are expressed by Numbers.

AL'GEBRA Literal or Specious, or the *New Algebra*, is that Method by which, as well the given or known Quantities, as those that are unknown, are severally expressed or represented by Alphabetical Letters; and is generally used for all Mathematical Problems, both Arithmetical and Geometrical.

ALGEBRAICAL, pertaining to *Algebra*.

ALGEBRA'IST [*Algebraiste*, F.] one skilled in the Art of *Algebra*.

ALGEBRAIC Curve [in *Mathematics*] a Figure whose intercepted Diameters bear always the same Proportion to their respective Ordinates.

AL'GEMA ['Αλγημα, Gr.] a Pain, a sad troublesome Sensation, impressed upon the Brain from a smart vexatious Irritation of the Nerves.

AL'GENEB [in *Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, in the right Side of *Perseus*. Arabic.

AL'GID [*Algidus*, L.] cold, chill.

ALGIDITY [*Algiditas*, L.] Coldness, Chills, &c.

ALGIF'ICK [*algificus*, L.] making chill, or cold.

AL'GORISM, is the practical Part or Operation in the several Parts of *Algebra*.

AL'GORITHM, the Sum of the principal Rules of numeral Computations, viz. Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

AL'GOUS [of *Agos*, a Sea weed, L.] full of Weeds,

A L I

AL/GUAZIL, a Serjeant, or Officer in Spain, who arrests People, and executes the Magistrates Orders. *Arab.*

AL/GUM } a sort of fine Wood growing

AL/MUG } on Mount Lebanon.

AL/GUZ, Orion's left Foot, a Star. *Arab.*

AL/HABAR, a Star in the Great Dog. *Arabick.*

ALHIDA'DA } [*Arabick*] the Ruler or

ALY'DADA } Label, that moves on the Center of an Astroable, Quadrant, &c. and carries the Sight.

ALHOL/LANTIDE [corruptly for *Abal-lous-tide*, *q. d.* all holy Men, or All-Saints-tide] All Saints Day, the first Day of November.

AL/IAS, otherwise, *L.* also in *Law*, a second or further Writ issued after a *Capias*, which has not its due Effect.

AL/IBLE, nutritive, nourishing. *L.*

AL/ICE [*Adeliza*, *Lat.* Barb. of *Adel*, *Teut.* of *Ædel*, *Sax.* Noble] this Name in *Teut.* is *Adelheit*, which last Syllable is the Termination of many Substantives, where the *English* use *ess* or *ness*. Thus *Adelheit* signifies Nobleness.

AL/LIEN [*Alienus*, *L.*] a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a foreign Country.

To ALIENE [*alienor*, *F.* of *alienare*, *L.*] to convey the Property of a Thing to another. *L. T.*

To ALIE'NE in Fee, to sell the Fee simple of any Land, Tenement, &c. *L. T.*

To ALIENE in Mortmain, to make over an Estate to a Religious House, or other Body Politick, never to be separated from it. *L. T.*

ALIEN Priors, those Cells of Monks formerly established in *England*, which belonged to foreign Monasteries. *Dugdale.*

To ALIENATE [*alienor*, *F.* of *alienare*, *L.*] to transfer or make over the Property of any thing to another; to sell; also to estrange or draw away one's Affection.

ALIENATION, the Act of alienating, making over, selling, &c. *F.* of *L.*

ALIENABLE, that may be alienated.

ALIFOR'MES *Musculi* [*in Anatomy*] Muscles arising from the Ptergoid Bones, as also from the Process of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. *L.*

ALIFORMES *Processus*, the Prominences of the *Os Cuneiforme*, from the Fore-part. *L.*

AL/IGEROUS [*aliger*, from *alas gerere*] winged, bearing Wings, feathered.

To ALIGHT', to condescend. *Chauc.* Also, to come down.

ALIKE, in the same Manner.

ALIMENT [*alimentum*, *L.*] Food, Nourishment; whatever serves to nourish or supply the Decays of, and to recruit the animal and vegetable Body, *F.*

ALIMENTAL, that has the Power of Nutrition.

ALIMENTARY [*alimentarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to Nourishment; nourishing.

AL/IMONY [*Alimonia*, *L.*] Food, Maintenance, Sustenance.

A L L

AL/IMONY [*in Law*] that Allowance that a married Woman may sue for upon a Separation from her Husband, when she is not charged with Adultery or Elopement.

ALIPEDE [*alipes*, *L.*] swift footed, nimble.

AL/QUANT [*Aliquantum*, *L.*] somewhat, a little.

AL/QUANT Parts [of a Number] are such Parts as are not contained in the Number so many times, but that some Remainder will be left. *Arith.*

AL/QUOT [*Aliquoties*, *L.*] divers times.

AL/QUOT Part [of a Number] is such a Part as is contained in the Number precisely so many times. *Arith.*

AL/ITURE [*Alitura*, *L.*] Nourishment, or the Reparation of the Body by the Accession of new nutritious Juice.

AL/IVE, in the State of Life; active; cheerful.

AL/KAHEST [among *Chymists*] an universal Menstruum; which is capable to resolve or reduce all manner of Bodies into a Liquor of its own Substance; Mercury prepared.

ALKAKEN'GI, Winter cherry, the Fruit of one sort of the Plant Night-shade.

AL/KALI [among *Chymists*] a fixed Salt, extracted from the Ashes of calcined Herbs or Minerals, by means of a boiled Lixivium: Likewise an earthy Matter that ferments or works with Acids, is called Alkali.

ALKALIZATE Bodies [among *Chymists*] are such as have their Pores naturally to formed, that they are fit to be pierced and put into Motion by the Points of the Acid poured upon them.

ALKALIZATE Spirit of Wine, is a pure and rich Spirit, which will burn all away; and even fire Gun-powder.

ALKALIZATION [among *Chymists*] a turning into Alkali, as when Spirit of Wine is impregnated with some Alkali, to heighten its dissolving Quality.

AL/KANET, the Herb Spanish Bugloss. *Archusa. L.*

ALKER'MES, a Confection made of certain red or scarlet Grains, called Kermes.

ALL, an Adj. comprehending the several Parts of the Whole.

ALL-A-BONE, a made Request. *O.*

ALL HALLOWS, all Saints, which is on the first of November, and All-souls-day, kept by the Church of Rome the second of said Month.

ALLANTOIDES } [*in Anatomy*] one of the ALLANTOIDS } Coats that belong to all animal Fetuses in the Womb, except the human; which being placed between the Amnion receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder by the Naval and Urachus.

To ALLAY [*allayer*, or *allier*, *F.*] to alleviate, to mitigate, assuage or ease; to lessen Pain; to mix Metals with a baser sort.

To ALLAY a *Pbasant*, to cut or carve it at a Table.

ALLEC-

A L L

ALLECTA'TION, an alluring. *L.*

ALLECTIVE [of *allectare*, or *allicere*, *L.*] that is of an alluring, charming, engaging or enticing Quality.

To ALLEDGE [*alleguer*, *F.* of *allegare*, *L.*] to produce a thing for Proof, to quote, to instance in.

ALLEGA'TION, alledging or proving; quoting an Authority, Book, &c. to make good any Point or Assertion. *F.* of *L.*

ALLEGIANCE [from *Alligare*, to bind to, *L.*] anciently signified the legal Subjection of every Vassal to his Lord: The natural and sworn Obedience that is due from Subjects to their Sovereign Prince.

ALLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] to defend, excuse or justify by Course of Law.

ALLEGORICAL [*Allegorique*, *F.* 'Αλληγορικος, *Gr.*] pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

To ALLEGORIZE, to use Allegories, to explain a thing according to the allegorical Sense.

ALLEGORY [*Allegorie*, *F.* *Allegoria*, *L.*] of 'Αλληγορία, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, consisting of one continued Metaphor running through the whole Discourse.

ALLEGRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick ought to be performed in a gay, brisk, lively, and pleasant Manner, but yet without Hurry or Precipitation, *Ital.*

When *Poco* precedes it, it diminishes the Strength of its Signification, and intimates that the Musick must not be performed quite to brisk and gay as the Word *Allegro* standing alone requires. When the Word *Piu* precedes *Allegro*, it adds to the Strength of its Signification, and requires that the Musick be performed more gay and brisk than the Word *Allegro* standing by itself requires.

ALLEGRO, *Allegro*, *i. e.* the Word *Allegro* repeated, signifies much the same as *Piu Allegro*.

ALLEGRO *ma non Presto*, [in *Musick Books*] signifies gay, brisk, and lively, yet not too fast or quick. *Ital.*

ALLELU'JAH } הללו of הללו
HALLELUJAH } praise ye, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* praise ye the Lord] also the Name of an Herb, otherwise called *French* or *Wood Sorrel*.

ALLEMAND } a kind of grave solid Mu-
ALMAIN' } sick, where the Measure is good and the Movement slow.

ALLEMAN'DA [in *Musick Books*] is the Name of a certain Air or Tune, always in common Time, and in two Parts or Strains, each Part play'd twice over.

ALLER *sans Jour* [*i. e.* to go without Day] to be finally dismissed the Court, no farther Day being appointed. *F. L. T.*

ALLEVIA'RE [*O. R.*] to levy or to pay an accustomed Fine or Composition. *L.*

To ALLEVIATE [*alleviare*, *L.*] to ease, to allay, to assuage.

A L L

ALLEVIATION, an alleviating, allaying or easing. *L.*

AL'LEY [*Allée*, *F.*] a narrow Lane; a Walk in a Garden. Some say that an *Alley* is different from a *Path*, in that an *Alley* should be only broad enough for two Persons to walk a breast, but that the Breadth of a *Path* is not determin'd.

ALLI'ANCE, a joining Families by Marriage, or of Commonwealths by Leagues; Kindred by Marriage, Match, League. *F.*

To ALLI'DE [*allidere*, *L.*] to dash or hit against.

ALLIENCY [from *allicere*, *L.*] Enticement, Alluringness.

ALLI'ED [*allié*, *F.*] matched, joined, or united by a League.

To ALLIE, to marry. *Cbauc.*

ALLIE'S, Princes or States who have entered into an Alliance or League, for their mutual Preservation and Defence.

ALLI'GATION, a tying or binding to. *F.* of *L.*

ALLIGA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule by which such Questions are resolved as relate to the mixing divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Drugs, &c. of unequal Prices; so as to find how much of each must be taken, according to the Question.

ALLIGA'TION *Medial*, is when having the several Quantities and Rates of divers Simples proposed, we discover the main Rate of a Mixture compounded out of these Simples.

ALLIGA'TION *Alternate*, is when having the Rates of divers Simples given, we find out such Quantities of them as are necessary to make a Mixture which may bear a certain Rate proposed.

ALLIGA'TOR, a *West Indian*, or larger sort of Crocodile.

ALL'INGHAM } [perhaps of All g, al-
ALL'INGTON } together, and Ham, a Village, or on a Town, *Sax. q. d.*] a very famous Town in *Hampshire*.

ALLIO'TICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which by Fermentation and cleansing alter and purify the Blood.

ALLITERA'TION, a repeating and playing upon the same Letter. *L.*

ALLIOTH [in *Astronomy*] a Star in the Tail of the Great Bear.

ALLI'SION, a dashing against or to Pieces, *L.*

ALLOCATION, an adding or placing to, or near to. *L.*

ALLOCA'TION [in *Law*] an Allowance made on an Account in the Exchequer.

ALLOCA'TION *Facienda*, a Writ for the Accountant to receive such Sums from the Treasurer, &c. as he by virtue of his Office hath lawfully and reasonably expended.

ALLOCUTION, a talking to; a Speech of a General to his Soldiers, animating them to fight, or to avoid Sedition. *L.*

A L L

ALLO'DIAL } of A and Leod, Sax. that
ALLO'DIAN } is free, or for which no
 Rents or Services are due.

ALLONGE' [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or Pass at the Enemy.

To **ALLOO'**, to set on, to incite.

ALLO'PHYLUS [Αλλοφύλος, of ἄλλος another, and φύλη a Tribe, Gr.] one of another Tribe, Nation, or Kindred; a Stranger or Alien.

To **ALLOT'** [from *ad*, L.] and *Slor*, Sax.] or appoint or assign, to set out, to deliver or share by Lot.

ALLOT'ING of Goods, is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into several Parcels to be bought by divers Persons, whose Names being written on as many Pieces of Paper, are applied by any indifferent Person to the respective Parcels or Lots.

ALLOT'MENT, an Alloting, Appointment, Assignment.

To **ALLOW'** [*Alloer*, F.] to give or grant, to approve of, to permit.

ALLOWABLE, that may be allowed or approved of.

ALLOWABLENESS, Lawfulness.

ALLOW'ANCE, Portion, Maintenance, Salary; an allowing or permitting.

ALLOY [*Aloy*, F.] a certain Quantity of a baser Metal mixed with a finer to make a due Temper. *Silver-Smiths* have different sorts of Alloys, according to their different Works; but

ALLOY in our *Mint* is eighteen Penny-Weights of Copper to eleven ounces two Penny-Weights of pure Silver, which makes twelve Coin.

Ounces, or one Pound Troy of current

To **ALLUDE'** [*alludere*, L.] to play upon, to speak in reference to some other Thing or Matter.

ALLUM [*Allumen*, L. *Alun*, L. S.] a Mineral.

ALLU'MINOUS [*Alumen*, L.] having, or of, the Quality of Alum.

To **ALLU'MINATE** [of *Allumer*, F.] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light, and Ornament to the Letters painted.

ALLUM'INOR, one whose Trade is to paint and gild upon Paper, Parchment, &c.

To **ALLURE** [of *ad*, L. and *Lure*] to decoy or entice, to draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLUREMENT, Enticement, Temptingness, a drawing or decoying Nature or Quality, apt to work upon a Person, in order to bring him over to some Compliance or other.

ALLURER, one who entices.

ALLU'SION, a likening or applying one Thing to another. F. of L.

ALLU'SION, a flowing near unto, a Swelling of Waters, a Deluge.

ALLU'VION [*Civil Law*] an Accession along the Shore made by Inundations.

ALLU'VIMUS, little Islets thrown up by the Violence of the Stream, L.

A L M

IN ALL WISE, by all means. *Chauc.*

ALMACAN'TARS } [in *Astronomy*] on
ALMACANTERAS } the Globe, are
 Parallels of Altitude, whose common Zenith is the Pole or Vertical Point.

ALMACANSTER's Staff, an Instrument to take Observation of the Sun to find its Amplitude, and the Variation of the Compass.

ALMAGEST', the Title of an excellent Treatise of the Sphere, written by *Ptolemy*.

ALMAIN [*Allemain*, F. q. d. all Man; but *Cluverius* derives it of *Allemanni*, because they were a Mixture of Men of all Nations and Countries] a German.

ALMA'IN [in *Musick*] a certain Kind of Air that moves in common Time.

ALMAIN Rivets, a certain light Kind of Armour, with Plates of Iron, for the Defence of the Arms, used by *Germans*.

AL'MAN, or } a Furnace used by
ALMOND-Furnace } Refiners, and called a Sweep, for separating all sorts of Metals from Cinders, &c.

AL'MANACK, a Distribution or Numbering, *Arab.* Whence our yearly Accounts, in which the Days of the Week, the Months, the Festivals, the Changes of the Moon, &c. are set down, are called *Almanacks*; though some will have it from the *High-Dutch*, *Almaenachte*, i. e. an Observation of all the Moons.

ALMAND'INE, a coarse sort of Ruby.

AL'MARIA [in *Old Records*] the Archives of a Church; a Library.

ALMESSE, **ALMOSE** } *Almosen*,
AEMOUS } *Teut.*] Alms,
Chauc.

ALMICAN'THARS [in *Astronomy*] the Arabian Name of the Circles, which are imagined to pass through every Degree of the Meridian paralleled to the Horizon, or to the Zenith. See *Almacantars*.

ALMIGHTY [of *Al* and *Michte*, Sax. *Al-machtig*, *Teut.*] All-powerful.

ALMIGHTINESS, Omnipotency.

ALMESFEO'H } Alms-Money, *Peter*;
ALMSFEO'H } Pence; a Tribute formerly annually paid in *England* to the Pope on the eighth of *August*.

ALMONARIUM } a Cupboard or Safe to
ALMORIE'TUM } set up broken Victuals
ALMERI'OLA } to be distributed at
 Alms to the Poor. O. R.

AL'MOND [*Almonds*, F. a Fruit.

ALMONBURY, or *Albanbury*, i. e. the City or Grove of St. *Alban*, a City in *Yorkshire*, where *Paulinus* their Apostle (so called because he converted many of them from Heathenism) built a Cathedral, and dedicated it to St. *Alban*, the first *English* Martyr.

AL'MONDS of the Throat, a glandulous Substance, like two Kernels, on each Side of the Uvula, at the Root of the Tongue. The *Tonsils*, improperly called by some, the Almonds of the Ears,

AL'MONER

A L O

AL/MONER } [*Aumônier*, F.] a Church
 ALM'NER } Officer, belonging to a King
 or Prince, &c. whose Business it is to see the
 Distribution of the Alms.

AL/MONRY } the Office or Lodgings of
 AUM'RY } the *Almoner*; also the Place
 where the Alms are given.

ALMOST' [al mēst, L. S. Alle, all,
 W. fr, Sax.] for the greatest Part.

ALMS } *Ælms*, Sax. a Contraction of
 the Teut. *Almosen*, or Corruption of *ἐλεημο-
 σύνη*, Gr.] whatsoever is freely given to the
 Poor for God's Sake.

ALMS-HOUSE, a House endowed with a
 Revenue, for the Maintenance of a certain
 Number of Poor, aged, or disabled Peo-
 ple.

ALMU'GIA [in *Astrology*] the Planets fac-
 ing one another in the Zodiac. *Arab.*

AL/MUTEN [in *Astronomy*] the Lord of a
 Figure, or strongest Planet in a Nativity.

ALMU'TIUM, a Garment proper to Ca-
 nons of Cathedrals or Collegiate Churches,
 which they throw over their Heads and Shoul-
 ders behind, not unlike a Monk's Cowl, which
 also is called *Almurium*. *O. R.*

AL'NAGE, measuring with an Ell, Ell
 Measure.

AL/NAGER } [*Auneur*, Fr.] an Officer
 AL'NEGAR } whose Business it was to
 AUL'NEGAR } look to the Assize of the
 Woollen Cloth; but now is only Collector of
 the Subsidy granted to the King.

ALN CESTER [of the River *Aln*, which
 runs by it] a Town in Cumberland, famous for
 a Synod of *English Saxons*.

ALODARI Lords of free Manors, Lords
 Paramount. *L. T.*

ALODIUM, a free Manor. *O. L. T.*

ALOES [*Aloe*, L. of *ἄλσος*, Gr. of *ὄλην*,
H.] the Juice of a Tree that bears the same
 Name. *Fr.*

AL/OES *Coballina*, the grosser Sort of Aloes,
 so called, because mostly used by Farriers for
 Horses.

ALOET'ICK, of or belonging to Aloes.

ALOET'ICKS, Medicines chiefly consisting
 of Aloes.

ALOFT' [of Alle all, and Opeft above,
 on high. *S. T.*

A'LOGY [*ἀλογία*, Gr.] Unreasonable-
 ness.

A'LOGOTROPHY [of *ἄλογος*, unrea-
 sonable, and *τροφή* Nutrition, Gr.] a dispro-
 portionate Nutrition, when one Part of the
 Body is nourished more or less than another, as
 in the Rickets, &c.

ALONDE, upon Land. *Chauc.*

ALONE [of Alle, all, and *Æn*, Sax. *Al-
 ein*, Teut.] one by himself, &c.

ALOOF' [*q. d.* all off] at a Distance.

ALONG' [*Au long*, F. *q. d. ad longum*, L.]
 forward; also stretched out at full Length, as,
 to lie along.

ALO'PECY [*Alapcie*, F. of *Alapecia*, L.

A L T

of *ἀλωπεκία*, of *ἀλώπηξ*, a Fox, Gr.] a Dis-
 ease called the Fox-Evil or Scurf, when the
 Hair falls off from the Head by the Roots.

To ALOSE, to praise. *Chauc.*

ALOVE'RIUM, a Purse. *O. L. T.*

ALP, a Bulfinch, a Bird. *C.*

AL'PHA, [*ἄλφα*, Gr.] the first Letter of
 the Greek Alphabet.

ALPHABET [*ἄλφα Βῆτα*, Gr.] the
 whole Order of the Letters in any Language,
 so called from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two first
 Letters in the Greek Tongue.

ALPHABET'ICAL, [*Alphabetique*, F. of
Alphabeticus, L.] belonging to, or agreeable to
 the Alphabet.

ALPHABETICALLY, according to the
 Order of the Alphabet.

ALPHEG [of Alle, all, and *Fegan*, Sax.
 to enjoin, *q. d.* a Man fit for all Things; one
 that can do any Thing; Jack of all Trades] a
 Christian Name of a Man.

ALPHE'TE, the Star *Lucida Corona*.

ALPHIT'OMANCY, Divination by Bar-
 ley-meal. *Gr.*

ALPHON'SINE Tables, Astronomical Ta-
 bles made by *Alphonfus* King of Arragon.

ALPHON'SUS [from the Gothic Word
Þelphung, i. e. our Help] a Christian Name
 of Men common among the Portuguese, &c.

ALPHUS, a Disease, when the Skin is
 rough, and looks as if it had Drops of White
 upon it much like Morpew.

AL'PNE [*Alpinus*, L.] of or belonging to
 the Alps, Mountains in Italy.

ALQUIE'R, a Corn Measure at Lisbon, one
 Peck three Quarts and one Pint. *Arab.*

ALRAME'CA } the Name of the Star
 ALRUMEC'H } *Arcturus*. *Arab.*

AL'RESFORD [*q. d.* the Ford of the Ri-
 ver *Alre*] a Place in Hampshire, famous for a
 pitched Battle fought there.

AL'ARIC [*Alaricus*, L.] a King of Kent.

ALS, alas. *Spenc.* and *Chauc.*

ELSE [*Als*, Teut.] as *Chauc.*

AL'SWOLD, [of Alle, all, and *wealdan*,
 Sax. to govern, *q. d.* to govern all; or of
 Al'e, all, and *Wald*, his Territories consisting
 mostly of Woods and Forests] a King of the
 Northumbrians.

ALTAHEST Paracelsi [*Chymist*] a mixed
 Body reduced to its first Principles.

ALTAR [*alta ara*; Felt, or from *ἄλτ' ἄρα* God,
 and *ἄρα* described; *q. d.* a Place by God's
 Appointment] a Place whereon God was wor-
 shipped by Sacrifice; therefore some Christians
 call their Communion Table the Altar, be-
 cause they offer up thereon a Sacrifice of Thank-
 giving, in Memory of the Death and Passi-
 on of Jesus Christ.

ALTARAGE [*Lavv Term*] the Free Of-
 ferings made at the Altar by the People; also
 the Profits that arise to the Priest by serving at
 the Altar. *L. T.*

ALTA Tenure, the High Tenure in Chief,
 or by Military Service. *O. L. T.*

To

A L T

To ALTER [*a'terere*, F. *alterare*, L.] to change, to turn, to vary.

ALTERABLE, that may be altered. F.

ALTERATION [in a *Physical Sense*] is the Acquisition or Loss of such Qualities in any Bodies as are not essential to the Form of the Body.

ALTERATIVES [among *Physicians*] are such Medicines as have no immediate sensible Operation, but gain upon the Constitution by changing the Humours from a State of Distemperature to a State of Health.

To ALTERCATE [*altercare*, L.] to chide, brawl, contend, &c.

ALTERCATION, a contentious Dispute, Brawling, Wrangling. L.

ALTERING Medicines [in *Pharmacy*]. See *Alteratives*.

ALTERN' [*alternus*, L.] by Turns or Changes.

ALTERN' Base [in *Oblique Triangles*] the true Base, is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the *Alters Base*; or else the true Base is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is called the *Altern Base*. Trigon.

ALTERN'ATE } [*alternatus*, L.] that
ALTERNATIVE } which is done by
Turn or Course, one alter another. F.

ALTERN'ATE Angles [in *Geometry*] are two equal Angles, which, a Line cutting two Parallels, makes the one on one Side of the cutting Line, and the other on the other.

ALTERN'ATE Proportion [in *Geometry*] is when in any Set of Proportionals the Antecedents are compared together.

ALTERNATION } a changing by Turns.

ALTERN'ITY } A.

ALTERNATIVEMENT [in *Music Books*] signifies to play or sing two Airs by Turns, one after another, several Times over.

ALTHÆA [*ἄλθαῖα*, Gr.] Marsh-mallows, or wild Mallows.

ALT'EN. *Muscovy* Money, worth 3d.

ALTIL'OQUENT [*altiloquus*, L.] speaking high.

ALTIL'OQUY [*altiloquium*, L.] loud Talk.

ALTIMETRY, the Art of taking and measuring Heights.

ALTI'SONANT [*altisonans*, L.] high sounding.

ALTI'ONANT [*altinotans*, L.] Thundering from on high.

ALTITUDE [*altitudo*, L.] Height.

ALTITUDE of a Figure [in *Geometry*] the perpendicular Distance between the Vertex or Top of that Figure and its Base.

ALTITUDE of the Sun or Star; the Height of the Sun or Star above the Horizon, or the Arch of an Azimuth, intercepted between the Sun or Star and the Horizon.

The Sun's Meridian ALTITUDE, is an Arch of the Azimuth, intercepted between the Sun and the Horizon, at the Time when the Sun is in his Meridian.

A M Y

ALTITUDE of Motion, is a Term used by Dr. Wallis, for the Measure of any Motion, counted according to the Line of Direction.

ALTI'VOLANT [*altivolans*, L.] flying high.

AL'TO [in *Music Books*] signifies the Upper or Counter Tenor, and is commonly met with in Musick of several Parts. Ital.

AL'TO Viola [in *Music Books*] signifies a small Tenor Viol. Ital.

AL'TO Violino [in *Music Books*] signifies a small Tenor Violin. Ital.

AL'TO Concertante [in *Music Books*] signifies the Tenor of the little Chorus, or the Tenor that sings and plays throughout. Ital.

ALTO Ripieno [in *Music Books*] signifies the Tenor, or the great Chorus that sings and plays now and then, in some particular Places. Ital.

ALTO and Basso, or } the absolute Sub-
INALTO and Basso } mission of the Difference, high and low, small or great, to a Judge or Arbitrator. L. T.

ALTOGETHER, completely, without Exception.

AL'UDEL [among *Chymists*] are Pots or Glasses without Bottoms, set on the Top one of another; for the subliming any Matter in a Chymical Furnace.

ALVE'ARIUM [in *Anatomy*] the inward Cavity of the Ear, where the Ear-wax is bred. L.

An AL'VEARY [*Alvearium*, L.] a Beehive, or Place where Bees are kept.

ALVE'OLI [in *Anatomy*] those Cavities in the Jaws where the Teeth are placed. L.

ALVE'TUM, the same as *Alnetum*, an Alder-Grove. O. R.

ALVIDU'CA [of *Alvus* the Paunch, and *duco*, to lead, L.] loosening Medicines.

ALUMEN Saccharinum [in *Physick*] a Mixture of Roch Allum, Rose Water, and the White of an Egg.

ALUMINOUS [*Alumineux*, F. of *Aluminosus*, L.] of or belonging to Alum.

ALUTATION, Tanning of Leather. L.

ALVUS [among *Physicians*] in a larger Sense, signifies the *Abdomen*; in a stricter Sense, the Condition of the Bowels. L.

AL'WAYS [*ἄε*, Gr., *Sax.* *Alle wege*, Teut.] ever.

ALWERTON [*q. d.* *Allepepton*] i. e. a Town furnished with many Banks to keep off the Waters.

AL'WYN [of *Al'e*, all, and *Win*, *Sax.* a Victor, *q. d.* one who won all at Disputing] an eminent *English* Saxon, Tutor to Charles the Great.

AM [*Com*, *Sax.*] as, I am.

AMAA'SA, such Pieces of Glass as are used in enamelling.

AMABILITY [*amabilitas*, L.] Loveliness.

AMABY'R } the old Custom or Price
AMYABY'R } which was to be paid to the Lord of the Manor for the Virginity of a new married Woman. O. L. T.

AMAYD

A M B

AMAD } amazed, surprized. *Chauc.*
AMAYSD }

AMAIN [from A and Wezen, Sax. Might or A-main, F.] a Sea Term, when a Ship of War bids Defiance to another, and commands to yield; *Strike a-main*, i. e. lower your Topmasts.

AMASTRIE } [Wastieren, Teut.] to
AMAISTRIEN } mangle, to get the better of. *Chauc.*

AM'ALEK עמלק *H. i. e.* is a licking or sucking People, of עמ a People, and לקק licking as a Dog with his Tongue] the Son of *Eliphaiz*.

To AMALGAMATE [among Chymists] to mix Silver with Gold, or some other Metal, so as to reduce it into a kind of Paste, or very fine Powder.

AMALGAMATION, the Corrosion of Metals by Mercury. *Paracels.*

An AMALGAM, any Metal amalgamated or reduced to a Powder or Paste. *F.*

To AMAND' [amandare, L.] to send away, to remove. *Obi.*

AMAN'SES, Gems, precious Stones. *C. T.*

AMANUENSIS, a Clerk or Secretary; a Writer of what is dictated by another. *L.*

AMARANTH, [Ἀμαράνθος, of ἀ private, and μαρῖνα, to fade or wither, Gr.] Everlasting, a Flower that lasts long, without any sensible Decay. *L.*

AMARANTHINE, undecaying, or consisting of Amaranths, as, the Amaranthine Bower.

AMARITUDE, Bitterness. *L.*

AMARULENT [amarus, L. amarulentus, L.] bitter, forward.

AMASA [אמשה, *H. i. e.* sparing the People] the Son of *Abigail*.

AMAZIAH [עמשיה, of עמע Strength, and of יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Strength of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

To AMASS' [amasser, F.] to heap up, hoard, or treasure up.

To AM'ATE, to daunt, discourage, affright, &c. *Chauc.*

AMATO'RII Musculi [among Anatomists] Muscles of the Eyes, which give them a Cast sideways, and assist that particular lock called *Ogling*. *L.*

AMATORY [amatorius, L.] belonging to Love Matters.

AMAUROSIS [Ἀμαυρωσις, Gr.] a Dimness or Loss of Sight, without any external Fault to be found in the Eye.

AMA'YL, enamel. *O.*

To AMAZE [of A and Wezen, Sax. a Gulf] to astonish, daunt, surprise.

AMAZONS [ἀ and μαζες] certain warlike Women, said to inhabit near the River *Thermadon* in *Asia*, who cut or burnt off their right breasts, and killed all their Male Children. *Justin.*

AMBA'CES, idle Circumlocutions, or a connecting of Words far from the Purpose.

AMBARVA'LIA, a Festival Time when

A M B

the Romans, in a solemn Procession, prayed for their Fields and Corn. *Liv.*

AMBASSADOUR. [Ambassadeur, F.] one Prince or State to another, to treat about some Business of Importance.

AMBAS'SADRESS [Ambassadrice, F.] an Ambassador's Wife.

AM'BE [Ἀμβη, Gr.] the Ridge or Edge of a Hill.

AMBE [in Surgery] a superficial Jutting out of the Bones.

AM'BER [Ambre, F. Ambar, L. of Ἀμβη, Gr.] a yellow transparent Substance of a gummy Quality and attractive Nature, drawing to it Straws, &c. or it is a bituminous Substance of a resinous Taste, and a Smell like Turpentine.

AMBER Grease, [Amber gris, F.] a sweet-scented clammy Juice or Perfume.

AMBIDEX'TER, one who uses both his Hands alike. *L.*

AMBIDEXTER [in Law] a Juror who takes Money of both Parties for giving his Verdict.

AMBIDEXTER [Metaphorically] one who plays a Jack on both Sides, pretending to be for, or in the Interest of, two opposite Persons.

AMBIDEXTERITY, the Ability of using both Hands, Duplicity of Conduct.

AMBIDEX'TROUS, of or belonging to such foul Practices, Juggling.

AM'BIENT [ambiens, L.] encompassing or encircling round about, and is particularly applied to the Air that surrounds all other Bodies in this lower World.

AMBIFA'RIOUS [ambifarius, L.] having a double Meaning.

AMBI'GENAL Hyperbola [in Geometry] hath one of its infinite Legs inscribed in it, and the other circumscribed about it.

AMBIGUITY [Ambiguité, F. of Ambiguitas, L.] double Meaning; Obscurity in Words.

AMBIGUOUS, doubtful, uncertain. *L.*

AMBIGUOUSLY, in an ambiguous Manner.

AMBILOGY [ambo, and λογος, Gr.] Talk of uncertain Signification.

AMBILOQUENT [ambiloquus, L.] double tongued.

AM'BIT [Ambi-us, L.] is the Bounds, Perimeter or Circumference of a geometrical Figure. *Geometry.*

AMBITION [of ambi, about, and eo to go] a Thirst after, or an immoderate Desire of Honour and Promotion, Power and Command. *F. of L.*

AMBITIOUS [ambitieux, F. of ambitiosus, L.] full of Ambition, greedy of Honour, &c.

To AMBLE [ambler, F.] to pace, or walk softly.

AMBLESID'E, the Ruins of an ancient City in the County of *Westmorland*, called by the Romans, *Amblogana*.

AM'BLING

A M E

AM/BLING, the most easy Part of a Horse in going, changing the Sides at each Step or Remove, both the Legs on one Side being lifted up together.

AMBLOT/ICKS [*Ambloica*, L. Ἀμβλωτικά, Gr.] Medicines that cause Abortion.

AM/BLYGON [of Ἀμβλῶν blunt, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] a Figure that has an obtuse Angle.

AMBLYGO'NIAL [Ἀμβλυγωνίος, Gr.] obtuse angular.

AM/BRESBURY [of *Ambrose*, King of the Britains, who was slain there, and our English Bury] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

AM/BROSE [Ἀμβροσίος, Gr. Immortal] a proper Name of Men.

AMBRO'SIA [Ἀμβροσία, Gr.] the delicious Food, which, as the Poets feign, the Heathen Gods eat; also a Medicine prepared to be as pleasing to the Palate as possible; likewise an Herb called the Oak of *Jerusalem*. L.

AMBROS'IAL } [*Ambrosiacus*, L.] belong
AMBROS'IAN } ing to *Ambrosia*. *Metaph.*
Delicious.

AM/BRY } [*Amoire*, F.] a Cupboard for
AM/MERY } the keeping of cold and bro-
AUMRY } ken Victuals. C.

AMBS-A/CE, two Aces at Dice. F.

AMBULA/TION, a walking. L.

AMBULATION [in *Physick*] the spreading of a Gangrene. L.

AM/BULATORY [*ambulatoire*, F. of *ambulatorius*, L.] walking up and down.

AMBURY } a Disease in Horses, breaking
AN/BURY } out in Spongy Swellings.

AMBUSCA/DE } [*Embascade*, F.] a Bo-
AM/BUSH } dy of Men who lie

AM/BUSHMENT } hid in a Wood, &c.
to rush out upon, or enclose an Enemy un-
wares, or the Place where the Soldiers hide
themselves; a lying in wait privily to surprise,
catch, or entrap one.

AMBUST/ION, a Solution of the *Conti-
num*, caused by some external Burning; or
Burn or Scald. L.

AMEL/CORN [not unlikely of *Amylum*,
Starch, L. q. d. *Amyle Corn*] French Rice, a
kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

AMEL, among, betwixt. C.

AMEN [אמן, H.] verily, so be it.

AME/NABLE [of *amener*, F.] subject to be
brought to an Account, liable to be brought be-
fore a Tribunal.

To **AMEND** [*amender*, F. of *amendare*, L.]
to reform, to correct, to repair, to make, or
grow better.

AMEND/MENT [*Amendment*, F.] Refor-
mation, Correction.

AMENDMENT [in *Law*] the Correction
of an Error committed and espied before Judg-
ment.

AMENDS, Satisfaction or Recompence.

AMENITY [*amenitas*, L.] Pleasantness.

A M I

To **AMER/CE** [*amercier*, F.] to lay a Fine
or Forfeiture upon one.

AMERCE/MENT [of *Merci*, F.] a pecu-
niary Punishment imposed upon the Offenders
at the Mercy of the Court; it differs from a
Fine, which is a Punishment certain, and de-
termined by some Statute. L. T.

AMERCEMENT Royal, is when a Sheriff,
Coroner, &c. is amerced by the Justices, or
the Abuse of his Office.

AMER/ICA, a fourth Part of the World,
which was last discovered, and so called from
Americus Vesputius.

AM/ROUS [*amoureux*, F.] amorous. Ch.

AM/ERSHAM [*Agmundesham*, from *Ac*
in *Oak*, *Wand*, a Fence or Mound, and *þ m*,
Sax. a Village, q. d. a Village fenced from
the Violence of the Winds with a Row of
Oaks; or from *Agmundas*, the Builder of it] a
Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

AM/ERY } [*E-nice*, *Sax.* always rich]
AM/ERICK } a proper Name of Men.

AMESS [*Amicium*, L.] an Ornament

AMICE } which Popish Priests wear on
AM/ICT } their Shoulders, tied about their

Necks, under the Alb, being the first Part of
their Dress, when they robe to say Mass.

AM/ETHIST [*Ametiste*, F. of *Ametys-
tus*, L.] of Ἀμύθος, of ἀ privative, and
μύθος, to inebriate; because, as some say,
it is an Antidote against Drunkenness, Gr.] a
precious Stone of a Purple Colour, and faint
Lustre.

AM/ETHYST [in *Heraldry*] is a Purple
Colour in Noblemens Coats of Arms.

AM/IALE, [*amiable*, F.] lovely, worthy
to be loved.

AM/IALE Numbers, such as are mutually
equal to the whole Sum of one another's aliquot
Parts, as these two Numbers 284 and 220.

AM/IABLENESS [*Amabilitas*, L.] Loveli-
ness, Friendliness.

AMIAN/TUS [Ἀμιαντός, Gr.] a Kind of
Stone like Allum, tozy like Wool, which be-
ing cast into the Fire, will not burn or con-
sume, called Earth Flax, or Salamander's
Hair.

AM/ICABLE [*amicabilis*, L.] friendly,
kind, courteous, loving.

AM/CABILITY [*Amicabilitas*, L.] friend-
liness, Lovingness.

AM/ICIA, a Cap made of Goats or Lamb
Skins. O. R.

AMID or **AMIDST**, in the Middle; or
among.

AM/IENT, a Roman Gold Coin, in Value
17s. 1d. ½.

AM/INADAB [עמינדב, H. a free or
willing People] the Father of *Naassan*.

To **AM/INISH**, to diminish. Cpaul.

AM/ISS, faulty; criminally.

AM/ISION, Loss. L.

To **AMIT'** [*amittere*, L.] to lose.

AMIT'TERE

A M O

AMIT'TERE *Legem Terræ* [in Law] to lose the Law of the Land, i. e. to lose the Liberty of swearing in any Court; to become infamous. *L.*

AMITY [*Amitié*, *F.* *Amicitia*, *L.*] Affection, Friendship, Love.

AM'MA [with *Surgeons*] a Girdle or Truss used in Ruptures, to hinder the Intestines from bearing down too much.

AMMAILA'RE, to enamel. *O. R.*

AMMISHAD'DAI [אֱמִישַׁדַּי, *H.* the People of the Almighty] a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*.

AM'MON [אֱמֹן, i. e. the Son of my People] the Son of *Isr.*

AMMONIACUM *Gummi*, Gum Ammoniac, a Gum brought from the *East-Indies*, supposed to ooze from a certain umbelliferous Plant.

AMMS-ACE [*Ambesas*, *F.*] when the two Aces are thrown on the Dice.

AMMUNITION [*Munition*, *F.*] all Sorts of warlike Stores and Provision.

AMMUNITION Bread, Bread provided for and given to the Soldiers.

AM'NESTY [*Amnestie*, *F.* *Annestia*, *L.* of *Ἀμνηστία*, *Gr.*] the Act of Oblivion, a general Pardon granted by a Prince to Subjects for all former Offences; also is applied to Treaties between two or more Princes or foreign Powers, importing that all former Hostilities are at an End, passed by, and to be buried in Oblivion.

AMNI'GENUS [*Amnigenus*, *L.*] bred in, or near a River.

AM'NION [*Amnion*, *Gr.*] the innermost Membrane with which the Fœtus in the Womb is immediately connected.

AMNON [אֱמֹן, i. e. True; also an Artificer or Schoolmaster] the first born Son of King *David*.

AMOEBEAN *Verba*, Verses which answer one another by Couplets.

AMO'MUM, certain kinds of a Purple Colour, spicy Smell, and strong Taste; the Fruit of a Tree in the *East-Indies*; some take it for a Shrub in *America*; the Herb *Jerusalem*, or our Lady's Rose.

AMONESTED, admonished. *Chauc.* *F.*

AMORETTES [*Amourettes*, *F.*] Love-Stories. *Chauc.*

AMORO'SO, an amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant. *Span.*

A'MOROUS [*amoureux*, *F.* *amorus*, *L.*] belonging to Love, or apt to fall in Love.

AMOROUSLY, fondly.

AMOROUSNESS, Fondness.

A-MORROW, To-morrow. *Chauc.*

AMORT [*à-la-mort*, *F.*] extinguished, dead whence one that is in an Ecstasy or melancholy Fit, is said to be *à-la-mort*, i. e. quite dead hearted, spiritless.

AMORT, dull, heavy, melancholy, dismal.

AMORTIZATION, the Act of Amor

AMORTISEMENT, tising, See *Mort.*

gan. L.

A M P

To **AMORTIZE**, to kill. *Chauc.*

AMOS [אָמֹס, *H.* i. e. Burden, or Burdening] the Name of a Prophet.

To **AMOVE** [*amovere*, *L.*] to remove, to take away from.

To **AMOUNT** [*monter*, *F.*] to raise up in Value, &c.

AMOUNT, the Sum Total, the full Charge, or Value of a Thing.

AMOUR'IST [*un Amoureux*, *F.*] an amorous Person, one apt to be in Love.

AMOUR [*Amores*, *L.*] a Love Intrigue or Concern.

AMOUS'ES [*in Chymistry*] counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

AMOS [אָמֹן, *H.* i. e. Stout or Strong] the Father of the Prophet *Isaiah*.

AM'PER } [*Amper*, *Sax.*] a Swelling;

AM'POR } also a Flaw in Cloth.

AMPHEME'RINUS of *'Amper* about, and *'amper* a Day, *Gr.*] a quotidian Distemper, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

AMPHIBIOUS [*amphibie*, *F.* *amphibius*, *L.* of *Ἀμφίβιος*, of *'Amper* and *βίος*, *Gr.*] Life, *Gr.*] that lives both upon Land and in the Water, as Frogs, Otters &c.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES [*Ἀμφιβληστροειδής*, of *'Amper* and *βλέτρον*, *Gr.*] a Net, *Gr.*] a soft, white, slimy Coat of the Eye, that resembles a Net.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL [*Amphibologique*, *F.* of *Amphibologias*, *L.*] belonging to Amphibology.

AMPHIBOL'OGY [*Amphibologie*, *F.* *Amphibologia*, *L.* of *'Amper* and *λογία*, of *'Amper* about, and *λόγος* to cast or throw, *Gr.*] in Grammar, an obscure Speech that has a double Meaning; or an ambiguous Way of writing or speaking, so that the Meaning may be taken in two different and contrary Senses. Some have remarked that the *English* Tongue is not so liable to this Abuse as the *French*, nor the *French* so much as the *Latin*.

AMPHIBRA'CHYS of *'Amper* and *βραχύς*, short, *Gr.*] a Foot of *Latin* and *Greek* Verse, having one long Syllable in the Middle, and a short one on each Side.

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA [*Ἀμφιβρανχία*, *Gr.*] certain Places about the *Glandules* or *Kernels* in the Jaws, that serve to moisten the Throat, Stomach, &c.

AMPHIDÆ'UM [*Ἀμφιδάιον*, *Gr.*] the Top of the Mouth of the Womb. *Anat.*

AMPHIMA'CER [of *'Amper* and *μακρός*, *Gr.*] a Foot of *Latin* Verse, that has a short Syllable in the Middle, and a long one on each Side. *Gram.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA [of *'Amper* and *βίβη*, of *'Amper* and *βίβη*, to go, *Gr.*] a Serpent which seemeth to have two Heads, and goes both ways. *L.*

AMPHIS'CHII [*Ἀμφισχίαι*, of *'Amper* on both Sides, and *σχίαι* Shadows, *Gr.*] Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, whose Shadows, at different times of the Year, fall both ways. *Geogr.*

F AMPHIS'MELA;

A M Y

AMPHIS'MELA, an Anatomical Instrument, used in the Dissection of Bodies.

AMPHITHE'ATRE [*Amphitheatrum*, L. of *Ἀμφιθέατρον*, of *ἀμφί* about, and *θεῖναι* to behold, *Gr.*] a Place built by the Romans, of a round or oval Figure, containing a great number of Seats, one above another, where the People saw divers Shews and Sports.

AMPHORA [*Ἀμφορεύς*, *Gr.*] an ancient Measure of liquid Things, containing 8 Gallons of Oil, 72 Pounds of Wine, 80 Pounds of Honey, or 180 Pounds.

AMPHYCTIONS, a Name of the Members of the Great Council of Greece.

AMPLE [*amplus*, L.] large, wide, spacious, abundant. *F.*

AMPLIA'TION, an Enlargement, *F. L.*

AMPLIA'TION [*in Law*] a deferring a Judgment till the Cause be better certified.

AMPLIFICA'TION, an enlarging or dilating upon an Argument, to work upon the Hearers, and gain their Belief to what is said, *F. of L.*

To **AM'PLIFY** [*amplifier*, *F. of amplificare*, L.] to enlarge or dilate; also to expound or illustrate.

AMPLITUDE, Largeness of Extent, Greatness. *L.*

AMPLITUDE of the Sun or Stars [*in Astronomy*] an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the East and West Point of it, and the Counter of the Sun or Stars at their Rising or Setting, and is either *Northern* or *Southern*.

AMPLY, largely, copiously.

AMPUTA'TION, a cutting or lopping off. *L.*

AMPUTA'TION [*in Surgery*] the cutting off any putrified Member of the Body.

AM'RAM [אֶרָם of אָם a People, and אָרָם high, *H. i. e.* an high People] the Father of Moses.

AM'RAPHEL [אַמְרַפֶּל of אָמֵר he hath spoke, and אָפֶל Destruction, *H. i. e.* a speaking Destruction] a King of Sbinar.

AMULET [*Amulette*, *F. Amuletum*, L.] any Kind of Charm worn about the Neck, or any Part of the Body, to preserve against Witchcraft or Diseases.

AMURCOS'ITY [*Amurcositas*, L.] Dreginess.

To **AMUSE** [*amuser*, *F. q. d. musâ detineri*] to stop or stay a Person with a trifling Story, to make him lose his Time, to feed with vain Expectations, to hold in Play.

AMUSEMENT [*Amusement*, *F.*] an idle or trifling Employment to pass away Time, a Toy, for Divertisement; also the making of vain Promises to gain Time.

AMUS'IVE, productive of Amusement.

A'MY [*Amie*, *F. a she Friend*] a proper Name of Women.

AMY Prochain, the next Friend who is to be intrusted for an Infant or Orphan. *F.*

AMYC'DALATE, an artificial Milk, or

A N A

Emulsion, made of blanded Almonds, &c. of *Amygdalum*, an Almond. *L.*

AMYN'TICA Emplastra [*in Pharmacy*] desensative, strengthening Plaisters.

AMYRED, taken out of the Mire. *Chauc.*

A'NA, a barbarous Word used in Physicians Bills, and signifies that an equal Quantity of each Ingredient is to be taken in compounding the Medicine.

A'NA, an East-Indian Coin, worth 18. 11 16ths of 1d. *Sterling.*

ANABAP'TISTS [*Anabaptiste*, *F. of ἀναβαπτίζω*, *Gr. i. e.* to rebaptize] a Sect whose Tenet is, That Persons ought not to be baptized till they are able to give an account of their Faith.

ANABIBA'ZON [*in Astronomy*] the Dragon's Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where the passes the Ecliptick from the South to the North Latitude.

ANABROCHIS'MUS [*ἀναβροχισμός*, *Gr.*] a Way of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eye lids that are turned inwards.

ANABRO'SIS [*ἀναβρωσις*, *Gr.*] an Erosion, corroding or eating away, a consuming or wasting of any Part of the Body by sharp Humours.

ANACAMP'TICAL } of ἀνακάμπτω, *Gr.*
ANACAMP'TICK } bowing, reflecting, or returning back or again; a Word frequently used of Echoes.

ANACAMP'TICKS } a Branch of the
OR CATOPTICKS } Science of Opticks, which by the Rays of some bright Object reflected on a plain Surface, discovers its Form, Dimension, and Distance.

ANACATHAR'TICK Medicines, are such as cause Vomiting.

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS [*ἀνακεφαλαιώσις*, of ἀνά again, and κεφαλαιών, a summing up the Heads of Things, *Gr.*] a brief Summary or Recapitulation of the Heads of any Matter spoken or delivered in Writing. *L.*

To **ANACEPHALIZE**, to repeat the Heads of a Matter.

ANACHORETICAL, of an Anachorete or Monk.

ANACHORE'TE. See *Anchoret*.

ANACH'RONISM [*ἀναχρονισμός*, of ἀνά and χρονισμός, of χρόνος Time, *Gr.*] an Error in Chronology, or in the Computation of Time, an inaccurate Connexion of it, the placing a Fact or Event much earlier or later than it really was. *F.*

A'NACK, a sort of Bread made of Oatmeal.

ANACLAS'I'CKS, [*ἀνά and κλάω*] a Part of Opticks which treats of all Sorts of Refractions, the same with *Dioptricks*.

ANACOE'NOSIS [*in Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby we seem to deliberate, and argue the Case with others upon any Matter of Moment.

ANACOLLEM'ATA, Medicines applied to the Forehead or Nostrils to stop Bleeding; also Medicines

A N A

Medicines that will breed Flesh, and conglutinate the Parts. *L.*

ANACO'LUTION } [*ἀνακοῦσις*, of *ἀνα*

ANACO'LUTHUS } [*ἀνακοῦσις*, of *ἀνα* private, and *κοῦσις*, consequent, *Gr. i. e.* an Inconsequence in Discourse] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word that is to answer another is not expressed.

ANACREON'TICK *Verse*, a Sort of *Verse* that takes its Name from *Anacreon*, a famous Greek Poet.

ANADES'MA [of *ἀνὰ* and *δεσμός*, *Gr.*]

Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

ANADIPLO'SIS [*ἀναδιπλωσις*, *Gr.*] a redoubling; a Figure in Rhetorick, when the last Word in the End of a *Verse* or Sentence begins the next.

ANADIPLO'SIS [in *Physick*] a frequent Reduplication of Fevers, &c.

ANA'DOSIS [in *Physick*] the Distribution of Chyle through its proper Vessels; also whatsoever tends upwards, as a Vomit. *Gr.*

ANÆSTHESIA A Defect of Sensation, as in paralytick and blasted Persons. *Gr.*

ANAGLYPHICE, or } [*ἀναγλυπτική*,

ANAGLYPHICK ART } *Gr.*] the Art of carving, chasing, engraving, or imbossing, Plate.

ANAGO'GE [*ἀναγωγή* of *ἀνά*, again, and *ἄγω* to lead, *Gr.*] an Elevation of the Mind to search after the hidden Meaning of a Passage, but more especially the mystical Sense of the Holy Scriptures. *L.*

ANAGOGETICAL, that which conspires to elevate the Mind.

ANAGO'GICAL, [*anagogique*, *F.* *anagogicus*, *L.* of *ἀναγωγικός*, *Gr.*] mysterious, of which hath an elevated and uncommon Signification.

AN'AGRAM [*Anagramme*, *F.* *Anagramma*, *L.* of *ἀνα* and *γράμμα*, *Gr.*] a short Sentence made by transposing the Letters of one's Name, in order to make out something to the Honour of the Person; thus *Galen* by Transposition is *Angel*.

ANAGRAM'MATISM [*ἀναγραμματισμός*, *Gr.*] the Art of making Anagrams.

ANAGRAM'MATIST [*Anagrammatiste*, *F.*] a Maker of Anagrams.

ANAGRAPH'E [of *ἀναγραφή* of *ἀνὰ* and *γράφω* to write, *Gr.*] a Description, a registering or recording of Acts; an Inventory, a Breviate.

ANAGRIF-GREEK, Fornication, the lying with an unmarried Woman. *Spelm.*

ANAK [*אַנַךְ*, *H. i. e.* a Collar] the Name of a Giant.

ANALECTS' [*ἀναλίσματα*, *Gr.*] Fragments gathered from Tables; also Collections of Scraps out of Authors.

ANALECTES [*ἀναλίσκεις*, *Gr.*] a Servant that gathers up the Fragments after Dinner; also a Scholar well read. *L.*

ANALEM'MA [*ἀνάλωμα*, *Gr.* an Orthographic Projection of the Sphere upon the Plane of the Meridian. *L.*

A N A

ANALEP'TICKS, Medicines which cherish the Nerves, and renew the Spirits and Strength. *Gr.*

ANALEP'TICK [*analepticus*, *L.*] Restorative.

ANALOGICAL [*analogique*, *F.* *analogicus*, *L.* *ἀναλογικός*, *Gr.*] proportional, belonging to Proportion.

ANALOGICALLY, in an analogical manner.

ANALO'GISM [*Analogismus*, *L.* of *ἀναλογισμός*, of *ἀνὰ* and *λογίζω*, to reason. *Gr.*]

ANALOGISM [in *Logick*] a forcible Argument from the Cause to the Effect.

ANALOGISM [in *Physick*] a Comparison of Causes that help their Likeness, or judging of Diseases by similar Appearances.

ANALOGOUS [*analogus*, *L.* proportionable, answering in Fashion, Proportion, Resemblance, bearing Relation to.

ANAL'OGY [*Analogie*, *F.* *Analogia*, *L.* of *ἀναλογία*, *Gr.*] like Reason, Proportion, Relation which one thing bears to another.

ANALOGY [in the *Mathematicks*] the Comparison of several Ratios of Quantities, or Numbers one to another.

ANALYSIS [*Analyse*, *F.* *ἀνάλυσις*, of *ἀνα* and *λύσις* a Solution, *Gr.*] Resolution, the Art of discovering the Truth or Falsehood, Possibility or Impossibility of a Proposition: The reducing of any Substance to its first Principles: Considering any thing in Parts. *L.*

ANALYSIS [in *Anatomy*] an exact Division of all the Parts of an human Body.

ANALYTICAL [*analytique*, *F.* *analyticus*, *L.* of *ἀναλυτικός*, *Gr.*] of or belonging to an *Analysis*, or Method of resolving, &c.

ANALYTICK [in *Logick*] a Part of that Science which teaches to decline and construe Reason, as Grammar does Words.

ANALY'TICKS, or the } [*ἀναλυτικά*, *Gr.*]

ANALYTICAL ART } *i. e.* *Algebra*, so called, as being nothing else but a general Analysis of pure Mathematicks.

ANALYTICALLY, in a manner that resolves, Compounds into Simples.

To AN'ALYZE Bodies [among *Chymists*] is to dissolve them by Fire, in order to find out the several Parts of which they are composed.

ANALYSER, one who resolves things compounded, into the first Principles.

ANAM'NESIS [of *ἀνάμνησις*, of *ἀνά* and *μνήσκομαι* to remember, *Gr.*] a Remembrance of that we seemed to forget. *Rhet.*

ANAMNET'ICKS [of *ἀνάμνησις*, *Gr.* Remembrance] Medicines which restore the Memory, as all spirituous Things do.

ANANI'AH } [*אַנַנְיָה* of *אַנַּךְ* a Cloud or

ANANI'AS } Answer and *יְהוָה* the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Cloud or Divination of the Lord] a proper name of a Man.

ANAP'ÆST [*ἀνάπασις*, of *ἀνὰ* again and *πάσσω* to strike, *Gr.*] a Latin *Verse*, whose Feet

A N A

consist of three Syllables, the two first short, and the last long.

ANAPÆST'ICK Verses. See *Anapaest*.

ANAPH'ORA [*ἀναφορά*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the same Word is repeated at the Beginning of every Verse or Member of a Sentence. *L.*

ANAPHRODIS'ACI [of *ἀνά* and *αφροδίτη*, *Venus*, Gr.] Persons impotent in venereal Intercourses.

ANAPLE'ROSIS [*ἀναπλήρωσις*, Gr.] a filling up or supplying; that Part of Surgery whereby is restored by Art, what either Nature has denied, or has by Chance decayed. *L.*

ANAPLEROT'ICK Medicines, such as fill up Ulcers with Flesh.

ANAPOLOGET'ICAL, inexcusable.

ANARCHY [*Anarchie*, *F.* *Anarchia*, *L.* of *ἀναρχία*, Gr.] Want of Government in a Nation or State; being without Rule, every one acting in the Manner most agreeable to himself, having no Superior to controul him. *Metaph.* Confusion.

ANARE'TA [with *Astrologers*] a Name given to the fatal Planet in the Nativity, which threatens Death.

ANARRHOEA [among *Physicians*] a Species of Fluxion opposite to a Catarrh, when Humours regurgitate upward. *Gr.*

ANASAR'CA [*ἀνασάρκα*, of *ἀνά* and *σάρξ*, *Flesh*, Gr.] a white soft yielding Swelling of the Body, which dents in when the Flesh is pressed; a kind of Dropsy. *L.*

ANASTOICHI'ASIS, a Chymical Resolution of mixed Bodies into their first Principles. *Gr.*

ANASTOMAT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which open the Pores and Passages, as Purgatives, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. *Gr.*

ANASTOMO'SIS [*ἀναστόμισις* of *ἀνά* and *στόμα* the Mouth, Gr.] an opening or loosening.

ANASTOMO'SIS [in *Anatomy*, from *ἀνά* and *στόμα*] the Inoculation of Vessels; also an Effluxion of Blood, Lympe, or Chyle, at the meeting of Vessels that close not narrowly.

ANAS'TROPHE [*ἀναστρέφω*, of *ἀνά* and *τρέφω* to turn, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, when that Word is set foremost which should naturally follow, as *Italian contra*.

ANATH'EMA [*ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνατίθημι*, *i. e.* I place on high, Gr.] any Offering or Gift set apart or given to God, or to his Church. *L.*

ANATH'EMA [*Anatheme*, *F.* of *ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνατίθημι*, to renounce or give up to, Gr.] a solemn Curse, or Sentence of Excommunication; also the Thing accursed, or Person cut off from the Communion of the Church.

To **ANATH'EMATIZE** [*anathematizer*, *F.* *anathematizare*, *L.* *ἀνατίθημι*, Gr.] to excommunicate, to put under a Curse, &c.

ANATOCISM [*anatocismus*, *L.* of *ἀνατοκισμός*, of *ἀνά* and *τοκός*, *Usury*, Gr.] the

A N C

annual Increase or Interest of Money, Simple or Compound.

ANATOM'ICAL [*Anatomique*, *F.* *Anatomicus*, *L.* of *ανατομικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to Anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, in an anatomical Manner.

ANATOMIST [*Anatomiste*, *F.* *Anatomicus*, *L.* of *ανατομικός*, Gr.] a Person skilled in the Art.

To **ANAT'OMIZE** [of *ἀνατίμνω*, Gr.] to cut up, *anatomiser*, *F.*] to dissect or cut up the Body of Man or Beast, in order to view its Parts.

ANAT'OMY [*Anatomie*, *F.* *Anatomia*, *L.* of *ἀνατομή*, *ἀνάλιμνα*, to dissect, Gr.] a neat Dissection or cutting up the Body of Man or Beast, whereby the Parts are severally discovered and explained, for the Use of Physick and Natural Philosophy.

ANATRON, a Salt drawn from the Water of the River Nile in Egypt.

ANCASTER [of *An and Cæster*, Sax.] a Castle; a Town in Lincolnshire.

AN'CESTORS [*Ancestres*, *F.* of *Antecessores*, *L.*] Forefathers.

ANCES'TREL, belonging to Ancestors, as *Homage Ancestrel*, *i. e.* Homage that has been one by one's Ancestors. *L. T.*

ANCESTRY, ancient Pedigree, a long List of Progenitors.

AN'CHOR [*Ancre*, *F.* of *Anchora*, *L.* of *ἄγκυρα*, Gr.] an Instrument of Iron that holds a Ship in the Place she rides.

AN'CHOR [in *Architecture*] is a Carving somewhat resembling an Anchor.

AN'CHOR of Brandy, &c. in Holland, ten English Wine Gallons.

To **ANCHOR** [*ancrer*, *F.*] to cast Anchor.

AN'CHORAGE [*Ancrege*, *F.*] Ground

AN'CHORING } fit to hold the Anchor of a Ship, so that she may ride it out safely.

AN'CHORAGE [in *Law*] is a Duty paid to the King for casting Anchor in the Pool of an Harbour.

AN'CHORET [*Anchorette*, *F.* *Anchoreta*, *L.* of *Ἀναχόρετης*, of *ἀνά* and *χώρα* to retire, Gr.] an Hermit or Monk that leads a solitary Life in a Desert, for the Sake of Devotion.

AN'CHORESS, a Nun.

ANCHOVY [*Anchois*, *F.* of *Anchove*, *Ital.*] a small Spanish Sea Fish.

AN'CHYLOPS, a Swelling between the Corner of the Eye and Nose. *Gr.*

AN'CIENT [*ancien*, *F.*] Old, that which is of form r Time.

AN'CIENT [among *Sailors*] a Flag of Streamer set in the Stern of a Ship.

AN'CIENT Demesne, [*L. T.*] a Tenure, whereby all Manors belonging to the Crown in the Days of King Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror, were held.

ANCIENTNESS, Antiquity.

AN'CIENTS [in the Middle Temple] a Title of such as are past their Reading, and do never reach.

AN'CIENTLY

A N D

ANCIENTY [*Ancienté, F.*] Ancientness, Eldership, Seniority. *L. T.*

AN/CLE [*Ance p, Sax. Antle, Dan.*] the Joint between the Leg and the Foot.

AN/COME, a Felon, a swelling or Bump that is hard and hot.

ANCO/N [*αγκυ, Gr.*] the Top or Point of the Elbow; the backward and greater shooting Part of the Cubit, called *Ulna*.

AN/CONES [in *Architecture*] are the Corners or Coins of Walls; Cross-beams, Rafter.

ANCONÆ/US, a Muscle of the Elbow which helps to extend it.

AN/CONY [at the *Iron Mines*] a Bloom wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron-Bar, or about three Feet long, with two square rough Knobs, one at each End.

ANCY/LE [in *Anatomy*] the Contraction of the Ham or other Joints. *Gr.*

ANCYLOBLE/PHARON, the growing of the Eye-lids to the *Tunica Cornea*, or *Albuginea*, or when both the Eye-lids grow together.

ANCYLOGLOS/SUS [*αγκυλόγλωσσος, Gr.*] a Constriction, and *γλῶσσα*, the Tongue, *Gr.*] one that is Tongue-tied, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

ANCYROIDES [*ἀγκυροειδης, Gr.*] the shooting forth of the Shoulder Bone in the Form of a Peak.

AND [*and, Sax. und, Teut.*] a Conjunction.

ANDANTE [in *Musick Books*] chiefly respects the Thorough Bass, and signifies, that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each Note made very equal, and distinct from one to the other. *Ital.*

Largo ANDANTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies, that though the Musick must be performed slow, yet the Time must be observed very exactly, and the Sound of each Note must be very distinct, and separated one from another. *Ital.*

ANDERNESS [*Acumnderneffe, of Ac and Oak, Mund, a Mound, and Næge, a Promontory, q. d. a Promontory encompassed with Oaks, to defend it from the Winds*] a Place in *Lancashire*.

A/DOLIANS [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Puddings made of Hogs Guts, minced small, and seasoned with Spices. *Andouilles, F.*

AN/DOVER [*Andepiran, Sax. i. e. the Ferry of the River Anton*] a Town in *Hampshire*.

ANDONIL/LE [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Chitterlings, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts stuffed with minced Meat. *F.*

ANDOVIL/LET [in *Cookery*] minced Veal, and other Ingredients, rolled into a Past. *F.*

ANDRESWALD [from *Andred, Fear, q. d. a dreadful or terrible Wood*] a Wood, Part in *Suffex*, and Part in *Kent*, 12 Miles long.

ANDREW [*Ἀνδρεας, Gr. manly or courageous*] a Man's Name.

St. **ANDREWS** in *Scotland*, which in old Times was callod *Regimund, q. d. St. Regulus's Mount*, which *Unguis King* of the *Picts* having

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converted into an Archbishop's See, gave much Church-Land to.

ANDRO/GYNE [*Ἀνδρῶν, of ἀνὴρ a Man, and γυνή a Woman, Gr.*] an Hermaphrodite, or one that is both Male and Female, or that is castrated and effeminate.

ANDRO/MEDA [in *Astronomy*] a Northern Constellation of 27 Stars.

ANDRO/TOMY [*ἀνδρὶς and τμήν to cut, Gr.*] a Dissection of human Bodies.

To **ANE/AL**, to bake or harden Glass, Tiles, &c. in the Fire.

ANEC/DOTE [*ἀνέκδοτον*] something yet unpublished; secret History.

ANEMIUS Furnus [among *Alebymists*] a Wind Furnace used to make strong Fires for melting Metals, &c.

ANEMO/GRAPHY, the Description of the Winds.

ANE/MONY, Emony, Wind-flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, a Machine to shew the Change of the Air, or shifting of the Wind.

ANENT, concerning or relating to. *Scot. Over-against, in Old English.*

A/NES } Spires or Beards of Barley, and
AWNS } other bearded Grain. *Cbauc.*

ANELACIOUS, a short Knife or Dagger. *O.*

A/NET [*of anethum, L.*] the Herb Dill.

ANEU/RISM [*ἀνευρύσις, Gr.*] a Dilatation or Bursting of the Arteries, so that they continually beat and swell.

ANEWS/T, almost, nigh, near at Hand, about. *Cbauc.*

ANEY } Uneasiness, Vexation. *Cbauc.*
ANOIE }

ANFRAC/TUOUS [of *Anfractus, L.*] full of Turnings and Windings; intricate.

ANFRAC/TUS/ITY, a Winding, or Turning; Intricacy. *L.*

ANGA/RIA [*Angaire, F.*] a pressing of Horses, Teams, Men, Ships, &c. for the publick Use, &c.

ANGEIOTO/MY [*ἀγγειοτομία, of ἀγγία Vessels, and τέμνω a cutting, Gr.*] a cutting open the Vessels; as in opening a Vein or Artery.

AN/GEL [*Engel, Teut. Ange, F. Angelus, L. of ἄγγελος, Gr.*] a Messenger or Bringer of Tidings; and is generally applied to those intellectual and immaterial Beings, which God makes use of as his Ministers, to execute the Orders of his Providence.

AN/GEL, a Gold Coin worth about 10 s.

ANGEL Shot, a Cannon-Bullet cut in two, and having the Halves linked together with a Chain.

ANGEL Bed [*Engel Fette, Teut.*] an open Bed without Bed Posts.

ANGEL/ICA, a sudorifick Herb. *L.*

ANGELICA Vestis, a Monkish Garment, which Laymen put on a little before their Death, that they may have the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks; chiefly practised by the Order of St. Francis.

ANGEL/ICAL; of or belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Angels.

ANGEL-

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ANGELICALLY, in an Angelic Manner.

ANGEL'ICI, a sort of Christian Hereticks, who worshipped Angels in the first Century.

ANGEL'ICUS Pulvis, a Distinction given by Schroder to Mercurius Vitæ. L.

AN'GER [anger, Sax.] Uneasiness on receiving an Injury; the Effect of Provocation.

AN'GI [among Physicians] those Tumours in the Groin called Buboes.

AN'GLID [An and Lid, Sax.] a Valuation, or the Price of a Criminal. O. L. T.

AN'GINA, the Quinsy, a Disease. L.

ANGIOLO'GY [αγγιολογία, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of the Vessels of a human Body; as the Veins, Arteries, &c.

AN'GLE [Ango, Sax. Angel. Teut. of Angulus, L.] a Corner; also a Fishing-rod. F.

ANGLE [in Geometry] a Space comprehended between the Meeting of two Lines.

A Plain **ANGLE**, the Inclination or Aperture of two Lines meeting in a Point.

Rectilimal **ANGLE**, is when the two Lines which form the Angle are Right Lines.

Curvilinear **ANGLE**, is when the two Lines that form the Angle are curved and crooked.

Mixed **ANGLE**, is when one of the forming Lines is right, and the other curved.

ANGLE Adjacent } such as have one Leg
Contiguous **ANGLES** } common to both Angles, and both taken together, are always equal to two right ones.

ANGLE of Incidence [in Catoptricks] is an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on the Body, with any tangent Line of that Body which is next to the luminous Body.

External **ANGLES**, are the Angles of any right-lined Figure without it, when all the Sides are severally produced or lengthened.

An Acute **ANGLE**, is that which is less than a right one, or contains less than 90 Degrees.

ANGLE of Reflexion, is the Angle which the reflected Line makes with the perpendicular.

Internal **ANGLES**, all Angles made touching the Sides of any right-lined Figure within.

A Right **ANGLE**, is when one right Line falls upon another perpendicularly, so as to leave an equal Space on each Side.

An Obtuse **ANGLE** is greater than a Right Angle, and consists of more than 90 Degrees.

Oblique **ANGLES**, are such which are either Acute or Obtuse, in Opposition to Right Angles.

Opposite or Verticle **ANGLES**, are those that are made by two Right Lines crossing each other, which only touch in the angular Point.

A Solid **ANGLE**, is made by the meeting of three or more plain Angles joining in a Point.

A Spherical **ANGLE**, an Angle made by the meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which

A N G

mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere.

ANGLE of the Circumference [in Fortification] is the mixed Angle made by the Arch which is drawn from one Gorge to another.

An **ANGLE at the Circumference**, is an Angle made by any two Chords which meet there in a Point.

ANGLE of Longitude [in Astrology] is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

ANGLE of Parallax [in Astronomy] is that Angle which is made by two Lines, imagined to be drawn from the Center of a Planet, to the Surface and Center of the Earth.

ANGLE of the Segment, is made by the Circumference of a Circle, and a Right Line cutting it.

ANGLE of the Sun's Position, is an Angle made by the meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with an Arch of any other great Circle, which passes through the Body of the Sun.

ANGLE of Refraction [in Dioptricks] is the Angle which the refracted Ray makes with the incident Ray, continued without any Refraction.

ANGLE Refracted [in Dioptricks] is the Angle made by the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of the Interval of two Places [in Opticks] is an Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to those Places.

ANGLE of the Bastion [in Fortification] an Angle made by the Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE at the Center [in Fortification] an Angle made in the midst of the Polygon by two Angles proceeding at the Center, and ending at the two Angles nearest to the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Complement of the Line of Defence [in Fortification] is an Angle proceeding from the Intersection of the two Complements one with the other.

ANGLE of the Courtin } [in Fortification]
ANGLE of the Flank } the Angle which is made by, or contained between, the Curtain and the Flank.

ANGLE of the Counterscarp [in Fortification] an Angle made by two Sides of the Counterscarp, which meet before the Middle of the Curtain.

ANGLE diminished [in Fortification] an Angle made by the Face of the Bastion, with the outward Sides of the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Exterior Figure } [in Fortification]
ANGLE of the Polygon } cation] is that which is made in the Center of the Bastion, by the meeting of the innermost Sides of the Figure.

ANGLE Flanked [in Fortification] is that which is made by the meeting of the two Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE

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ANGLE *Flanking inward* [in Fortification] is the Angle made in the Flanking Line and the Curtain.

ANGLE *Flanking outward* [in Fortification] is that which is made by the meeting of the two Rascant Lines of Defence, i. e. the two Faces of the Bastion prolonged.

ANGLE *forming the Face* [in Fortification] is that which is composed of one Flank and one Demi-gorge.

ANGLE *of the Mote* [in Fortification] is an Angle made before the Curtain, where it is intersected.

ANGLE *Re-entring* } [in Fortification] is an
ANGLE *Rentrant* } Angle that Points to
wards the Body of the Place.

ANGLE *Saillant* [in Fortification] is an Angle that advances with its Point towards the Country, as the Angle of the Counterscarp before the Point or a Bastion; also called *Ser-tant* and *Nif*.

ANGLE *of the Shoulder, or Epaul* [in Fortification] is an Angle made by the Lines in the Face and Flank of the Bastion.

ANGLE *of the Tenailla* } [in Fortification]
ANGLE *Flanking outward* } on that which
is made by the two Lines Finchant, i. e. the Faces of the two Bastions extended till they meet in an Angle towards the Curtain.

ANGLE *of the Triangle* [in Fortification] is half the Angle of the Polygon.

ANGLE *of the East* [in Navigation] is that Point of the Compass which the Ship sails upon.

ANGLES *of a Battalion* [in Military Affairs] are such as are made by the last Men at the Ends of the Ranks and Files.

ANGLES [in Astrology] are certain Houses of a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens, as the Horoscope of the first Houses is termed the Angle of the East.

To **ANGLE** [of Angel, Sax. a Hook, Anglen, Teut.] to fish with an Angle or Fishing-Rod.

ANGLESEY [Angler Ea, i. e. the Isle of the English] so called when the English took Possession of it; an Island lying in the Irish Sea, over-against Caernarvon in North Wales; formerly called *Money* by the Saxons, and *Mona* by the Romans.

ANGLIA, that Part of the Island of Great Britain that is now called England.

ANGLICISM [Anglicisme, F.] is the English Idiom, or Manner of Speech peculiar to England.

ANGLICUS *Sudor*, the sweating Sickness, or an epidemical Fever, in the Time of King Henry VII. L.

ANGUEL/LES [with Falconers] small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

ANGUIFER } a Cluster of Stars in the
ANGUITENENS } Heavens resembling a
Man holding a Serpent: L.

ANGUIGENOUS [ex anguibus genitus] engendered or begotten of Serpents.

ANGUISH [Angoisse, F. of Angor, L.]

A N I

Angst, Teut. **Anghst**, Belg.] excessive Pain and Grief, great Trouble of Body and Mind.

ANGULAR [Angulaire, F. of Angularis, L.] belonging to, or having Angles or Corners.

ANGULARITY, an abounding in Nooks and Corners. L.

ANGULARLY, in an angular Manner.

ANGULATED, formed with Angles.

ANGULOSITY [Angulositas, L.] the Quality of what has several Angles.

ANGUST [Angustus, L.] narrow.

ANHELATION [anelo, L.] a Difficulty in fetching one's Breath.

ANHELOTE } signifies, that every one
AN/LOTE } should pay his respective
Part or Share, according to the Custom of the Country. O. L. T.

ANHE/LUS [among Physicians] breathing short, short breathed. L.

ANI/ENTED [aneantir, F.] frustrated, made void.

A/NIGHT, in the Night-time.

ANILITY [Anilias, L.] the Old Age of a Woman.

AN/MA } [in Musick Books] signifies
ANIMATO } with Life and Spirit, and
is of much the same Signification with *Vivace*, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*.

ANIMA *Hepatis* [in Chymistry] Salt of Steel, esteemed as the Soul of the Liver, for its Efficacy against its Distempers.

AN/MALE [animabilis, L.] which may have Life; capable of being animated.

ANIMADVER/SION, serious Consideration or Observing; Correction; a Remark or Observation on a Book, &c. F. of L.

ANIMADVER/SIVE, that is considering or reflecting.

To **ANIMADVER/T** [animadvertere, L.] to bend or turn the Mind to a Thing, to take Notice of, to remark, to observe.

ANIMAL, Adj. [animalis, L.] living, that belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as, the *Animal Spirits*. L.

ANIMAL [among Moralists] is opposed to Rational.

ANIMAL, Subst. a living Creature, any thing that has Life, Motion and Sense. F. of L.

ANIMAL Faculty, the Act by which a Man exercises Motion, Sense, and the principal Functions of the Mind; as Imagination, Reasoning, &c.

ANIMAL/CULA, very small Animals, scarcely discoverable by the naked Eye, such as by the Help of Microscopes have been discovered in several Fluids, as in Pepper-Water, in human Seed, &c. L.

ANIMAL/ITY [Animalitas, L.] the Being or Quality of an Animal.

A/NIMAL *Secretion* [among Physicians] that Separation of Juices from one another that is performed by the Glands.

To **ANI/MATE** [animare, F. animare, L.] to enliven, quicken, hearten, or encourage.

ANIMA

A N N

ANIMATED Mercury [among *Chymists*] Quicksilver, which being impregnated with some subtil and spirituous Particles, is made capable of growing hot, when mingled with Gold.

ANIMATED Needle, a Needle touched with a Loadstone.

ANIMATION, Spirit, Life, Invigoration.

ANIMO'DAR [in *Astrology*] a Method of rectifying Nativities.

ANIMOSITY [*Animositas*, F. *Animositas* L.] Stomachfulness, Stoutness, Wilfulness; also Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge.

ANIMOSITIES, Quarrels, Contentions, Heart-burnings, &c.

ANI-SCALPTO'ORES, a Pair of Muscles, so called from the Action which is performed by the Help of them.

ANISE [*anisum*, L.] a Species of Parsley with sweet-scented Seeds.

ANKLE, the Joint which joins the Foot to the Leg.

ANKRED [in *Heraldry*] a Cross for a Coat of Arms, the Ends of which are shaped like the Flook of an Anchor.

AN/LACE, a Falchion or Sword, shap'd like a Scythe. O.

ANN'A } [חנה, H. i. e. Gracious] :
ANN } Christian Name of Women.

ANNALIST [*Annaliste*, F.] a Writer of Annals.

ANNALS [*Annales*, F. and L.] yearly Chronicles; a Chronological Account of remarkable Passages or Events happening in a Kingdom or State from Year to Year.

ANNAS [of חנה, H. i. e. Gracious] a High-Priest of the *Jews*.

ANNATS } First-Fruits paid out of spi-
ANNA'TES } ritual Benefices to the Pope, being the Value of one Year's Profit.

ANNEAL, a Commodity brought from *Barbary*, to be used by Painters and Dyers.

ANNEAL'ING [from *On aelan*, Sax.] a staining and baking of Glass, so that the Colour may go quite through it; also a Method of making Tiles.

To **ANNEX** [*annexer*, F. *annexum*, L.] to unite or join one Thing to another.

ANNEXATION a fast knitting or binding; also uniting of Lands or Rents to the Crown.

ANNIENTED. See *Aniented*. L. T.

To **ANNIHILATE** [*annihilare*, L.] to bring or turn to nothing, to destroy utterly.

ANNIHILATION, a destroying or turning to nothing any created Being; all other Destructions being no more than Alterations, or Changes of the Form, and not of the Matter. L.

ANNI Nubilis, the Age in which a Maid becomes fit for Marriage, which is at 12 Years. L. T.

ANNIVERSARY [*anniversaire*, F. of *anniversarius*, L.] that comes every Year at a certain Time; done yearly at a certain Time, or celebrated every Year.

A N N

ANNIVERSARY Days, solemn Days appointed yearly, in Remembrance of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints.

ANNIVERSARY, a yearly Obit, or Mass, said by a Popish Priest for a Person deceased.

ANNO DOMINI [in the Year of our Lord] the Reckoning of Time from our Saviour's Birth. L.

ANNOMÆ/ANS, the Name of the thorough-placed *Arians* in the fourth Century, because they held the Essence of the Son of God to be unlike that of the Father.

ANNOTATION [q. d. *notatis ad*] a noting or marking; also a Remark, Note, or Observation. F. of L.

ANNOTATOR, a Writer of Notes, an Expofitor.

ANNOUNCE, to inform, declare, make public.

To **ANNOY** [*ennuyer*, F. of *annoiare*, Ital.] to molest, to hurt, to prejudice, to enslave.

ANNOY'ANCE [from *Ennuui*, F.] Prejudice, Damage, Injury, Nuisance.

ANNUA Pensione, a Writ formerly from the King to an Abbot or Prior, demanding of him an annual Pension, due to him for one of his Chaplains.

ANNUA/LIA, a yearly Salary paid to a Priest for saying an anniversary Mass. L.

ANNUAL [*annuel*, F. *annui*, L.] of or belonging to a Year, yearly.

ANNUAL Leaves [among *Botanists*] such as come up in Spring, and perish in Winter.

ANNUALLY, yearly.

ANNUEN'TES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles of the transverse Root of the Vertebra of the Back, so called, because they make the Head nod directly forward.

ANNUITY [of *Annus*, L.] a yearly Rent to be paid for Term of Life, or Years.

To **ANNUL** [*annuller*, F.] to make void, to abolish, to repeal.

AN/NULAR Cartilage [in *Anatomy*] the second Gristle of the *Larynx*, or Top of the Wind-pipe.

AN/NULAR Process [in *Anatomy*] is a Protuberance made by the meeting of the Processes of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the Sides thereof.

AN/NULAR Protuberance [in *Anatomy*] Part of the Human Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the backward Prominences.

AN/NULARY [*Annularis*, L.] with Rings; in the Form of a Ring.

AN/NULET [in *Heraldry*] a little Ring, which the fifth Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms; it is also used as a Charge, and is understood to be a Ring of a Coat of Mail.

AN/NULETS [in *Architecture*] small square Parts turned about in the *Corinthian Capital*, under the Quarter Round.

TO ANNUMERATE [*annumerare*, L.] to put or reckon into the Number.

ANNUMERATION, a reckoning or accounting into the Number.

ANNUNCIATION, the Delivery of a Message, L. It is peculiarly applied to *Lady-day*, *March* the 25th, which is so called from the Angel's Message to the Virgin Mary, concerning our Saviour's Birth.

ANNUS Climætericus, the Years 63, and 81, of which there is a foolish Opinion, that those Years have an Influence on Man's Life. They consist of a Number of 9's; as 7 times 9 is 63, and 9 times 9 is 81.

ANODYNES [*Anodynus*, L. of α privative, and $\delta\upsilon\nu\eta$ Pain, Gr.] such Remedies as alleviate or quite take away Pain.

TO ANOINT, to rub over with unctuous Matter: to consecrate by Unction.

ANOMALISM [*ἀνομαλισμὸς*, Gr.] an Anomaly, an Irregularity. Grammar.

ANOMALOUS [*anomalus*, F. *anomalus*, L. of $\alpha\nu\acute{o}\mu\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, of α privative, and $\acute{o}\mu\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, equal, Gr.] that which is out of Rule; irregular, unequal, uneven.

ANOM'ALY [*Anomalie*, F. *Anomalia*, L. of $\alpha\nu\acute{o}\mu\alpha\lambda\iota\alpha$, Gr.] an Irregularity in the Conjugation of Verbs, or Declension of Nouns, &c. Gram.

ANOMALY [in *Astronomy*] an Inequality or Unlikeness in the Motions of the Planets.

ANOMALY of the Planet, Mean or Equal [in the *New Astronomy*] is the Area contained under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet.

The Mean **ANOMALY** of the Sun or Planet [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, between its mean Place and its *Apogée*.

The Mean **ANOMALY** of the Centre [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, bounded by the *Linea Apfidum*, and by the Line of the mean Motion of the Centre.

The true **ANOMALY** of the Centre, is the same Arch of the Zodiack, bounded by the Line of the Centre.

ANOMALY of the Orbit, is the Arch or Distance of a Planet in its *Apbelion*.

ANOM'PHALOUS [of α and $\acute{o}\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ a Navel, Gr.] without a Navel, as it is supposed our first Parents were created, not wanting Nourishment in the Womb that way.

ANOMY [α and $\nu\acute{o}\mu\omicron\varsigma$] Breach of Law.

ANON, by and by; quickly; soon.

ANONYMOUS [*anonyme*, F. *anonymus*, L. $\alpha\nu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] nameless, or without a Name.

ANONYMOUS Spirit [in *Chymistry*] a Sort of Spirit that may be separated from Tar, and several Sorts of Wood.

ANONYMOUSLY, in an anonymous Manner.

ANOREXY [*Anorexia*, L. of α and $\acute{o}\rho\eta\acute{\xi}\iota\varsigma$, Gr. Want of Appetite, a Loathing of Meat.

AN'SÆ? [in *Astronomy*] are the various **AN'SES** } Positions of the Ring of Saturn, which sometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet.

ANSATED [*ansatus*, L. having Handles.] **AN'SELM** [*Hanshelm*, Teut. a Defender of his Companions] a proper Name of Men.

TO ANSWER [*ἀνσῆσαι*, Sax.] to reply to a Question asked; to solve a Proposition or Question in Arithmetick or Geometry, &c. by declaring what the Amount is; also to comply with, or fulfil the Expectation of a Person; also to be proportionate.

An **ANSWER** [*ἀνσῆσις*, Sax.] a Response to a Question; the Solution of a Mathematical Question, an *Ænigma*, &c.

ANSWERABLE, obliged to answer to a Thing, accountable; proportionable, that has the same Relation to.

ANT [*Æmet*, Sax. *Amets*, Teut.] an Emet. a Pissaire, an Insect.

ANTA'CIDA [q. d. *anti acida*, L.] those Things which destroy Acidity.

ANTA'GONIST [*Antagoniste*, F. *Antagonista*, L. of $\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\gamma\omega\nu\iota\varsigma$ of $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, and $\gamma\omega\nu\iota\varsigma$ to strive, Gr.] one that strives for the Mastery against, or outvies another; an Adversary; he that in Disputation opposes another.

ANTA'GONIST [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of an opposite Situation, or contrary Quality.

TO ANTA'GONIZE, to act the Part of an Opponent in arguing to contradict.

ANTAL'GICK [of $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\lambda\gamma\alpha$, Pain, Gr.] a Medicine that asswages Pain.

ANTI'ANA'CLASIS [*ἀντιανακλάσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word spoken in one Sense is aptly turned to another. L.

ANTANAGO'GE [*ἀντανάγκη*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when, not being able to answer the Accusation of the Adversary, we return the Charge, by loading him with the same Crimes. L.

ANTAPHRODITICKS, Medicines against the *lues venerea*. Gr.

ANTAPHRODISI'ACK [of $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\phi\phi\omicron\delta\iota\tau\eta$, Gr. *Venus*] a Term given to Medicines that extinguish Venereal Desires, also Antivenereal.

ANTAPO'DOSIS [*ἀνταπόδοσις* of $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$, $\delta\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}$ and $\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu\iota$, Gr.] the Counterpart, or latter Clause of a Similitude, answering to the former. Rhet.

ANTAPOPLECT'ICK [of $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ and $\alpha\pi\omicron\pi\lambda\eta\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, Gr.] good against an *Apoplexy*.

ANTARCT'ICK [*antarcticus*, F. *antarcticus*, L. of $\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\rho\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, of $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ against, or opposite to, and $\alpha\rho\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ Northern, Gr.] as the Antarctic Pole, i. e. the South Pole, which is so called from being diametrically opposite to the Arctic or Northern Pole.

ANTARCT'ICK Circle [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Circle of the Earth or Heavens, describ'd

bed at 23 Degrees and an Half from the Antartick Pole.

ANTARTHRICTICKS [*αντι & αρκτικαι*] useful against the Gout.

ANTASTHMATICKS [*αντι & ασθμα*] useful against the Asthma.

ANTEACTS, past Acts.

ANTEAMBULATION, a walking before. L.

ANTECEDA'NEOUS, foregoing. L.

ANTECE'DENCE [in *Astronomy*] is when a Planet appears to move contrary to the usual Course or Order of the Signs in the Zodiack, as from East to West.

ANTECEDENT [*antecedens*, L.] foregoing going before in order of Time.

ANTECE'DENT [in *Grammar*] is that Word which the Relative respects or refers to.

ANTECE'DENT [in *Logick*] is the former Part of a categorical Syllogism.

ANTECE'DENT Signs in *Physick* are such Signs and Causes as are observed before a Disease.

ANTECEDENT of a Reason [in *Mathematicks*] is that Term or Quantity which the Mind considers first in comparing it with another; or the first Term of Comparison in a Proportion.

ANTECEDENTLY, *ad.* previously.

ANTECES'SOR, a Goer before. L.

ANTECHAMBER. The Room that conducts to the principal Apartment.

ANTECUR'SOR, Fore-runner, a Scout. L.

An AN'TEDATE [*antedate*, F.] an older Date than it ought to be.

To AN'TEDATE [*antidater*, F.] to date a Letter, &c. before the Time.

ANTEDILUVIAN [*Antediluvianus*, L.] whatever was before Noah's Flood.

ANTEDILUVIANS, those Generation or Persons from Adam that were before the Flood.

ANTELOPE, a kind of Deer or Goat, having wreathed Horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN [of *ante* and *Meridianus*, L.] belonging to the Time before Noon, or Mid-day.

ANTEMUNDANE, that which was before the World.

ANTEDEIXIS [among *Physicians*] a contrary Indication, Symptom, or Sign, forbidding that to be used which appeared to be proper for a former Indication.

ANTEPAST [of *ante* and *pastus*, L.] a Fore-taste.

ANTEPENULT [in *Grammar*] the third Syllable from the right Hand towards the left, which is formed to shew that the Stress in Pronunciation lies on that Syllable, as in the Word *Generation*.

ANTEPILEPTICKS [of *αντι* and *επιληπτικω*, Gr.] Medicines against Convulsions.

To ANTEPONE [*anteponere*, L.] to set before, to prefer.

ANTEPREDICAMENTS [in *Logick*]

Things necessary to be known before-hand for the better understanding the Predicaments.

ANTERIOR [*anterior*, F.] that is before the former. L.

ANTERIORITY [*anteriorité*, F.] Priority of Time.

AN'TES [in *Architecture*] square Pilasters, which the Ancients placed at the Corners of their Temples.

ANTES'TATURE [in *Fortification*] a Traverse, a small Intrenchment made of Pallisades, or of Sacks filled with Earth. F.

ANTESTOMACH, a Cavity that leads into the Stomach.

To ANTEVE'NE [*antevenire*, L.] to prevent, to come before.

ANTHE'LIA } [in *Anatomy*] the Protuberance of the Ear, or the inward Brink of the outward Ear.

ANTHE'LIX } berance of the Ear, or the inward Brink of the outward Ear.

ANTHELMINTHICKS. See *Antibelminticks*.

ANTHEM [*antema*, Ital. *q.* of *ανθημον*, Gr.] a Divine Song, sung alternately by two opposite Choirs or Chorusses.

ANTHE'RÆ [among *Botanists*] those little Knobs that grow on the Tops of the Stamina of Flowers, called *Apices*. Gr.

ANTHOLOGY. [*ανθολογια*, of *ανθος* a Flower, and *λογια* Speech, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Flowers; a choice Collection of Sentences or Epigrams.

ANTHO'NIANS, an Institution of Hermits by St. Anthony of Egypt, Anno 324.

ANTHONY [of *ανθος*, Gr. a Flower] a proper Name of Men.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, a Kind of Ring-Worm.

ANTHOS [*ανθος*, Gr.] a Flower; but by way of Excellency appropriated to Rosemary Flowers.

ANTHRACOSIS Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a scaly corrosive Ulcer in the Eye. L.

ANTHRAX [*ανθραξ*, Gr.] a burning Scab.

ANTHROPOLOGY [*ανθρωπολογια*, of *ανθρωπος* a Man, and *λογια* Speech, Gr.] a Discourse of a Man, or a Man's Body.

ANTHROPOMETRIA [of *ανθρωπος* a Man, and *μετρια*, Gr. to measure] the considering of a Man anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHITICAL, belonging to *Anthropomorphites*.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES [*anthropomorphita*, L. *ανθρωπομορφισται*, of *ανθρωπος* a Man, and *μορφη* Form, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks who appeared in Egypt, A. D. 359, and were so called from their chief Tenet, viz. That God had bodily Shape.

ANTHROPOPATHY [*ανθρωποπαθεια*, of *ανθρωπος* a Man, and *παθος* Passion, Gr.] a being endued with the Passions or Affections of Men.

ANTHROPOPHAGI [*anthropophages*, Fr. of *ανθρωπος*, of *ανθρωπος* and *φαγω* to eat]

eat, Gr.] Men-eaters, Savages that eat Man's Flesh.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY [of *ἄνθρωπος* = Man, and *Σοφία*, Gr. Wisdom] the Knowledge of the Nature of Man.

ANTHYPNOT'ICKS. See *Anthypnoticks*.

ANTHYPO'PHORA [*Ἀνυπόφορα*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the Objections and Insinuations that the Adversary may make, are fairly answered.

ANTHYSTER'ICKS [*ἀντι* and *ὕστικος*, Gr. Hystericks] Medicines good against Fits of the Mother.

ANTIACID [from *ἀντι*, and *acid*] alkali.

ANTI'ADES [*Ἀντιάδες*, Gr.] the Glands and Kernels, commonly called the Almonds of the Ears; also an Inflammation in those Parts.

ANTIAPHRODIT'ICKS [of *ἀντι* and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Gr. Venus] Medicines which allay Lust.

ANTIARTHRIT'ICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἄρθριος*, gouty, Gr.] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIASTHMAT'ICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἄσθμα*, Gr.] Remedies against the Asthma.

ANTIAXIOMATISM [of *ἀντι* and *ἄξιωμα*, an Axiom, Gr.] that which is against any known Axiom.

ANTIBACCHIUS [in *Grammar*] a Foot in Verse that has the two first Syllables long, and the third short.

ANTICACHECT'ICKS [of *ἀντι* and *καχέξια*, Gr. Disposition] Medicines which correct the ill Disposition of the Blood.

ANTICARDIUM [*ἀντικαρδίον*, of *ἀντι*, against, and *καρδία* the Heart, Gr.] the Pit of the Stomach, or Heart-pit.

ANTICHRE'SIS [*ἀντίχρησις*, Gr.] a Mortgage or Pawn left for the Use of the Creditor till the Debt is paid.

ANTICHRIST [*anticristus*, L. of *ἀντι* *χριστός*, of *ἀντι* against, and *Χριστός* Christ, Gr.] an Adversary to Christ, a Seducer, who puts himself in the Room or Stead of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIAN [*anticretion*, F.] belonging to Antichrist, opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM [*anticristianisme*, F.] the Principles or Practices of Antichrist; Doctrines contrary to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, Repugnancy to the Christian Religion.

To ANTICIPATE [*anticiper*, F. *anticipare*, L.] to do a Thing before the proper Time comes; to prevent; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, the Act of anticipating. F. of L.

ANT'ICK [*antique*, F. of *antiquus*, L.] old, ancient; odd; ridiculously wild.

An **ANT'ICK** [*Un antique*, F.] a Buffoon, a Juggler.

ANTICKS } several odd Figures.

ANTICK WORK } or Shapes of Men, Birds, Beasts, &c. rudely formed one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artist.

To dance ANTICKS, to dance after an odd and ridiculous Manner, or in a ridiculous Dress, like a Buffoon.

ANTICHOLICA [of *ἀντι* and *χολικός*, Cholick, Gr.] Remedies against the Cholick.

ANTICHRON'ISM [*Antichronismus*, L. of *ἀντιχρονισμός*, of *ἀντι* contrary, and *χρόνος* Time, Gr.] a false Chronology.

ANTICLIMAX, a Sentence in which the last Part is lower than the first.

ANTICONVULSIVE, good against Convulsions.

ANTICOR, a dangerous Sickness in Horses.

ANTIDACTYLUS [in *Grammar*] a Foot in Verse contrary to a Dactyle, having the two first Syllables short, and the last long.

ANTIDICOMARIONITES, Hereticks, falsely so called, because they denied the perpetual Virginity of the Virgin Mary, Anno 1566.

ANTIDOTE [*Antidotus*, L. of *ἀντίδοτον*, Gr.] a Counter-poison.

ANTIDYSENTERICKS, Remedies against Dysenteries, or the Bloody-Flux.

ANTIHELMINTHICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἐλμίνθιον*, a Worm, Gr.] such Medicines as destroy Worms in Human Bodies.

ANTIEMET'ICKS [*ἀντι* and *ἔμεσις*, Gr.] Medicines which stop vomiting.

ANTIENS, [of a *Parish*] such Persons who have served the several Offices of the Parishes they live in, and by common Practice are summoned, or called, upon all difficult Matters, or publick Occasions, to advise with.

ANTIEPILEPT'ICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἐπιληπτικός*, epileptical, Gr.] Medicines against the Falling Sickness.

ANTIEPILEPTICK Elixir [in *Chymistry*] the Spirit of a Human Head, mixed with an equal Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which Opium has been dissolved.

ANTIFEBRILE, good against Fevers.

ANTIECT'ICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἑκτική*, Gr.] Remedies against the Heetick Fever, or Consumption.

ANTIECTICUM Peterii [among Chymists] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin, with the Martial Regulus of Antimony, and fixed with Salt-Petre.

ANTIHYPNOTICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ὑπνότης* sleepy, Gr.] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACKS [of *ἀντι* and *ὑποχονδριακή*, Gr.] Hypochondriack, Gr. Medicines against Melancholy.

ANTILOEMICA [of *ἀντι* and *λοιμός*, Gr.] Medicines against the Plague.

ANTIOGARITHM [of *ἀντι* and *λογαριθμός*, Gr.] the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sine, Tangent, or Secant, to ninety Degrees. See *Logarithm*.

ANTIOLOGY [*Antilogia*, L. of *ἀντιλογία*, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Passages in an Author.

ANTIOLOQUIST [*antiloquus*, L.] one who gainsays, opposes, or contradicts.

A N T

ANTIME/TRICAL [of ἀντι and μετρικός, Gr. Metrical] contrary to the Rules of Verse.

ANTIMERIA [of ἀντιμερία, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETAB'OLE [ἀντιμεταβολή, of ἀντι, ὑπ', and βάλω, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Sentence is elegantly inverted.

ANTIMONAR'CHICAL [of ἀντι and μοναρχία, Gr. Monarchical] that is, against Monarchy or Kingly Government.

ANTIMONIAL, of or belonging to Antimony.

ANTIMONY [Antimonie, F. Antimonium, L.] a mineral Substance of a metalline Nature, consisting of a Sort of sulphureous and metallic Substance, having all the seeming Characters of a real Metal, except Malleability, so that it is called *Semi-Metal*.

ANTIMO'NIUM Diaphoreticum [in Chymistry] a Medicine made of one Part of Antimony, and three of Salt-petre,

ANTIMON'IUM Medicamentum [in Chymistry] a Preparation of five Ounces of Antimony, four of Salt-petre, and one of Salt of Tartar.

ANTIMONIUM Resuscitatum [among Chymists] a Preparation of equal Parts of Antimony and Sal Armoniac, sublimed three Times together.

ANTINEPHRIT'ICKS [of ἀντι and νεφρικός, Gr.] Medicines against Distempers of the Reins and Kidneys.

ANTINO'MIANS [of ἀντινομία of ἀντι against, and νόμος the Law, Gr.] a German Sect in the seventeenth Century, who held the keeping of *Moses's* Law to be unprofitable under the Gospel, and that Children are born without Sin; and that good Works do not further, nor Evil hinder, but that Faith alone is sufficient for Salvation.

ANTINOMAS'IA ἀντινομασία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where an Appellative is used for a proper Name.

AN'TINOMY [ἀντινομία, Gr.] a Contrariety between two laws.

ANTIPÆDOBAP'TISTS [of ἀντιπαίδων, and βαπτίζω, Gr.] those who are against baptizing Infants.

ANTIPAG'MENTS [in Architecture] the garnishing of Posts and Pillars.

ANTIPARASI'ASIS [in Rhetorick] a Figure whereby one granting something to his Adversary, does thereby turn it to deny more strongly. Gr. of L.

ANTIPARASTA'SIS [of ἀντιπαράστασις, of ἀντι, παρά, and ἵστημι, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the one grants what the Adversary say, but denies his Inference. L.

ANTIPARALY'TICKS [of ἀντι and παραλυτικός, Gr.] good against the Palsy.

ANTIPA'SIS [among Physicians] the same with Revulsion.

ANTIPA'TER [of ἀντι against, and πατήρ a Father, Gr. i. e. instead of, or against a Father] a proper Name of Men.

A N T

ANTIPATHET'ICAL, that hath a natural Loathing of any Thing.

ANTI'PATHY [Antipathie, F. Antipathia, L. of ἀντιπαθία, of ἀντι against, and πάθος Affection, Gr.] a Contrariety of natural Qualities betwixt some Creatures and Things; a natural Aversion.

ANTIPATHY [in Physick] a Contrariety and Repugnancy in the Body or Medicines, a loathing of any Thing without a just Cause.

ANTIPERISTAL'TICK [of ἀντι, ὤσει, and γαστρικός, Gr.] as the *Antiperistaltick* Motion of the Guts, is the Worm-like, or the Wave-like Motion of them inverted; by which the Excrements are carried upwards, instead of downwards.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS [or ἀντιπερίστασις, of ἀντι ὤσει, and ἵσχυμι, Gr.] the Action of two opposite Qualities, whereby the opposed becomes heightened; according to the *Peripateticks*, is a certain Invigoration of any Quality, by its being environed and kept in by its contrary; as the Invigoration of internal Warmth, by the Repulsion of external Cold.

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL, efficacious against the Plague.

ANTIPHAR'MACUM [of ἀντι and φάρμακον, a Medicine, Gr.] a Remedy against Poison, or any Disease. L.

AN'TIPHONE [antiphona, L. of ἀντιφώνη, Gr.] the Answer made by one Choir to another, when the Psalm or Anthem is sung between two.

ANTIPHON'ERE, a Book of Anthems, Cbauc.

ANTIPH'RASIS [antiphrase, F. ἀντιφρασις, Gr.] a Figure where a Word hath a Meaning contrary to its original Sense.

ANTIPHTHIS'ICA [of ἀντι and φθισικός, Phthysical, Gr.] Medicines against the Phthisick, or Consumption.

ANTIPLEURIT'ICUM [of ἀντι and πλευριτικός, Gr.] Medicines against the Pleuresy. L.

ANTIPODA'GRICA [of ἀντι and ποδάγρικός, Gouty, Gr.] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIP'ODES [of ἀντι and πῦς, Gr. a Fool] such Inhabitants of the Earth as live Feet to Feet, or diametrically opposite one to the other. Pope Gregory excommunicated all such as believed the *Antipodes*.

ANTIPODIA [in Rhetorick] a Figure by which one Foot is changed for another, if both be of equal Measure.

AN'TIPOPE of ἀντι and Pope] a false Pope, chosen by a particular Faction, against one duly elected.

ANTIPTOSIS [ἀντιπτώσις, of ἀντι against or for, and πτώσις a Cafe, Gr.] Medicines which temper and allay too much Heat in Fevers, as Acids do; also a Figure in Grammar, when one Cafe is put for another.

ANTIQUARTANARIUM [of ἀντι, Gr. and Quartanarius, L.] a Remedy against a Quartan Ague.

AN-

ANTIQUARY [*antiquaire*, F. of *antiquarius*, L.] one that is well skilled in, or applies himself to the Study of Antiquity, or ancient Medals or Coins, in order to the Explanation of the Mottos upon Medals, the Inscriptions upon Statues, &c. to attain a Knowledge of the Customs, Laws, and Religion of ancient Times.

ANTIQUARIAN, *adj.* of or belonging to an Antiquary.

To **ANTIQUATE** [*antiquare*, L.] to abolish, repeal, make void.

ANTIQUATED [*antiquatus*, L.] grown out of Date or Use.

ANTI'QUE, old, antient.

ANTIQUITY [*antiquité*, F. of *antiquitas*, L.] Antientness; the State of old Things.

ANTISABBATA'RIANS, a Sect who deny the Holiness of the Sabbath.

ANTIS'CI [*ἀντιστοι*, Gr.] People who live in two Places opposite one to the other; the one on the North, and the other on the South-side of the *Aequator*, so that their Shadows at Noon fall different Ways, one directly opposite to the other. *Geogr.*

ANTIS'CIANS [*in Astrology*] certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, answering one to the other.

ANTISCORBUT'ICKS [of *ἀντι* Gr. and *Scorbutum*, L. the Scurvy] Remedies against the Scurvy.

ANTISIG'MA, a Mark in ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verses is to be changed.

ANTISO'PHIST [*antisophistes*, L. of *ἀντισοφιστής*, of *ἀντι* against, and *σοφιστής*, a Sophister, Gr.] a Counter Sophister, one that disputes on the contrary.

ANTISPASMOD'ICKS [*antispasmodica*, L. of *ἀντι* against, and *σπασμός*, the Cramp, Gr.] Remedies against Cramps and Convulsions.

ANTISPAST'ICKS [of *ἀντι* and *σπαστικός*, Gr.] Remedies that divert Distempers to other Parts.

ANTISPAS'TUS [*ἀντισπαστός*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, having the first Syllable short, the second and third long, and the fourth short. *Gram.*

ANTISPLE'NETICK, efficacious against the Spleen.

ANTISTOP'CHON [*ἀντιστοχόν*, of *ἀντι* against, and *στοχέιον* a Rudiment, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when one Letter is put for another, as *Promus* for *Probois*.

ANTIS'TROPHE [*ἀντιστροφή*, of *ἀντι* and *στρέφω* to turn, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, when a Change is made between two things that depend one on another; as, *the Servant of the Master, and the Master of the Servant*. Also the second Stanza of an Ode sung in three Parts.

ANTISTURMA'TICK, good against the King's-evil.

ANTITAC'TES, a Sect of Hereticks, who taught that Sin rather deserved Reward than Punishment.

ANTI'THENAR [*in Anatomy*] the Muscle that extends the Thumb. *Gr.*

ANTI'THESIS [*ἀντίθεσις*, Gr.] a setting one Thing against another; Opposition.

ANTI'THESIS, [with *Rhetoric*] a Sort of Flourish, when Contraries are ingeniously opposed to Contraries in the same Period or Sentence; so that the Excellency of the one, and Inferiority or Evil of the other may appear, as *He gained by losing, and by falling rose*.

ANTITHETS' [*ἀντίθετα*, Gr.] Opposites, Contraries.

ANTITHETICAL, that is set in Opposition to something else.

ANTITRA'GUS [*in Anatomy*] the outward Part of the Ear, opposite to the *Tragus*.

ANTITRINITA'RIANS, those who deny the Trinity of Divine Persons in the God-head.

ANTITYPE [*Antitypum*, L. of *ἀντίτυπον*, Gr.] that which answers, or is prefigured by a Type; as the *Paschal Lamb* was a Type, to which our Saviour, that Lamb of God, was the *Antitype*.

ANTITYPICAL, corresponding to the Type.

ANTIVENE'REAL Medicines [of *ἀντι*, Gr. and *Venerus*, of *Venus*, L.] such as are good against the *French-Pox*.

ANT'LEERS [*andouillers*, F.] Branches of a Stag's Horn.

AN'TOCOW, a Swelling in the Breast of a Horse.

ANTOE'CI [of *ἀντι* against, and *αἶψα* Gr. to dwell] Inhabitants of the Earth, who live under the same *Meridian*, but opposite *Parallels*.

ANTONOMA'SIA [*antonomase*, F. of *ἀντωνομασία*, of *ἀντι* instead of, and *ὀνομασία* to name, Gr.] a Trope in *Rhetoric*, when the proper Name of one Thing is applied to several others; as when we call any voluptuous Person a *Sardanapalus*. Or when instead of a proper Name we use a common one; as when for *Cicero* we say *Orator*, for *Aristotle*, the *Philosopher*, &c. *L.*

ANTONOMAS'TICALLY, by the Figure *Antonomasia*.

AN'TRUM [*in Anatomy*] the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach; also a Cave. *L.*

A'NVIL [*Anvil*, Sax.] a Tool on which Smiths hammer their Work.

A'NUS [*Anatomy*] the Extremity of the *Intestinum Rectum*; also a Cavity in the Brain, which arises from the Contact of the four Trunks of the *Medulla Spinalis*. *L.*

AN'WEALD [*Anweald*, Sax. of *Anwald*, a Patron or Defender, *Tout.*] Authority.

ALN'WICK [*Alnwick*, of the River *Aln*, and *Wic*, Sax. a Haven] a Borough and principal Town in *Northumberland*, remarkable for the Captivity of *William*, and Death of *Malcolm III.* Kings of Scotland.

ANX.

ANXIETY [*anxiété*, F. of *anxietas*, L.] Vexation, great Trouble of Mind; Sollicitude.

ANXIOUS [*anxius*, L.] careful, doubtful, sad, sorrowful, thoughtful.

ANXIOUSLY, solicitously, painfully.

ANY [*Anys*, Sax. *ænig*, L. S.] Adj.

AO'NIAN Mount, the Hill *Parnassus* in *Boeotia*, the Residence of the Muses.

AQ'RIST [*ἀκρίστως*, Gr.] indefinite, two Tenses in the Greek, which denote Time indefinitely, done lately, or long ago.

AOR'TA [of *ἀῖμα* to lift up, or because it receiveth the Air, Gr.] a Vessel or little Chest, whence it is transferred to the great Artery.

AOR'TA [in *Anatomy*] an Artery which proceeds from the left Ventricle of the Heart, has three Valves of the same Use and Figure, as the semilunary Valves in the pulmonary Artery.

APA'CE [of *A* and *Race*] fast, quick.

A'PAGMA [*ἀπαγμα*, Gr.] the thrusting of a Bone, or other Part, out of its proper Place. *Surgery*.

APAGOGICAL Demonstration [in *Logic*] is such as does not prove a Thing directly, but shews the Absurdity which arises from denying it.

APAID, paid. *Cbauc.*

APAIR, to impair. *Cbauc.*

APART' [*aparte*, F. q. d. *a parte*, L.] aside, separate.

APART'MENT [*apartement*, F.] that Part of a large House, where one or more Persons lodge separately by themselves.

A'PATHY [*apathe*, F. of *apatheia*, L. of *ἀπάθεια*, Gr.] a Freedom from all Passion, an Insensibility of Pain; Indolency.

APAU'ME [in *Heraldry*] an Hand opened with a full Palm appearing, and the Thumb and Fingers extended.

An **APE** [*Apa*, Sax. *ape*, L. S.] a Monkey. Also an Imitator or Mimick.

APE'AK [*à pique*, F.] in a Posture to pierce the Ground.

APEL/LA [in *Anatomy*] is the Nut of the Penis lying bare, either by Distemper or Circumcision; for which last Reason, a Jew or circumcised Person is so called. *L.*

APELLTÆ, Hereticks in the Primitive Church, so called from their Head *Apelles*, who taught that Christ's Body was only an elementary Composition, which he again left in the World at his Ascension into Heaven: That there is a good and bad Principle: That the Prophets contradicted each other; and that there is no Resurrection of the Dead, *Anno 378.*

APER/SY [*apepsia*, L. *ἀπεψία*, Gr.] a bad Digestion, or Sourness in the Stomach.

APE'RIENS *Palpebram Rectus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle, so called from its Use, is to open the Eyebrow.

APE'RIENT Medicines [in *Physick*] such as are of an opening Quality.

APER/TIO *Portarum* [among *Astrologers*] signifies some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations.

APERTURE [*apertura*, L.] an Opening.

APERTURA *Tabularum*, the breaking open a last Will and Testament. *L. L. T.*

APERTURA Feudi, the Loss of a Feudal Tenure, by Default of Issue to him to whom the Feu or Fee was first granted. *L. T.*

A'PERTURE [in *Opticks*] is the Hole next to the Object Glass of a Telescope, &c. through which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube, and thence is carried to the Eye.

A'PERTURE [in *Geometry*] is the Inclination of Lines which meet in a Point, and form an Angle.

A'PERTURES [in *Architecture*] are the Openings in any Building, such as Doors, Windows, Stair-Cases, &c.

APET'ALOUS [of *A* and *Petalum*, L. of *πέταλον*, Gr. a Flower Leaf] without Flower Leaves.

APETALOUS Flowers in *Plants* [in *Botany*] are such as want the fine coloured Leaves called the *Petala*.

A'PEX [in *Geometry*] is used to signify the Angular Point of a Cone, or such like Figure.

APHÆ'RESIS [*ἀφαιρεσις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word, as *ruit* for *eruit*.

APHE'LION [of *ἄρης* and *ἥλιος*, Gr. the Sun] that Point of the Earth, or any Planet, in which it is the farthest distant from the Sun that it can ever be. *Astron.*

APHETA [in *Astrology*] a Planet taken to be the Giver of Life in a Nativity.

APHILANTHROPY [of *ἀφιλανθρωπία*, the Love or Delight in Mankind, or their Conversation, Gr.] the first Approaches of Melancholy, when Persons begin to dislike Company and Conversation.

A'PHONY [*Apbonia*, L. of *ἀφωνία*, of *ἀ* privative, and *φωνή* a Voice, Gr.] a Want of Voice.

APHORIST'ICAL, belonging to *Apheeta*.

A'PHORISM [*Apborisme*, Fr. of *Apborismus*, L. of *ἀπορίσμος*, Gr.] a short select Sentence briefly expressing the Properties of a thing, and experienced for a certain Truth; a general Maxim or Rule in any Art or Science.

APHRODISIA [of *Ἀφροδίτη*, Gr. *Venus*] Venereal Intercourses of both Sexes.

APHRODISIA Phrenitis, a mad and violent Love-Passion in Maids.

APHRODIS'IACKS [of *ἀφροδισιακός*, Gr.] Things which incite Lust or Venery.

APHRODISI'ACAL, of *Venus*, or Love.

APH'THÆ, Wheals or Pimples about the internal Parts of the Mouth, as also about the Ventricle and Anus in Infants, &c. the Thrush. *L.*

APIARY [*Apiarium*, L.] a Place where Bees are kept, or Bee-hives.

AP'ICES

APICES of a Flower [in Botany] Knobs growing to the Top of the Stamina, in the Middle of the Flower. *L.*

APIECE, to the Part or Share of each.

APISH, like an Ape, affected, trifling.

APISHLY, in the Manner of an Ape.

A'PLANES [ἀπλάνης, *Gr.* i. e. not wandering] the fixed Stars, so called in Opposition to the Planets: Also the Spheres themselves in which they are placed.

APNOE'A [ἀπνοία, of ἀ privative, and πνέω to breathe, *Gr.*] want of Breath, an entire Suppression of Breathing, or at least as to Sense, as it happens to Persons in a Swoon. *L.*

APOC'ALYPSE [Apokalypsis, *L.* ἀποκάλυψις, *Gr.*] a Revelation or Vision; particularly the Revelation of St. John. *Gr.*

APOCALYPTICAL [ἀποκαλυπτικός, *Gr.*] belonging to a Vision or Revelation.

APOCATHAR'SIS [among Physicians] a purging and thickening of any Juice with Sugar and Honey, into a hard Consistence.

APOCLAS'M [in Surgery] the breaking off any Part of the Body. *Gr.*

APOCOPE [ἀποκοπή, of ἀπο and κόπτω to cut off, *Gr.*] a cutting off; a Figure in Grammar, wherein the last Letter or Syllable is cut off.

APOCRIS'ARY [Apocrisarius, *L.* of ἀποκρισάριος, of ἀποκρίνωμαι to answer, *Gr.*] the Pope's Nuncio to the Emperor of Constantinople; a Surrogate, Commissary, or Chancellor to a Bishop.

APO'CRISIS [ἀποκρίσις, *Gr.*] an Ejection, or voiding Superfluities out of the Body. *P. T.*

APOCRUST'ICKS, Medicines that help by binding and repelling. *Gr.*

APO'CRYPHA [Apocryphe, *L.* of ἀποκρύπτω to hide, *Gr.*] certain Books of doubtful Authority, which are not received into the Canon of the Holy Writ.

APO'CRYPHAL, hidden, unknown, doubtful, *Gr.*

APOCRYHHALLY, darkly.

APOCYLISM [in Physic] the inspissated Juice of Vegetables. *Gr.*

APODACRYT'ICKS, Medicines that provoke Tears. *Gr.*

APODICT'ICAL } Arguments, or Syllogisms, such as are easy to be shewn or made appear. *Gr.*

APODIOX'IS [ἀποδιώξις, *Gr.*] an expelling or driving out.

APODIOXIS [in Rhetoric] a Figure whereby an Argument is, with Indignation, rejected as absurd. *Gr.*

APODIXIS ἀποδείξις, ἀποδεικνύω, to demonstrate, *Gr.*] a plain Proof or evident Demonstration.

APO'DOSIS [ἀποδοσις, of ἀποδο and δίδωμαι to restore, *Gr.*] a recompensing or giving again.

APO'DOSIS [in Rhetoric] is called Red-

dition, which is the Application or latter Part of a Similitude.

APOGE'E [ἀπογύω, of ἀπό from, and γύω, *Gr.* the Earth] is that Point of the Orbit, either of the Sun, or any of the Planets, which is farthest from the Earth. *Astron.*

The mean **APOGE'E** of the Epicycle [in Astronomy] a Point where the Epicycle is cut above by a right Line, drawn from its Centre to the Centre of the Equant.

APOGE'E of the Equant [in Astronomy] the farthest Distance from the Earth.

APO'GRAPHON [ἀπογραφή, of ἀπο and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] a Copy drawn or written after another: a Draught, or Pattern.

APOLEP'SIA [Apolepsis, *L.* ἀποληψις, *Gr.*] a receiving or recovering; an intercepting or preventing.

APOLEP'SY [with Physicians] the intercepting of Blood or animal Spirits.

APOLLINARIANS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who asserted, That our Saviour, at his Incarnation, assumed a human Body without a Soul, and that the Word supplied the Place of a human Spirit.

APOLLO, a famous God among the Greeks, and Romans, to whom they attributed the Invention of many excellent Arts, and erected many Temples and Statues.

APOL'LYON [ἀπολλύω, of ἀπο and λύω to destroy, i. e. the Destroyer, *Gr.*] a Name in Scripture given to the Devil.

APOLOGET'ICAL } apologeticus, *F.* ἀπο-
APOLOGET'ICK } λογικός, *L.* of ἀπολογία, *Gr.*] belonging to an Apology or Excuse.

APOLOGETICALLY, by way of Apology.

APOLO'GIST, [Apologiste, *F.*] one that makes an Apology.

To **APOLOGIZE** [Apologizare, *L.* of ἀπολογίζωμαι, *Gr.*] to make one's Defence, to excuse.

APOLOGUE [Apologus, *L.* of ἀπόλογος, of ἀπολογία, to utter, *Gr.*] a moral Tale or instructive Fable, such as *Æsop's*.

APOLOGY [Apologie, *F.* Apologia, *L.* of ἀπολογία, of ἀπολογία to reject, or not admit, *Gr.*] a Defence or Excuse; a justifying Answer.

APOLY'SIS [among Physicians] the Exclusion of any Thing; as of the Birth, the Fæces, or the like; a Relaxation by which any part of the Whole is weakened. *Gr.*

APOMECOMETRY [of ἀπο, measure, and μέτρον, to measure, *Gr.*] the measuring of Things at a Distance.

APONEU'ROSIS [in Anatomy] is the spreading or extending a Nerve or Tendon out in Breadth. *Gr.*

APOPHASIS [ἀπόφασις, of ἀποφάσσω, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetoric, whereby an Orator seems to wave what he would plainly in-
nuate,

APO-

A P O

APOPHORETA [*Ἀποφορετά*, of *Ἀποφορέω*, to bear away, *Gr.*] Gifts or Presents made anciently at certain Festivals, to be carried away by the Guests.

AOPHLEG'MATISMS [*Ἀποφλεγμاتیσμος*, *L.* of *Ἀποφλέγω*, to purge Phlegm out of the Head, *Gr.*] Medicines which by Mouth or Nose, purge the Head of cold phlegmatic Humours.

AOPH'THEGM [*Ἀποφθίγμα*, *F.* *Ἀποφθίγμα*, *L.* of *Ἀποφθίγω*, of *ἀπό* and *φθίγω*, to pronounce, *Gr.*] a short, pretty, and instructive Sentence, chiefly of a grave and eminent Person.

AOPH'THORA [*Ἀποφθορά*, *Gr.*] the bringing forth a child putrified in the Womb, an Abortion or untimely Birth.

AOPHYGE, the Spring of a Column.

AOPHY'SIS [*Ἀπόφυσις*, of *ἀπό* and *φύσις*, Nature, *Gr.*] a Protuberance, most commonly at the End of the Bone, made by the Fibres of that Bone jutting out above its Surface. *Anat.*

AOPLECTICK [*ἀποπληκτικός*, *F.* of *ἀποπληκτικός*, *L.*] belonging to, or subject to an Apoplexy; or good against the Apoplexy.

AOPLEXY [*Ἀποπληξία*, *F.* *Ἀποπληξία*, *L.* of *Ἀποπληξία*, of *ἀπο* and *πλησσειν* to smite or strike, *Gr.*] a Disease that suddenly surprizes the Brain, and takes away all manner of Sense and Motion.

AOPRIA [*Ἀπορία*, *Gr.*] Doubting, Perplexity; a Figure in Rhetorick, when one is at a stand what to do.

AOPRHE'AS [among *Philosophers*] are Vapours and Sulphurous Effluviiums, which exale through the Pores of the Body.

AOPRHO'EA [*Ἀπορροια*, *Gr.*] to flow down a flowing down, or issuing from.

AOPRHO'EA [in *Physick*] a streaming out of Vapours through the Pores of the Body.

AOPRHO'EA [in *Astrology*] is when the Moon separates from one Planet and applies to another.

AOSCEPARNISMUS [in *Surgery*] is a Fracture, or breaking of the Skull, when some Part of it is plainly raised. *L.*

AOSIO'PESIS [*Ἀποσιώπησις*, of *ἀπό* and *σιωπία* Silence, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Person in a Passion breaks off a Discourse, yet so that it may be understood what he means.

AOSPASMATA [*Ἀποσπάσματα*, of *ἀπο* and *σπασσω* to pluck, *Gr.*] Avulsions; a drawing of one Part from another, which naturally stuck to it. *Surg.*

AOPSTA, a Creature in *America*, so great a Lover of Men, that it follows them, and delights to gaze on them.

AOPSTASY [*Ἀποστασία*, *F.* *Ἀποστασία*, *L.* of *ἀποστασίζω*, of *ἀπο* and *στασιμαί* to depart, *Gr.*] a revolting, or falling away from true Religion.

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APOSTATIS [among *Anatomists*] an Abscess; it is also used by *Hippocrates* for such Fracture of the Bones where some Parts break off.

APOSTA'RE *Leges*, or } wilfully to trans-
APOSTATA'RE *Leges* } gress or break the Law. *O. L.*

APOSTA'TA *capiendo*, a Writ for the taking up one who having entered into, and professed some Order of Religion, forsakes it, leaves his House, and wanders about the Country.

APOSTA'TE [*Ἀποστάτης*, *F.* *Ἀποστάτης*, *L.* *Ἀποστάτης*, *Gr.*] one that renounces the True Religion; a Backslider, a Renegado.

APOSTATICAL, like an Apostate.

TO APOSTATISE [*ἀποστασιάζω*, *F.* *ἀποστασιάζω*, *L.* *ἀποστασιάζω*, *Gr.*] to renounce the True Religion. *Gr.*

APOSTE'MA } [*ἀποστήμα*, of *ἀφίσταμαι*,
APOSTE'ME } to depart, *Gr.*] a preternatural Swelling, caused by corrupt Humours gathered from any Part of the Body, commonly called an Impostume or Abscess.

APOST'TLE [*Ἀπόστολος*, *F.* *Ἀπόστολος*, *L.* of *ἀποστέλλω*, of *ἀπο* and *στέλλω*, to send on a Message, *Gr.*] in general signifies a Messenger, a Person sent upon some special Errand, for the Discharge of some peculiar Affair of him that sent him; but is more particularly applied to the Disciples whom our Saviour sent to preach the Gospel to all Nations.

APOSTOLATE } [*Ἀποστολάτης*, *F.* *Ἀποστολάτης*,
APOST'LESHP } *latus*, *L.*] the Dignity, Ministry, or Office of an Apostle.

APOSTOL'LIANS, *Apostolicks*, or *Apostolici*, Hereticks of the Second Century, who taught that it is sinful to possess any Goods but in common, and pretended to other Apostolick Gifts; also a Sect in the twelfth Century, who condemned Marriage, rejected Baptism, &c.

APOSTOL'ICK } [*Ἀποστολικός*, *F.* of *Ἀποστολικός*,
APOSTOL'ICAL } *stolicus*, *L.* *ἀποστολικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to, or deriving Authority from the Apostles.

APOSTOLO'RUM *Unguentum*, an Ointment so named, because composed of twelve Drugs, according to the Number of Apostles.

APOSTROPHE [*Ἀποτροπή*, of *ἀποτρέπω*, to turn away from, *Gr.*] a Digression; a Figure in Oratory or Poetry, in which Things animate or inanimate, Persons present or absent, are addressed or appealed to, as if they were sensible and present. *F.*

APOSTROPHE [in *Grammar*] is an Accent or Mark, shewing that there is a Vowel cut off, expressed thus (') and set at the Head of the Letter; as *Ain'* for *Aisne*.

APOSTROPHIZE to use an Apostrophe.
APO'THECARY [*Ἀποθήκη*, *F.* *Ἀποθήκη*, *L.* of *Ἀποθήκη*, of *ἀπό* and *τήναι*, *Gr.*] to mix with, or add to, because of their coming

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pounding Things together for Medicine] one that keeps a Physical Shop, prepares and sells all Manner of Medicines, &c.

APOTHEOSIS [Apotheose, F. of Ἀποθεώσις, of ἀποθεῖναι, to reckon or place among the Number of the Gods, Gr.] a Consecration, or solemn enrolling of great Men deceased, in the Number of the Gods; anciently practised by the Romans, first begun by Augustus for Julius Caesar. After the Ceremony was finished, the deified Emperor was worshipped as a God, and with as much Veneration as any of the rest of their Gods; so that Minutius Felix says, that a Person might more safely swear falsely by Jupiter himself than by the Genius of the deified Emperor; and this was continued in Christian Rome by the Pope, by the Name of a Canonization.

APO'TOME [Apotomia, L. of ἀποτομία, of ἀποτείνω, to cut off, Gr.] a cutting away.

APO'TOME [in Musick] the Difference between the greater and lesser Semitone.

APO'TOME [in Mathematicks] is an irrational Remainder or Residual, when from a rational Line a Part is cut off, which is only commensurable in Power to the whole Line.

APOZE'M [Apozeme, F. Apozema, L. of ἀποζέμα, of ἀποζέω, to decoct, Gr.] a Medicinal Decoction of Herbs, Flowers, Roots, Barks, &c.

To APPAL' [appallir] to daunt, astonish, discourage. Spenc.

APPA'LID, grown pale. Chauc.

APPANAGE, lands appropriated to the support of young children.

APPARA'TUS Major and Minor [among Libtomists] the greater and lesser Preparation, being two particular Methods used in cutting for the Stone.

APPARA'TUS [in Mechanicks, or Experimental Philosophy] the Fitness of the Instruments to perform certain Things with.

APPAR'EL [Appareil, F.] Cloathing, Habit, Raiment.

APPAR'EL [in Sea Affairs] the Tackle, Sails, and Rigging of a Ship.

APPAR'EL [in Surgery] Furniture for dressing a Wound.

To APPAREL [appareiller, F.] to dress, to clothe, &c.

APPAR'EMENT } Resemblance; as App-
APPAR'EMENT } parlement of War.
F. L. T.

APPA'RENT [apparens, L.] that plainly appears, certain, evident, manifest, visible. F.

APPA'RENT Place of an Object [in Opticks] is that in which it appears through one or more Glasses.

APPA'RENT Place of a Planet or Star [in Astronomy] is a Point determined by a Line drawn from the Eye through the Center of the Star, &c.

APPARENTLY, evidently.

APPARITION, the appearance of a Spirit; a Ghost or Vision. F. of L.

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APPAR'TOR } [Appariteur, F.] one
APPAR'ITOUR } that summoneth Offenders, and serves the Process, in a Spiritual Court; also an Officer in the Universities. L.

APPAR'TMENT [Appartement, F.] Lodgings, and other Rooms.

APPARU'RA, Furniture. O. L.

To APPAY' [appagare, Ital. or of ad and pay] to pay to.

To APPE'ACH, to accuse, to censure, to reproach.

APPE'AL [Appel, F. of Appellatio, L.] a removing of a Cause, from one, or an inferior Judge or Court, to another, or superior one.

APPEAL of Mayhem [Law Term] an accusing one who has maimed another.

APPEAL of wrong Imprisonment, is an Action of wrong Imprisonment.

To APPEAL [appeller, F. of appellare, L.] to make an Appeal.

To APPEAR [apparier, F. apparere, L.] to be in Sight, to shew one's self, to make a Figure or Shew; to seem or look.

APPEAR'ANCE, the external Aspect, or Surface of a Thing, or that which strikes the Sense of Sight, &c. or the Imagination; which nevertheless, according to the Distance, Situation, or other Accident, may convey to the Conception something very much differing from what it in Reality is.

APPEAR'ANCE [in Law] the Defendant's engaging to answer an Action entered against him.

To APPEA'SE [appaiser, F.] to allay, assuage, pacify, to suppress, to calm.

APPEASER, one who allays quarrels, one who makes peace.

APPEL'LANT [Appellans, L.] he that makes or brings an Appeal. L. T.

APPELLA'TION, a calling or naming any thing by a particular Name; also a Name, a Term or Title. L.

APPELLATIVE, or Noun Appellative, [Appellativum, L.] a Name common to many, and opposed to Proper, as Man, Artificer, Engineer, &c. F.

APPELLATIVELY, in the Manner of Appellatives.

APPELLATORY, *abj.* belonging to an Appeal.

APPELLE'E [Law Term] one who is appealed against, or accused.

APPEL'LANT } [in Law] one who hav-
APPELLOU'R } ing confessed a Crime, appeals, *i. e.* accuses others that were his Accomplices.

To APPEND' [Appendere, L.] to hang up, to, or upon a Thing.

APPEN'DAGE [of Appendere, L.] any thing that being considered as less principal, is added together.

APPEN'DANT [Appendens, L.] a Thing that by Prescription depends on, or belongs to another that is principal.

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APPENDICULA *Vermiformis* [in *Anatomy*] the *Intestinum Cæcum*, or blind Gut, because in some Creatures it hangs down like a Worm.

APPENDITIA, the Appendages or Appurtenances of an Estate. *O. L.*

APPENDIX [*Appendice*, *F.*] a Supplement to a Treatise by way of Addition or Illustration; any thing that is added by itself to another. *L.*

APPENDIX [in *Anatomy*] the same with *Epiphyfis*.

APPEN'NAGE } [*Appendage*, *F.*] the Por-
APPAN'AGE } tion which a Sovereign Prince gives to his younger Children.

APPEN'SA [with *Physicians*] Amulets, or Things hanging about the Necks of diseased Persons, to free them from some Distemper, as a dried Toad to stop Bleeding, &c. *L.*

To **APPERTAIN** [*appartenir*, *F.*] to belong to, to have a Dependence upon. *L.*

APPER'TINANCES } [q. d. *Pertinentia*
APPUR'TINANCES } *ad*, *L.*] Things belonging to another Thing that is more principal; as Courts, Yards, Drains, &c. to a House. *L. T.*

AP'PETENCY [*Appetentia*, *L.*] earnest Desire, great Inclination.

AP'PETIBLE [*Appetibilis*, *L.*] desirable, worthy to be desired.

APPETITE [*Appetit*, *F.* *Appetitus*, *L.*] any natural Inclination, the Affection of the Mind, by which we are incited to any thing; inordinate Desire, Lust; the Desire of Nourishment, Stomach to Victuals.

APPETITIVE, belonging to the Appetite or Desire. *F.*

APPETITUS *Caninus*, a Dog-like or ravenous Appetite. *L.*

To **APPLAUD** [*Applaudir*, *F.* of *applaudere*, *L.*] to commend highly, to approve well of what is done.

APPLAUDER, one who commends,
APPLAUSE [*Applaudissement*, *F.* of *applausus*, *L.*] a clapping of Hands in Token of Joy or Congratulation; great Commendation, publick Praise.

AP'PLE [*Æpple*, *Sax.*] all sorts of round Fruit, both of Trees and Herbs; also the Pupil of the Eye.

APPLE-WOMAN, one who sells Apples.

AP'PLEBY [called by the Romans *Aballaba*] a Town in *Wesmoreland*.

AP'PLE of *Love*, a Plant, a kind of Nightshade.

APPLI'ANCE, Application. *Shakesp.*

APPLICABLE [*applicabilis*, *L.*] that may be applied; has relation to, or is conformable to. *F.*

APPLI'CABLY, suitably, congruously, correspondently.

APPLI'CABLENESS, fitness of being applied.

APPLICATE [*Applicare*, *L.*] a Right Line, otherwise called the *Ordinate*, or *Seniordinate*, in a Conic Section.

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APPLICATE *Ordinate* [in *Geometry*] a Right Line at Right Angles applied to the Axis of any Conic Section, and bounded by the Curve.

APPLICA'TION, the Art of applying or addressing a Person; also Care, Diligence, Attention of the Mind. *F. of L.*

APPLICA'TION [in *Astrology*] the approaching of two Planets to each other.

To **APPLY** [*appliquer*, *F.* *applicare*, *L.*] to put, set, or lay one Thing to another, to have Recourse to a Thing or Person, to betake, to give up one's self to.

APPODIARE, to lean or prop up. *O. R.*

To **APPOINT** [*appointer*, *F.*] to constitute or ordain, to design or determine; to set a Task.

APPOINT'ED, resolved. *Cbauc.*

APPOINTEE, a Foot Soldier in *France*, who for long Service and Bravery receives Pay above private Centinels.

APPOINTMENT [*Appointement*, *F.*] the Act of Appointing, an Order; also a Pension allowed by Persons of Quality for the retaining of Persons of Credit.

To **APPORTION** [of *ad* and *Portio*, *L.*] to divide into convenient Portions or Parts, to proportion. *L. T.*

APPORTIONMENT [in *Law*] is a dividing into Parts; a Rent which is dividable, and not entire and whole.

APPORTUM [*Old Law*] is a Revenue, Gain or Profit, accruing from any thing to the Owner.

APPO'SAL [of *Sheriffs*] is the charging them with Money received upon their Account in the *Exchequer*.

To **APPOS'E** [*apposer*, *F.*] to put Questions to.

APPOSITE [*appositus*, *L.*] added, that is said or done to the Purpose, fit, pat, & proper.

APPOSITELY, suitably.

APPOSITION, is a putting or laying one Thing by the Side of another. *F. of L.*

APPOSITION [in *Grammar*] the putting two or more Substantives in the same Case. *L.*

To **APPRAISE** [*apprecier*, *F.*] to rate or set a Price on Goods, to value.

APPRAISEMENT, the Value set upon any Thing or Commodity by an Appraiser.

An **APPRAISER**, one who sets the Value on Goods, &c.

To **APPREHEND** [*apprehender*, *F.* *apprehendere*, *L.*] to lay hold of, or seize on; to understand; to fear or suspect.

APPREHEN'SIBLE, capable of being apprehended.

APPREHEN'SION, a catching hold of, Conception, Understanding; Fear, Jealousy. *of L.*

APPREHEN'SION [in *Logick*] a simple Contemplation of Things, which present themselves

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elves to the Mind, w'thout pronouncing any thing about them. *L.*

APPREHEN'SIVE, quick of Apprehension, sensible, fearful. *F.*

APPREHEN'DRE [in *Law*] is a Fee or Profit to be taken or received. *F.*

APPRENTICE [*Apprentisse*, *F.* of *appre-bendere*, *L.* to learn] a Learner, one bound by Law to learn an Art or Mystery.

To APPRE'TIATE [*apprecier*, *F.* *appreciare*, *L.*] to set an high Price, Value, or Esteem upon any thing.

APPR'ISE, an Enterprize, a Trial. *Chauc.*

To APPRIZE [*appris*, *F.*] to inform.

To APPROACH' [*approcher*, *F.*] to draw nigh, to come near.

APPROACH'ABLE, that may be approached.

APPROACH'ES [in *Fortification*] are all the Works whereby the Besiegers approach to the Besieged.

APPROBA'TION [*approbatio*, *L.*] a liking or approving of. *F.* of *L.*

To APPROQUIN'QUATE [*appropinquate*, *L.*] to draw nigh unto.

APPROPRIA'RE *communem* [*Law Term*] to discommon, *i. e.* to separate and enclose any Parcel of Land, which was before an open Common.

APPROPRIA'RE *ad Honorem* [*Law Term*] to bring a Manor within the Extent and Liberty of such an Honour.

To APPROPRIATE [*appropriar*, *F.*] to set aside any Thing for the Use of any one: To usurp the Property of a Thing, to claim or take to one's self.

APPROPRIA'TION [in *Law*] is when the Profits of a Church-Living are made over to a Layman, or a Body Corporate, he or they only maintaining a Vicar; as the Parish of St. Stephen, Coleman-Street, London.

APPROV'ABLE, deserving approbation.

To APPROV'E [*approver*, *F.* *approbare*, *L.*] to like or allow of; to render one's self commendable.

To APPROVE [in *Law*] to improve or increase; to examine to the utmost.

APPROVE'MENT of Land [in *Law*] is the making the best advantage of it by improving and increasing the Rent.

APPROVE'MENT [in *Law*] is where a Man hath Common within the Lord's Waste for himself, having nevertheless sufficient Common with *Egrets* and *Rezrets* for the Commoners. This Enclosing is called *Approvement*.

APPROV'ER [*Approbateur*, *F.* *Approbator*, *L.*] one that allows or approves.

APPROV'ER [in *Law*] is one who being guilty of Felony, to save himself, accuses his Accomplices.

APPROV'ERS [of the King] such as had the letting of the King's Demesnes, in small Manors, to the best Advantage.

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APPROVERS, certain Persons sent into several Countries, to increase the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes.

APPROVERS in the *Marshes of Wales*, were such as had Licence to buy and sell Cattle in those Parts.

APPROXIMA'TION [in *Arithmetick*, or *Algebra*] is a continual approaching still nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity sought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPULS'E [*Appulsus*, *L.*] an approaching the Act of striking against a Thing.

APPULS'E [in *Astronomy*] is the Approach of any Planet to a Conjunction.

APPURTENANCE [*Appurtenance*, *F.*] that which appertains or belongs to.

A'PRICOT [*Abricot*, *F.*] a Wall-Fruit.

A'PRIL [*Aprilis*, *q.* *Apertilis*, *ab Aperiendo*, *L.* opening; because in this Month all Things are as it were opened and budded] the fourth Month of the Year, beginning with January.

A'PRON [of *Apepan*, *Sax.* before] a Garment which Women wear before them; also a Piece of Lead which covers the Touch-hole of a Gun.

APRONED, one who wears an Apron.

AP'SIDES [in *Astronomy*] are those two Points in the Orbit of a Planet, one of which (*Apbelion*) is the farthest from, and the other (*Peribellion*) the nearest to the Sun.

APSY'CHY [of *a* privative and *ψυχή* the Soul, *Gr.*] a swooning or fainting away.

APT [*aptus*, *L.*] fit, convenient, meet, proper, ready, or propense to.

To APTA'TE a Planet [in *Astrology*] to strengthen it in Position of a House and Dignities to the greatest Advantage.

APT'HANES, anciently, the higher Nobility of Scotland.

APTITUDE } [*Aptitudo*, *L.*] Fitness, a
APT'NESS } natural Disposition to do a Thing. *F.*

APTO'TE [in *Grammar*] a Noun, that is not declined with Cases.

APY'REXY [*Ἀπυρεξία*, *Gr.*] the abating or slackening of a Fever.

A'QUA *Caelistis* [among *Chymists*] rectified Wine. *L.*

A'QUA *Omnium Florum* [among *Chymists*] the distilled Water of Cow-dung, when the Cows go to Grass. *L.*

A'QUA *Fortis*, a Liquor made of a Mixture of equal Quantities of Salt-Petre, Vitriol, and Potter's Earth, distilled in a close reverberating Furnace. *L.*

A'QUA *Regalis* [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made by the Dissolution of *Sal Armoniac* in the Spirit of Nitre. *L.*

A'QUA *Secunda*, a Liquor made of Water and the Precipitate of Silver. *L.*

A'QUA *Tetrachymagogon*, Water purging the four Humours of the Body. *L.*

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AQUA VITÆ [*i. e.* Water of Life] a sort of Cordial Water made of Beer strongly hopp'd and well fermented, *L.*

AQUAGIUM, a Water-course. *O. L.*

AQUAPOISE [of *Aqua*, *L.* and *Poids*, *F.* Weight of *Peser*, *F.* to weigh] an Instrument to examine the Gravity of Liquors.

AQUARIANS, Hereticks so called, because they only used Water at the Lord's Supper. *L.*

AQUARIUS, one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *January*. *L.*

AQUATICK } growing, living, or breed

AQUATILE } ing in and about the Water. *L.*

AQUATICK Flowers, such as grow in Water, or in wet and moorish Ground.

AQUATICKS, Trees that grow on the Banks of Rivers, in Marshes and watery Places

AQUEDUCTS [*Aqueduc*, *F.* of *Aquæductus*, *L.*] a Conduit or Pipe to convey Water from one Place to another.

AQUEDUCT [in *Anatomy*] the boney Passage of the Drum that reaches from the Ear to the Palate.

AQUEINT'ABLE, easy to be acquainted with. *Chauc.*

AQUEOUS [*aqueux*, *F.* of *aqueus*, *L.*] like Water, watery.

AQUEOUS Humour [among *Oculists*] one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the outmost, being transparent, and of no Colour.

AQUILA, an Eagle; also a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere. *L.*

AQUILA Alba, or the *White Eagle* [among *Chymists*] the same with *Mercurius Dulcis*. *L.*

AQUILA Philosphorum, is a Term used by Alchymists, to signify the reducing of Metals to their first Matter. *L.*

AQUILIFER, a Standard-bearer of the Roman Army, the Picture of an Eagle being in his Colours; a Cornet or Ensign. *L.*

AQUILINE [*aquilin*, *F.* *aquilinus*, *L.*] of or belonging to an Eagle.

AQUILINE Nose, a hooked Nose like the Beak of an Eagle; a Hawk's Nose.

To **AQUITE**, to match. *O.*

AQUITER, a Needle-case. *O.*

AQUOSE [*aquosus*, *L.*] watery, or like Water.

AQUOSITY [*Aquositas*, *L.*] Waterishness, **A'RA**, an Altar or Sanctuary; also a Southern Constellation. *L.*

ARABELLA [of *Ara* and *Bella*, *i. e.* a fair Altar, *L.*] a proper Name of Women.

ARABESQUE [in *Painting* or *Tapestry*] curious flourish'd or branched Work, after the Arabian Manner.

ARABIA, a large Country in *Asia*.

ARABICK, the Language of *Arabia*.

ARABIAN Herefy, the Belief that the Soul died or slept till the Day of Judgment, and then had its Resurrection without the Body.

ARABLE [*arabilis*, *L.*] plowable, as Arable Land, *i. e.* Land fit to be ploughed.

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ARACHNOIDES [with *Anatomists*] the crystalline Tunicle of the Eye, so called from its Resemblance to a Spider's Web.

A'RAGE, Average.

ARAIGNE'E [of *araigne*, *F.* *Araneus*, *L.*] a Spider.

ARAIGNE'E [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

ARALIA, arable or plough'd Ground, in *Doomsday-Book*.

A'RAM [☩, *H. i. e.* Highness or Deceiving] the Son of *Sbem*. Also *Syria*.

A'RAMITES, *Syrians* Sons of *Aram*.

ARA'NEA *Tunica*, or *CrySTALLINA* [among *Oculists*] that Tunicle of the Eye that surrounds the Crystalline Humour. *L.*

ARA'NEOUS [*araneosus*, *L.*] full of Spiders; also resembling a Cobweb.

ARA'NETS, a low Pulse, according to *Galen*; also a starchy Urine, having Films like Cobwebs in it. *Hippocrates*.

To **ARA'Y**, to prepare. *Chauc.*

ARATION [from *aro*, *L.*] ploughing.

ARATORY, of or belonging to ploughing.

A'RBALIST [*arcus* and *balista*] a Crossbow.

ARBITER, an Umpire, a Judge to whose Decision any Debate is submitted.

A'RBITRABLE, that may be put to Arbitration, or decided thereby.

ARBITRAGE, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator or Umpire.

ARBITRARY [*arbitraire*, *F.* *arbitratum*, *L.*] that which is voluntary, or that depends wholly on one's Will or Choice, being absolutely free.

A'BITRARINESS, the acting or doing any thing according to a Person's own Will, without Control, Uncontrolableness.

To **A'RBITRATE** [*arbitrer*, *F.* of *arbitrare*, *L.*] to adjudge or act as an Arbitrator, to award, to give Sentence.

ARBITRA'TION, the Act of arbitrating, the deciding and putting an End to a Difference by Arbitrators. *F.* of *L.*

ARBITRA'TOR [*Arbitre*, *F.*] an extraordinary Judge, chosen indifferently, by the mutual Consent of two different Parties, to decide a Controversy between them; a Day's-Man, a Referee.

ARBITREMENT, a Power granted by the contending Parties to Arbitrators to determine the Matter in Dispute between them, which they are bound to stand to under a certain Penalty. A Submission. *Scotch Law*.

ARBLASTER, a Cross-bow. *Chauc.*

A'RBOR [in *Mechanicks*] is the Spindle or Axis in which the Instrument or Machine turns.

A'RBOR Diana [among *Chymists*] a particular Crystallization from the Solution of Mercury in Acids. *L.*

A'RBOR Hermetis, *i. e.* the Tree of *Hermes* among,

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[among *Chymists*] a Process of the Revivification of Mercury. *L.*

ARBOR *Judas*, *Judas's Tree* [with *Botanists*] being supposed to be the same Tree in kind *Judas* hanged himself upon.

ARBOR *Martis*, *i. e.* the Tree of *Mars* [among *Chymists*] Coral, because it grows like a Plant or Tree under the Water in the Sea. *L.*

ARBOR *Vitæ*, a Tree often planted for the Pleasantness of its green Leaf. *L.*

ARBOR *Vitæ* [*i. e.* the Tree of Life, according to *Helmont*] a Medicine by the Help of which Life would again shoot like a Tree. *L.*

ARBO'REOUS [*arbores*, *L.*] a Term used by Herbalists for Mushrooms or Mosses growing on Trees, to distinguish them from such as grow on the Ground.

ARBORET, a little Tree.

AR'BORIST, a Person well skilled in the several Kinds and Natures of Trees.

AR'BOUR [*Arboretum*, *L.* But *Skinner* derives it of *pepebengz*, *Sax.* *Herberge*, *Teut.* a Mantion] a Bower in a Garden, a shady Place made by Art, to sit and take Pleasure in.

ARBUS'TINE [*arbusstinus*, *L.*] shrubby, belonging to, or like Shrubs.

ARC. See *Arch*.

ARCA'NUM [a Secret, *L.*] a Name given to particular Chymical Preparations, at first kept secret by their Authors.

ARCA'NUM *Corallinum* [among *Chymists*] the red Precipitate of Mercury or Quicksilver, on which well-rectified Spirit of Wine has been six times burnt.

ARCA'NUM *Duplum*, *i. e.* a double Secret [among *Chymists*] a sort of Salt made by washing the gross Matter which remains after the Distillation of double *Aqua Fortis*, with warm Water.

ARCANUM *Jovis*, *i. e.* *Jupiter's Secret*, [among *Chymists*] is an Amalgama, made of equal Quantities of *Tin* and *Quicksilver* pulverised and digested with Spirit of *Nitre*, &c. *C. T.*

ARCH [*Ἀρχῆ*, *Gr.*] arrant or notorious; an Arch-Rogue, an Arch-Traitor, &c.

ARCH [of *Ἀρχῆ*, *Gr.*] prefixed to any Word, adds Prince or Chief to its Signification; as Arch-Angel, Arch-Duke, Arch-Bishop, Arch-Fiend. *Milton*.

An ARCH [of *Arc*, *F.* *Arcus*, *L.* a Bow] a bending in the Form of a bent Bow.

An ARCH [in *Architecture*] a hollow Building raised with a Mould in the Form of a Semicircle, as the Arch of a Bridge, &c. *F.*

An ARCH [in *Geometry*] is any Part of an ARC } a Circumference of a Circle, or crooked Line, lying from one Point to another.

ARCH of Direction [in *Astrology*] is a Portion of the Equator lying between two Points in the Heavens, one of which is the Place of the Significator, and the other of the Promisser.

A R C

ARCHA'ISM [*Archaismus*, *L.* of *Ἀρχαϊσμός*, *Gr.*] the retaining an obsolete Word.

ARCHANGEL, [*Archange*, *F.* *Archangelus*, *L.* *Ἀρχαγγέλος*, of *ἀρχαῖος*, Chief, and *ἄγγελος*, Angel, *Gr.*] the Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is said to be; also the Name of a Plant, called *Dead Nettle*.

ARCHBISH'OP, *Ertz Bischoff*, *Teut.* *Archeveque*, *F.* *Archiepiscopus*, *L.* of *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, of *ἀρχαῖος*, Chief, and *ἐπίσκοπος*, Bishop, of *ἐπισκοπία*, to take care of, *Gr.*] a chief Bishop, who has the Power over a certain Number of other Bishops.

ARCHBISH'OPRICK [*Ertz Bischoffrhum*, *Teut.* *Archevece*, *F.* *Archiepiscopatus*, *L.*] the Extent of the Jurisdiction, or the Benefice and Dignity of an Archbishop.

ARCHA'NTER, the Chief Singer.

ARCHDA'PIFER, the Chief Sewer; one of the principal Officers of the Emperor of Germany, which belongs to the Count Palatine on the Rhine, *L.*

ARCHDE'ACON] *Archidiacone*, *F.* *Archidiaconus*, *L.* of *Ἀρχidiaκόν*, of *ἀρχαῖος*, the Chief, and *διακόν*, to minister to, to serve *Gr.*] a dignified Clergyman, whose Office is two Years in three to visit the Churches within his District, in order to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to lay the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese.

ARCHDEA'CONRY [*Archidiaconé*, *F.*] the Extent of an Archdeacon's spiritual Jurisdiction.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP [*Archidiaconat*, *F.* of *Arch* and *diaconatus*, *L.*] the Office and Dignity of an Arch-Deacon.

ARCHDUK'E [*Archiduc*, *F.* of *Archidux*, *L.*] a Duke that hath some Preference above other Dukes, as the Archduke of *Austria*.

ARCHDUK'EDOM [*Archducbé*, *F.*] the Jurisdiction and Territory of an Archduke.

ARCHDU'CHESS [*Archiduchesse*, *F.*] the Wife of an Archduke, or the Daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

ARCH'IBALD [of *arch*, eminent, and *bald*, quick, *i. e.* eminently or exceedingly swift; or if you will stretch so far, as to turn *bald* into bold, it will signify extremely bold] a proper Name among the *Scots*.

ARCH-Flamins, the Chief Priests among the *Romans*.

ARCH-Heretick, a Ringleader of Hereticks, a notorious Heretick.

ARCH-Pirate, the Chief or Head of Pirates; a principal Rover.

ARCH-Presbyter, a chief Priest, or a rural Dean.

AR'HE [among *Physicians*] the Beginning of a Disease.

ARCHED, turned like an Arch.

ARCHED Legs, an Imperfection in a Horse.

AR'CHER [*Archer*, *F.*] one skilled in Archery.

AR-

A R C

AR/CHERY, the Art of shooting with a long Bow.

AR/CHES } is the chief and most
Court of ARCHES } ancient Consistory be-
longing to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the
debating of Ecclesiastical Causes.

Dean of the ARCHES } is the chief
Official of the ARCHES } Judge of that
Court, who has a peculiar Jurisdiction, called
a Deanery, over thirteen Parishes in the City
of London.

AR/CHETYPE [*Archetypum*, L. of ἀρχέ-
τυπον, of ἀρχή, the Beginning or Principal,
and τύπος, an Example or Pattern, Gr.] the
first Example or a Pattern; the Original of a
Picture, Writing, &c. F.

ARCHETYPAL [*Archetypus*, L. of ἀρχέ-
τυπος, Gr.] of or belonging to the great O-
riginal.

ARCHE/US [ἀρχαῖος, Gr. ancient] ap-
plied to Medicines, denotes the ancient Prac-
tice, concerning which *Hippocrates* wrote a
Treatise.

AR/CHEUS [ἀρχή, Cr.] among the *Para-*
celsius, is the Principle of Life and Vigour in
any living Creature.

ARCHEUS [among *Chymists*] the highest
and most exalted Spirit that can be separated
from mixed Bodies.

ARCHIA/TER [ἀρχίατρος, of ἀρχός,
Chief, and ιατρός, a Physician, Gr.] the chief
or principal Physician; a Physician to a Prince.
L.

ARCHI/GRAPHER [*Archigraphus*, L. of
ἀρχιγράφος, of ἀρχός, Chief, and γράφω, to
write, Gr.] a chief Secretary.

ARCHIHERE/TICAL, false in the highest
and most dangerous degree.

ARCHIM/EDES [Ἀρχιμήδης, Gr. i. e.
the Prince of Counsel] an excellent Mathe-
matician of *Sicily*, who lived Anno 209 before
Christ; he first invented Globes and Spheres.
When *Marcellus* took *Syracuse*, he gave strict
Charge to save *Archimides*; but he not minding
the taking of the City, was busily intent in
making geometrical Figures on the Ground,
and so was killed by a Soldier, to the great
Grief of *Marcellus*.

ARCHIPEL/AGO [of ἀρχός, chief and αι-
αγός, the Sea, Gr.] a-Part of the Sea, con-
taining a Cluster of small Islands in the *Helle-*
spont, and consequently several little Seas that
take Name from those Islands.

ARCHISTRATE/GUS [ἀρχιστρατήγος, of
ἀρχός, a Chief, and στρατήγος, of the Leaders
of the Army, Gr.] the Generalissimo, or Cap-
tain-General of an Army.

AR/CHITECT [*Architecte*, F. *Architectus*,
L. or ἀρχιτέκτορας, of ἀρχός, the Principal, and
τεκνέω, Artificer, Gr.] a Master-Builder, a Sur-
veyor of the Building.

ARCHITECTON/ICE [ἀρχιτεκτονική,
Gr.] the Art or Science of Building, Carpen-
try, Masonry.

ARCHITECTON'ICK Nature [among *Phi-*

A R D

sophers] that builds a Thing up regularly, ac-
cording to its Nature and Property; the same
with *Plastic Nature*.

AR/CHITECTURE [*Architectura*, L. of
ἀρχιτεκτονική, or ἀρχιτεκτόνισμα, Gr.] a Ma-
thematical Science, giving Rules for designing
and raising all Sorts of Structures, according
to Geometry and Proportion. F.

ARCHITECTURE Civil, is the Art of
building Houses, Churches, Palaces, &c.

ARCHITECTURE Military, is the Art of
building Fortifications about Cities, Sea Ports,
&c. See *Fortification*.

AR/CHITRAVE, is the Moulding, next
above the Capital of a Column; also the prin-
cipal Beam in a Building. F.

ARCH/IVES [*Archiva*, L. of ἀρχίον, Gr.]
a Place where ancient Records, Charters, and
Evidences are kept; as the Office of the Rolls,
&c. F.

ARCHON/TICKS, Hereticks so called,
either from *Archon* their Ringleader, or be-
cause they held that Arch-angels created the
World; they denied the Resurrection, and
said, That the God of *Sabbaoth* exercised a
cruel Tyranny in the seventh Heaven; that
he engendered the Devil, who begat *Adam* and
Cain upon *Eve*.

ARCTELIN, a Corn Measure at *Rotter-*
dam, being three Pecks, five Quarts, and near
a Pint.

ARCHILEU'TO [in *Musick-Books*] is an
Arch-Lute, or a very long and large Lute,
differing but a little from the Theorbo Lute,
and is what the *Italians* use for playing a
Thorough-Bass.

ARCHWISE, in the manner of an Arch.
ARC/TENENT [*Arcitenens*, L.] Bow-
bearing, carrying a Bow.

AR/CO [in *Musick-Books*] a Bow or Fiddle-
stick.

ARCTA/TION, straitening, or crowding.
L.

ARCTICK' [*Arctique*, E. *Arcticus*, L. of
ἀρκτικός, Gr.] Northern, Northward.

ARCTICK Circle [in *Astronomy*] a lesser
Circle of the Earth or Heaven, twenty-three
Degrees, thirty Minutes distant from the
Arctic Pole.

ARCTICK Pole, the Northern Pole of the
Earth or Heavens, so called from *Arctas*, a
Constellation very near it.

ARCTOP/HYLAX [ἀρκτορ, a Bear, and
φυλάξ, a Keeper, Gr.] a Constellation so called.

ARCTU/RUS [ἀρκτούρος, Gr.] a fixed Star
of the first Magnitude, in the Skirt of *Arctop-*
hylax, or *Bootes*.

To ARCUATE [*arcuare*, L.] to make or
bend like an Arch.

ARCUA/TION, a shaping or fashioning
like an Arch or Bow.

ARCUA/TION [in *Surgery*] the Bending
of the Bones.

ARD [*Art*, Teut. Nature, Disposition] a
Termination added to *English Words*, signi-
fying

A R E

fyng Quality, as *Drunkard, Dotard, Dollard,* &c.

AR'DENCY [*Ardens*,] Heat or Passion, Zeal, &c.

AR'DENT [*ardens*, L.] very hot, vehement, eager, zealous. F.

ARDENT Spirits [among *Chymists*] distilled Spirits, which will take Fire, and burn; as Spirits of Wine, &c.

ARDENTLY, fervently, warmly.

AR'DERS, the Fallowings and Ploughings of Ground. C.

AR'DOR [in a *Physical Sense*] a very great Heat raised in a Human Body.

AR'DOUR [*Ardeur*, F. of *Ardor*, L.] Heat, Vehemency, ardent Affection, great Zeal, Eagerness.

AR'DUOUS [*ardu*, F. of *arduas*, L.] hard to perform, difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS. Difficulty of being executed.

A-RE', or } the Name of one of the
A LA MI-RE' } eight Notes in the Scale of Musick.

A'REA [*Area*, L.] a Barn-floor; also the Ground-plot of a Building.

AREA [among *Physicians*] an Ulcer or Sore of the Head that causes Baldness.

AREA [in *Geometry*] is the superficial Content of any Figure, measured in Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

To AREA'D, to judge, pronounce. *Spenc.* also to advise or direct. *Par. Loft.*

ARE'FACTION, a drying. L.

AREFY [from *arefo*, L.] to make dry.

ARE'GON, an old official Unguent.

ARE'NA [*Arene*, F.] Sand, Gravel, Grit; also Gravel bred in a human body. L.

AREMA'TION [among *Physicians*] a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient sits with his Feet upon hot Sand. L.

AREN'OSE [of *Arena*, L.] gritty, sandy, like or full of Sand. L.

ARENULOUS [from *arenula*, L.] gravelly.

ARE'OLA Papillaris [in *Anatomy*] the circle of the Pap or Teat.

AREOM'ETER, an Instrument to measure the Gravity or Density of any Liquor or Fluid, &c. This is usually made of Glass with a round hollow Body, ending in a long slender Neck, sealed hermetically at the Top, into which there is first put as much running Mercury as is sufficient to keep it swimming in an erect Position; its Neck being divided into Degrees, the Quality and Lightness of the Liquor is judged of by the Depth of the Vessel's sinking.

AREOPA'GITES [*Ἀρειοπαγοί*, Gr.] Judges of the Court of *Athens*, where Malefactors were tried, and so called from a Place near that City, where they sat, called *Areopagus*, or *Mars's Hill*.

AREOTECTON'ICKS [in *Fortification*]

A R G

that Part of it which teaches to attack an Enemy safely, and fight advantageously.

AREOT'ICK Medicines, such as open the Pores of the Skin, and make them wide enough for evacuating by Sweat the Matter which causes the Disease.

ARER'ISEMENT, Affright, Surprise. L. T.

To ARE'T, to impute unto, to accuse. *Cba.*

ARF, afraid. *Cbauc.*

AR'GAL, hard Lees sticking to the Sides of Wine-Vessels; also called *Tartar*.

ARGENT' [*Argentum*, L.] Silver or Coin. F.

ARGENT [in *Heraldry*] signifies the white Colour in Coats of Arms.

ARGENTAN'GINA, the Silver Quinsey; when a Pleader at the Bar, being bribed, feigns himself sick. L.

ARGEN'TUM album [in *Doomsday-Book*] Silver Coin.

ARGENTUM Dei, Money given nearest at the making of a Bargain. O. L.

ARGENTUM Vivum, Quicksilver.

AR'GIL [*Argilla*, L.] a white Earth like Chalk, but more brittle; Potter's Clay.

ARGO'L, Clay. *Cbauc.*

ARGO *Navis*, a Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, consisting of forty-two Stars. L.

AR'GOL, Tartar, or Lees of Wine, C. T.

ARGOLET'ERS, light-armed Horsemen.

ARGO'NAUT'ICKS, the Title of several Poems on the Expedition of *Jason* and his Companions, in fetching the Golden Fleece in the Ship *Argo*.

ARGO'SIES [probably of *Jason's Ship Argo*] Ships, large Vessels, &c. a Carrack.

To AR'GUE [*argumentor*, F. *arguere*, L.] to discourse or reason; to debate or dispute; to shew or make appear.

ARGUER, a Disputant.

AR'GUMENT [*Argumentum*, L.] a Reason or Proof; the Substance of a Treatise or Discourse. A Subject to speak or write upon or about. F.

AR'GUMENT [in *Logick*] a Probability invented to create Belief.

AR'GUMENT [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch, by which the Artist seeks another Arch unknown, which is proportionate to the first.

ARGUMENT of Inclination [in *Astronomy*] is the Arch of the Orb of a Planet, which is comprehended between the ascending Node, and the Place of that Planet with respect to the Sun.

ARGUMENT of the Moon's Latitude, is her Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two Nodes.

ARGUMENTA'TION, a reasoning or proving by Arguments, a disputing for or against.

ARGUMENTA'TIVE, convincing in the Way of arguing.

AR-

A R I

ARGUTE [*argutus*, L.] subtle, witty; also shrill.

ARGYROD'AMAS [of *'Αργυροσ*, Silver, and *ἀδάμας*, a Diamond, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Silver Colour.

A'RIA [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air, Song, or Tune.

ARIANISM, the Doctrine and Opinion of that noted Heretick *Arius*, who denied that the Son of God was of the same Substance with the Father.

A'RIANS, the Disciples and Followers of *Arius*; those who hold his Doctrines.

A'RID [*aride*, F. *aridus*, L.] dry.

AR'ID, ploughed. *Cbauc.*

To **A'RIDATE** [*aridare*, L.] to make dry.

ARIDITY [*Aridité*, F. of *Ariditas*, L.] Dryness.

ARIE'RE-BAN [of *Pere*, an Army, and *Ban*, an Edict, *Teut.*] the French King's Proclamation to summon to the War all that hold of him. F.

ARIES, a Ram [in *Astronomy*] the first Sign of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in the Beginning of *March*, denoted by this Character (?).

ARIETA'TION, a butting, pushing, or battering, &c. L.

ARIET'TA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little short Air, Song, or Tune.

ARIETUM *Levatio*, a sportive Exercise; a sort of Tilting, or running at the Quintain. O. L.

ARIG'HT [of A and *right*, Sax.] well, truly, as it ought to be.

ARIOLA'TION [*bariolue*, L.] Southsaying,

ARIO'SE ? [in *Musick Books*] signifies the

ARIO'SO } Movement or Time of a common Air, Song, or Tune.

To **ARIOSE** [*arijan*, Sax.] to rise up, to take rise, proceed from.

ARIS'TA [in *Botany*] a long, slender Beard, growing out of the Husk of Corn or Grass, L.

ARISTOB'ULUS [*'Αριστοβουλός*, of *ἀδύς* and *βουλή*, Counsel, Gr. i. e. best counsel] the Names of two Kings of *Judea*.

ARISTOCRACY [*Aristocratie*, F. *Aristocratie*, L. of *'Αριστοκρατία*, of *ἀριστος*, the best, and *κρατος*, Power, Gr.] a Form of Government where the supreme Power is lodged in the Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOCRITICAL [*Aristocratique*, F. *Aristocraticus*, L. of *'Αριστοκρατικός*, Gr.] belonging to Aristocracy, or the Form of that Government by Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOT'LE so called of *'Αριστοτέλης*, Gr. *Summum Bonum*, the chief Good, of which he wrote a Book] a famous Philosopher, Son to *Nicomachus*, Physician to *Amyntas*, Grandfather to *Alexander the Great*, Scholar to *Plato*, and Tutor to *Alexander*, Chief of the *Peripateticks*.

A R M

ARITH'MANCY [of *ἀριθμός*, Number, and *μαντεια*, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Numbers.

ARITHMET'ICAL [*Arithmetique*, F. *Arithmeticus*, L. of *'Αριθμητικός*, of *ἀριθμός*, Number, Gr.] of or belonging to Arithmetick.

ARITHMET'ICAL Complement of a *Logarithm*, is what that *Logarithm* wants of 10,000,000, &c.

ARITHMET'ICAL Progression. See Progression.

ARITHMET'ICAL Proportion. See Proportion.

ARITHMETICALLY, in an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETIC'IAN [*Arithmeticien*, F. *Arithmeticus*, L. of *'Αριθμητικός*, Gr.] one skilled in Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICK [*Arithmetique*, F. of *Arithmetica*, L. of *'Αριθμητική*, of *ἀριθμός*, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Art of Accompting, and all the Powers and Properties of Numbers.

ARK [*Arc*, F. *Arca*, L.] a large Chest to put Fruit or Corn in; a kind of Ship or Boat; as *Noah's Ark*, *Moses's Ark*, &c.

ARK of the Covenant, the Chest in which the Tables of the Levitical Laws were kept.

ARK ? [in *Geometry*] some Part of the Circumference of a Circle.

ARK of Direction ? [in *Astronomy*] is that **ARK** of Progression } Ark of the *Zodiack* which a Planet appears to describe, when its Motion is forward, according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK of the first and second Station [in *Astronomy*] an Ark which a Planet describes in the former or latter Semi-Circumference of its Epicycle, when it appears stationary.

ARK of Retrogradation [in *Astronomy*] is that which a Planet describes when it is Retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

AR'LES Penny, Earnest-Money given to Servants when they are first hired. C.

ARM [*Arm*, Sax. *Arm*, *Teut.* of *Armus*, L.] a Shoulder or Arm, also the Pinion of a Bird; also an Inlet of Water from the Sea.

To **ARM** [*armer*, F. of *armare*, L.] to furnish with, or put in Arms.

ARM of an Anchor, is that Part of it to which the Flook is set.

To **ARM** a Shot [among Gunners] is to roll Okam, Rope-yarn, or old Clouts about the End of the Iron Bar which passes thro' the Shot.

ARMA dare [i. e. to give Arms, L.] to dub or make a Knight. O. L.

ARMA deponere [to lay down Arms, L.] a Punishment enjoined when a Man had committed an Offence against the King. L. T.

ARMA libera [Free Arms, L.] a Sword

A R M

and Lance, usually given to a Servant when he was made free. *L. T.*

ARMA *molata* [in *Latu*] sharp Weapons that cut, not such as bruise.

ARMA'DA, a great Navy; a Navy well armed or manned. *Span.*

ARMADIL'LIO, a Creature in the *West-Indies*, which Nature has fortified with a Skin like Armour.

ARMAMENT [*Armement*, *F.* of *Armamenta*, *L.*] a Storehouse for Arms; also the Arms and Provisions of a Navy.

AR'MAN, a Collection to prevent or cure a Loss of Appetite in Horses.

ARMARIUM *Unguentum*, a sympathetic Ointment or Weapon Salve, by which Wounds are said to be cured at a Distance, by only dressing the Weapon. See *Digby*.

ARMATURE [*Armatura*, *L.*] Armour; also Skill in Arms.

AR'MED [in *Heraldry*] the blazoning the Feet and Beaks of Cocks, and all Birds of Prey, which are always painted of a different Colour from the Birds themselves.

AR'MED [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said so to be, when it is fitted out and provided in all respects for a Man of War.

ARMED [of a *Leadstone*] is when it is capped or cased, i. e. set in Iron, in order to make it up the greater Weight; and also to distinguish readily the Poles.

ARMENTAL, belonging to a Drove or Herd of Cattle.

ARMGRETE, as thick as one's Arm.

ARMIGER, [i. e. *Armour bearer*, of *arma* and *gero*] a Title of Dignity, one that bears Arms to a Knight; an Esquire, a Squire, of the Body. *L.*

ARMIFEROUS, [*armifer*, *L.* of *arma* and *fero*] bearing Arms or Weapons.

ARMILLA [*Armilla*, *L.*] a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wrist; one of the Coronation Garments.

ARMILLA *Membranos*a [among *Anatomists*] a circular Ligament, comprehending the manifold Ligaments of the whole Hand in a kind of Circle.

ARMIL'LARY *Sphere*, [among *Astronomers*] is the greater and lesser Circles of the Sphere, made of Brats, Wood, or Paste-board, &c. put together in their natural Order, and placed in a Frame, so as to represent the true Position and Motion of these Circles.

ARMILLATED [*armillam gerens*] wearing Bracelets.

ARMINGS, [in a *Ship*] are the same with *Waste Clothes*.

ARMINTANISM, is the Doctrine of the *Arminians*, so called from *Jacobus Arminius*, who held free Will and universal Redemption.

ARMIPOTENT [*armipotens*, *L.*] powerful in Arms.

ARMIS'ONOUS [*armisonous*, *L.*] sounding or rustling with Arms.

A R P

ARMISTICE [*Armistitium*, *L.*] a Cessation of Arms for a short Time.

ARM'LET, a Piece of Armour for the Arm; also a Bracelet of Pearl.

ARMO'NIACK } [*the Native*, de-
SAL ARMONIACK } scribed by the
Ancients, was to be found among the *Lybian* Sands, near the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*; but the *Artificial* is only known to us, which is nothing but a bitter Salt made of Urine, Soot, Sal Gem, &c.

AR'MORER, [*Armorer*, *F.* of *Armamentarius*, *L.*] a Maker and Seller of Armour.

ARMO'RIAL, belonging to an Armory, *F.*

AR'MORY, [in *Heraldry*] the Art of displaying or marshalling all Sorts of Coats of Arms, and appointing to them their proper Bearings.

AR'MOUR, [*Armure*, *F.* of *Armatura*, *L.*] defensive Armour that covers the Body, warlike Harness.

AR'MOURY, [*Armoire*, *F.* of *Armarium*, *L.*] a Store-house of Armour, a Place where Arms are laid up and kept.

ARMPIT, the Cavity under the Shoulder.

ARMS [*Armes*, *F.* of *Arma*, *L.*] all Manner of Weapons for fighting.

ARMS [in *Falconry*] the Legs of a Bird of Prey, from the Thighs to the Feet.

AR'MY, [*Armée*, *F.* of *Arma*, *L.*] a great Number of armed Men or Soldiers, collected into one Body, and under the Command of a General.

ARNA'LDIA } a Disease that makes the
ARNO'LDIA } Hair fall off. *O. L.*

ARNOLD [of *Ape*, Honour, and nobly, *Sax.* Faithful, *q. d.* Faithful to his Honour] a Name of Men.

AROB'E, a *Portuguese* Measure for Sugar, containing twenty-five Bushels.

AROINT, avant, stand off, be gone, &c.

AROMA, [*Aspina*, *Gr.*] sweet-smelling Spices, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, or Roots; as Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c.

AROMAT'ICK } *aromatique*, *F.* of *aroma*
AROMAT'ICAL } ticus, *L.* of *Aspina*,
xij, *Gr.*] odoriferous, of a sweet or spicy Smell, sweet-scented, perfumed.

AROMAT'ICKS, Spices.

AROMATIZE, to scent with Spices.

AROMATIZ'ING, a mingling of any Medicine with a due Proportion of Aromatic Spices, Drugs, &c.

AR'ONDEL, [*of Hirondelle*, *F.* a Swallow, because this Family bears a Swallow in its Coat of Arms] the Name of a Town and Earldom of *Cornwall*.

ARO'SE, the perfect of *to rise*.

AROUND [*Rundherum*, *Teut.*] in a Round; about.

ARPEG'GIO [in *Musick Books*] is to cause the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard, not together, but one after another, beginning always with the lowest. *Ita.*

A R R

AR'PEN ? [*Arpent*, E.] an Acre or Furrow of Ground. O. R.

ARPHAX'AD [אַרְפַּכְשָׁד, of אֲרַם he healed, and אֲרַם he made desolate, *II. i. c. 2* a Healer of Desolation] a Man's Name.

ARQUA'TUS *Morbus*, [of *Arquus*, or *Arcus Celestis*, L.] the Jaundice, a Disease so called from its resembling the Colours of the Rainbow, L.

ARQUEBU'SE [*Arquebuse*, F.] a large Hand Gun, somewhat bigger than our Musket.

ARQUEBUSIER, a Soldier that bears an Arquebuse. F.

ARQUEBUSAD'E, a Shot of an Arquebuse. F.

ARR, a Scar.

ARRA'CK, a Spirit distilled from the Juice of the Cocoa-nut.

ARRACH } is one of the Herbs with a
ORRACH } petalous Flower, in *Latin* called *Atriplex*; of this there are several Sorts: As the common, stinking, and Sea-Orrach, &c.

ARRAIA'TIO *Peditum*, the arraying of foot Soldiers. O. L.

To **ARRAIGN** [*arranger*, F. to set in Order] to put a Thing in Order, or in its due Place. L. T.

To **ARRAIGN** the *Affize*. [*Law Term*] is to cause the Tenant to be called to make the Plaintiff, and to set the Cause in such Order, as the Tenant may be forced to answer thereunto.

To **ARRAIGN** a Prisoner [*in a Court of Justice*] is when he is indicted, and brought forth in order to his Trial, to read the Indictment to him, and put the question to him whether he is guilty or not.

ARRAIGN'MENT [*Arrangement*, F. a setting in Order] the arraigning a Prisoner.

To **ARRANGE**, to put in proper Order.

ARRANT of Ape, *Sax. Chr. Tent. Honour*, q. d. one famous among others of the same Stamp] meer, downright, as an arrant Dunce, Fool, Knave, &c.

ARRANTLY, shamefully, egregiously.

ARRASS Hangings, Tapestry made at Arras in the County of Artois in Flanders.

ARRAY, [*Araye*, O. F.] Order.

ARRAY [*in Law*] a ranking, ordering, or setting forth a Jury impanelled upon a Cause.

ARRAY [*Art of War*] the drawing up or ranking of Soldiers in Order of Battle.

To **ARRAY**, [*arrayer*, F.] to draw up and dispose an Army in Order of Battle.

ARRAY'ERS, [*Arayeurs*, F.] Commissioners of Array, certain Officers, whose Business was to take Care of the Soldiers Armour, and to see them duly accoutred.

ARREARS, [*arriere*, F. behind, backward] Debts remaining on an old Account.

ARRECTATUS, suspected, accused of, or charged with a Crime. L. T.

A R R

ARRENA'TUS, arraigned, or brought forth to a Trial. L. T.

ARRENTATION, [*in Law*] is the licensing an Owner of Lands in the Forest, to enclose them with a Hedge and a little Ditch, under a yearly Rent.

ARREPTITIOUS [*arrepitius*, L.] snatched away; also crept in privily.

To **ARREST** [*arrestor*, F.] to stop or stay; to seize the Person of a Debtor.

ARREST [*in Law*] a legal taking of a Person, and restraining him from Liberty.

To plead in **ARREST of Judgment**, to shew Cause why Judgment should be stayed, notwithstanding the Verdict given.

ARRESTANDIS *Bonis*, *ne dissipentur*, a Writ from him whose Cattle or Goods being taken, during a Controversy, are like to be wasted and consumed.

ARRESTANDO *ipsum qui pecuniam recepit ad proficiscendum*, &c. a Writ for the Apprehension of him who has taken Prest-Money towards the King's Wars, and hides himself when he should go.

ARRESTO *facto super bonis mercatorum alienigenorum*, a Writ for a Denizen against the Goods of other Countrymen, found within the Kingdom, in Recompence of Goods taken from him in that foreign Country, after a Denial of Restitution.

ARREST'S, [*Arrestes*, F.] the small Bones of a Fish.

ARRETTED [*arrestatus*, L.] he who is summoned before any Judge, and charged with a Crime; also imputed or laid unto.

To **ARRIDE** [*arridere*, L. i. e. *ridere ad*] to smile or look pleasantly upon; to consent by smiling.

ARRI'RE *Guard*, the Rear of an Army, or that Part of it which marches after the main Body. F.

ARRI'SION, a smiling upon. L.

To **ARRIVE** [*arriuer*, F. q. d. *ad rivum venire*] to come to a Shore; also to come to a Place; to attain, to compass a Thing.

ARRIVAL [*Arrivée*, F.] arriving at, coming to.

To **ARRO'DE** [*arroders*, L. q. d. *rodere ad i. e. circum*] to gnaw round about.

AR'ROGANCE } [*Arrogantia*, L.]

ARROGANCY } Haughtiness, Presumption, Pride, Self Conceit. F.

AR'ROGANT [*arrogans*, L.] that arrogates or assumes too much, proud, &c. F.

ARROGANTLY, proudly, haughtily.

To **AR'ROGATE** [*arrogare*, F. *arrogare*, L. of *ad* and *rogo*, q. d. *rogare aliud, post aliud*] to claim or challenge; or to take upon one's self; to assume too much to one's self, to boast.

ARRO'SION, a gnawing round about.

AR'ROW, [*Aney Sax.*] a Dart.

ARROWHEAD, a Water Plant.

ARSE,

A R T

ARSE, [Cenr, Sax. Ars, Teut.] the Breech or Fundament.

ARSE [among Sailors] the Arse of a Block or Pulley, through which any Rope runs, is the lower end of it.

AR'SE-SMART, the Herb called also Water Pepper. *Perficaria*.

ARSE-VERSY ? [Aerflick, Teut.] Heels

ARSY-VER'SY } over Head, topsy-turvey, preposterously, perversely, without Order.

ARSE-VERSE, a Spell written on an House to prevent it from Burning.

AR'SENAL, [Arcenal, F. of Arsenale, Ital.] a Royal or Public Store-house of Arms, or Warlike Ammunition.

AR'SENICK [αρσενικον, Gr.] a Mineral consisting of much Sulphur, and some caustick Salts.

Regular of ARSENICK [Chymistry] a Composition or Substance like Butter, made of Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel, and corrosive Sublimate.

Ruby of ARSENICK [Chymistry] a Preparation of Arsenick with Sulphur, by Means of several repeated Sublimations, which give it the Tincture of a Ruby.

AR'SIS and *Tbeſis* [in Musick] a Point being turned, is said to move *per Arsin and Tbeſin*, i. e. when a Point falls in one Part and rises in another, or the contrary.

ARSURA, the Trial of Money by Fire, after the Coining of it. O. L.

ART [Art, F. or Ars, L.] all that which is performed by the Wit and Industry of a Man.

ART [Cenr, Sax.] thou art.

Liberal ARTS and Sciences, such as are noble and genteel, viz. Grammar, Rhetorick, Musick, Physick, Mathematicks, &c.

Mechanic ARTS, are such as require more the Labour of the Hand and Body than of the Mind; as Carpentry, Carving.

ART AND PART [Scotch Law Term] as to be *Art and Part* in the committing of a Crime, i. e. when the same Person was both a Contriver, and acted a Part in it.

ARTEMISIA, the Queen of Caric, Wife of Mausolus, who built so stately a Tomb for her deceased Husband, that it was accounted one of the Seven Wonders of the World; after her is also called the Herb Mugwort.

ARTERIA Bronchialis, [in Anatomy] a small Artery, which in the Lungs creeps upon the Branches of the Trachea. L.

ARTERIA Aorta } [in Anatomy] the
ARTERIA magna } Great Artery; a Vessel consisting of four Coats, and continually beating, which carries the spirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart to all the Parts of the Body.

ARTERIA trachea ? [in Anatomy] the

ARTERIA aspera } Wind-pipe.

ARTER'ACE [Αρτηριακῆ, Gr.] a Medicine for the Arteries.

ARTERIA venosa [in Anatomy] the Vein of the Lungs, L.

A R T

ARTERIACKS [Arteriaca L.] Ασπριακα, Gr.] Medicines which help the Voice, and correct the Faults of the Wind-Pipe.

ARTERIAL, [Arterialis, L.] belonging to the Arteries.

ARTER'IOTOMY [of Ασπρια, an Artery, and τομή, of τμήνω, to cut, Gr.] an artificial Incision, or cutting open of any Artery.

ARTERY, [Artere, F. Arteria, L. of Ασπρια, Gr.] according to the Ancients, from Άρ, the Air and, ρησις, to keep, because they imagined they enclosed a great deal of Air; but Moderns, better acquainted with their Use, derive it από τῆς αἵματός, because it continually rises up with a Pulse-like Motion; a sanguiferous Vessel, generally holding the same Course with a Vein; it conveys Blood and Vital Spirits from the Heart into all the Parts of the Body, for the Nourishment and Preservation of their vital Heat.

ARTFUL, skilful, artificial.

ARTFULLY, skilfully.

ARTHRITICAL ? [arthriticus, L. of αρθριτικός, Gr.]

ARTHRITICK } belonging to the Joints or Gout; gouty, troubled with the Gout.

ARTHRITIS [αρθριτις, Gr.] the Gout, a Pain in the Joints or Limbs.

ARTHRITIS planatica ? [with Physici-

ARTHRITIS vaga } [and] the wandering Gout, that moves about, and causes Pain sometimes in one Limb, and sometimes in another.

ARTHRO'DIA [Αρθροδια, Gr.] is the Articulation of one Bone into the shallow Socket of another.

ARTHRON [Αρθρον, Gr.] a Joint or Connexion of Bones, proper for the performing of Motion.

ARTHRO'SIS [αρθρωσις, of αρθριον, Gr. to articulate] an Articulation, when the round Head of one Bone is received into the round Hollow of another.

ARTHUR [i. e. strong Man] a famous warlike King of the Britains.

ARTICHOKE [Artichock, Teut. Artichoca, Span.] a Plant well known of a strengthening Quality.

Jerusalem ARTICHOKE, a Plant much of the same Nature with Potatoes.

ARTICLE [Article, F. of Articulus, L.] a Joint; a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Discourse, Account, Writing, &c.

ARTICLE [in Grammar] is a small Word distinguishing the Genders.

ARTICLES of the Clergy, certain Statutes made touching Persons and Causes Ecclesiastical.

ARTICLES of the Church of England, are Nine-and-thirty in Number, so called, because they not only contain all that is necessary for a good Christian to believe, but point at those

A R T

spurious Doctrines of the Church of Rome, which are to be carefully avoided.

To AR'TICLE [*articulus*, F.] to make or draw up Articles or Conditions.

ARTICULAR [*articulaire*, F. of *articulus*, L.] belonging to Joints or Articles.

ARTICULARIS Morbus, [among Physicians] the Court. L.

ARTICULATE [*articulatus*, L.] distinct, when Sounds are so clearly pronounced, that one may hear every Syllable.

ARTICULATE Sounds, such as may be expressed by Letters, and serve to make Words.

ARTICULATELY [*articulate*, L.] distinctly, clearly.

ARTICULATION [in *Anatomy*] is the joining together of the Bones of an animal Body, for the due Performance of Motion. F. of L.

ARTICULATION [in *Grammar*] is that Part which treats of Sounds and Letters, and of the Manner of joining them together, for the composing Syllables and Words.

ARTICULATION [among Herbalists] signifies the Jointure of Knots that are in Stalks or Roots.

ARTICULUS. See *Article*. Also a Joint in the Body of a living Creature, and a Joint or Knot in Plants. F.

AR'TIFICE [*Artifice*, F. *Artificium*, L.] a cunning Trick, Slight, or Knack; a crafty Device or cunning Fetch.

AR'TIFICER [*Artifex*, L.] a Handicraftsman, or Workman; an Artist; one that professes some Art or Trade.

ARTIFICIAL [*artificial*, F. *artificialis*, L.] artful, done according to the Rules of Art.

ARTIFICIAL Day, is the Time between the Sun's Rising and Setting, in any Position of the Hemisphere.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, [on a Sector or Scale] are Lines placed thereon, according to the Logarithms, and the Logarithms of the Sines, Tangents, and Secants, which will solve all Questions in Trigonometry, Navigation, &c.

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are Logarithms, Logarithmick Signs, Tangents, and Secants.

ARTILLERY [*Artillerie*, F.] all Sorts of great Fire Arms, with their Appurtenances.

ARTILLERY Company, a Company of Citizens in London, intended to be trained up and practised in military Discipline.

ARTISAN, an Artificer. F.

ARTIST, [*Artiste*, F.] a Master of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

ARTLESSLY, naturally, in a Manner free from Art.

ARTLESS, unskilful, or natural, without Fraud.

ARTOLY'RISTS, a Sect of Hereticks in the second Century, so called, because they offered Bread and Cheese at the Communion.

To ARTUATE [*artutus*, L.] to tear Limb from Limb.

A S B

AR'VAL } a Burial, Funeral Solemnity,
AR'VIL } &c. F.

ARVIL-BREAD, Loaves distributed to the Poor at Funerals. C.

AR'NIL-SUPPER, an Entertainment or Feast given at Funerals.

AR'UNDEL [q. d. a Dale by the River Arun] a Town in the County of *Suffex*.

ARUNDIFEROUS [*arundifer*, L.] bearing Reeds.

ARUNDINE'OUS [*arundineus*, L.] of or belonging to Reeds.

ARU'RA, ploughing, *Una arura*, O. L.] one Day's Work at Plough.

ARUSPICE [*Aruspice*, F. *Aruspicium*, L.] a Divination by looking into the Entrails of Animals.

ARYTÆNOIDES [of ἀρύω, to drink, and ἴσος, Shape, Gr. in *Anatomy*] are two Cartilages, which, with others, make up the Top of the Larynx, serving to render the Voice more shrill or deep.

ARYTÆNNIDE'US [*Anatomy*] the smaller Muscle belonging to the Larynx.

ARYTHMUS of ἀ privative, and ῥυθμός, the Pulse, Gr.] a Pulse which is so far lost, that it cannot be any longer felt, or an Irregularity of it. P. T.

AS, in the same Manner; like, because.

AS, the Roman Pound Weight, containing twelve Ounces; also one of their square Measures, containing two English Rods of nineteen Poles; also one of their Coins, worth three Farthings of our Money.

ASA [אסא, H. i. e. a Healer of Sicknes] a King of *Judah*.

A'SA dulcis, the Gum Benzoin.

A'SA fetida, a sort of stinking Gum, pressed out of a Plant brought from *Persia*, good against Fits in Women.

ASA'HEL [אשהל, of אש he hath wrought, and ה' God, H. i. e. God has wrought] *Jacob's* Brother.

A'SAPH [אספ, H. i. e. Gathering] a famous Musician among the *Jews*.

St. A'SAPH, a Bishop's Sec in the County of *Flint*, so called from St. *Asaph*, a Briton, an Abbot of it.

A'SAPHY, [*Asaphia*, L. Ἀσαφία, Gr.] Hoarseness; a Lowness of the Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution.

A'SAR, a Gold Coin at *Ormus*, in the *Persian* Gulph, worth 6s. 8d. Sterling.

ASARABAC'CA } an Herb growing with
A'SARUM } round shining Leaves,

like those of a Violet, but larger,
ASBESTINE Paper or Cloth [of ἀσβέστιον, Gr.] such as will burn in the Fire, be purified by it, and yet will not consume.

ASBESTOS [ἀσβέστος, of ἀσβέστιον, Gr.] to extinguish Gr. that cannot be extinguished] the Name of a Stone growing in the Mountains of *Arcadia*, and in *Switzerland*, of which Cloth was made, that would not

A S C

not burn nor waste, though thrown into a great Fire.

ASCARIDES, [*ασκαρίδες* of *ἀσκήω*, Gr. to move, so called from their continual troublesome Motion] small Worms that breed in the freight Gut; also the Bots in Horses.

To ASCEND [*ascendere*, L.] to go, get, or climb up, to rise upward.

ASCENDENCY, Superiority, Influence, Power.

ASCENDENT, [in *Astrology*] is that Degree of the Ecliptic which rises at one's Nativity, a Power or Influence over one. F. of L.

ASCENSION, an ascending, arising, getting or going up. F. or L.

ASCENSION Day, a Festival kept ten Days before *Whitsuntide*, in Commemoration of our Saviour's Ascension into Heaven.

ASCENSIONS and Declensions of Signs [in *Astronomy*] are Arches of the Equator, which rise and set with such a Sign of the Zodiac, or with any Star or Planet happening to be therein.

Right ASCENSION [in *Astronomy*] in an Arch of the Equator, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Beginning of Aries, and the Point of the Equator, which rises at the same Time with the Sun or Star in a right Sphere.

Oblique ASCENSION [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Degree of Aries, and that Point in the Equator which rises with the given Star, &c. in the oblique Sphere.

ASCENSIONAL Difference [in *Astronomy*] the Difference between the right Ascension of the Sun or Star, and its oblique Ascension, in any given Position of the Sphere.

ASCENT [*Ascensus*, L.] Steepness accounted upwards; the Steepness of a Hill or rising Ground; also the Act of ascending.

ASCENT [with *Logicians*] a Sort of Reasoning, in which they ascend from Particulars to Universals.

To ASCERTAIN, *ascertener*, O. F.] to make certain, to assert or assure; to fix, or set a Price, &c.

ASCETICK, [of *ἀσκήτης*, Gr.] belonging to religious Exercises, Monastick, Monkish.

ASCHIL, [*ἀσχιος*, of a privative, and *χρῖα*, a Shadow, Gr.] such Inhabitants of the Earth who have no Shadow at 12 o'Clock; as are all under the Torrid Zone, for twice every Year the Sun is in their Zenith at 12 o'Clock, and consequently at that Time they have no Shadows.

ASCITES [*ἀσκήτης*, of *ἀσκήω*, a Bottle, Gr.] a Dropsy or Swelling of the Abdomen or lower Belly, and contiguous Parts, from an Extravasion and Collection of Water broke out of its proper Vessels, by means of an Obstruction or Weakness of the Glands and Viscera.

A S I

ASCITICAL? [with *Physicians*] troubled

ASCITICK } with a Dropsy. Gr.

ASCITITIOUS, additional.

ASCEPIAD, a Sort of Verse consisting of four Syllables; a Spondee, Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

ASCODRIGILES, Hereticks, A. C. 173, who pretended they were inspired by *Montanus's* Paraclete; introduced the *Bacchanalia* into Churches, where they had a Buck-skin full of Wine, going in Procession round it, saying, *This is the Vessel of new Wine spoken of in the Gospel.*

ASCRIBABLE, imputable, that may be attributed.

To ASCRIBE [*ascribere*, of *ad* and *scribere*, L.] properly to write to, also to attribute, to impute.

ASCRITITIOUS, [*Ascriptitius*, L.] registered, enrolled.

To be ASHAMED [of A and *re* amian, Sax. *Beschamen*, Teut.] to be put to Shame.

ASH'DOWN [called *Affandum*, q. an Hill for Asses] a Place in *Essex*, famous for the great Overthrow given there to *Edmund Ironside*, by *Canutus the Dane*.

ASH, [Acre, Sax. *Æsche*, Teut. *Asch*, Dan. *Æsch*, Belg.] a kind of quick thriving Tree.

ASHER [אשר, H. i. e. Blessedness] a Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

ASHES [Aphan, Sax. *Asche*, Teut.] the Remainder of Fuel after it has been burnt.

ASH-FIRE } [among *Chymists*] is when SAND-FIRE } the Vessel containing the Matter to be heated, is covered with Ashes or Sand.

ASHORE, on the Shore or dry Land.

ASHLAR, Free Stone, as it comes out of the Quarry.

ASHTAROTH [אשטרת, H. i. e. Flocks or Riches] a Goddess of the *Sidonians*, Sister to *Dagon*, and worshipped by the *Philistines*.

ASH'UR [אשור H. i. e. blessed] the Son of *Shem*; also the Land of *Assyria*.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first Day of Lent, so called from a Custom of the ancient Church of fasting in Sackcloth with Ashes on their Heads, in Token of Humiliation.

ASHY, pale, the Colour of Ash.

A'SIA, one of the four Parts of the World.

ASIATICKS, the Inhabitants of Asia.

ASIDE [in a Play] is that which is spoken aside on the Stage, as if it were not heard by the other Actors.

To go ASIDE [a Term in Commerce] to abscond or hide, for Fear of Arrests, to break or be a Bankrupt.

ASINE'SIA [in some *Physical Writers*] an Immoveableness of the whole Body, or any Part of it, as in an *Apoplexy*, *Palsy*, &c.

ASININE or ASINARY [*asinus*, L.] belonging to an Ass.

To

A S P

To **ASK** [*Arcan, Sax.*] to enquire, to seek or demand.

ASKAUN'CE, if by Chance. *O.*

ASKAUNT, sideways; as to look *askaunt*, i. e. to look sideways.

ASKER, a Petitioner; also an Est or Newt.

ASKEW, of *A* and *Skew*, *Teut.* Disdain] on one Side disdainfully.

ASLA'NT, obliquely, on one Side.

ASLEEP [of *A* and *slæpan, Sax.*] [*naturally*] it being in a State of Rest and Insensibility, for the Refreshment and Invigoration of the Powers and Faculties of both Body and Mind, which have been tired either by Labour, Study, or Drinking.

To be **ASLE'EP**, [in a moral Sense] signifies to be heedless and unattentive in any Matter of Concern and Moment; also to be careless, negligent and indolent as to the Management of one's Trade or Calling.

ASLOPE, [of *A* and *slay, Du.* loose] away, or one Side, slanting.

ASMATOGRAPH, [*Ἀσματογράφος* of *ἄσμα*, a Song, and *γράφω*, to write, *Gr.*] a Composer of Songs.

ASP or *Aspen-tree*, [*Aspe, Teut.*] a kind of Poplar, called the trembling Poplar.

ASP' } [*Aspis, L.* of *ἄσπις, Gr.*] a kind

ASP'IC } of venomous Serpent, whose Poison is so subtle and quick in its Operation, that it kills in a very short Time after the Bite, rarely allowing Time for applying a Remedy.

ASPARAGUS [*Asperge, F.* *Asparagus, L.* of *ἀσπράγος*, of *ἀ* privative, and *σπείρω*, to sow, because it grows many Years without sowing, *Gr.*] the Plant Sperage, called Sparrow-grass; among *Herbalists*, it signified the first Shoot or Sprout of a Plant, coming before the unfolding of the Leaves.

ASPECT, [*Aspectus, L.*] the Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

ASPECT [in *Astronomy*] the Situation of the Stars and Planets, in respect one to another.

ASPECT double [in *Painting*] signifies a single Figure, representing two or more different Objects.

ASPER, a *Turkish* Coin, in Value about three Farthings.

ASPER'ATION, a making rough. *L.*

ASPERIFOLIAE *Plantæ* [among *Herbalists*] rough-leaved Plants, such as have their Leaves placed alternately in no certain Order, on the Stalk.

ASPERITY [*Asperitas, F.* *Asperitas, L.*] Roughness, Harshness, Sharpness.

To **ASPERSE** [*asperger, F.* *aspergere, L.*] to sprinkle, to slander, to speak Evil of.

ASPER'SION, a sprinkling, bespattering; Slander, false Imputation. *F.* of *L.*

ASPHALITES, the dead Sea where *Sodom* and *Gemorrhah* stood. *Gr.*

A'SHPODEL, Day-lilly.

ASPHYXIA [among *Physicians*] a Deficiency or Privation of the Pulse in some Cases, where it stops for a Time. *Gr.*

A S S

To **ASPIRATE** [*aspirer, F.* *aspirare, L.*] to pronounce with an Aspiration.

ASPIRA'TION, Breathing; also a Note over a *Greek* Letter, which hath the Force of an *b*, as *δ*, *h*, *α*. *F.* of *L.*

To **ASPI'RE** [*aspirer, F.* *aspirare, L.*] to breathe; to pretend to, to seek ambitiously, to aim at Dignity or Honour.

ASPORTATION, carrying away. *L.*

ASQUINT, obliquely.

ASS, a well-known Animal; a stupid Fellow.

ASS'ACH } a kind of Purgation among the
ASS'ATA } *Welsh*, where the Person accused of a Crime, clearth himself by the Oaths of three hundred Men.

To **ASSAIL** [*assailer, F.*] to assault, to set upon, to attack.

ASSAILABLE, capable of being attacked.

ASSAIL'ANT [*assaillant, F.*] one that assaults or sets upon another.

ASSARABACCA, an Herb. *Asarum.*

ASSAR'T [*Law Term*] an Offence committed in a Forest, by plucking up those Trees or Woods by the Roots that are Thickets or Covers to the Forest.

To **AS'SART**, to grub up Bushes, Shrubs, Trees, &c. by the Roots; also to make plain.

To **ASSASINATE** [*assassin, F.* *assassinare, Ital.*] to murder a Person privately, treacherously, cowardly, and barbarously.

ASSASSINA'TION, an assassinating.

ASSAS'SIN [*Assassin, F.*] a private or treacherous Murderer.

ASSASSIN'ES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who being commanded by their Chief Master, refuse no Pain or Peril, and would stab any Prince he would have destroyed.

ASSAULT [*Assault, F.*] Attack, Onset.

ASSAU'LT [in *Law*] is a violent kind of Injury offered to a Man's Person.

ASSAULT [in *War*] an Effort or Attack made upon a Place, to gain it by main Force.

To **ASSAU'LT** [*faire assault, F.*] to attack, to set upon.

ASSAULTER, one who assaults another.

ASSAY [*Essai, F.*] Proof, Trial.

ASSAY, [in *Musick Books*] is a Word which is always joined with some other Word to lessen or weaken the Strength or Signification of the Words it is joined with: As for Example, when it is joined to either of the Words *Adagio*, *Grave* or *Largo*, all which denote a slow Movement, it signifies, that the Musick must not be performed so slow as each of those Words would require, if alone; but if it be joined with either of these Words that follow, *Vivace*, *Allegro*, or *Presto*, all which three denote a quick Movement, then it denotes that the Musick must not be performed quite so brisk or quick as each of those Words, if alone, does require.

To **ASSAY** [*essayer, F.*] to prove or try.

To **ASSAY** *Gold* or *Silver*, is to melt a small Part of an Ingot or Bullion in a very strong

A S S

strong Fire, having first weighed it with great Exactness before it was put into the Coppel, and also after it is poured out ; and is accordingly said to be more or less fine as it loses in Weight in the Assaying.

ASSAY' of *Weights and Measures*, an Examination of them by the Quest-men in London, or the Clerk of the Market.

ASSAY'-Master, an Officer of the Mint, who weighs the Bullion, and takes Care that it be according to the National Standard.

ASSAYER of the King, an Officer of the Mint for the due Trial of Silver.

ASSAY'ING [among *Musicians*] is a Flourishing before they begin to play.

ASSAY'SIARE, to take Assessors or Fellow Judges. *O. L.*

ASSETATION, a following. *L.*

ASSEDATION, a Taxing of the King's Farms. *L. T.*

ASSEMBLAGE, a joining or uniting Things together. *F.*

To ASSEMBLE, [*assembler*, *F.*] to call, gather, meet, or get together.

ASSEMBLY [*Assemblée*, *F.*] a Concourse or Meeting of People.

ASSEMBLY [*Military Term*] is the second Beat of a Drum before the March.

ASSENT' [*Assensus*, *L.*] Approbation, agreeing with, Consent.

To ASSENT' [*assentire*, *L.*] to agree, to consent.

ASSENTAMEN, a *Virginian* Pink.

ASSENTATION, a Flattery, a flattering Compliance, Soothing. *L.*

ASSENTATORY, pertaining to Flattery.

To ASSERT' [*asserere*, *L.*] to affirm, or maintain, to vindicate.

ASSERTION, an Affirmation, or Maintaining. *F. of L.*

ASSERTORY, affirmative, positive.

To ASSE'VE [*asservire*, *L.*] to help, serve, or second.

To ASSESS, [*assessare*, *Ital.*] to rate, or tax, to appoint what every one shall pay.

ASSESSMENT, Assessing or Rating.

ASSESOR [*Assesseur*, *F.*] one joined in Authority to another. *L.*

ASSESOR, one who appoints what Proportion every one shall pay of the Publick Taxes.

ASSETS [*Asses*, *F. i. e.*, *Satis*, *L.*] Goods sufficient for an Heir or Executor to discharge the Debts and Legacies of an Ancestor or Testator. *L. T.*

ASSEVERATION, an earnest Affirmation or vouching. *L.*

ASSEWIARE, to drain Water from Marshy Grounds. *O. L.*

ASSID'EANS, a strict Sect of Jews.

ASSIDENTIA Signa [in *Galen*] such Symptoms as sometimes are present to a Disease, but not always so. *L.*

A S S

ASSIDUITY [*Assiduité*, *F.* *Assiduitas*, *L.*] great Diligence, continual Attendance, constant Application.

ASSIDUOUS, [*assidu*, *F.* of *assiduus*, *L.*] diligent, continual, close in the Pursuit of a Thing.

ASSIDUOUSLY, diligently, sedulously.

ASSIENTO [*Spanish*] a Contract between the King of Spain, and other Princes, to furnish his Dominions in America with Staves.

ASSIGN' [*Assigné*, *F.* of *Assignatus*, *L.*] one that is appointed by another to perform any Business. *L. T.*

To ASSIGN' [*assigner*, *F.* *assignare*, *L.*] to appoint, allow ; to shew or set forth.

To ASSIGN' [in *Law*] to appoint a Deputy ; to make over a Right to another.

To ASSIGN' *false Judgment*, [*Law Term*] is to shew where and how the Judgment is unjust.

ASSIGN'ATION, a making over a Thing to another ; also an Appointment of a Meeting. *F. of L.*

ASSIGNEE [*assignatus*, *L.*] he to whom any Thing is assigned or appointed. *F.*

ASSIGNE'E by a Deed [*Law Term*] is one that is appointed ; as when the Lessee of a Term assigns the same to another, he is his Assignee by Deed.

ASSIGNE'E [in *Law*] is one whom the Law makes so, without any Appointment in the Person : So that an Executor is an Assignee in the Law to the Testator.

ASSIGNMENT [*Assignment*, *F.* *Assignatio*, *L.*] the Act of Assigning, a setting over to another ; an Instrument in Writing.

ASSIGNMENT of a *Dower*, the setting out a Woman's Marriage Portion by the Heir.

ASSIMILATION, the making one Thing like another. *L.*

ASSIMILATION [in *Physic*] signifies either the Change made of the Chyle into Blood, or of the nutritious Juice into the Substance of an Animal Body. *F. of L.*

To ASSIMULATE [*assimulare*, *L.*] to feign or counterfeit.

ASSISA, originally a Court, where the Judges or Assessor heard and determined Causes. We now apply it to another Court of Judicature, besides the County Courts, held by itinerant Judges, which Courts are called the *Assizes*. *O. L.*

ASSISA cadere, to be nonsuited. *L. T.*

ASSISA Nocumenti [*Law Term*] an *Assize* of Nuisance.

ASSISA Continuanda, a Writ for the Continuance of a Cause, when certain Records alleged cannot be procured in Time by the Party that would use them.

ASSISA Panis & Cerevisiæ, a Power of assigning or adjusting the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer.

ASSISA Proroganda, a Writ for the Stay of a Proceeding, when the Party is employed in the King's Business. *AS.*

A S S

ASSI'SÆ Judicium [*Law Term*] is the Judgment of the Court given against the Plaintiff or Defendant for Default.

General ASSI'ZES, are when Judges go to their Circuits.

Special ASSI'ZES are such when a Judge or Judges receive a Commission for the Trial of one or more particular Causes.

ASSI'SORS, are the same in Scotland as Jurors are in England.

To **ASSIST** [*assistere*, F. *assistere*, L.] to stand by, aid, help, or succour; to be present at.

ASSIST'ANCE, Aid, Help, Succour. F.

ASSIST'ANT, assisting, aiding, helping, succouring.

An **ASSIST'ANT**, a Stander-by, a Helper; a Colleague or Partner in the Management of a Business. F.

ASSIST'ANTS [in Trading or Publick Companies] Members of it, who ordinarily have the whole Power of managing the Affairs relating to the common Concern of the Company, and are commonly called the Court of Assistants.

ASSISUS demised or farmed out of a certain Assessed Rent in Money or Provisions. O. L.

ASSI'SE [*Affixes*, F.] a sitting of Justices to hear and determine Causes: Also a Jury summoned upon such Writs; also a Statute concerning the Price, Weight, Measure, &c. of several Commodities.

ASSI'ZE of darreign Presentment, is a Writ which lies where a Man and his Ancestors have presented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards it becoming void by his Death, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the Church.

ASSI'ZE of the Forest, a Statute concerning Orders to be observed in the King's Forest.

ASSI'ZE of Mort d'Ancestor, is a Writ which lies where one's Father, Mother, Brother, &c. died possessed of Lands or Tenements, and after the Death of him or her, a Stranger gets Possession of them.

ASSI'ZE of Novel Disseisin, is a Writ where a Tenant is lately disseized, or dispossessed of Lands or Tenements.

ASSI'ZE de Utrum, is a Writ which lies for a Parson against a Layman, or a Layman against a Parson, for Land or Tenement, for which it is doubtful whether it be Lay-free, or Free-alms.

Clerk of ASSI'ZE, an Officer who sets down all Things judicially done by the Justices of Assize in their Circuits.

ASSI'ZER of Weights and Measures, an Officer who has the Care and Oversight of those Matters.

ASSOCIABLE, capable of being united to another.

An **ASSOCIATE** [*an Associé*, F. of Socius, L.] a Companion or Partner.

To **ASSOCIATE** [*associer*, F. *associare*, L.]

A S T

to bring into Society or Fellowship; to join or keep Company with.

ASSOCIATION, an entering into Society with others. F. of L.

ASSOCIATION [*in Law*] a Patent from the King to Justices of Assize, to admit others as Colleagues in that Affair.

ASSO'DES, a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are but merely warm, but with a great Heat within, &c.

ASSONANCE [*assonance*, F.] Reference of one Sound to another resembling it.

ASSONANT, similar to another Sound, responsive to another Sound.

To **ASSORT** [*assortir*, F.] to range in Classes.

ASSORTMENT, an Assemblage of different Things ranged together.

To **ASSOYL** [*in Law*] signifies to set free from Excommunication.

To **ASSUBJUGATE**, to subdue. *Shakes.*

ASSUEFACTION, an accustoming one's self to any Thing. L.

To **ASSUME** [*assumere*, L.] to take to or upon one's self.

ASSUMING, bold, presumptuous, petulant.

ASSUMP'SIT [*Law Term*] a voluntary Promise made by Word of Mouth, whereby a Man takes upon him to perform or pay any Thing for and to another.

ASSUMPTION, an assuming or taking; an Inference upon. L.

ASSUMPTION [*in Logick*] is the Minor or second Proposition of a Categorical Syllogism.

ASSUMPTIVE, that is or may be taken, L.

ASSURANCE [*Assurance*, F.] Certainty, Confidence.

To **ASSURE** [*assurer*, F.] to affirm, assert, warrant, to undertake or promise a Thing.

ASSUREDLY, certainly.

To **ASSWA'GE** [probably of *ad* and *sua-dere*, L. to persuade, or bring to] to allay or appease, to abate, or grow calm.

ASSWAGER, a Pacifier, or Appeaser.

ASSWAGE'MENT, a Mitigation.

ASSWA'SIVE, soothing, softening.

ASSOT'TE, to affotte a Woman, i. e. to be mad after her. O.

ASTEISMUS [*ἀστεϊσμός*, Gr.] Civility; Courtesy, Pleasantness.

ASTEISMUS, [*in Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein some pleasant Jest is expressed, a kind of Irony.

ASTERISK [*Asterisque*, F. *Asterismus*, L. of *ἀστερίστος*, Gr.] a little Mark like a Star (*) set over a Word or Sentence, denoting some Defect, or something to be noted.

ASTERISM [*Asterisme*, F. *Asterismus*, L. of *ἀστερισμός*, Gr.] a Constellation of fixed Stars.

ASTE-

A S T

ASTE'RN, in the hinder Part of the Ship, behind the Ship.

ARTER'T, to startle. *Spenc.* To escape, to let go.

ASTH'MA, [*Asthme*, F. *Asthma*, L. of *ἄσθμα*, of *ἀσ*, to breathe, or *ἄσσω*, to blow, Gr.] a Difficulty in Breathing, proceeding from an ill Affection of the Lungs.

ASTHMA'TICK [*Asthmaticque*, F. *Asthmaticus*, L. of *ἀσθματικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with an Asthma.

To ASTIPULATE [*astipulare ad rem faciendam*] to agree, to covenant.

ASTIPULATION, a mutual Agreement, Assent, or Consent between Parties.

To ASTON'ISH [*estonner*, O. F. of *estonneré*, q. d. to be Thunder-struck] to put into an extraordinary Surprize, Admiration, or Amazement.

ASTON'ISHMENT, [*Estonnement*, O. F.] extreme Surprize, Admiration.

ASTOUN'DED [*Estatonné*, Teut.] astonish'd. *Milt.*

ASRTÆ'A, the Goddess of Justice.

ASTRAGAL [in *Gunnery*] is the Cornice Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

ASTRAGAL [in *Architecture*] a round Moulding like a Ring, which encircles the Bases, Cornices, and Architraves of Pillars.

ASTRAG'ALUS [*Ἀστράγαλος*, Gr.] the Huckle-Bone; also the chief Bone of the Foot.

ASTRAL, starry, relating to the Stars.

ASTRA'LISH [among *Miners*] is that Ore of Gold which lies as yet in its first State or Condition.

ASTRA'Y, out of the Way.

To go ASTRAY' [*astraviare*, Ital.] to wander out of the Way, to take ill Courses.

ASTRICT'ION [of *ad* and *stringo*] a binding to. *L.*

ASTRICT'IVE, binding.

ASTRICTO'RIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines that have a binding Quality. See *Astringents*.

A'STRIDE, with the Legs open.

ASTRIF'EROUS [*astrifer*, L.] Star-bearing.

ASTRIHIL'THET } a Forfeiture of double
ASTRIHIL'THET } ble the Damage.
Sax. L. T.

To ASTRIN'GE [*astringere*, L. to bind fast, to stop the Flux of Blood, &c. by Medicines.

ASTRIN'GENT, [*astringens*, L.] binding or making coctive.

ASTRIN'GENTS, Medicines, which, by the Thickness and Figure of their Particles, bind together the Parts of the Body.

ASTRO'BOLISM [of *ἀστρο*, a Star, and *βόλλω*, to cast, Gr.] a Blasting, or Planet-striking.

ASTRO'GRAPHY [*ἄστρον* and *γραφία*] the Science of describing the Stars.

ASTROLA'BLE, *Astrol. bium*, L. of *Ἀστρο-*

A S Y

λάβω, of *ἄστρον*, a Star, and *λαμβάνω*, to take, Gr.] a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

ASTRO'LOGER [*Astrologus*, F. *Astrologus*, L. of *Ἀστρολόγος*, of *ἄστρον*, a Star, and *λόγος*, a Word, Gr.] one that professes Astrology; a Fortune-teller.

ASTROLO'GICAL [*Astrologique*, F. *Astrologicus*, L. of *Ἀστρολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Astrology.

ASTROLO'GICALLY, in an astrological Manner.

ASTROLO'GIZE, to practise Astrology.

ASTROL'OGY [*Astrologie*, F. *Astrologia*, L. of *Ἀστρολογία*, of *ἄστρον*, and *λόγος*, Speech, Gr.] an Art that pretends to judge of the Influence of the Stars, and foretel Things to come from the Motion of them, and their Aspects one to another.

ASTRON'OMER [*Astronome*, F. *Astronomus*, L. of *Ἀστρονόμος*, of *ἄστρον*, a Star, and *νόμος*, a Law, Gr.] a Person skilled in the Science of Astronomy.

ASTRONOM'ICAL [*Astronomique*, F. *Astronomicus*, L. of *Ἀστρονομικός*, Gr.] belonging to that Science.

ASTRONOM'ICAL Calendar, an Instrument that shews upon Sight the Sun's Meridian and Altitude, Right Ascension, &c. to a greater Nicety than the largest Globes now made.

ASTRONOM'ICAL Hours, are such as are accounted from Noon or Midnight of one natural Day, to Noon or Midnight of another.

ASTRONOMICAL Place of a Planet or Star, is the Longitude or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of Aries, according to the natural Order of the Signs.

ASTRONOMICAL Quadrant, is an Instrument framed and fitted with Telescopes, &c. to take Observation of the Moon, or Stars.

ASTRONOMICALS, are sexagesimal Fractions, so called because anciently they were wholly used in Astronomical Calculations.

ASTRONOMICALLY, in an astronomical Manner.

ASTRON'OMY [*Astronomie*, F. *Astronomia*, L. of *Ἀστρονομία*, of *ἄστρον*, a Star, and *νόμος*, the Law, Rule, &c. Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of the heavenly Bodies, shewing their Magnitudes, Distances, Order and Motion.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, Divinity founded on the Observation of the heavenly Bodies.

AS'TRUM [*ἄστρον*, Gr.] a Constellation, or Celestial Sign, consisting of several Stars: In *Old Records*, it was used to signify an House or Habitation.

ASUN'DER [*Ἀσυνδραν*, S.] in two Parts.

ASY'LUM [*Asyle*, F. of *ἄσυλον*, of *ἀ* priv. and *σύνω*, a Pseu. Gr.] a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Offenders to fly to. *L.*

ASYM'BOLICK [of *ἄσυμβολος*, of *ἀ* privative, and *σύμβολον*, a Shot, Gr.] Scot, or Shot-free.

ASYM'METRAL [in *Mathematicks*] the

A T H

same with incommensurable. So Qualities are said to be *asymmetrical*, when there is no common Measure betwixt them.

ASYM'METRY [*Ἀσυμμετρία*, of *ἀ* privative and *συμμετρία*, Commensurableness, *Gr.*] Incommensurableness.

ASYM'PHONY [*Ἀσυμφωνία*, of *ἀ* privative, and *συμφωνία*, Harmony, *Gr.*] a Disorder in Decant, a Disagreement.

ASYMP'TOTES, are certain Lines which continually approach nearer to each other; but though continued infinitely, can never meet.

ASYMPTO'TICK, belonging to an Asymptote.

ASYN'DETON [*Ἀσυνδeton*, of *ἀ* privative, *συν*, with, and *δεσις*, a Band, or *ἀ* without, and *συνδεσις*, bound together, *Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, implying the Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure when Commas are put instead of Copulatives; as, *veni, vidi, vici*, *i. e.* I came, I saw, I conquered; the Conjunction *et* being omitted.

AT [*Æt.* *Sax.*] at a Place.

ATABAL, a Tabour used by the Moors.

ATAX'Y [*Ataxia*, *L.* of *Ἀταξία*, *Gr.*] Irregularity, Want of Order.

ATAXY [in *Physick*] the confounding of critical Days.

To ATCHIE'VE [*achever*, *F.*] in speaking of some noble Enterprise, signifies to execute, perform or compass.

ATCHIEVEMENT [*Achievement*, *F.*] the Performance of some noble Exploit.

ATCHIEVEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, set out fully with all that belongs to it.

ATE, the Preterperfect of *eat*.

ATEMPER, moderate. *Cicero*.

ATHAL'IAH *התלה*, of *תל* the Time, and *ה* of the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Hour or Time of the Lord] the Daughter of Omri, King of *Israel*.

ATHAN'ASY, [*Athanasia*, *L.* of *ἀθανασία*, of *ἀ* privative, and *θάνατος*, Death, *Gr.*] Immortality.

ATHA'NOR [among *Chymists*] a large digesting Furnace made with a Tower, and so contrived as to keep a constant Heat for a long Time.

ATHA'RER, [in *Astrology*] a Term used when the Moon is in the same Degree and Minute with the Sun.

A'THEISM [*Atheisme*, *F.* *ἀθεϊσμός*, *Gr.*] a denying or disbelieving the Being of God.

A'THEIST [*Athee*, *F.* *ἀθεός*, of *ἀ* privative, and *θεός*, God, *Gr.*] a Person who denies or disbelieves the Being of God.

ATHEIST'ICAL, of or belonging to an Atheist.

ATHEISTICALLY, in the Manner of an Atheist.

A'THELIN, [perhaps of *Að*, an Oath, and *þelm*, *Sax. i. e.* a Keeper of his Oath] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

A'THELING [*Æðling*, *Sax. i. e.* Noble]

A T R

a Title given in the *Saxon Times* to the King's eldest Son.

ATHELSTAN'FORD, [*i. e.* *Athelstan's Ford*] a Place in *Scotland*, where *Athelstan* King of the *East-Saxons* ferry'd over his Army against the *Scots*.

A'THENATORIUM [in *Chymistry*] a thick Glass Cover, fixed to the Cucurbite in some kind of Sublimations.

ATHE'NIAN, belonging to the City of *Athens* in *Greece*; also curious of Novelties.

ATHE'ROMA, [*Ἀθηρωμα*, *Gr.*] a Swelling, consisting of a thick and tough Humour, like Pap of sodden Barley.

ATHI'RST, in Want of Drink.

ATHLET'ICK, [*Athleticus*, *L.* of *ἀθλητής*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Art of Wrestling, Champion-like, lusty, strong.

ATH'WART, across, vexatious, wrong.

ATHYM'IA [*Ἀθυμία*, *Gr.*] Dejection of the Spirits, Despondency.

ATLAN'TES [in *Architecture*] Images of Men bearing Pillars, or supporting the Pile of a Building. *L.*

ATLANTICK Ocean, that Sea which lies between *Europe* and *Asia* on the West, and *America* on the East.

AT'LAS [in *Anatomy*] the first *Vertebra* of the Neck, under the Head, so called, because it seems to uphold the Head.

ATLAS, a King of *Mauritania*, who for his great Skill in Astronomy, was feigned by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders, whence a Book of universal Geography, containing Maps of the whole World, is called *Atlas*.

AT'MOSPHERE, [*Atmosfera*, *L.* of *ἄτμος*, a Vapour, and *σφαῖρα*, a Sphere, *Gr.*] is the lower Part of the Region of the Air of *Æther*, with which our Earth is encompassed all around, and up into which the Vapours are carried, either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forced by the subterraneous Fire. *F.*

AT'MOSPHERICAL, belonging to the Atmosphere.

ATOM [*Atome*, *F.* *Atomus*, *L.* of *ἄτομος*, of *ἀ* privative, and *τέμνω*, to cut or divide, *Gr.*] is such a small Particle of Matter, that cannot be physically cut or divided into any lesser Parts.

ATOMIST, one who embraces the Doctrine of Atoms.

To ATONE [*q. d.* at one, *i. e.* Friends again] to appease the Divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for a Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

ATONEMENT, Reconciliation, or appeasing of Anger.

A'TONY [*ἄτονια*, *Gr.*] a loosening of the Nerves and Sinews; Faintness, Infirmary.

ATO'P, on, or at the Top.

A'TRA Bilia, black Cholera, Melancholy.

ATRAMEN'TOUS, Inky, like Ink. *L.*

ATRETUS, [*ἄτρετος*, *Gr.*] one whole Fundament or privy Parts are not perforated.

ATRO-

A T T

ATRO'CIOUS [*Atrox*, L.] outrageous, heinous.

ATRO'CITY [*Atrocitas*, F. *Atrocitas*, L.] Cruelty, Outrageousness, Heinousness.

ATROCIOUSLY, wickedly, nefariously.

ATRO'PHUS, [*ἀτροφία*, Gr.] one that receives no Nourishment by his Food, that is in a Consumption, a Starveling.

A'TROPHY [*Atrophia*, L. *ἀτροφία*, of *δ* without, and *τροφή*, Food, Gr.] a Consumption of the Body, caused by Meat not turning into Nourishment, when either the whole Body, or any particular Limb decays and wastes away.

A'TROPOS [*ἀτροπος*, Gr. unchangeable, inexorable] one of the three Destinies that cuts the Thread of a Man's Life. *Poets*.

ATTACH' [*attaché*, F.] Tie, Obligation, Respect, Inclination.

To ATTACH' [*attacher*, F.] to lay hold on, apprehend, or take by Force of a Precept or Writ. *L. T.*

ATTACH'ED to, sticking close to, or adhering to the Person or Interest of another.

ATTACHIAMENTA Bonorum [*Old Law*] a Distress taken upon the Goods or Chattels of any Person sued for personal Estate or Debt, by the legal Attachiators or Bailiffs, as a Security to answer the Action.

ATTACHIAMENTA de Spirits & Bosco [*Old Law*] a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Forest, to take for their own Use, Thorns, Brush and Windfall, within their own Precincts or Liberties.

ATTACHMENT [*Attachement*, F.] a laying hands on, a seizing upon, a Distress of Goods, an Arrest of a Person, or a strong and violent Regard or Affection.

ATTACHMENT Foreign, the Process which is used to attach a Foreigner's Goods, found within the Liberty of a City, &c.

ATTACHMENT of the Forest, is a Court held there every forty Days throughout the Year, the lowest of three Courts, the Middle being called *Swainmote*, the Highest *The Justice of Eyre's Seat*.

ATTACK' [*Attaque*, F.] an Assault, Attempt, Charge, Onset, Brunt.

ATTACK of a Siege, the Works which are carried on by the Besiegers, in order to their becoming Masters of the Place by storming one of its Sides.

False ATTACK, is an Effort to the same End, but managed with less Resolution; being intended only to give a Diversion to the Besieged, and so to divide the Garrison.

ATTACK Regular, Right or Droit, an Attack made according to the Rules of Art.

To ATTACK [*attaquer*, F.] to assault, to charge and encounter, to fall or set upon, to endeavour to carry a Place by Force, to provoke, urge, or quarrel with.

To ATTACK [in Flank] is to attack both Sides of the Bastion in a Siege.

A T T

To ATTAIN' [*attainder*, F. *attinere*, L. of *ad* and *tenere*] properly to hold, to obtain, get or compass a Thing; to come to.

ATTAIN'ABLE, that may be attained.

ATTAIN'DER, [*Attaindre*, F.] a Law Word used when a Man hath committed Felony or Treason, and Judgment hath passed upon him; for then his Blood is said to be attainted, i. e. corrupted.

A Bill of ATTAINDER, is a Bill brought into the House of Parliament, for the Attainting, Condemning and Examining a Person for High-Treason, &c.

ATTAINDER by Process, is where a Person fleeth after he hath been four Times publickly called into the Country, and at last is outlawed by Default.

ATTAINMENT, Acquisition.

ATTAINT' [*Atteinte*, L.] a Writ lying against a Jury that has given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damage amount to above 40 s. The Punishment of such Offenders is, that their Meadows shall be ploughed, their Houses pulled down, all their Lands forfeited to the King, and their Persons imprisoned.

ATTAINT } [among Farriers] is a
ATTEINT } Knock or Hurt in a Horse's Leg.

To ATTAINT' [*attainder*, F. *attingere*, L.] to taint, to corrupt, to stain the Blood, as High Treason does.

ATTAINT'ED [*atteint*, F.] corrupted as Flesh.

ATTAINT'ED [in Law] is said of such Persons, who are found guilty of Felony, Treason, &c.

ATTAINT'URE, an Attainting; a Corruption of Blood.

To ATTEM'PER [*attemperare*, L. *q. d. ad temperamentum redigere*] to temper, allay, qualify, moderate, or mix in a just Proportion.

ATTEM'PERATE, temperate. *Cbauc.*

ATTEM'PRE, tempered. *Cbauc.*

To ATTEMPT' [*attentre*, F. *attentare*, L.] to endeavour, to undertake, to try, to make an Effort.

ATTEMPT, an Endeavour, or Attack.

To ATTEND' [*attendre*, F. or *attendere*, L.] to bend the Mind to, to listen, to give Ear to, also to wait on.

ATTEND'ANCE, Waiting, Service; a Retinue or Train of Servants.

ATTEND'ANT [*Attendants*, L.] a Follow-er, a Servant; [in Law] one that oweth Duty or Service to another.

ATTENES, at once. *O.*

ATTENT, intent, attention.

ATTENTION, an Application of the Ears and Mind to a Piece of Work. *F. of L.*

ATTENTIVE [*attentivus*, L.] diligent, hearkening to, heedful. *F.*

A T T

ATTENTIVENESS, the being attentive.
ATTENNANT, [*attenans*, L.] which has the Power of making thin.

To **ATTENUATE** [*attenuare*, F. *attenuare*, L. of *ad atid tenuo*] to make thin, to weaken, to lessen.

ATTENUATING Medicines, are such as opening the Pores with their sharp Particles, cut the thick and viscous Humours in the Body, so that they may easily be circulated through the Vessels.

ATTENUATION [in *Physick*] is a lessening the Power or Quality of the moribund Matter. F. of L.

ATT'ER, [*Cyter*, Teut.] corrupt Matter, Gore, Snot.

ATT'ERCOB, a Spider's Web. *Cumberland.*

ATT'ERLY, extremely. O.

To **ATTEST'** [*attester*, F. *attestare*, F.] to certify, witness, assure, or vouch.

ATTESTATION, a Witnessing or Affirming, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any Thing. F. of L.

ATTICISM, [*Atticismus*, L. *'Αττικισμός*, Gr.] a Phrase or Manner of Speech used by the Athenians.

ATTICK, [*Attique*, F. *Atticus*, L. of *'Αττικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to the Country of Attica in Greece; neat, elegant.

ATTICK Order [in *Architecture*] an Order of Building after the Manner of the City of Athens: In our Buildings, a small Order placed upon another much greater.

ATTIGUOUS [*attiguus*, L.] joining or touching; lying by, or near to.

To **ATTINGE** [*attingere*, L. of *ad atingo*] to touch lightly or softly.

ATTIDATUS Equus [from the French *Cheval attelé*] a Horse dressed in his Geers or Harness, for the Plough or Cart. O. L.

ATTIRE [*attour*, F.] Apparel, Dress, and Furniture.

ATTIRE [in *Heraldry*] the Horns of a Stag or Buck.

ATTIRE [in *Botany*] the third Part of the Flower of a Plant, of which the two former are the *Empalement* and *Foliation*.

ATTIRING [among Hunters] the branching Horns of a Buck.

ATTITUDES [in *Painting* or *Sculpture*] are the proper Postures that the Figure should be placed in. F.

ATTOLLENS Auriculum [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws up the Ear. L.

ATTOLLENS Nares, a Muscle of the Nose, serving to draw up the Nostrils. L.

ATTOLLENS Oculum, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which lifts the Eye upwards. L.

ATTOLLENTES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles that, acting both together, draw the whole upper Lip directly upward and outward.

ATTON'ITUS Stupor ? [with Physicians]

ATTON'ITUS Morbus an Apoplexy; also a being Planet-struck or blasted.

ATTORNA'RE Rem, to turn over Money

A T T

or Goods, i. e. to appoint them to some particular Use and Service. O. L.

ATTORNA'TO faciendo vel recipiendo, a Writ which a Man who owes Suit to a County, Hundred, or other Court, obtains to command the Bailiff or Sheriff to admit him to appear in his Behalf.

ATTORNEY [*Attornatus*, L. or of *ad and Tour*, F. a Turn, q. d. every Man in his Turn] is such a Person, as by Consent, Command, or Request, takes Care of another Man's Business in his Absence, especially such as are employed for the Management of Law Suits.

ATTORNEY General, is one appointed by general Authority to manage all Affairs or Suits of the Crown.

ATTORNEY Special or Particular, is one employed in Causes particularly specified.

ATTOUR, towards. O.

ATTOURNMENT [*Law Term*] a yielding of the Tenant to the new Lord, or acknowledging him to be his Lord.

To **ATTRACT'** [*attraire*, F. *attrahere*, L. of *ad and traho*, to draw to] to draw to one's self, to allure or entice.

ATTRACT'ING [*atrabens*, L.] drawing unto.

ATTRAC'TION [*Natural Philosophy*] that universal Tendency which all Bodies have towards one another; from which a great many of the surprising Phenomena of Nature may be easily accounted for. F. of L.

ATTRACTIVE drawing to, &c. F.

ATTRACTIVELY, by Way of attracting.

ATTRACT'IVENESS, the being attractive.

ATTRAPPED, adorned. O.

ATREBATI, the Name of the People who formerly inhabited that Part of Great Britain, now called *Berkshire*. Camden.

ATRECTATION [of *ad and traho*] a handling, feeling, &c. L.

ATTRIBUTE [*Attribut*, F. of *Attributum*, L.]

ATTRIBUTE [in *Logick*] is a Property belonging to any Substance or Being.

ATTRIBUTE [in *Metaphysics*] is a certain formal Reason subsequent to the Reason of the Subject.

To **ATTRIBUTE** [*attribuer*, F. *attribuere*, L. of *ad and tribuo*, to give to] to impute a Thing to one, to father it upon him.

ATTRIBUTES [among Divines] are certain Properties, or glorious Excellencies, attributed to God; as that he is *Almighty*, *Eternal*, *Omniscient*, &c.

ATTRIBUTION, Assignment, Delivery, Applying. F. of L.

ATTRITE [*attritus*, L. of *ad and tero*, L. to wear] worn, tressed, galled.

ATTRITION, a rubbing or wearing. L.

ATTRITION [in *Divinity*] is an imperfect Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from a Fear of future Punishment for the same, and there-

fore

A R R

fore called the lowest Degree of Repentance, in Distinction to *Contrition*, which is a serious, deep, and hearty Sorrow for our Sins, purely for the Love of God.

To **ATTUNE**, to tune one Thing to another.

ATWEEN, and **ATWIXT**, between. Old English.

AVA'GE } a Duty or Rent, that the Tenants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex*, paid for the Liberty of feeding Hogs in the Lord's Forest. *O. L.*

To **AVAIL** [*valoir*, *F.* of *ad* and *valere*, *L.*] to be advantageous or serviceable to.

AVAIL, to bring down. *Spenc.* To descend. *Cbauc.*

AVAIL'ABLE, that may avail, be profitable, or turn to a good Account.

AVAILMENT, Advantage, Profit.

To **AVALE**, to let fall, to depress, to suit.

AVANT' [*avant*, *F.*] before, toward; also a Term of Disdain, as much as to say, Away, out of my Sight.

AVANT-Foss [*in Fortification*] a Moat or Ditch, encompassing the Counterescarp on the Out-side. *F.*

AVANT-Mure, an outward Wall. *F.*

AVANT, Guard, Front of an Army.

AV'ARICE [*Avaritia*, *L.* of *aveo*, to covet] Covetousness, Niggardliness. *F.*

AVARICIOUS [*avaricieux*, *F.* *avarus*, *L.*] covetous, niggardly.

AVARICIOUSLY, covetously. *

AVARICIOUSNESS. Covetousness.

AVAST', of *A* and *hasten*. *Du.*] hold, stop, or stay. *S. T.*

AVAUNT, be gone, away. *Milt.*

AVAUN'CERS [among Hunters] the second branch of a Hart's Horn.

AVAUN'TER [*Vanteur*, *F.*] a great Boaster. *Cbauc.*

AU'BURN, *Bruu*, *L.* S. Dark, Brown, or Chestnut Colour.

AUCTION [of *augeo*] properly an Increasing, where he that bids most is the Buyer.

AUCTION [*in Physical Writers*] the Nourishment of any Animal Body, whereby more was restored than was lost or derayed.

AUCTIONA'RII } [*Old Law*] Regrators
AUXIONA'RII } or Retailers of Commodities; from whence comes

AUCTIONE'ER, one that sells, or he that manages a Sale by Auction.

AUCTIVE, encreasing.

AUCUPA'TION, Fowling. *L.*

AUD, old. *C.*

AUDA'CIOUS [*audacieux*, *F.* of *audax*, *L.*] confident, over-bold, daring.

AUDACIOUSLY, impudently.

AUDACITY } [*Audace*, *F.* of *Audacia*, *L.*] Confidence, Rashness, Sauciness.

AUD Farand, Children are said to be so when grave and witty beyond what is usual in such as are of that Age. *North Country.*

A R R

AUDIBLE, that may be heard.

AUDIBLY, so as to be heard.

AU'DIENCE [*Audientia*, *L.*] hearing; also an Assembly of People hearkening to something spoken. *F.*

AUDIENCE Court, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, of equal Authority with the Court of *Arches*, though inferior in Antiquity and Dignity.

AUDIENDO, & *Determinando*, a Commission directed to certain Persons for trying and punishing Persons concerned in a Riot, or some heinous Misdemeanour.

An **AUDIT**, the hearing and examining an Account. *L.*

To **AUDIT**, to examine.

AUDITA Querela. [*Law Term*] a Writ which lies for one against whom Judgment is given for Debt, &c. upon his Complaint, shewing some Cause why Execution should not be granted.

AUDITOR [*in Law*] an Officer of the King, or other great Person, appointed annually to examine Accounts of Under Officers.

AUDITORS Conventual, &c. Officers formerly appointed among the Religious, to examine and pass all the Accounts of the House.

AUDITORS of the Exchequer, Officers which take and settle the Accounts of the Receivers, Sheriffs, Escheators, Customs, &c.

AUDITORS of the Mint, such as take the Accounts thereof, and make them up.

AUDITORS of the Prests and Imprests, Officers in the Exchequer, who make up the Accounts of Ireland, Berwick, the Mint, and of any Money impressed to any Man.

AUDITOR of the Receipts, an Officer in the Exchequer, who fileth up the Bills of the Tellers and enters them. &c.

AUDITORY [*Auditoire*, *F.* of *Auditorium*, *L.*] the Place where Lectures, Orations, Sermons, &c. are heard; also the Assembly of those that hear.

AUDITORY Nerves [*in Anatomy*] is the seventh Pair of Nerves that come from the *Medulla Oblongata*.

AUDITRESS [*Auditrix*, *L.*] a Female Auditor.

AUDLEY [of *A. d.* old, and *Leag*, *Sax.* a Field, *i. e.* the old Field] a Name.

AUDLEY-END, a sumptuous Palace in the County of *Essex*, belonging to the Dukes of *Staff.*; built by *Thomas Audley*, Lord High Chancellor of England.

AUDLEY [contracted of *Ethelreda*, of *Æðel*, Noble, and *ðnead*, Fear, *Sax.*] an Abbess of the Royal English Saxon Blood, Wife to *Ethelric*, King of Northumberland, canonized after her Death.

To **AVE'L** [*avella*] to pull away.

AVELLA'NE [*in Heraldry*, of *Aveline*, *F.* a Filbert] a Form of a Cross resembling four Filberts in their Husks, joined together at their great Ends.

AVE

AUG

AVE MARY [*i. e.* Hail Mary] a Prayer used by *Papists* to the *Virgin Mary*. L.

AVENAGE [of *Avena*] Oats paid to a Landlord instead of other Duties. L. T.

AVENANT, agreeable, beautiful. *Cbauc.*

To **AVENGE** [*venger*, F.] to revenge, to punish.

AVENGER, a Punisher, a Revenger.

AVENOR, an Officer of the King's Stables, who provides Oats for his Horses.

ADVENTURE, by Chance, C. a mortal or deadly Misfortune; as when a Man is drowned or burned by falling accidentally into the Water or Fire; the causing of the Death of a Man without Felony. F. L. T.

AVENUE [*Avenue*, F. *quo licet venire ad*] a Passage or Way lying open to a Place. F.

AVENUE [among *Gardeners*] a Walk or Row of Trees, &c.

AV'ER, Wealth; also Bribery. O.

AV'ER, a labouring Beast.

AV'ER Corn. Rent formerly paid in Corn to Religious Houses, by their Farmers and Tenants.

AV'ER-Penny, is a Money contributed towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be freed from that Charge.

AV'ERA [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Ploughman's Day's Work or Wages.

AV'ERAGE, the Breaking of Corn-Fields, Eddish, Roughings. C.

AV'ERAGE [in *Traffick*] a certain Allowance out of the Freight to a Master of a Ship, when he suffers Damage: A Contribution by Insurers, to make Satisfaction for insured Goods cast over-board; a mean Proportion.

AV'ERIA, Cattle, Oxen or Horses used for the Plough. O. L.

AV'ERIIS captis in Witbernam, a Writ for the seizing of Cattle to his Use, whose Cattle are wrongfully taken away by another, and driven out of the Country that they cannot be replevied.

AV'ERMENT [in *Law*] is when the Defendant offers to justify an Exception, pleaded in Bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

To **AV'ER'R** [*averer*, F.] to assert the Truth, to avouch, to prove.

AV'ERUNCA'TION, a rooting up, a lopping off the superfluous Branches of Trees. L.

AV'ERSE [*aversus*, L.] that dislikes or cannot endure a Thing.

AV'ERSELY, unwillingly.

AV'ERSION, a turning or driving away or from. L. Also Hatred, Dislike.

To **AV'ER'T**, [*averto*, L.] to turn aside, to turn off, or by.

AV'ERY, a Place where the Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horses.

AUF ? [probably of *Alder*, *Teut.* sily]

ELF ? a Fool or sily Fellow.

AU'GER [*Navegan*, *Sax.* *Adeger*, *Belg.*] a Wimble, or Carpenter's Tool for boring.

AUGE [in *Astronomy*]. See *Apogæum*.

AUL

AUGE/A, a Cistern for Water. O. L.

AUGHT, any Thing. *Milt.*

To **AUGMENT'** [*augmenter*, F. *augmentare*, L.] to increase, to enlarge, or improve any thing.

AUGMENTA'TION, an Increase, Enlargement, Improvement. F. of L.

AUGMENTA'TION Court, a Court erected by King *Henry VIII.* for the Increase of the Revenues of his Crown by the Suppressing of Monasteries, &c.

AUGMENTATIVE, that which has the Power of increasing the Signification of a Term.

AUGMEN'TUM [in *Grammar*] an Addition made in certain Tenses of *Greek Verses*, by increasing the Number of Syllables.

AUGMENTUM Febricum, [among *Physicians*] is a Computation from what Time the Heat of a continual Fever has seized upon the Mass of Blood, till it hath arrived at the Height.

AUG'UR, a Soothsayer or Diviner, who foretels Things to come, by observing the Chirping of Birds, &c.

To **AUG'URATE** [*augurer*, F. *augurare*, L.] to conjure or guess; to suppose or surmise.

To **AUGURIZE**, to use or practise Divination by Birds.

AU'GURY [*Augure*, F. *Augurium*, L. q. d. *Avigarium*] Divination by the Singing, Flight, or Feeding of Birds.

AUGUST' [*Auguste*, F. *Augustus*, L.] Royal, Imperial, Majestic, Sacred.

AU'GUST the eighth Month in the Year, so called from *Augustus Caesar*.

AUGUS'TAN Confession, a Confession of Christian Faith, made by the Protestants of *Augusta* or *Augustburg*, in *Germany*.

AUGUS'TIN [*Augustinus*, L. Majestical, Royal] a proper Name of Men.

AUGUSTINL or } the Black Friars of
AUS'TIN Friars } the Order of *S. Austin*.

AUGUSTIN' IANS, Hereticks, called also *Sacramentarians*, holding that the Gates of Heaven are shut till the Resurrection at the Day of Judgment.

AVIARY [*Aviarium*, L.] a great Cage or Place where Birds are kept.

AVIDITY [*Avidité*, F. *Aviditas*, L.] Greediness, eager Desire, Appetite.

To **AVI'SE**, to consider, *Cbauc.*

AUK ? [*Aepn's Sax.*] unhandy,

AUK'WARD } untoward.

AUK'WARDLY, unhandily.

AUK'WARDNESS, the being aukward.

AUL'CASTER [of the River *An*, *A'den- e-rtren*, *Sax. i. e.* a perfect City] a Town in *Warwickshi e.*

AULD [old *Sax.*] old. *Shakesp.*

AULETIC, relating to Pipes.

AULICK

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AULICK [*aulicus*, L. of *Aule*, a Court] of, or belonging to a Prince's Court.

AULM [*Aumen*, *Teut.*] Elm. O.

AULN, of Rouen [*Aulne*, F. of *ulna*, L.] a Measure equal to an *En lish* Ell; at Lyons is 1.016; at Calais to 1.052; and at Paris to 1.095 of ours.

AULN of *Rhenish Wine*, a Vessel that contains forty Gallons.

AUMERE, Welt, Skirt, or Border. O.

AUMONE, Alms. L. T. F.

Tenure in AU'MONE, is when Lands have been given to a Religious House or Church, that some Service be said for the Good of the Donor's Soul.

AUMONIER. See *Almoner*. F.

AUC, ordained. C.

AUN'CEL Weight, [*q. d.* Handful Weight] a kind of ancient Instrument with Hooks fastened to each End of a Beam, which being raised upon the Fore-finger, shewed the Difference between the Weight and the Thing weighed.

AUN'CESTORS, Ancestors. *Chauc.*

AUN'CESTRY, Ancestry. O.

AUN'DER } the Afternoon. *Chefb.*
ONED'HER }

AUNT [*Une Tante*, F. *Amata*, Ital. of *Amita*, L.] a Father's or Mother's Sister.

AUN'TLERS, peradventure, or if. *Chauc.*

AUN'TROUS, adventurous. O.

AVOCATION [of *a* and *voco*] a calling away from; a Let or Hindrance of Business, L.

AVOCATO'RIA, a Mandate of the Emperor of Germany, to a Prince or Subject of the Empire, to stop his unlawful Proceedings. L.

AVOCATORY [*avocatoire*, F.] calling away, or from. L.

To **AVOID'** [of *eviter*, F.] to shun, to escape.

To **AVOID** [in a *Physical Sense*] to discharge, or cast forth by Stool, Urine, &c.

AVOIDABLE, capable of being avoided.

AVOID'ANCE, is when a Benefice becomes void of an Incumbent. L. T.

AVOIR DU-POIS [*i. e.* to have Weight, F.] a Weight of sixteen Ounces in the Pound, by which all Things that have a Refuse or Waste, are weighed.

AVOLA'TION [in *Chymistry*] a flying away, an evaporating.

To **AVOUCH'** [*avouer*, F.] to maintain or justify, to affirm resolutely, boldly to assert.

AVOUCH'ABLE, that may be avouched.

To **AVOW'** [in *Law*] to justify a Thing already done.

AVOW'ABLE, justifiable.

AVOWEE' } one that has the Right of
ADVOWEE' } Advowson, or presenting to a Benefice in his own Name. L. T.

AVOW'RY [*Avouerie*, F.] when a Distress has been made for Rent, &c. and the Party distrained on sues a Replevin; the Ma-

A U S

ker of the Distress shall make an *Avowry*, or justify his Plea, for what Cause he took it.

AVOW'TRY, Adultery.

AU'RATE, Golden. *Chauc.*

AU'RA, an airy Exhalation, Spirit, or Vapour. L.

AURELIA, the first visible Change of the Eruca of any Insect.

AURICLE, the external Ear, or the two Appendages of the Heart.

AURIC'ULA Urbi [with *Florists*] Name of a Flower commonly called a *Riccolus*.

AURIC'ULÆ Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the two Ears of the Heart.

AURI'CLAR [*auriculaire*, F. *auriculares*, L.] of, or spoken in the Ear; as *Auricular Confession of Sins*, is such as *Roman Catholics* whisper in the Ears of their Priests.

AURIF'EROUS [*aurifer*, L. *i. e.* *aurum ferens*] bearing or producing Gold.

AURIFLAMB } St. Dennis's Purple

AURIFLA'MBE } Standard, borne against Infidels, lost in *Flanders*.

AURI'GA, a Carter, Waggoner, or Charioteer; also a Northern Constellation. L.

AURI'GATION, [*auriga*, L.] driving or guiding of any Carriage. L.

AURI'GRAPHY [of *Aurum*, L. and *γραφω*, Gr. to write] Writing with Gold.

AURISCAL'PIUM, an Instrument to pick and cleanse the Ear from Wax. L.

AURO'RA [*Aurora*, L. *q. d.* *aurea hora*] the Morning Twilight, the Dawn, or Break of Day; a Species of Crowfoot. L.

AURO'RA Borealis, is a white Pyramidal Glade of Light, appearing like the Tail of a Comet in the Northern Hemisphere of the fixed Stars. L.

AURUM Fulminans, *i. e.* thundering Gold, or *Saffron of Gold* [among *Chymists*] a Powder made of Gold dissolved in *Aqua Regalis*; and is so called, because being put into a Spoon, and heated over the Fire, it makes a Noise like Thunder. L.

AURUM Mosaicum, or *Musivum*, *i. e.* *Mosaic* Gold, a Composition made Use of by Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Colour like Brass or Copper. L.

AURUM Potabile, *i. e.* drinkable Gold [among *Chymists*] Gold made liquid, so as to be drinkable; or rather a rich Cordial Liqueur with Pieces of Leaf Gold in it. L.

AUSCULTA'TION, a hearkening or listening to. L.

AUSPICE [*Auspicium*, L.] a kind of Soothsaying among the *Romans*, by observing the Flight, Chirping, &c. of Birds.

AUSPICIOUS [*auspicialis*, L.] lucky, happy, fortunate, favourable, prosperous.

AUSPICIOUSLY, favourably, happily.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, the being happy, Prosperity.

AUSTE'RE [*austerus* L.] sour, harsh, severe, crabbed, stern. F.

AUSTERITY

A U T

AUSTERITY } [*Austerit , F. Austeri-*
AUSTERE/NESS } *tas, L.*] Severity,
Strictness, Rigour.

AU/STRAL, [*Australis, L.*] Southern, be-
longing to the South. F.

AU/STRAL Signs [among *Astronomers*]
the six Southern Signs of the *Zodiack*.

An **AUTAN/GELIST** [of *Αὐτογελῶν*,
of *αὐτός*, himself, and *ἄγγελος*, a Messenger,
Gr.] one who is his own Messenger.

AUTHENTIC/AL } [*authentique, F. au-*
AUTHEN/TICK } *thenticus, L. of Αὐ-*
θεντικός, of Αὐθεντία, Authority, Gr.] that is
of just or good Authority, generally approved
or allowed of; also Original.

AUTHEN/TICKS, the Title of the third
Volume of the Civil Law.

AUTHENTICAL/NESS, Genuineness, the
having good Authority.

AUTHENTICITY, Genuineness.

AUTHOR [*Auteur, F. Autor, L. i. e.*
qui auge] the first Cause of a Thing; the In-
ventor, Contriver, or Maker of it; the Writer
of a Book; the Head of a Party or Faction. L.

AUTHORITATIVE, maintained, hav-
ing, or done by Authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, in an authorita-
tive Manner.

AUTHOR/ITY [*Autorit , F. of Autho-*
ritas, L.] Power, Rule, Credit, Interest;
also a Passage of a Book quoted.

To **AU/TORIZE** [*Autoriser, F.*] to
give Power or Authority, to impower; also
to allow by Authority.

AUTO/CRASY [of *Αὐτοκρατία, of αὐτός*,
self, and *κράτος*, Power, Gr.] Self-subsistence,
Supremacy, &c.

AUTOGE/NEAL [of *Αὐτογενής, of αὐτός*,
self, and *γεννάω*, to beget, *γενναίαι*, to be
begotten, Gr.] Self-begotten.

AUTOGRAPH/ICAL, of or belonging to
an Author's own Writing. F.

AUTOG/RAPH [*Autographe, F. Αὐτο-*
γραφον, of αὐτός, self, and *γράφω*, to write,
Gr.] the own Hand-writing or Style of any
Person; also the Original of a Treatise.

AUTOGRAPTICAL, belonging to one's
own Writing.

AUTOL/OGY [of *αὐτός*, and *λέγω*, to
speak, Gr.] speaking of, or to one's self.

AUTOMA/TION [*Automat , F. of Αὐ-*
τόματον, Gr. of its own Accord] a Self-
moving Instrument; as a Clock, Watch, &c.

AUTOM/ATOUS self-moving, or
that which seems to have a Motion within
itself.

AUTON/OMY [*Autonomia, L. of Αὐτο-*
νομία, of αὐτός, itself, and *νόμος*, Law, Gr.]
living after one's own Law.

AUTOP/SY [*Autopsia, L. of Αὐτοψία*,
of *αὐτός*, and *ὀπταίαι*, to see, Gr.] an ocular
Inspection, or seeing a Thing with a Man's
own Eyes.

AUTOP/TICALLY, with one's own Eyes.

A W K

AUTOTHE/ISM [of *αὐτός*, himself, and
θεός, God, Gr.] God's Self-Existence or be-
ing of himself.

AUTO/PHOROS [of *αὐτός*, himself,
and *φείω*, to bear, Gr.] a Thief taken in the
Fact, or with the Thing he stole upon him.
C. L.

AU/TUMN [*Automne, F. Autumnus, L.*
q. d. *Auchimnus*] the third Season of the
Year, which begins quickly after Harvest,
when Grapes and other Fruits are gathered.

AUTUMN Calville, a sort of Apple.

AUTUM/NAL [*Automnale, F. Autumnalis*,
L.] of or belonging to Autumn.

AVULSION [of *a* and *vello*] a plucking
away from. L.

AUX, the same as *Auge* and *Apog um*.

AUXESIS [*αὐξήσις, Gr.* Increase] a Rhe-
torical Figure when any Thing is magnified
too much.

AUXILIARY [*auxiliaire, F. auxiliaris*,
L.] helpful, that comes to aid or assist.

AUXILIARY Verbs [in *Grammar*] are
such as help to conjugate others.

AUXIL/IARIES, Forces that are raised to
assist others.

AUXILIUM Curie, an Order of Court for
the Summoning of one Party at the Suit of
another. O. L.

AUXILIUM ad filium militem faciendum et
maritandum, a Writ directed to the Sheriff of
every County, to levy a reasonable Aid, to-
wards Knighting the King's Son, and marry-
ing his eldest Daughter.

AWE [*Ached, Teut.*] Dread, Fear, Ob-
servance, Respect.

To **AWAIT**, to wait for.

AWAIT, Way-laying, or lying in Wait to
do Mischief. O. S.

To **AWA/KE** [*weccian, Sax.*] to break
from Sleep.

AWARD', [of *A* and *Weerd*, Sax.] the
Judgment of one chosen by the Persons at
Variance to make up a Difference; a judg-
ment or Sentence upon Arbitration.

To **AWARD**, to adjudge, or give away by
Judgment.

AWA/Y [*Awez, Sax.*] absent from, &c.

To bear **AWA/Y**, [*Awez, bærian, Sax.*]
to carry away.

To drive **AWA/Y** [*Awezorfan, Sax. wez-*
trichen, Teut.] to drive off.

AWE [*ege, Sax.*] reverential Fear, Re-
verence.

An **AWE-BAND**, a Check upon.

AWFUL, causing an Awe, terrible, apt
to strike a Terror into; to be feared, or re-
vered.

AWFULLY, solemnly, reverentially.

AWA/PED, amazed, astonished, daunted,
Cbauc.

AWKWARD [*Æpeþ, Sax.*] untoward,
unhandy.

AWKWARDLY,

A X I

AWKWARDLY, in a clumsy, stiff Manner.

AWKWARDNESS, Clumfiness, Inelegance.

AWL [*Æle, Sax. Aal, Teut.*] a sharp-pointed Tool.

An AWN of Wine, 360 Pounds.

AWM'BRY, a Cupboard for Victuals.

AWN } a Scale or Husk of any Thing; the
ANE } Spire or Beard of Barley, or any
bearded Grain. C.

AWNING [*Sea Term*] a Sail or Tarpawlin, hung over any Part of a Ship; or a Canopy over a Wherry.

AWN'SEL Weight, a poising of a Joint of Meat, &c. in the Hand only, without putting it into the Scales. See *Aunsel*.

AWRE'AKED [*Apprecan, Sax.*] wreaked, revenged. *Chauc.*

AWRY, uneven, crooked, oblique.

AX } [*A're, Sax. Art, Teut.* 'Axiu,

AXE } Gr.] a Carpenter's Tool; also the same with *Axis*.

AX'HOLM [*Sexanholm, Sax.* from the Town *Axela* and *Holm*, an Isle having many Rivers in it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

AXIL'LAR } [*axillaire, F. of axillaris,*

AXIL'LARY } L.] belonging to the Arm-pit.

AXIL'LARY Artery, [among *Anatomists*] is that which passes from the Trunk of the *Aorta* into the Arm-pits.

AXILLARY Vins, two Branches of the Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, which go up the Arm-pits.

AXIN'OMANCY of 'Axiu and *μαντεια*, Gr.] Divination by Hatchets.

AXIOM [*Axiome, F. axioma, L. of 'Axioma and αξιωμα, I account worthy, or αξιωμα Gr.*] is a common self-evident Principle, which is so clear in itself, that it is not capable of being made clearer by any kind of Proof, but what all will easily admit of as soon as they understand the Terms of such Principles or Propositions.

AXIOM [in *Logic*] is the disposing of one Argument with another, whereby a Thing is said to be, or not to be.

AXIS, an Axle-tree of a Cart, Coach, &c.

AXIS [in *Anatomy*] the third Vertebra from the Skull; also that quietest Right Line of a Vessel, which is always equidistant from the Sides.

AXIS [in *Geometry*] is a straight Line, conceived to proceed from the Vertex or Top of the Figure to the Base.

AXIS [of a Circle or Sphere] is a straight Line, passing through the Centre, from one Side to another, the same as *Diameter*.

AXIS [of a Conick Section] a Line that goes through the Middle of the Figure and is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

AXIS [of a Cylinder] that quietest Right-Line, about which the Parallelogram is turned, which, by its Revolution, forms the Cylinder.

A Y Z

AXIS Determinate [in a Hyperbola] is a Right Line, which divides it into two equal Parts, and at Right Angles, an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel one to another within the Hyperbola.

AXIS in *Peritrochio* [in *Mechanicks*] is a Machine for the raising of Weights, consisting of a Cylindrical Beam, which is the Axis lying horizontally, and a Wheel called the *Peritrochium*.

AXIS of Rotation, or } [in *Geometry*] is an

AXIS of Circumvolution } imaginary Line, about which any plain Figure is conceived to be turned for the making a Solid.

AXIS, &c. [in *Opticks*] the Ray which of all that are sent to the Eye, falls perpendicularly on it, and which, by Consequence, passes through the Centre of the Eye.

AXIS Common } [in *Opticks*] a Right Line

AXIS Mean } drawn from the Point of Concourse from the two Optick Nerves thro' the Middle of the Right Line, which joins the Extremity of the same Optick Nerves.

AXIS [of a Glass] a Right Line drawn perpendicularly thro' the Centre of the Sphere, which the Glass Figure is the Segment of.

AXIS of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a Right Line drawn through the Point of Incidence, and perpendicular to the Refracting Surface.

AXIS of Refraction, is that which is made by the Ray of Incidence, directly prolonged on the Inside of the second Medium by the Ray of Refraction.

AXIS of the World [in *Astronomy*] is an imaginary Line, conceived to pass through the Centre of the Earth, from one Pole to the other, about which the whole Frame of the Universe moves.

AXIS [of the Zodiack] is a Line conceived to pass through the Earth, and to be terminated in the Poles of the Zodiack.

AXLE-Tree, a Piece of Wood under a Cart, Waggon, Coach, &c. on which the Wheels turn.

AXLE-Tree Pins, two long Irons with round Heads, that hold the Axle-Tree to the Cart's Body.

AX'MINSTER [of the River *Ax* and a *Minster*, for which it was accounted famous] a Town in *Devonshire*.

AY [perhaps from *ais, L.*] yes.

AYE } [Aya, Sax.] for ever, always,

AY'EL } again. *Spenc. Chauc.*

AY'ENWARD, back again. O.

AYMS [*abisme, Ital. oia mot, Gr.*] alas.

AY'EL, is a Writ lying where the Grandfather was seized in his Demesne the same Day he died, and a Stranger enters the same Day, and dispossesses the Heir. F.

AYEN } against, instead of. *Chauc.*

AYENST }

AN AY'RÝ of Hawks [of *Cyra, Teut.* Eggs; because at that Time hatched of Eggs] Nest or Company of Hawks.

AYZAMEN'TA [*Law Term*] Easements

B A A

in Grants of Conveyance, includes any Liberty of Passage, High-way, Water-course, &c. for the Ease of the Tenant.

AZAL'DUS, a sorry Horse or Jade. *O. L.*
AZAMO'GLANS, young Men among the Turks, trained up to be Janizaries.

AZARI'AH [עזריה, of עזר, the Help, and יה the Lord. *H. i. e.* the Help of the Lord] a King of Judah.

A'ZEMECH, the Virgin's Spike, the Name of a Star. *Arab.*

AZERA'DACH, the Bead-tree.

A'ZIMEN *Degrees* [among *Astrologers*] are certain Degrees in the *Zodiac*, so call'd, because Persons born when any of them ascend, are commonly afflicted with Lameness or some other natural Imperfection.

AZIMUTH is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Meridian of the Place, and any other Azimuth Circle.

AZIMUTH *Compass*, an Instrument used to take the Sun's Amplitude or Azimuth, to find the Variation of the Compass.

AZIMUTHS [in *Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the Zenith and Nadir, and consequently are at Right Angles to the Horizon.

AZO'RES, certain Islands in the *Atlantic* Ocean, in 40 Degrees South Latitude, where some Geographers place the first Meridian for counting the Longitude.

AZO'RUM, the azure or blue Colour. *O. L.*

A'ZOTH [in *Chymistry*] the Mercury of any Metallick Body; an universal Medicine.

AZU'RAL, of, or pertaining to azure or a blue Colour, like to the Sky. *Shaksp.*

A'ZURE [*Azur*, *F.* of *Lazulus Lapis*, *L.*] the Sky Colour, or light blue.

AZURE [in *Heraldry*] signifies a blue Colour in the Coats of Arms of all Persons under the Degree of Barons.

The AZURE, the Sky or Firmament.

AZY'GOS [Ἀζύγος, *Gr.*] a Vein about the Heart, which proceeds from the *Vena Cava*, and reaches to the *Vertebrae* of the Back.

A'ZYMA } [Ἀζύμη, *Gr.* of ἄ without, and

A'ZYMES } ζύμη Leaven, *Gr.*] the Feast of unleavened Bread among the *Jews*.

B A

B. An Abbreviation; as, B. A. *Baccalaureus Artium*, i. e. Bachelor of Arts.

B [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Bass* or *Basso*.

B. C. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Basso Continuo*.

B. V. *Beata Virgo*, i. e. the Blessed Virgin.

B. MI, the third Note in the Gamut, or Scale of Musick.

BAA, the Bleating of a Sheep.

To BAA, to imitate the Bleating of a Sheep.

BA'AL [בעל, *H. i. e.* a Lord or Possessor, *Syr.*] the Name of an Idol.

B A C

BA'AL ZEBUB } [בעל יבוב, *H. i. e.*

BEL ZEBUB } the Lord of Flies, or

BA'ALIM [בעלים, *Lords*, *Syr.*] the Plural Number of *Baal* or *Bel*, a God of the *Phoenicians* and *Samaritans*.

BA'ANITES, Hereticks, Followers of one *Baan*, who taught the Errors of the *Mantchies*, in the Ninth Century.

BA'ARD, a Sort of Sea-Vessel, or Transport-Ship. *O. R.*

BAA'SHA [בשש, *H. i. e.* making or pressing together] a King of *Israel*.

To BAB'BLE [*babiller*, *F.*] to talk impertinently, to prate, to tell secrets.

BAB'BLE [*Babil*, *F.*] idle Task.

BAB'BLER [*Babillard*, *F.*] one who talketh too much, or impertinently.

BA'BE } [of *Babolo*, *Ital.* as some imagine;

BA'BY } others of *Bab*, being a Word of an easy Pronunciation, and one of the first used by Infants; others from *Pappus* or *Puppa*, thence *Bube*, *Teut.* though *Bube* signifies a young Boy, and not an Infant; it seems more likely to be a Contraction of the *Italian* Word *Bambino*] an Infant; also a wooden Image of a Child which Girls play with.

BA'BEL } [בבל, *H. i. e.* Confusion]

BAB'YLON } a Tower or Temple built by the Descendants of *Noah*, after the Flood; also the chief City of the *Assyrian* Monarchy.

BA'BEWRIES } strange antick Works. *O.*

BA'BEURIES } strange antick Works. *O.*

BAROO'N [*Babion*, or *Babouin*, *F.* Some derive it of *Babe*, with the Termination *on*, *g. d.* a great Babe from its Resemblance to Mankind] a large kind of Monkey.

BACCALAUREA'TUS, a Bachelor's Degree. *L.*

BACCALAU'REUS [of *Bacca Laurea*, *L.* a Bayberry, because anciently they used to have their Heads adorned with a Garland of Bayberries] a Bachelor in the University.

BACCHANA'LIAN, a drunken riotous Person.

BAC'CHANALS, the Drunken Feast or Revels of *Bacchus*, the God of Wine.

BACHARACH Wine } a Sort of Rhenish

BA'CRAG } Wine that is very

excellent.

BACCHA'TION, Rioting, Revelling, *L.*

BAC'CHICK [*Bacchius*, *L.* of *Bacchus*, the God of Wine] mad, frantick.

BAC'CHIUS, is a Foot in *Latin* Verse, consisting of three Syllables, the first short, and the two last long; as *bonestas*. *Gr.*

BACCIFEROUS Plants, such Herbs, Shrubs, &c. as bear Berries.

BACCIFEROUS Animals, living Creatures which feed upon Berries.

BAC'CULI [of *Baculi*, *L.* Sticks] with Physicians, a particular kind of Lozenge, shaped into short Rolls. *L.*

BACH'ELOR [*Bachelier*, *F.* *Baccalaureus*, *L.*] a single or unmarried Man. It was anciently an inferior Knight. *Chauc.*

B A C

BACH'ELLOR of Arts, one that takes the first Degree in the Profession of any Art or Science in an University.

BACHELOR of a Company, a young Member growing towards the Estate of those who sit in the Court of Assistants.

BACHELORS Buttons, a Flower.

BACHEL'RIE, a Company of Bachelors. *Ch.*

BACHILE'RIA [*Old Law*] the Commonality, as distinguished from Nobility.

BACHILLI, Medicines, which are of a round Figure like a Stick, &c. *L.*

BACK [*Bac, Sax.*] the hinder Part of the Body, the Rear, the Place behind.

To **BACK**, to mount or get upon a Horse; also to abet, countenance or support.

BACK-BEAR } [*i. e.* bearing upon the

BACKBER EN'D } Back] it is used as a Circumstance of manifest Theft; and is one of the four Cases, wherein a Forester may arrest an Offender against Vert or Venison, where he is found bearing it upon his Back. *L. T.*

BACK-Board [*Sea Term*] to leave the Land on Back-Board, is to leave it behind the Ship.

BACK-Staff, } a Sea Instrument to take

BACK-Quadrant } the Sun's Altitude with one's Back towards it.

BACK-Stairs, private Stairs.

BACK-Stays [*of a Ship*] Stays or Ropes belonging to the Main and Foremast, which serve to keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

To **BACKBITE** [*of Back and bite*] to speak ill of one behind one's back, to slander, or reproach the Absent.

BACKGAMMON [*Back-gammon*, Welch, a little Battle] a Game with Dice and Tables.

To **BACKSLIDE** [*of Back and slide*, *Sax.*] to turn back or revolt from.

BACKSIDE, the hinder Part of any Thing.

BACK'STER, a Baker. *C.*

BACK'WARD, toward the Bank; unwilling, dilatory, dull.

BACK'WARDLY, averfely.

BACK'WARDNESS, Unwillingness, a being behind-hand.

BA'CON, Hog's Flesh salted and dried. [*Me-nagius* derives it from *Bake*, because it is dried by Smoke; but Dr. T. H. derives it from *Begen*, *Sax.* a Beech Tree, because Hog's are fattened with the Mast of Beech.]

BA'CO, a fat Hog, or Bacon Hog. *O. L.*

BA'CuLE } [*in Fortification*] is a Kind of

BASCULE } Port-cullis or Gate, made like a Pit-fall. *F.*

BACULOM'ETRY of *Baculus*, *L.* or *Bax-
pov*, a Staff, and *μετρεω*, to measure, *Gr.*] the Art of measuring accessible or inaccessible Distances or Lines, by one or more Staves. *L.*

BACULUS divinatorius, a Branch of Ha-

B A I

zel, used for Discovery of Mines, Springs, &c. *L.*

BAD [*Ba'd or Ba'd, Sax.*] evil, naught, hurtful, incommensurable, sick, also the perfect of *bad*.

BAD'BURY [*Badden Bynig*, of *B. b.* a Pledge, and *Bynig*, a City, *q. d.* the Town of Hostage, perhaps because the *Vic-Saxon* Kings had the Hostages of subdued Countries there in Custody] a Town in the County of *Dorset*, near the Court of the *Vice-Saxon* Kings.

BADGE [perhaps of *Bagge*, *Du.* a Jewel] a Cognizance or Coat of Arms, worn by Servants of Noblemen, &c. or by Pensioners to a Parish or College, &c.

A **BADG'ER** [*Bachte*, *Teut.* and *L. S.* the Cheek] an amphibious Creature, living by Land or Water.

BADGER [*Bagagier*, *F.*] a Carrier of Luggage.

BADG'ER [*in Law*] one that buys Corn or other Provisions in one Place, in order to sell them at another; a Huckster.

BAD'INAGE, Foolery, Buffoonery, *F.*

BADLY, not well.

BAD'NESS, Naughtiness, Wickedness, Want of good Qualities.

To **BAF'FLE** [either of *bester*, to mock, or of *buffoner*, to affront or laugh at, *F.*] to confound by Reasons, or put to a Nonplus.

BAG [*Belge*, *Sax.* *Bulga*, *L.*] a Sack or Pouch; and sometimes signifies a Quantity.

BAG or **BIG**, a Cow's Udder. *C.*

BAGATEL'LE, a Toy or Trifle. *F.*

BAGGAGE, Furniture and Necessaries of Soldiers, Provisions for an Army; also a Camp Whore, a Soldier's Trol, a Punk. *F.*

To **BAGGE**, to swell, to disdain. *Chauc.*

BAGGENLY, swellingly, proudly. *O.*

BAGGETH, d. staineth, *O.*

BAG'NIO, a Place to bathe and sweat in. *Ital.*

BAGNOLEN'SES, Hereticks who followed the Errors of the *Manichees*, rejected the Old Testament, and Part of the New; maintained that God foresaw nothing of himself, and that the World had no Beginning.

BAGPIPE, a Musical Instrument, consisting of Leathern Bag and Pipes, much used in the Highlands of Scotland.

BAGPIPER, one who plays on the Bagpipes.

BA'HAR, at *Mocha* in the *East Indies*, 386 lb. Averdupois; at *Molucca* the lesser *Babar* is 625 lb. and the greater 6250 lb. Weight Averdupois, by which Spice is sold.

BAJARDOUR [*Old Records*] a Carrier or Bearer of Burdens.

BAIL [*Bail*, *F.*] is the freeing or setting at Liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon an Action, under Surety taken for his Appearance at a Day or Place assigned; also a Limit or Bound within a Forest.

To **BAIL** [*bailler*, *F.*] to be Surety for a Person arrested, apprehended or imprisoned.

B A K

BAIL'ABLE, that may be bailed, or set free upon Bail.

BAILS [*Sea Term*] Hoops set over a Boat to rear up the Tilt.

To **BAILE** or **BALE** [*Sea Term*] to lade Water by the Hand out of a Boat.

BAILIFF a Magistrate appointed within a particular Province or Precinct, to maintain the Peace, to administer Justice, &c. also an Officer appointed to arrest Persons for Debt.

BAILIFF, an Officer that belongs to a Manor to order Husbandry, hath Authority to gather the Profits for the Lord's Use, pay Quit Rents, issuing out of the Manor, sell Trees, dispose of the Under-Servants, &c.

BAILIFF Errant, an Officer appointed by Sheriffs to go about the Country to serve Writs, to summon the Country Sessions, Assize, &c.

BAILIFF of Franchises, is one appointed by every Lord within his Liberty, to do such Offices within his Precinct, as the Bailiff-Errant doth abroad in the Country.

BAILIWICK, was the whole District within which the Trust of a Bailiwick was to be executed: And thence a whole County was formerly so called, in respect of the Sheriff, a whole Barony, in respect of the Lord Baron; a Hundred, in respect of the Chief Constable; a Manor, in respect of the Steward, &c.

BAILMENT the Delivery of Writings, Goods, &c. to another Person. *L. T.*

BAIN [*Bain*, *F.*] a Bath.

BAIN, willing, forward. *C.*

BAIN, lithe, limber-jointed, that can bend easily. *Suffolk.*

BAINARD's Castle, in *Thames-street*, in *London*, so called from *William Bainard*, Baron of *Dunmow*, the Builder of it.

BAIRMAN, a poor insolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in Court, that he was not worth more than five Shillings and five Pence. *O. L. T.*

To **BAIT** [*bait*, *Sax.* *Baitzen*, *Teut.*] to allure, or entice by Bait.

To **BAIT** [*Bait*, *Sax.*] to set Beasts fighting together.

To **BAIT** [*bait*, *Sax.*] to take, some Refreshment on a Journey.

To **BAIT** [*in Falconry*] a Hawk is said to bait, when she claps her Wing, or swoops to her Prey.

BAIZE [*Bay*, *Teut.* or perhaps of *base*, *q. d.* Coarse Cloth, or *bayatte*, the same] Freeze of *Baia*, a City of *Naples*, or *Colchester* in *England*, &c.

To **BAKE** [*bacian*, *Sax.* *Backen*, *Teut.*] *i. e.* to seethe, dress, or roast in an Oven.

As you brew, so you shall bake.

This Proverb is applicable to such as act Hand over Head, in Matters of Moment, without the Precaution of good Counsel and Advice; and all the Slips, Mismanagements and Afflictions of both Old or Young, through

B A L

Rashness or Oversight, are exposed to this bitter Taunt; *As she has brew'd, 'twill let her bake* so the Father says to a Daughter that has married, to her Misfortune, without his Consent.

BAKER, one whose Trade is Baking.

BAKER-LEG'D, straddling with the Legs bowing outward.

BAKEHOUSE, a Place where Bread is baked.

BAL'LAAM [*בלעם* of *בלל* without and *עם* People, or *בלע* the Swallowing up or Destruction, and *עם* of the People, *H.*] a Prophet among the *Israelites*.

BAL'AK [*בלק* *H. i. e.* he emptied or destroyed] a King of the *Moabites*.

BAL'ANCE [*Bance*, *F.* of *Bilanz*, *L.*] a Pair of Scales, an even Weight.

BAL'ANCE [*in Merchants Accounts*] is when Debtor and Creditor Sides are made even.

The **BAL'ANCE**, one of the Mechanical Principles or simple Powers, which serves to find out the Equality or Difference of Weights in heavy Bodies.

BAL'ANCE [*of Trade*] the Difference between the Value of Commodities bought of Foreigners, and that of our own Products exported into other Nations.

BAL'ANCE [*of a Watch or Clock*] is that Part of it which by its Motions regulates and determines the Beats.

To **BAL'ANCE** [*balancer*, *F.*] to make even Weights; to make even an Account.

BALA'NI [*among Naturalists*] Excrescences which commonly stick to the Shells of larger Sorts of Sea Shell-fish.

BALBUTIES, stammering Speech. *L.*

BALCONY [*Balco*, *Ital.* *Balcon*, *F.*] a Frame before the Window of an House.

BALD [*Bal*, *C. Br.* *Minshew* derives it of *Bald*, *Teut.* quick, because old Men are prompt to Anger and Boldness. This is pretty far fetched, and might sooner be derived of *Bahl*, *Teut.* bearing the same Signification. Besides Baldness is not peculiar to old Age only] with out Hair; unadorned.

BALDACHIN, is a Building in form of a Canopy or Crown, supported by Pillars for the Covering of an Altar: A Canopy carried over the Host in Popish Countries, in Procession.

BAL'DERDASH [perhaps of *Bald*, *Sax.* and *dash*, to mingle, *q. d.* any thing mixed without Discretion] a confused Discourse.

BALD'MONY, an Herb, *Gentian. Meum.*

BALDNESS, want of Hair, Poverty of Writing.

BALD'READ [*of Bald*, bold, *Sax.* and *nebe*, Counsel, *Sax. q. d.* that is bold in Counsel] the last King of *Kent*.

BAL'DRICK, a Girdle; the Zodiac.

BALD'WIN [*of Bald*, bold, *Sax.* and *Winnen*, to overcome, *Teut. i. e.* bold Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

BALE

B A L

BALE [of *Bæl*, *Sax.*] Grief, Misery. *Spence*. Trouble, Sorrow. *Chauc.*

BALE [*Bale*, *Du.* *Ba'l*, *Teut.* *Balle* or *Balot*, *F.*] a Pack of any Sort of Goods.

To **BALE** [*Balayer*, *F.* to Brush] to lade

To **BAIL** { Water out of a Boat or Ship's

Hold with Buckets. *S. T.*

BALEFUL [*Bæl*, Grief, and *full*, *Sax.*] sorrowful, woeful. *O.*

BALEU'GA, a Territory or Precinct. *O.*

BA'LIOL College, in the University of Oxford, built by *John Baliol*, Father of the King of Scots of that Name.

BAL'VO *amoveo*, a Writ to remove a Bailiff out of his Office, for not residing in his Bailiwick.

A **BALK** [of *valicare*, *Ital.* to pass by] a Furrow, or Ridge of Land between two Furrows.

A **BALK**, a Disappointment; also Damage, or Prejudice.

A **BALK** [*Balcke*, *Teut.*] a great Beam. *Cb.*

To **BALK** [*valicare*, *Ital.*] to frustrate, disappoint, discourage, neglect.

BALK-STAFF, a Quarter-Staff. *C.*

BALK'ERS, Persons who from a high Place on the Shore shew the Passage of Shoals or Herrings to Fishermen.

BALL, [*Bal*, *Dut.* *Ball*, *Ger.*] any round Thing, as a Globe.

A **BALL** [*Bal*, *F.*] a publick Dancing-Meeting.

BALL and Socket, a Device made of Brads, to hold any Mathematical Instrument on a Staff, as Quadrant, Telescope, &c.

BALLAD, a Song commonly sung up and down the Streets.

BALLADSINGER, one who sings Ballads in the Streets.

BAL/LAST [*Ballast*, *Teut.* Sand, Gravel, or Stones, laid in the Ship's Hold, to make her sail upright.

To **BAL/LAST** [*bahleren*, *Sax.*] to load with Ballast.

BAL/LAST Shot [with Sailors] a Ship is said so to be, when the Ballast has run from one Side to the other.

To trench the **BALLAST** [*Sea Term*] is to divide or separate it.

BAL/LISTER { [*Balustræ*, *F.*] the lateral

BAL/LUSTER { Part or side Part of a Scroll in the Capital of the Ionick Column; a little Pillar or Rail, such as are on the Outside of Cloisters, Galleries, &c.

BALL'VA, a Bailiwick. *O. L.*

BAL/LON { [*Balion*, *F.*] a Foot-ball:

BAL/LOON { also a great Ball with which Noblemen and Princes use to play.

BAL/LON { [*in Chymistry*] a large Receiver

BAL/LON { or Vessel, to receive what is distilled or drawn off by Fire.

BAL/LON [*in Architecture*] is a round Globe or Top of a Pillar. *F.*

BAL/LOT [*Balote*, *F.*] a little Ball or Ticket used in giving of Votes.

B A L

To **BAL/LOT** [*balloter*, *F.*] to vote by Balloting.

BALLOTA'TION { a Manner of chusing

BAL/LOTING { Officers by Balls of different Colours, according to the Diversity of Candidates which stand for the Office.

A **BALLOW**, a Pole, a long Stick, a Quarter-Staff, &c. *Shakespeare.*

BALLUSTRADE [*in Architecture*] a Row of Ballusters.

BALM, the same as *Balsam*; also the Juice of a Tree growing in *Palestine* and *Egypt*.

BALM { [*Baum*, *F.* *Balsamum*, *L.* of

BALM-Mint { [*Balsamum*, *Gr.*] a sweet-smelling Herb; any thing that mitigates Pain.

BALM-Apple, a sort of *Indian Plant*.

BALMY, possessing the Qualities of Balm, soft, lenient, mitigating.

BAL'NEARY [*Balnearium*, *L.*] a Bathing Place, a Bagnio.

BAL'NEUM Arenæ { [*among Chymists*] is

BAL'NEUM Arenosum { a Sand-bath, when Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, &c. are infused with Water in a Cucurbit, and, being close stopped, are set in hot Sand. *L.*

BALNEUM Mariæ [*among Chymists*] is a Cucurbit close stopped, and placed in a Vessel of hot Water; so that the Water being gently and gradually heated, may always keep the Cucurbit in even Temperature of Heat.

BALNEUM Vaporis { [*among Chymists*]

BALNEUM Vaporosum { is when a Vessel is set in another, half full of Water, and is heated from Vapours, that arise from hot boiling Water. *L.*

BALOTA'DE [*in Horsemanship*] a Leap in which a managed Horse offers to strike out with his Hind-legs, but does it not, on'y making an Offer, and shewing the Shoes of his Hind-feet.

BAL/SAM [*Balsam*, *Teut.* *Baum*, *F.* *Balsamum*, *L.* of *Βάλαμον*, *Gr.*] the Juice of the Balsam or Balm-tree; also some other natural Balsams, as that of *Tolu*, *Peru*, &c. also several Medicinal and Chymical Compositions, as *Apple-tick Balsam*, &c.

BALSAM of Saturn [*in Chymistry*] a Solution *Saccharum Saturni*, with Spirit or Oil of Turpentine, digested till the Matter has gained a red Tincture.

BALSAM of Sulphur [*among Chymists*] is the Oily Parts of Sulphur, dissolved in Oil of Turpentine. &c.

BALSAMELLA, the Juice of an *Arabian Tree*, called *Opobalsamum*.

BALSAM'ICK [*Balsamique*, *F.* *Balsamicus*, *L.*] having the Quality of Balsam, or belonging to Balsam.

BALSTAFF, a Quarter-Staff. *Chauc.*

BALTHA'ZAR [*בלתצר* of *בול* without, and *אצר* Treasure, *H. i. e.* without Treasure] a proper Name of Men.

BAL'TIC the Sea belonging to *Baltia*, an Island in the *German Ocean*,

BAMBOO,

B A N

BAMBOO, a sort of Cane; also an *East-Indian* Measure, about five Pints *English*.

To **BAMBOOZLE**, to deceive, to impose upon.

BAMBOROUGH [of *Bebbanburgh*, *Sax.* from Queen *Bebba*, who erected it, says *Bede*] a Town in *Northumberland*, once the Court of the Kings of it.

BAN [*Ban*, *F.*] a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, for the observing of Martial Discipline, &c.

BAN, *Arrier BAN*, a Proclamation, by which all that hold Lands of the Crown of *France*, are summoned to serve the King in his Wars, some privileged Persons excepted. *F.*

BAN'BURY [of *Bana*, Manlaughter, and *Byring*, *Sax.* a City perhaps so called from some great Slaughter there] a Town in the County of *Oxford*.

BAN'CAL, an *East-Indian* Weight, containing 16 g. 10ths Drams *Avoirdupois*.

BANCA'LIA, Cushions, or Coverings for Seats and Benches. *O. L.*

BAN'CUS [*Bancus*, *L.*] a Bench, Table, or Stall, on which Goods are exposed to Sale; also a Place of Judicature; a Tribunal.

BAND [*Band*, *Sax.* *Band*, *F.*] any Sort of Stuff to bind with; a Company of Foot Soldiers.

BAND [in *Architecture*] one of the Divisions of the Architrave.

The **BAND** of *Penfioners*, a Company of Gentlemen bearing Halbards, attending the Person of the King on solemn Occasions.

TRAIN-BANDS } Regiments made up
TRAINED-BANDS } of the Inhabitants of a City, &c. trained up to Arms.

BAND-Dog, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Mastiff.

BANDAGE [*Bandage*, *F.*] a binding or tying up.

BANDAGE [among *Surgeons*] Linen cloth fitted for binding up Wounds, Sores, &c. a Fillet, Roller, &c.

BANDBOX, a light Box for Things of small Weight.

BAND'ED, confederated.

BAND'ELET [*Bandelette*, *F.*] a little Band, Fillet, or String.

BAND'ELET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament encompassing a Pillar quite round about like a Ring.

BANDIT'TI [*Bandit*, *F.* *Bando*, *Ital.* an Edict, of *bandire*, to out-law] out-lawed Persons in *Italy*. Of these there are two Sorts; the first are such as have made their Escape, or are exiled, having committed some Crime; the second are Persons who have been forced to quit their Habitations, and go into another Territory, for fear of Imprisonment for Debt; the former are Robbers, the latter are quiet harmless People, who keep Shops or Publick-Houses. The former are known by wearing a long Pistol by their Side.

B A N

BAN'DLE, an *Irish* Measure of two Feet in Length.

BANDOLEERS } *Bandouliers*, *F.*] little
BANDELVERS } wooden Cases covered with Leather; each of them containing a Charge of Powder for a Musket, of which every Musketeer usually wore twelve, hanging on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

BAN'DON, a Company, a Retinue. *C.*

BANDO'RE [*Pandura*, *L.* of *Hardupa*, *Gr.*] a Musical Instrument.

BAND-ROL [*Banderole*, *F.*] a little Flag or Streamer, also the fringed Silk-Flag that hangs on a Trumpet.

BAND'Y, a Sort of crooked Club or Stick to play at Ball with.

To **BANDY** [*bander*, *F.*] to make a Party at Tennis-play; to toss about; to debate or canvass; to gather into a Faction.

BANDY-LEG, crooked leg.

BANE [*Bana*, *Sax.* a Murderer, a Slayer or Killer of Men] Destruction, Ruin, Poison,

BANEFUL, prejudicial, destructive.

BANEFULNESS, destructiveness.

BANE-WORT, Night-shade. *Solanum*, *L.*

To **BANG** [of *Bengel*, a Stick. *Teut.*] to beat with a Stick; to handle roughly.

BAN'GEE Eared [of *Bendian*, *Sax.* to hang down] flag-eared.

BAN'GOR [once *Banchor*, *q.* *Beuchor*, *i. e.* a Capital Choir] a Bishop's See in the County of *Carmarvon*.

BAN'NIANS, a certain Sect among *Indians*.

To **BAN'ISH** [*Bannir*, *F.* *Abbannan*, *Sax.*] to turn or send out of his native, into some foreign Country; to drive away.

BAN'ISHMENT [*Banishment*, *F.*] the being banished.

BAN'ISTERS. See *Ballusters*.

BANK [*Banc*, *Sax.* *Sandbank*, *Teut.*] a little Hill, rising Ground, or Shelf in the Sea.

BANK [*Banc*, *F.* *Bancus*, *L.*] the Bench or Seat of Judgment.

A **BANK** [*Banque*, *F.* *Bancus*, *L.*] a Place where there is a great Sum of Money taken in, and let out to Use, returned by Exchange or otherwise disposed of for Profit.

BANK, a Carpenter's Term for a Piece of Fir-wood unfit, from four to ten Inches square, and of any Length.

BANK'ER [*Banquier*, *F.*] a Trader in Money, or one that keeps a Bank, or gives Bills to receive Money from Place to Place.

BANKERS *Browded*, Cushions embroidered. *O.*

BANKRUPT'CY [*Banqueroute*, *F.*] Act of turning Bankrupt.

BANK'RUPT [*Banqueroute*, *F.* *q.* of *Bancus* and *rumpere*, *L.*] one who by the Laws of the Land is obliged by his Creditors to yield up his Goods, Chattels, Estate and Debts, &c. for their Use, till they are discharged of their respective Debts as far as the said Estate, &c. will allow; also a Trader that breaks with Design to defraud his Creditors.

BANN

B A R

BANN { [*Ban. C. Br.* a Cry] a publick Proclamation, by which any Thing is commanded or forbidden. *C. L.*

BANNS } of *Matrimony*, the Publication
BANES } of *Marriage-Contracts* in the Church.

To **BANN** [of *Banned, Deut.*] to exclaim against, to curse.

A **BAN'NER** [*Banniera, F. Bannor, C. Br.*] a Standard or Ensign.

BAN'NERET, anciently a Knight made in the Field, with a Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner.

BAN'NIAN, a Man's Morning Gown.

BANNIA'NS of *India*, a crafty, but fair-spoken People, who sell the rare Commodities of those Parts.

BANNIMUS, the Form of expelling a Member out of the University of *Oxford*.

BAN'NITUS, an Out-law, banished Person.

BANNOCK, an Oat, or Meal Cake. *C.*

BAN'NUM } the utmost Bounds of a

BANLEU'GA } Town or Manor. *O. L.*

BAN'OCKSBURN [*i. e.* the River of *Banock*] in *Scotland*, famous for the Defeat of *Edward II.* King of *England*.

To **BAN'QUET** [*banquetter, F.* to feast.

BAN'QUET [*Banker, Teut.*] a Feast or Entertainment. *F.*

BANQUET, a Part of a Horse-bit.

BANQUETTER, one who makes Feasts.

BANQUETTING House, a Place purposely erected for Banquets.

BANQUET'TE, a little Bank, a raised Way. *F.*

BANQUETTE [*in Fortification*] a small Foot-place in Form of a Step, at the Bottom of a Parapet.

BAN'STICLE, a Sticle-back, a small Fish.

To **BANTER**, to play upon, to jest, to jeer, to rally.

BANTERER, one who banters and derides.

A **BANT'LING**, a young Child.

BAP'TISM [*Baptême, F. Baptismus, L. Βαπτισμα, Gr. i. e.* Washing or purifying] the first Sacrament in the Christian Church, by which we are admitted to all its Privileges.

BAPTISMAL, belonging to Baptism.

BAPTIST [*Baptistes, Gr. i. e.* a Baptizer] Title of *St. John*, Fore-runner of our Saviour.

BAPTISTERY [*Baptisterion, Gr.*] a Basin or Font to baptize in.

BAPTISTS, a Sect in the Christian Church, that refuse Baptism to Infants.

To **BAPTIZE** [*Βαπτίζω, Gr.*] to administer the Sacrament of Baptism; to christen.

BAPTIZER, one who baptizes.

BAR [*Barrau, F. Barra, Ital.*] a Piece of Iron or Wood for several Uses.

BAR, the Place where Lawyers stand to

B A R

plead Causes in Courts of Judicature; or a Place where Criminals stand to be tried.

BAR [*in Law*] is a peremptory Exception against a Demand or Pleint.

BAR [*in Music*] is a Line drawn perpendicular through the Note Lines.

BRA [*in Heraldry*] a smaller Fesse.

BAR, a Rock that makes a Harbour. *S. T.*

BAR-FEE, a Fee of twenty-pence, which Prisoners acquitted of Felony paid to the Goaler.

BAR [*to Common Intendant*] is a general Bar, that usually disables the Action or Plea of the Plaintiff.

Special BAR [*in Law*] is that which falls out in the Case in Hand, upon special Circumstances of the Fact.

BAR of the Port [*Sea Term*] a Billet thrust through the Rings that serve to shut up the Port Holes in a Ship.

BAR Shot, two Bullets joined together by an Iron Bar.

To **BAR** [*barter, F.*] to shut or fasten with a Bar; to stop, to hinder.

BAR-JESUS [*ברישות, Syr.* the Son of Jesus] a Name of a Man.

BAR'ABBAS [*בראבא* of *בא* a Son, and *אבא* a Father, *Syr.* the Father's Son] a notorious Malefactor, whom the Jews prayed might be released when they demanded *Christ* to be crucified.

BARA PICKLET [*Welsh*] Cakes made of fine Flower kneaded with Yeast.

BA'RAK [*ברק, H. i. e.* Lightning] a proper Name of Men.

BARA'CTA, a *West-Indian* Balsam.

BARALIPTON [*in Logick*] an imperfect Syllogism, of two Universals, and a particular Affirmative.

BARATRY, is when a Master of a Ship cheats the Owners or Insurers, either by embezzling their Goods, or running away with the Ship. *L. T.*

To **BARB** [*of Barba, L.* a Beard] to shave or trim the Beard.

A **BARB**, a *Barbary* Horse.

To **BARB** a *Lobster*, is to cut it up.

BARBACAN, a Watch Tower. *F.*

BARBADOES, one of the *Caribbee-Islands*, in the *West-Indies*.

BAR'BARA [*in Logick*] a Technical Word, each of whose Syllables prefixed before the Propositions of a Syllogism in the first Mood and first Figure, denote the universal Affirmation of the said Propositions.

BAR'BARA [*foreign or strange, L.*] a proper Name of Women.

BARBARIANS, a barbarous or wild People. *Latins* and *Grecians* were accustomed to call Nations not subject to them *Barbarians*.

BAR'BARISM [*Barbarisme, F. Barbarismus, L. of Βαρβαρισμος, Gr.*] a Fault in Pronunciation, an Impropriety of Speech, a Rimelessness of Language or Behaviour.

BARBARIETY [*Barbarité, F. Barbaries, L.* of

B A R

of *Βαρβαρις*, Gr.] Cruelty, Inhumanity; also Impropiety of Speech.

BAR/BAROUS [*Barbarisch*, Teut. *barbare*, F. *barbarous*, L. of *Βαρβαρος*, Gr.] cruel, fierce, wild; improper, or broken, as to Speech.

BARBAROUSLY, savagely, cruelly.

BAR/BAROUSNESS, Cruelty, Outrage, Clownishness, Unpoliteness.

BAR/BARY, a Country in *Africa*.

BARBARY *Falcons*, a kind of Hawks, so called, because they make their Passage through that Country.

BARBE, a Mask, a Vizard. *Chauc.*

BARBE [*Barbe*, F. i. e. a Beard] whence to discharge Cannon over a Breast Work, instead of putting it through the Loop-holes, is to fire *en barbe*.

BARBE Robert [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Hogs Ears.

BAR/BEQUE, a Hog dressed whole.

BAR/BED, bearded like a Fish-hook, set with Barbs; also shaved or trimmed.

BAR/BEL [*Barbel*, Teut.] a Fish. F.

BAR/BER [*Barbier*, F. of *Barba*, L. a Beard] a Shaver of Beards, &c.

BAR/BERRY-Tree [of *Berberis*, L.] a prickly Shrub, bearing Berries of a tart Taste.

BAR/BES } [*Barbes*, F. a Disease in Black

BAR/BLES } Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under their Tongue.

BARBICAN, [*q. d.* a Bony Kenning, *Sax. Barbacanne*, F.] any Outwork belonging to a great Building, properly the Suburbs of a City, a large Street without *Cripplegate*, *London*. O. L.

BARB/GEROUS [*Barbam gerens*, L. having a Beard, bearded.

BARBS [*Barbs*, F.] a Sort of Armour for Horses formerly in use.

BARCA/RIA, a Barcary or Tan-house, O. L.

BARCA/RV [*Bergerie*, F.] Berghery, a Sheep-cote; also a Sheep-walk.

BAR/CO *Longo* [*Barcalonga*, Span.] a small, low, long, sharp-built Vessel, without a Deck, like a *West-Country Barge*, going with Oars and Sails.

To **BARD** or } to cut off the Head and

BEARD *Wool* } Neck from the Fleece.

BARDS [of *Bard*, C. Br. *Bardes*, F.] certain Poets among the ancient *Britons* and *Gauls*, who described, in Verse, the brave Actions of great Men of their Nation; so called from *Bardus*, the Son of *Druis*, who reigned over the *Gauls*.

BARDA/CH } [*Bardoche*, F. *Bardacio*,

BARDACA } Ital.] a Boy kept for Pleasure, to be abused contrary to Nature.

BARDESANISTS, Hereticks, Followers of *Bardejanus*, who followed the Errors of the *Valentinians*, and denied the Resurrection of the Dead.

BAR/DNEY [properly from *Bard*, L. S.

B A R

an Horse, and *Es, Sax. Water*] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, memorable for the Tomb of St. *Osward* the King.

BARE [*Bare*, *Sax.*] naked, uncovered, plain, poor; also the Perfect of *Bar*.

To make **BARE** [*Abasian*, *Sax.*] to uncover, to make naked.

A **BARE**, a Place made smooth to bowl in, a Bowling Alley without Grass.

BAREFACED, not masked; shameless.

BAREFACEDLY, Shamelessly.

BAREFACEDNESS, shamelessness.

BAREFOOT, without Shoes.

BAREHEADED, without any Covering on the Head.

BARE Pump, a Pump to pump Liquor out of a Cask.

To **BAR/GAIN** [*Bargen*, C. Br.] to make a Contract.

BAR/GAIN and *Sale*, a Contract made of Manors, Lands, Tenements, &c. transferring the Property thereof from the Bargainer to the Bargainee.

BARGAINE/E, the Person that accepts of such a Bargain.

BAR/GAINER [*Bargaineur*, F.] he that offers a Bargain.

BARGE [*Barea*, Ital. *Barque*, F.] a Boat commonly used for State: also a large Vessel for carrying of Goods on a River.

BARGE Couples [in *Architecture*] a Beam or Piece of Wood mortised into another, to strengthen the Building.

BARGE Course [with *Architects*] Part of the Tiling of a House that projects over the principal Rafters, where there is either a Gable or a Garkin Head.

BARGEMAN, one who manages a Barge.

BARGH-Master [*Berg-Meister*, Teut.] a Surveyor of Mines.

A **BARGH Mote**, a Court held concerning the Affairs of Mines.

BAR-ONAS [ברונה, of בר of a Son, and יונה a Dove, H.] a Name given by our Saviour to *Peter* the Apostle.

BARK [of *Bark*, Dan.] the Rind or outermost Coat of a Tree.

To **BARK**, to pull off the Bark of Trees.

To **BARK** [*Beopcan*, *Sax.*] like a Dog, Foxes are also said to bark, when they make a Noise at Rutting Time; also to clamour at.

BARK-Binding, a Distemper in Trees, cured by flitting the Bark.

BARK, a small Ship with but one Deck.

BAR/KARY, a Heath-house or Tan-house, L. T.

A **BAR/KEN**, the Yard of a House.

BARK Fat, a Tanner's Tub.

BARK Gallin, is when Trees are galled by being bound to Stakes.

BAR/KLEY [*Beopcan*, probably of *Beopce*, a Beach Tree, and *Lan* for *Leag*, a Field, *Sax.* by Reason of Plenty of Beach Trees growing there] a Town in *Gloucestershire*.

BARK.

B A R

BARK'SHIRE, [of *Beppoc*, a Wood, and *Scipe*, a Shire, *Sax.*] so called because of the Abundance of Box growing there.

BARLEY, a kind of Grain; also the least of our long *Englsh* Measures, three of which in Length make an Inch.

BARLEYCORN, a Grain of Barley.

BARM *Beppm*, *Sax.*] the Head or Ferment of Ale or Beer; Yeast.

BARMOTE, a Court held within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, for regulating the Miner's Trade.

BARN [*Bepp*, *Sax.*] a Repository for any Sort of Grain, Hay, &c.

BARN or **BEARN**, a Child, *Scotch* or *North Country*.

BARNS, or *Bearn-Teams*, Broods of Children, &c.

BARNABAS [ברנבה, of בר of Son, *BARNABY* } and according to *Jerome*, *ברנא*] a Prophet, the Office of a Prophet being put for Consolation, *Syr. i. e.* Son of the Consolation; a proper Name of Men.

BARNACLES [perhaps of *Beor* and *Neck*, from *Beapan*, to carry, and *Necca*, the Neck, *Sax.*] Irons put to the Noses of Horses to make them stand quietly.

BARNACLE [*Barnaque*, *F.* perhaps of *Bearn*, a Child or Offspring, and *Aac*, *Sax.* an Oak] a Soland Goose, a Fowl in the *Baſi*, an Island on the Coasts of *Scotland*, fabled by some to grow on Trees, and by others to be bred out of rotten Planks of Ships.

BAROMETER [*Barometre*, *F.* of *βαρο*, heavy, and *μετρον*, Measure, *Gr.*] an Instrument for finding out the Variations of the Air; a Weather Glass.

Marine **BAROMETER**, a Sea Instrument for the same Use.

Wheel **BAROMETER**, a Contrivance for the applying of an Index to any Barometer.

BARON [*Baron*, *F.* perhaps of *Beopn*, a Noble, *Sax.*] a Degree of Nobility next to a Viscount: Of Barons there are three Sorts; *Barons* of the *Cinque-Ports*, *Barons* of the *Exchequer-Court*, and *Barons* that are Peers of the Realm.

BARON and *Femme* [*Law Term*] a Man and his Wife. *F.*

BARON and *Femme* [*Heraldry*] is when the Coat of Arms of a Man and his Wife are borne per Pale in the same Escutcheon.

BARONAGE, the Title and Dignity of a Baron; also a Tax raised for the King's Use, out of the Bounds or Precinct of Baronies.

BARONESS [*Baronneſſe*, *F.*] the Wife of a Baron.

BARONET, the lowest Degree of Honour hereditary, founded by King *James I.* *A. D.* 1611.

BARONY, the Honour or Lordship which gives Title to a Baron, comprehending not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but also of Bishops or Lords Spiritual.

B A R

BAROSCOPE [of *βαρος*, heavy, and *σκοπος*, to spy out, &c. *Gr.*] See *Barometer*.

BAR/RACAN, a Sort of coarse Camlet.

BAR/RACK [*Barraque*, *F.*] a Hut for Soldiers to lodge in, to shelter themselves from the Weather.

BARRATOR [*Barateur*, *F.* a Cheat] a Wrangler and Encourager of Law Suits.

BARO/CHO } a Technical Word, expressing
BARO/CO } a Syllogistick Mood in Logick, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Affirmative, and the other two particular Negatives.

BAR'REL [*Barril*, *F.* *Barril*, *C. Br.*] any Thing hollow, as the Barrel of a Gun; also a Measure of Wine, Oil, &c. containing two Kilderkins, or 31 Gallons and an Half, of Ale 32 Gallons, and of Beer 36.

BAR'REL of *Essex* Butter, contains 106 lb. of *Suffolk* Butter 236 lb.

BARREL of the Ear [in *Anatomy*] a large Cavity or Hollow behind the Drum.

BAR'REN [*Sebaernde*, *Belg.* *Unbepernd* *Sax.*] unfruitful, empty, dry, forry.

BARRENESS, Disability for Procreation, Sterility, Unfruitfulness.

BARREN Ivy, creeping Ivy.

BARREN Signs [in *Astronomy*] *Gemini*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

BAR/TERER } [of *Baratter*, *O. F.*] a
BAR/RETOR } Wrangler, Stirrer-up, a Maintainer of Quarrels. *L. T.*

BAR'RETRY [in *Policies of Insurances for Ships*] signifies Disensions and Quarrels, among Officers and Seamen.

To **BARRICA'DE** [*Barricader*, *F.*] to shut up with Bars, &c.

BARRICA'DO [*Barricade*, *F.*] a Defence made in Haste, with Barrels of Earth, Carts, or Trees cut down, &c.

BAR/RIERS [*Barrieres*, *F.*] a Boundary or Defence.

BARRIERS, a Martial Exercise of Men fighting with Swords within Bars.

BARRIERS [in *Fortification*] great Stakes planted ten Feet from one another.

BAR/RISTER, a Pleader, a Lawyer.

Outer **BARRISTER**, a Lawyer admitted to plead without the Bar.

Inner **BARRISTER**, a Serjeant or Counsellor admitted to plead within the Bar.

Vacation **BARRISTERS**, such as are newly called to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exercise of the House for the six following long Vacations.

BAR/ROW [*Bepepe*, *Sax.*] a Wheelbarrow.

BAR/ROW-Hog, [of *Beopz*, *Sax.*] a Boar and Hog, *Engl.* a Male Swine gelt.

BAR/ROW [*Beopz*, *Sax.*] a little Hill or Mount of Earth.

BAR/Ry [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided *Bar-wyſe* into an even Number of Partitions.

B A S

BAR'RY-Bendy [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided evenly both *Bar* and *Bend-ways*.

BARRY-Islands [in *Glamorganshire*] so called from *Baruch*, a devout Man, who was interred there.

BARRY-Paly [in *Heraldry*] a Way of dividing a Coat of Arms, by obliquely transverse Lines, into six, or a greater even Number of Pieces.

BAR'SABAS [ברשבא, of בר a Son, שבא Rest, Syr. i. e. the Son of Rest; or of בר a Son, and שוב to return, i. e. the Son of Conversion, Syr. and Heb.] the Name of one of the Seventy Disciples.

To **BAR'TER** [*barater*, F. to circumvent *barratare*, Ital.] to truck, to change one Commodity for another.

BARTERER, he who barter, or exchanges one Commodity for another.

BARTH, a warm Pasture for Calves, Lambs, &c.

BARTHOLOMEW [ברתולמיו of בר a Son, תלה hanging or elevating, and מים Waters, H. i. e. the Son of him who makes the Waters to mount] a proper Name of Men.

St. BARTHOLOMEW's Hospital, in *London*, endowed for the Use of sick and lame Persons, by King *Edward VI.*

BART'LEMIES, i. e. *Bartholomew-Days*, so called from *Massacres* or *Cruelties* committed on them.

BART'LET, a Diminutive of *Bartholomew*.

BARTON, a Coop to keep Poultry in; a Back-side, Fold yard, or Out-house. *Chauc.*

BARTRAM, a Plant; Pelitory.

BARTULPH [of Be ברת and Ulph, i. e. Help in Counsel, or famous Helper] a proper Name of Men.

BA'RUK [ברוך, H. i. e. Blessed] a proper Name of Men.

BAR'ULES, Hereticks, who said the Son of God had only a Phantom of a Body.

BAR'ULET [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Quarter of a Bar, or Half of the Chief.

BARZIL'LAI [ברזל, H. of ברז Iron, i. e. hard as Iron] a Nobelman of the *Jews*.

BAS *Chevaliers*, inferior Knights, by bare Tenure of a Military Fee, as distinguished from *Bannerets* and *Baronets*, who were the chief or superior Knights.

BASE [*Bas*, F.] low, mean, vile; cowardly, dishonest; close fist, stingy.

BASE Coin, Money of less Value than it ought to be.

BASE Court, any inferior Court, which is not a Court of Record; as the *Court-Baron*, *Court-Leet*, &c. *L. T.*

BASE Estate } [*Law Term*] Lands or Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

BASE Tenants [*Law-Term*] holding in Villenage of their Master.

BASE-Viol. See *Bass-Viol.*

B A S

BASE, the smallest Piece of Ordnance; also a Fish, otherwise called a Sea-wolf.

BASE [*Basis*, L. of *Basis*, Gr.] the Bottom of any Figure.

BASE [of a *Conick Section*] is a Right Line in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, arising from the common Intersection of the Secant Plane, and the Base of the Cone. *Geom.*

BASE [in *Fortification*] is the exterior Side of the *Polygon*, viz. the imaginary Line, drawn from the Flanked Angle of the *Bastion* to that, which is opposite thereto.

BASE [in *Heraldry*] is the lowest Part of an Escutcheon.

BASE [of a *Solid Figure*] its lowermost Side, or that on which it stands. *Geom.*

BASE [of a *Triangle*] any Side of it may be called the Base; but usually and most properly that Side which lies parallel to the *Horizon*, is taken for the Base. *Trig.*

BASEBORN, not born in Marriage.

BASE-MINDED, pusillanimous.

BASELY, vilely, meanly.

BASENESS, Vileness, abject Meanness.

BA'ELAR'D } a Dagger or Wood Knife,

BASE'LERD } *Chauc.*

BASHAW, the Viceroy of a Province in *Turkey*.

BASHFUL, modest, shamefaced.

To **BA'SIATE** [*Basium*, L.] to Kiss.

BA'SIL [*Βασίλειος*, Gr. Regal or Kingly] a proper Name of Men.

BASIL [among *Joiners*, &c.] is the sloping Edge of a Chisel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

BA'SIL, the Herb Sweet-Basil. *Basilicon*, L.

BASILA'RE Os [among *Anatomists*] the same with *Sphenoides*, so called, because it forms in some Measure the Base of the Skull.

BASIL'ICA } [in *Anatomy*] the inner-

BASILICK Vein } Vein of the Arm, or

Liver-Vein.

BASIL'ICA [*Architeſture*] a great Hall, having two Ranges of Pillars, and two Aides or Wings, with Galleries over them.

BASIL'ICAL [*Basilique*, F. *Basilica*, L. of *Βασιλικός*, Gr. Royal, King-like.

BASIL'ICK [*Basilique*, F. *Basilica*, L. of *Βασιλική*, Gr.] a magnificent Church.

BASILICK Constitutions, an Abridgement and Reform of the Laws of the Emperor *Justinian*, made under *Basilus*. &c.

BASILICON, an Ointment made of Pitch, Rosin, Wax, Oil, &c. Gr.

BASIL'ICUS, a fixed Star in the Constellation *Les*, called *Cor Leonis*, L.

BASILISK [*Βασιλισκος*, Gr.] a Serpent called a *Cockatrice*, said to kill by looking.

BASILID'IANs, Hereticks in the second Age, who held the Errors of *Simon Magus*.

BAS'INETS, an Herb.

BA'SING [of *Bapting*, Sax.] a Coat of Mail, because of the Resemblance it has to it; a Town and Castle of *Hampshire*.

BASING Hall or } [once called *Ba-*

BASSISHAW Street } *ſingis-hawe*, from

Bapting

B A S

Baying a Cloak, and **Ape** an Hall, *Sax. q. d.*
a Place for Cloth, of which Cloak, &c. are
made in a Hall and Street near the Guild-hall of
London.

BASIOGLOS'SUM [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of
Muscles arising from the Root of the Bone
Hyoid.

BASIS [*Basis*, Gr.] a Base, Foundation,
or Bottom.

BASIS [in *Architecture*] the Foot that sup-
ports a Pillar. *L.*

To **BASK** [*Baskren*, Belg.] to lie in a
Place exposed to the Heat of the Sun.

BASKET [*Bagawd*, C. Br.] a well-
known Utensil made of Twigs, &c.

BASKET WOMAN, a Woman who car-
ries a Basket, generally at Market for Jobs.

BASNETUM, a Helmet. *O. L.*

BASIN [*Basin*, F.] a Vessel to wash Hands,
&c. a Reservoir of Water.

BASS [*Bas* and *Basse*, F.] low, mean.

BASS [in *Musick*] the lowest of all its Parts.

BASS-Relief, Sculpture, the Figures of which
do not stand out from the Ground in their full
Proportion.

BASS VIOL, a Musical Instrument.

The **BASS**, an Island on the Coast of *Scot-
land*, noted for the Resort of the great Flocks
of *Barnacles* or *Soland* Geese.

BASS, a Cushion made of Straw, to kneel
on in Churches.

BASSE, a Collar for Cart-Horses, made of
Rushes, Sedge, Straw, &c.

BASSE [of *Bafir*, F. to kiss, or *Basium*, L.]
a Kiss. *Chauc.*

BASSE Enciente } [in *Fortification*.] See
BASSE Incisure } *Boy.*

BASSET, a sort of Game at Cards.

BASSETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a
Bass-Viol or Bass-Violin of the smallest Size,
and is so called to distinguish it from Bass-Viols
or Viols of a larger Size. *Ital.*

BASSOON [*Basson*, F.] a Musical Instru-
ment, the Bass Hautboy.

BASSO [in *Musick Books*] generally signi-
fies the Bass; but sometimes in Pieces of Mu-
sick, for several Voices, the singing Bass is
more particularly called so.

BASSO Concertante [in *Musick Books*] signifies
the Bass of the little Chorus, or the Bass that
plays throughout the whole Piece.

BASSO Continuo, [in *Musick Books*] signifies
the Thorough Bass or continual Bass, and is
commonly distinguished from the other Basses
by Figures over the Notes; which Figures are
proper only for the Organ, Harpsichord, and
Theorbo Lute.

BASSO Recitante [in *Musick Books*] signifies
the same as *Basso Concertante*. *Ital.*

BASSO Ripieno [in *Musick Books*] signifies
the Bass of the Grand Chorus, or the Bass
that Plays now and then, in some particular
Places. *Ital.*

BASSO Viola [in *Musick Books*] signifies
the Bass-Viol. *Ital.*

B A T

BASSO Violino [in *Musick Books*] signifies
the Bass for the Bass-Violin. *Ital.*

BAST, Lime-tree-Bark made into Ropes
and Mats.

BASTARD [*Bâtard*, F. or of *Bas* and
tardon, C. Br. q. d. basely descended] born
out of Wedlock; false, counterfeit. *F.*

BASTARDA Viola [in *Musick Books*] fig-
nifies a Bastard Viol. *Ital.*

To **BASTARDIZE**, to make Bastards;
also to adulterate, corrupt, marr, spoil.

BASTARDLY, like a Bastard.

BASTARDY [*Bâtardise*, F.] the being a
Bastard; the Defect of Birth, objected to one
born out of Wedlock.

To **BASTE**, [*bâster*, or *bastonner*, F.] to
beat or bang soundly.

To **BASTE** [*bater*, F.] to sew slightly with
long Stitches.

To **BASTE**, to moisten Meat with Butter
or Dripping, while roasting, also to beat with
a Stick.

BASTILE, a Prison at *Paris* in *France*.

BASTINA'DO [*bastonnade*, Fr.] cudgelling,
hanging, or beating with a Cudgel on the Feet;
a Turkish Punishment.

BASTION [in *Fortification*] is a Mass of
Earth raised on the Angles of the Polygon,
and consists of two Faces, two Flanks, and a
Gorge. *F.*

BASTION Composed, is when the two Sides
of the inner Polygon are very unequal.

BASTION Cut } is one whose
BASTION with a Tenail } Point is cut
off and makes an Angle inwards, and two
Point outwards.

BASTION Deformed, that which wants one
of its Demi-gorges, because one Side of the in-
ner Polygon is so very short.

Demi BASTION, hath but one Face and
Flank, and is usually raised before a Horn Work
or Bastion.

BASTION Detached, is one which is sepa-
rated from the Body of the Works.

Double BASTION, is that which on the
Plain of the Great Bastion, hath another
Bastion built higher, leaving twelve or eighteen
Feet between the Parapet of the lower, and
the Foot of the higher.

Flat BASTION } is one which is placed
Plat BASTION } upon the Curtain, be-
tween two other Bastions, to shorten it when
it is too long.

Regular BASTION, is that which hath its
due Proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Gorges.

Solid BASTION, is that which hath its
Earth equal to the Height of the Ramparts
without any void Space toward the Centre.

BASTION [of *Bâton*, F. a Staff] an Of-
ficer belonging to the Warden of the Fleet,
that attendeth the King's Court with a red
Staff, for the taking those to Prison who are
committed by the Court.

A **BAT** [*Batt*, *Sax.*] a Club to strike a
Ball with at Cricket; also a small Bird re-
sembling

B A T

sembling a Mouse, called a *Rear Mouse* or *Flitter Mouse*.

BAT Flinging, a Way of catching Birds in the Night with Light Torches, whilst they are roosting on Trees and Perches.

BATABLE Ground, Ground in Debate whether it belongs to *England* or *Scotland*, lying between both Kingdoms.

BATARDIER, a Place in a Garden prepared for Fruit Trees.

BATAVIA, *Holland*.

BATAVIANS, People of *Holland*.

BATCH of Bread, Bread of the same baking; the Quantity baked at one Time.

To **BAT'E**, to abate or take off from a Reckoning.

BA'TE, the Texture of Wood.

To **BA'TE** [in *Falconry*] a Hawke is said to *bate*, when she flutters with her wings, either from Fist or Perch, as it were, striving to get away.

BAT'ERSEA [once called *Patrick's Ea*, i. e. *Patrick's Isle*] a Town in *Surry* on the *Thames*.

BATH [*Bat* *Bathian*, *Sax.* called by *Antonius* the Waters of the Sun; and from the great Concourse of deceased People, *Acman-ceastrp*, *Sax.* i. e. the Sick Folks Town] a Town in the County of *Somerset*, famous for the Hot Baths there.

A **BATH** [*Baß*, *Sax.* *Bad*, *Teut.*] a Place to bathe or wash in.

To **BATHE** [*Beßan*, *Sax.* *Baden*, *Teut.*] to wash to soak.

BATHING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk is made to wash herself.

BATH'MIS [in *Anatomy*] a Cavity or Hollow in the Bone of the Arm. *Gr.*

BATH'RUM [in *Surgery*] an Instrument contrived for the Ease and Security of laxated Joints, after their Reduction. *Gr.*

BATH'MUS [among *Surgeons*] such Cavities of the Bones as receive the Prominence of others into them.

BA'TING [from *bate*] except.

BAT'MA [at *Smyrna*] a Weight containing six Oaks, or four hundred Drams.

BATOON [*Bâton*, a short thick Club, or Stick, a Truncheon or Marshal's Staff; also the Earl Marshal's Staff.

BATOON [in *Heraldry*] signifies a fourth Part of a Bend sinister; an usual Mark of Illegitimacy.

BATTAL, an ancient Trial by Combat. *F.* of *L.*

BATTLED, having Battlements. *O.*

BATTA'LIA [*Military Term*] Battle Array, Order of Battle.

BATTA'LION [*Battailon*, *F.*] a Body of Foot Soldiers, consisting of six, seven, or eight hundred Men.

To *draw up* **BATTALIONS**, to range a Body of Foot in the most advantageous Manner, for engaging the Enemy.

B A T

BAT'TLE [*Bataille*, *F.*] an Engagement or general Fight between the two Armies.

BATTLE-ARRAY, the Order of Battle, the Form of drawing up an Army for Fight.

BATTLEDOR, an Instrument to strike a Shuttlecock, also a flat wooden Machine with a Handle, on which the Alphabet is fastened for the Use of Children.

BATTLE Royal [among *Cock-fighters*] a Fight between 3, 5, or 7 Cocks, engaged all together, so that the Cock which stands the longest, gets the Day.

Main BATTLE, Main Body of an Army, the second of the three Lines, the first being the *Van*, and the other the *Rear*, or *Re-frave*.

To **BAT'TLE**, to feed as Cattle do; to grow fat.

A **BAT'TLER**, a Student in the University, that battles or scores for his Diet.

A **BAT'TEN** [among *Carpenters*] a Scantling of wooden Stuff, from two to four Inches broad, and about an Inch thick.

To **BAT'TEN** [either corrupted *F.* *Fatten*, or of *Batten*, *Teut.* to benefit, or *Bathian*, *Sax.* to bathe] to fatten or get Flesh; also to welter, roll about in. *C.*

BAT'TER [of the *French* *battre*, to beat, because it is always well beaten together] a Mixture of Water, Flour, Eggs, &c. to make Pancakes, &c.

To **BAT'TRE** [*battre*, *F.* of *batuere*, *L.*] to beat down, to demolish.

BATTERING Rams [*Military Engine*] long Beams of Timber with Iron Heads or Horns slung to a certain Height, and dashed against Walls, in order to batter them down.

BATTERY [*Baterie*, *F.*] a violent beating or striking any Person.

BATTERY [in *Fortification*] a Place raised on Purpose to plant Cannon upon, thence to fire upon the Enemy.

BATTERY of a Camp, a Place where Cannon are planted, which is usually surrounded with a Trench and Pallisadoes at the Bottom; and a Parapet at the Top, having as many Loop-holes as there are Pieces of Artillery.

BATTERY d'Enfilade, is one which sweeps the whole Length of a straight Line. *F.*

BATTERY d'Echarp, is that which plays on a Work obliquely.

BATTERY de Revers, *F.* } is one that beats
Murdering BATTERY } upon the Back
of any Place.

BATTERY Joint } when several
BATTERY par Encamrade } Guns play at
the same Time upon one Place.

BATTERY sunk or buried, is when its Platform is sunk or let down into the Ground, so that there must be Trenches cut in the Earth, against the Muzzles of the Guns, for them to fire out at, and serve as Loop-holes.

Croft

B A W

Cross BATTERIES, two Batteries which play atwart one another, so as to beat with great Violence and Destruction.

BATTEURS *d'Estrade*, are Scouts of Horsemen set out before to make Discoveries, and give an Account to the General. *F.*

BATTING Staff, a Tool used by Laundresses to beat wash'd Linnen.

BATTITURA, those Scales or Flakes which fly off from hot Iron when first taken out of the Fire, or beaten on the Anvil.

To BAT'TLE [in the University of Oxford] is to take up Provision in the College-Book.

BAT'LEMENTS [so called of *Battle*] the Turrets of Houses built flat, and a Piece of Masonry on the Top of Building or Wall like a Dent.

BAT'TLE Abbey, a Place in the County of *Suffex*, so called by *William the Conqueror*, in Token of a signal Victory obtained over *Harold*, the last *Danish* King; which was the first Step to his reducing the whole Kingdom to Obedience.

BATTLE Bridge, a Place in the County of *York*. Also a Name of a Place in the County of *Middlesex*.

BATTLE [of *Batelet*, *F.*] a kind of small Boat. *O.*

BAT'TOLOGY [*Battologie*, *F.* *Battologia*, *L.* of *Βαττολογία*, *Gr.* either of *Battus* a Prince of the *Cyrenians*, who had a very shrill or squeaking Voice, or *Battus* a very silly Poet, and *Αβτις* Speech] a vain foolish Repetition of the same Words over and over again in the same Discourse; a vain Babbling.

BATTUTA [among *Musick Masters*] signifies the Beating or Motion of the Hand or Foot in keeping or beating Time. *Ital.*

BAT'US [בַּט, *H.*] a *Hebrew* liquid Measures, containing seventy-two *Sextaries*.

BAT'US, a Boat. *O. R.*

BATZE, a Piece of *German* Coin, wanting one Tenth of a Penny of being 3d. *Ster.*

BAUBLES, Jewels cut. *O.*

BAUBEE, in *Scotland* a Halfpenny.

BAUD, bold. *Cbauc.*

A BAWD [*Baude*, *F.* impudent] a *Procureur*, a lewd Woman, that makes it her Business to debauch others for Gain.

BAWDY-HOUSE, a House where gain is procured by Prostitution.

BAWDINESS, Obscenity.

BAUDEKIN, Tissue or Cloth of Gold, with Figures embroidered in Silk. *O. S.*

BAUFREY, a Beam or Joist. *G.*

BAVINS, Brush-taggets.

BAULK [both *Balk* and *Baulk* seem to take their Original of *Balcke*, *Teut.* signifying a Beam or Summer-tree, which, being placed in the Way is big enough to prove an Hindrance] Figuratively to cross, to disappoint.

BAUDRICK, Furniture. *Cbauc.*

BAW'ATY, Linsey-Woolsey.

BAWDRICK, a Cord or Thong for the Clapper of a Bell; a Sword-belt, a Jewel, &c.

B E A

BAW'DRY, the Employment of a Bawd or Procureur, Obscenity.

BAW'DY, filthy, lewd, smutty, also lewd or filthy Discourse or Words.

To BAWD [*balare*, *L.* to bleat as a Sheep] to make a Noise.

BAWREL, a Hawk like a *Lasner*.

To BAWSE, to cry out.

BAW'SIN, big, gross; also a Badger. *O.*

A BAX'TER, a Baker. *O.*

BAY [Byge, *Sax.* *Βαγε*, *Du.* an Arm of the Sea coming up into the Land, and ending in a Nook.

BAY [among *Fowlers*] when a Dog detains a Partridge by barking till she be shot, he is said to keep her at bay.

BAY [in *Architecture*] is a Space left in a Wall, for the Door, Gate, or Window.

BAYS [in *Fortification*] Holes in a Parapet to receive the mouth of a Cannon. *F.*

BAY, or Pen, is a Pond-head to keep in good Store of Water for driving the Wheels of an Iron Mill.

BAY Colour [*φαβε*, *Gr.* Ash-coloured] light brown, reddish Colour in Horses, &c.

BAY Tree [*Βαιον*, *Gr.*] the Female-Laurel.

BAY-Window, is a round Window, or one made Arch-ways.

To BAY [*abbayer*, *F.*] to bark as a Dog, to bleat like a Lamb.

To BAY [with *Hunters*] Deer are said to bay, when after they have been hard run they turn Head against the Hounds.

BAY'ARD, a Bay-Horse.

A BAY, a Bay-Tree.

A BAY'ONET [*Bayonette*, *F.*] a broad Dagger to fix on the Muzzle of a Musket.

BAYS, a woollen Cloth with a long Nap.

To play or run at BAYS, an Exercise used at *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, &c.

BA'ZAR, a Market-place in *Persia* and the *East-Indies*.

BDEL'LUM [בדלה, *H.*] the Gum or a black Tree in *Arabia*, about the Bigness of an Olive-Tree.

BE, a Preposition common to the *Teutonic*, *German*, *Saxon*, *English*, &c.

To BE [*Beon*, *Sax.*] to exist.

BEACH, the Shore; the Strand.

BEACHY, having Beaches.

BA'CON [Beacen, of By, a Habitation, and Ken, to discover, or of Beacon, or Beaconan, *Sax.* to shew by a Sign] a long Pole set upon a rising Ground, near the Sea-Coast, on which Pitch Barrels are fastened ready to be fired, to give Notice of Invasions, prevent Shipwreck, &c.

BEAC'ONAGE, Money paid for maintaining of Beacons.

BEAD [Bead, *Sax.* not unlikely of *Βεττιν* *Teut.* to pray] a Prayer.

A BEADS-Man [*Lebedman*, of *Βεδδεν*, *Sax.* to pray] one who says Prayers for his Patron, &c.

BEAD-Roll a List of such who used to be prayed

B E A

prayed for in the Church; any long tedious List, or confused reckoning up of many Thoughts together.

BEA'DLE [*Bydel*, *Sax.* of *Bedellus* L.] a Messenger or Apparitor to a Court: Also an Officer that belongs to an University, to a Hall or Company of Citizens, to a Ward, or Parish, also a Forest Officer, that makes Garnishments for the Courts of the Forest, &c.

BEADS, small round Balls, usually worn for Bracelets and Necklaces, &c.

BEADS [in *Architecture*] are Mouldings which in the *Corinthian* and *Roman* Orders are cut and carved into short Imbossments like Beads on a Necklace.

BEA'GLE [*Bigle*, of *Bugler*, F. to low or make a Noise, as those Dogs do in Pursuit of their Game] a sort of Hunting-Dog.

BEAK [*Beck*, *Belg.*] the Bill or Nib of a Bird.

BEAK [in *Falconry*] the crooked upper Part of a Hawk's Bill.

BEAK ? [of a *Ship*] the outward Part
BEAK Head } of it, before the Forecastle, which is fastened by the Stern, and supported by the main Knee.

BEA'KER [*Becker*, L. S. a Sort of Drinking Cup.

BEAK'ING [in *Cock-fighting*] is the fighting of Cocks with their Bills; or their holding with their Bills and striking with their Spurs.

A BEAL, a Pimple.

To **BEAL**, to gather Matter as a Sore.

BEAM [*Beam*, S.] a Piece of great Timber used in Building; also a Ray of Light from the Sun, or some other luminous Body.

BEAM, (*verb*) to send forth Rays.

BEAMY, emitting Rays.

BEAM [on the Head of a Deer] that Part which bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

BEAMS [of a *Ship*] are the great main cross Timbers which hold the Sides of a Ship together, and which also support the Deck and Orlop.

BEAM ? a Sea Monster like a Pike, a

BEAM-Fish } dreadful Enemy to Mankind, seizing like a Blood hound, and never letting go, if he gets fast hold. The Teeth of this Fish are so venomous, that unless an Antidote be presently applied, the least Touch of them is mortal.

BEAM [of an *Anchor*] the longest Part of it.

BEAM Antler [among *Hunters*] the second Start on a Stag's Head.

BEAM Compasses, an Instrument made of Wood or Brass with sliding Sockets, to carry several Points, in order to draw Circles with very long Radii.

BEAM Feathers [in *Falconry*] the long Feathers of a Hawke's Wing.

BEAN Bobuc, [*Teut.*] a well known Pulse. *Sax.*

BEAR [*Bepa*, S. *Bahr*, *Teut.*] a certain

B E A

wild Beast; also two Constellations of Stars, called the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*.

To **sell** a **BEAR** [among *Stock-jobbers*] to sell what one hath not.

To **BEAR** [*Bajan*, S.] to carry, to hold up, to bring forth, to yield, to suffer Pain, to permit, to be patient, to be fruitful, to take Effect, to tend to a Point.

To **BEAR** [in *Heraldry*] a Person who hath a Coat of Arms is said to **bear** in it the several Charges or Ordinaries which are in his Escutcheon.

To **BEAR** [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is said to **come to bear**, when it lies right with the Mark.

To **BEAR** [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said to **bear** a good Sail, when she sails upright in the Water; also to **bear Ordnance**, when she carries great Guns.

To **BEAR** in with the Harbour, is when a Ship sails into the Harbour with the Wind.

To **BEAR** in with Land, is when a Ship that was to Windward comes under another Ship's Stern, and so gives her the Wind.

To **BEAR off from Land**, is when a Ship keeps off from the Land; and when a Seaman would express how one Place lies from another, he says, *it bears off, so and so*.

BEAR-GARDEN, a Place where Bears were formerly kept for Sport, hence it came to signify any Blackguard Place.

BEAR'S-FOOT, a Plant, the *Acanthus* of the Ancients.

BEARD [*Beard*, S. *Bart*, *Teut.* of *Barba*, L.] Hair growing on the Lips and Chin.

BEAR'D Husk [among *Florists*] is a Rose-husk, or other such like Husks that are hairy on the Edges.

BEARDLESS, without a Beard.

BEAR'ERS, Persons that carry any thing.

BEARERS [in *Law*] such Persons who bear down or oppress others.

BEARERS [in *Architecture*] are Posts or Brick Walls, which are trimmed up between the two Ends of a Piece of Timber, to shorten its Bearing.

BEARERS [in *Heraldry*] are such as have Coats of Arms distinguished from others by Colour, or other Differences.

BEAR'ING [in *Heraldry*] is that which fills an Escutcheon; the same as *Charge*.

BEARING [in *Navigation*] is the Point of the Compass that one Place bears or stands off from another.

BEARING Claws [among *Cock-fighters*] are the foremost Toes of a Cock, on which he goes.

BEARN [*Beap*, S.] a Child. O.

BEAST [*Beest*, L. S. *Bête*, F. *Bestia*, L.] a Creature void of Reason; a lewd Person, Man or Woman; a Game at Cards like *Loo*.

BEASTS of *Chace*, are in Number five, the *Buck*, *Doe*, *Roe*, *Fox*, and *Martin*.

BEASTS of the *Forest* ? are five in Number,

BEASTS of *Venery* } the *Hart*, *Hind*, *Hare*, *Boar*, and *Wolf*.

BEASTS

B E A

BEASTS of *Warren*, the *Hare* and *Coney*.

BEASTLY, acting like a *Beast*, nasty.

To **BEAT** [*Beatan*, *S. Battre*, *F. Batre*, *L.*] to strike, to knock; also to get the better of, or overcome, to depress.

To **BEAT** [among *Hunters*] *Hares* or *Cornies* are said to *beat*, or *top*, when they make a Noise in Rutting-time.

To **BEAT** [*Hunting Term*] a Stag that runs first one way, and then another, is said to *beat up and down*.

To **BEAT on Alarm** [*Military Term*] is to give Notice by Beat of Drums of some sudden Danger, that all may be in Readiness.

To **BEAT a Charge**, is by Beat of Drum, to give a Signal to fall upon the Enemy.

To **BEAT the General**, is to give Notice, by Beat of Drum, to the Forces, that they are to march.

To **BEAT the Reveille**, is by Beat of Drum to give Leave, at Break of Day, to come out of Quarters.

To **BEAT the Tat-too**, is by Beat of Drum to order every one to retire to their Quarters.

To **BEAT the Troop**, is by Beat of Drum to give Notice to all to repair to their Colours.

BEATER, an Instrument, by which any Thing is sounded.

BEATIFICIAL } *beatifique*, *F. beatificus*,
BEATIFICK } *L.* making happy or

blessed; belonging to the Blessed and Happy.

BEATIFICATION, the Act by which the Pope declares a Person to be blessed after his Death. *F. of L.*

To **BEATIFY** [*beatifier*, *F. beatificare*, *L.*] to make blessed, to enrol among the Blessed.

BEATILLES [in *Cookery*] Tit-bits, as *Cocks Combs*, *Livers*, *Gizzards*, &c.

BEATING with Child, Breeding. *York*.

BEATING in the Flanks, a Distemper in Black Cattle.

BEATITUDE [*Beatitudo*, *L.*] Blessedness, Bliss, Happiness. *F.*

BEATRIX [*i. e.* one that makes happy] a proper Name of Women.

BEATS [in *Watch* or *Clock*] are the Strokes made by the Fangs or Pallets of the Spindle of the Balance, or of the Pads in a Royal Pendulum.

BEAU [*Beau*, *F.*] a Fop, a Spark, a spruce Gentleman, a Man of Drefs.

BEAU'CHAMP [*Beau-champ*, *F. i. e.* good and fair Field] a Surname.

BEAU'CHIEF [*Beauchef*, *i. e.* a good Head] an Abbey in *Derbyshire*, so called probably because a great many learned Men lived there.

BEAU'DESERT [*q. d.* a pleasant Desert] a Place in the County of *Stafford*. *F.*

BEAU'FORT [*Beau and Fort*] *i. e.* a sumptuous and commodious Fort. *F.*

BEAU'LY [*Beau lieu*, a pleasant Place] a Tract of Land in *Hampshire*.

BEAUMA'RIS [*Beaumaris*, *F.* a fair Fen, or Marsh] in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

B E D

BEAU'MONT [*Beaum nt*, *F.* a pretty Mount] a proper Name. *F.*

BEAU'PERES, Companions, Equals. *Spenc.*

BEAU'PLEADER, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*, for not pleading fairly; where the Sheriff or Bailiff takes a Fine of a Party, that he may plead fairly, or aptly to the Purpose.

BEAUSEMBLANT, fair Appearance, *Ch.* *F.*

BEAU'TEOUS, } comely, handsome, fine,
BEAU'TIFUL, } fair.

BEAU'TIFULNESS, Handfomeness.

BEAU'TIFULLY, in a beautiful Manner.

BEAU'TIFY, to make beautiful, to set off, to set out, to grace.

BEAU'TY [in *Architecture*] the agreeable Form, and pleasing Appearance that the Building represents to the Eye of the Beholder.

A **BEAU'TY**, a beautiful, very fair, handsome, or charming Person.

BEAU'TY Spot. A Spot fixed to augment Beauty.

BEA'VY, a Company. *Chauc.*

BEA'W'D'LEY [*Beau-lieu*, *F. i. e.* a brave pleasant Place for its Situation] in the County of *Worcester*.

To **BECALM** [of *be* and *kalm*, *Belg.*] to make calm, to appease.

BECALMED [*Sea Term*] is when the Water is so very smooth, that the Ship has scarce any Motion, or a very slow one.

BECAUSE, *Conjunct.* For this Reason, on this Account.

BECCA'FICO, a Fig-eater, a little Bird like a Wheat-ear, a kind of *Ortolan*. *Ital.* These little Birds are met with in great Numbers, in Vineyards, in the Grape Season, where they grow so fat, that they lose all their Feathers, and lie so thick on the Ground, that one has enough to do to avoid treading upon them.

BE'CHICKS [*Baccha Medicamenta*, *L.* of *Baccha*, *Gr.* to cough] Medicines good for asswaging and curing a Cough.

BECK [*Wach*, *Teut.*] a little River or Brook.

BECK [*Bech*, *S.*] a Nod with the Head.

To **BEC'KON** [*Beacman*, or *Becconnan*, *S.*] to make a Sign with one's Finger, &c.

BEC'PAP'PE, to bind, to entrap. *Chauc.*

BECLIP'PING, encompassing, embracing, surrounding.

To **BECOME** [*Bequemen*, *Ger.* of *Be* and *Cyemen*, *S.* to please] to fit, to adorn; also to be made or done.

BECOMINGLY, in a handsome Manner.

BECOMINGNESS, Decency, Suitableness.

BED [*Bed*, *S. Bettre*, *Teut.*] Something to lie or rest on, also Marriage, a Channel of a River, &c.

BED of Snakes, a Knot of young ones.

To **BED** [*betten*, *Teut.*] to pray. *Spenc.*

BED [in *Gunnery*] is a thick Plant which lies

B E E

lies under a Piece of Ordnance on the Carriage.

To BED with one, is to lie together in the same Bed; most usually spoken of new-married Persons on the first Night.

To BED [Hunting Term] a Roe is said to bed, when she lodges in a particular Place.

BED'RIDDEN, obliged to keep his Bed, through Age or Sickness.

BED Ale } a friendly Meeting of Neigh-
BID Ale } bours or Acquaintances, at the House of new-married Persons, &c.

BEDABBLE, Verb. to dirty, bemire, bedaub with Dirt.

To BEDAGGLE [of Be and deagan, S. to dip] to dirty the Skirts of one's Clothes.

To BEDAS'H, to dash or wet.

To BED'AWB, to besmear,

BEDE [Beade, Sax. a Prayer] a learned English Monk, called Venerable Bede, perhaps from his Earnestness in Prayer.

BEDE-House, an Alms-House or Hospital.

BEDES-Men, Alms-men who prayed for their Benefactors and Founders.

BE'DEE [Bydel, of Bidden, to publish, &c. Sax.] a Beadle, a Crier, one that publishes any Thing. See Beadle.

BE'DELARY, the Precinct or Jurisdiction of a Beadle.

BED Mouldings [in Architecture] those Members in a Cornish which are placed below the Coronet or Crown.

BED'EREPE } Service which inferior Te-

BED'RIP } nants did for their Landlords in cutting down their Corn, &c.

To BEDEW' [Betawen, Teut.] to wet with Dew.

BED'FORD [Bedanpord, S. g. Beds and publick Inns by a Foord,] the Name of the capital Town in Bedfordshire.

BE'DIGHT, dressed, adorned. Spenc.

To BE'DIM, to obscure, to cloud or darken.

BEDIZER, to decorate, to deck out.

BED'LAM [i. e. Betlehem] a stately Hospital in Moorfields for mad Folks.

A BED'LAM } a Person that is mad

A BED'LAMITE } or distracted.

BECOLVIN, dug in, buried. Chauc.

To BEDO'TE, to cause to doat, to bewitch. Chauc.

BEDRAD'DE, dread. Chauc.

BEDREINTE, drenched. Chauc.

BEDRAWLED, bedrabbled, dedrived. Chauc.

To BEDUN'G, to dawb with Dung.

A BEE [Beo, Sax. Bi, Dan. Bit, Belg. Bijn, Teut. Baedd, C. Br.] a laborious Fly which makes Honey.

BEECH [Boce, S. Bach, Teut. Buchen, L. S.] a kind of Tree.

BEEF [Bauf, F. of Caro Bubula, L.] the Flesh of an Ox, &c.

A BEEF-EATER, a Yeoman of the Guard.

B E G

BEELD, Shelter. Chauc.

BEEN [beon, S.] the perfect Tense of be.

BEE'NSHIP, Worship, Goodness. Chauc.

BEER [Bepe, Sax. Bier, Teut.] a known Drink.

BEER } Force or Might; as, with all my
BIRRE } Beer, i. e. with all my Might.

Chief.

BEER [among Weavers] is nineteen Ends of Yarn running all together out of the Trough, all the Length of the Cloth.

BEER'SHEBA [בארשבע, of באר a Well, and שבע he sware, שביעה an Oath, Heb. the Well of an Oath] the Name of a Place in Canaan.

St. BESS, a Town in Cumberland, so called from St. Bega, an Irish Virgin, who lived a solitary Life there.

BEE'S'OM, Bism, Sax. Bessen, Teut. Bism, L. S.] a Broom to sweep with.

BEEST'INGS } [Byring, S.] Beeft L.
BEAST'INGS } S.] the first Milk of a Cow after Calving.

BEE'T [Beta, L.] a Garden Herb.

BEE'TLE [Bytel, Sax.] an Insect.

BEE'TLE [Bytel, S.] a wooden Instrument or Hammer for driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c.

BEETLEBROWED, Having black and long Eye-brows.

BEEVES, black Cattle, Oxen.

To BEFAL' [Beopalan, Sax. Befallen, Teut.] to happen.

To BEFOOL' [of Be, End, and Fol. F. or Fool, Eng.] to make a Fool of, to call Fool.

BEFORE [beforan, S.] on the Forepart, [Forn, Teut.] before. Chauc.

BEFOREHAND, in a State of accumulating, also, previously.

BEFOUL, to daub, soil, bemire.

To BEFOUL, [befulan, Sax. Befallen, Teut.] to make foul, to daub, to dirt, &c.

BE'FRIEND, to assist in Time of Distress.

To BEFRIEND, to favour, to be kind.

To BEG, [Bigheren, Teut.] to ask, to crave with Entreaty.

To BEGET' [begetan, Sax.] to produce to generate.

BEG'GAR [either of Bagheren, Teut. to beg, or else, g. d. Beggat, or Bag, because they carry their Provision about in Bags] one who begs for Alms.

BEGGARLY, shabby, dirty, mean.

BEG'ILED, imprisoned. Chauc.

To BEGIN' [Beginnen, L. S. and Teut. Azinnan, Sax.] to make a Beginning.

BEGINNER, he who gives the first Origin to any Thing.

BEGINNING, Origin, Commencement.

To BEGIRD' [Begurrd] to gird about.

BEG'LERBEG [i. e. Lord of Lords] a chief Governor of a Turkish Province.

BEGIT' [of Be and Lipdan, S.] girt about,

BEGON,

B E L

BEGONE, *Interj.* Go away.

To BEGUILE [of *Be* and *Guiller*, O. F. or *Begilian*, S. to bewitch] to cozen or deceive.

BEGUINES [*Bugine*, Belg.] an Order of Nuns of St. *Bega*.

BEHALF [of *Be* and *Half*, Sax. *Behalb*, Teut.] Part, Interest, Side, &c.

BEHATED [*Gerhaft*, Teut.] hated. Ch.

To BEHAVE of *Be* and *habban*, Sax.] to carry, to demean one's self.

BEHAVIOUR, Conduct, Demeanour.

To BEHEAD [Beheadian, Sax. *Ent-haupten*, Teut.] to cut off the Head.

BEHEMOTH [בהמות, H.] a wonderful Creature; some take it to be the River, Horse.

BEHEN } there is the white and red; the

BEHN } first is likewise called *Papaver Spumeum*, Bladder *Champion*; the other is also called *Limonium*. Sea *Lavender*.

BEHESTs [of *Be* and *pere*, S. a Command] Orders, Messages, Commands, Requirements; also a Promise. Chauc.

To BEHEUTE, to promise. Chauc.

BEHIND [of *Be* and *bindan*, of *pynan*, S. *binden*, Teut.] backwards.

BEHIGHT, called. Spenc. promised. O.

BEHITHER, on this Side. O.

To BEHOLD [Beheadan, S.] to look upon.

BEHONGIT [Behange, Teut.] hang-ed. C.

BEHOLDEN [Behouden, Dut.] bound in Gratitude.

To BEHOVE [Behogan, S.] to become, to be the Duty of.

BEHOUNCED, tricked up, made fine.

BEJAP'ED, tricked, imposed upon. Chauc.

BEING, Existence.

To BEKNOW'IN, to acknowledge, to confess. Chauc.

BEL [בעל, i. e. Lord, Heb. or Chald.] the Sun worshipped by the Chaldaans and Assyrians.

To BELA'BOUR, to beat soundly.

BELACCO'LE [Bel Accueil, F.] a friendly Salutation.

BELAG'GED, left behind.

To BELA'GE } [q. d. belegen, Teut.] Sea

To BELAY } Term, to fasten any running Rope when it is hal'd, that it cannot run forth again.

BEL'AMOUR, a Lover. Spenc. F.

BEL'AMY [Bel-ami, F. a fair Friend] a proper Name.

BELA'TED [of *lant*, L. S.] late in Time.

To BELAY' of *Belapan*, S. to betray, or of *Be* and *Lay* to way-lay, or lay wait for.

To BELCH [Balcean, Sax. *Bolcken*, L. S.] to break Wind upwards.

BELCH'ER, good Cheer. Chauc.

BEL'DAM [of *Belle* and *Dame*, F.] a fine Lady; but ironically, a decrepid or ugly old Woman.

To BELEA'GUER [Belageon, Teut.] to besiege, to lay Siege to a Town.

B E L

BELEAGU'ERED [Belegert, Teut.] besieged; also afflicted or oppressed.

BELENOIDES [in *Anatomy*] the shooting forth of the Bone called *Aliformis*, which is the sixth in the Basis of the Skull.

BEL'EVED, left. Chauc.

BEL'FRY [of *Bell*, S. and *Ferre*, to bear, L.] that Part of a Steeple where the Bells hang.

BEL'GÆ, the Inhabitants of that Part of the Low-Countries called *Belgium*, L. also a People who formerly inhabited *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*.

BELGARDS [of *Belles Regardes*, F.] beautiful Looks. Spenc.

BEL'GIAN } of or belonging to the Low

BEL'GICY } Countries.

BELIEF [Gleapan, Sax.] Credit.

To BELIEV'E [Gleapan, Sax.] to give Credit to.

BEL'LIAL [בליעל, of בלי without, and בלי, he profited, H. i. e. of no Profit] wicked, unprofitable; also the Devil.

BILINGS-GATE, [either of King *Belin*, or *Belinus*, the Founder of it; or of *Bellan*, Teut. to roar from the Noise of many Waves against the Shore; or *Belze*, Sax. a Purse, or Wallet, because they who go there to buy, carry ready Money] a Wharf for Ships near *London-Bridge*, the grand Fish-port or Market of the City.

BELI'VE, by and by, or towards Night.

A BELL [Bell, of *bellan*, Sax. to make a great Noise or Rear] a loud sounding Instrument or Vessel of Metal.

BELLASSI'SE [Belle-affize, F.] a pleasant Situation.

BELLE *Belle*, F.] a young Lady.

BELLE CHOSE, a pretty Thing. Chauc. F.

BELLES-LETTRES, F. Polite Literature.

BELLEW' [Bell eau, F. a pleasant Water or River] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.

BELLIBO'NE } [of *Bell* and *Bonne*, F.] a

BONNIBEL' } fair Maid. Spenc.

BELLICOSE' [Belliqueux, F. *Bellicosus*, L.] Warlike, valiant in Arms.

BELL-Metal, a Mixture of Tin and Copper.

BELLI'POTENT [Bellipotens, L.] mighty or powerful in War.

BELL'ING [with Hunters] the Roe belleth, i. e. makes a Noise in Rutting-time.

To BELL'GERATE, to make War. L.

BELLE'YSAUD, well said. Chauc.

BELLO'NA, a Deity of the Pagans, reputed to be the Goddess of War.

To BEL'LOW, [bellan, Sax.] to cry as Bulls, Oxen, or Cows do; *Foresius* also applies the Word to the Hart.

BEL'LOWS [Blast, Belg. Sax. i. e. Blast-bag] an Instrument for blowing the Fire.

BELLU'INE [belluinus, L.] of or belonging to Beasts.

BEL'LUM [in *Law*] an ancient Way of Trial by Arms or Combat; also War.

B E N

BEL'LY [Bælg, Sax. Balg, Teut.] the Part of the Body inclosing the Guts, Bladder, &c.

The Belly has no Ears.

From *Venter non habet aures*. L. The French say, *Ventre affamé n'a point d'Oreilles*.

This Proverb intimates, that there is no arguing the Matter with Hunger, the Mother of Impatience and Anger. It is a Lecture of Civility and Discretion, not to disturb a Gentleman at his Repast, or trouble him with unreasonable Addresses at Meal-time.

BEL'LY-Fretting [in a Horse] the galling the Belly with the Fore-girt; also a great Pain in the Belly.

BELLY-Bound, a Disease in Cattle.

To **BEL'LY** } to grow fat, to jut forth,
To **BEL'LY out** } to strut.

BELLY-Cheat, an Apron. C.

BELLYFUL, as much Meat as fills the Belly.

BELLSWAG'GER, a swaggering Fellow, a Hector, a Bully.

To **BELONG'** [Belange, Belg.] to appertain to.

BELOVED [of be and lovan, Sax.] to love, *beltebe*, Teut.] loved by.

BELT [Belt, Sax. Balteum, L.] a Girt to hang a Sword by; also a Disease in Sheep.

BELVIDE'RE [pleasant to behold, Ital.] the Name of one of the Pope's Palaces in Rome; also the Herb *Broom Road Flax*.

BELLWEATHER, the Ram that leads the Sheep with a Bell tied on his Neck.

BEL'ZEBUB } בעל זבוב of בעל a
BAALZEBUB } Lord, and זבוב a Fly, H.
i. e. the Lord of Flies] the Prince of Devils.

To **BEL'Y** [Beleggin, Sax. Bliegen, Teut.] to speak falsely of.

BEMENT, lamented, bemoaned. O Belg.

BE/MES. Trumpets. O.

To **BEMI'RE**, to dawb or foul with Mire.

To **BEMOAN'** [bæmœnan, Sax.] to make moan, lament.

BEN } the Fruit of a Tree like Tamarisk,
BEHN } of which Perfumers get an Oil proper to receive any Sort of Scent.

BENAV'AH [בניה of בנה, a Building, and בן the Lord, H. i. e. the Lord's Building] the Son of *Jeboiada*.

A **BENCH** [Bænce, Sax.] a Seat to sit on.

BENCH'ER, a Lawyer of the first Rank in the Inns of Court.

BEND, a Muffier, Caul, or Kercher. Chauc.

BEND [in Heraldry] one of the ten honourable Ordinaries made by two Lines drawn cross-ways from the Dexter Chief to the Sinister Base Point.

Bend Sinister, is drawn from the Sinister Chief Point to the Dexter Base.

BEND Avoided, is when two strait Lines, drawn within the Bend, run very near parallel to the outward Edges of it.

B E N

To **BEND** [ben'dan, Sax.] to bow or crook, to yield or sloop, to stretch out.

To **BEND the Cable** [Sea Term] is to make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To **BEND the Main Seal** [Sea Term] is to make it fast to the Yard in its proper Place.

BEND'ABLE, capable of being bended.

BENDER, one who bends.

BIN'DES, Bonds. Chauc.

BENDS, Bars placed cross-ways. Spens.

BEND'LET [in Heraldry] a little Bend, which takes up the sixth Part of a Shield.

BEND'WITH, an Herb.

BEND'Y [in Heraldry] is when an Escutcheon is divided Bend-ways into an even Number of Partitions; but when they are odd, the Field must be first named, and then the Number of the Bends.

BENDS, the utmost Timber of a Ship's Side, to set the Foot on in climbing.

BENEAP'ED [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be beneaped, when the Water does not flow high enough to bring the Ship off the Ground but out of a Dock, or over a Bar.

BENEATH [Beneap, Sax. Bende, Belg.] under, below.

BEN'EBREDE [Behnen, Brodt, Teut.] Bread of Beans. Chauc.

BENEDICTINES, an Order of Monks founded by St. Benedict.

BENEDIC'TION, Blessing, especially that given by Parents to Children. L.

BENEFAC'TIONS, Gifts or Kindnesses.

BENEFAC'TOR, a Doer of good Offices, a Patron. F. of L.

BENEFAC'TRESS, a Female Benefactor.

BEN'EFICE [Benefice, F. Beneficium, L.] originally signified Funds given to Soldiers as a Reward for Services: But it passed afterward into the Church, where Funds were given for the Subsistence of the Clergy; an Ecclesiastical Living.

BENEFICED, one possessed of a Benefice.

BEN'EFICENCE [Beneficentia, L.] a Delight to do Good to others; the doing of good Offices, Kindness, Liberality.

BENEFICIAL [Beneficialis, L.] that yields Benefit, profitable, advantageous. F.

BENEFICIALLY, in a kind, munificent Manner.

BENEFICIARY [Beneficiarius, F. Beneficiarius, L.] a Person obliged, or benefited by one; a Pensioner.

BENEFICIO *primo Ecclesiastico habendo*. a Writ directed to the Lord Chancellor, &c. by the King, to bestow the Benefice that shall first fall, in the King's Gift, upon this or that Man.

BENEFIT [Beneficium, L.] Kindness, Favour, Advantage.

BENEFIT of the Clergy, a Privilege formerly allowed, by Virtue of which, a Man convicted of Felony or Man-slaughter, was put to read in a *Latin Book*, of a *Gotbic Black* Che

B E N

Character; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate* said, *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. He reads like a Clerk; he was only burnt in the Hand, and set free; otherwise he suffered Death for his Crime.

BENEM'PT, named, bequeathed. *Spenc.*

BENEPLA'CITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies, if you please; or if you will. *L.*

BENER'TH, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord with his Plough and Cart. *O. L.*

BENES [*Beene, L. S.*] Bones. *Chauc.*

BENEVOLENCE [*Benevolentia, L.*] Goodwill; that Sort of Love which disposes one Man to confer a Kindness upon another; also a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subjects to the Sovereign.

BENEVOLENT [*Benevolens, L.*] bearing Good-will, wishing well, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind.

BENEVOLENTLY, kindly, generously.

BENEVOLENTIA *Regis habendo*, a Form in ancient Fines to purchase the King's Favour, in order to be restored to Estate, Title, or Place.

BENEVOLENT Planets [among *Astrologers*] such as afford a favourable Influence; which are those of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

BEN-HA'DAD [בן חדד, *H. i. e.* the Son of Noise] a King of Syria.

BENJAMIN [בנימין of בן a Son, and ימי the Right Hand, *H. i. e.* the Son of the Right Hand] the youngest of *Jacob's* twelve Sons.

BENJAMIN } [*Benjoin, F.*] a Drug much

BENZOIN } used in Perfumes and sweet Bays.

BENIGN [*Benigne, F. Benignus, L.*] courteous, good-natured, kind.

A BENIGN *Disease*, is a favourable Disease, that has not irregular or dreadful Symptoms.

BENIGNITY [*Benignité, F. Benignitas, L.*] Goodness, Tenderness, Courtesy, Sweetness of Disposition.

BENIGNLY, kindly, generously.

To BENIM of Benyman, *Sax. Benchen, Teut.* to take away, to bereave. *Chauc.*

BENISON [*benir, F.*] a Blessing. *O.*

BENNET [of *Benedictus, L.* blessed] a proper Name of a Man.

St. BENNET's in the Holm [i. e. a Place encompassed with Rivers] in the County of Norfolk.

BENOMEN [*Benommen, Teut.*] taken away. *Chauc.*

To BEN'SIL, to bang or beat. *York.*

BENSBURY [i. e. *Cnebens-bury*, so called from one *Cneben*, a Captain under *Ethelred*, a King of Kent, slain there in a Fight against *Cassib*, King of the *Vice-Saxons*] a Town in the County of Surrey.

BEN'SON [q. d. *Ben's-Son*, i. e. Benjamin's Son] a Surname.

B E R

BENT, inclined. *Milt.*

BENT, yielding or complying. *Spenc.*

BENTS, are a kind of Grass.

BENT, Precipice, Declivity of a Hill. *Chauc.*

To BENUM'B [Benyman, *Sax.*] to make numb.

BENUMB'ED [Benum, and Benummen, *Sax.*] deprived of the Sense of Feeling.

BEQUA'TH, bequeathed. *Chauc.*

BEQUEATH [of *Be* and *Cquepan, Sax.* to say] to give one a Legacy by Word of Mouth; also to give or leave by last Will and Testament.

BEQUEST [in *Law*] a Legacy.

BERAIN'ED [*Beregnit, Teut.*] rained upon.

BERCA'RIA } [*Old Law*] a Sheep-Pen,

BERCE'RIA } or Sheep Fold.

BERCOVET } 10 Pound in *Russia*, or 173

BERQUET } one third Pound *Averdupois*

BERDE, the Beard. *Chanc.*

BE'RE [*Baar, Teut.*] a Bier; borne or carried. *Chauc.*

To BE'RE, to bear or carry, to accuse. *Chauc.*

BE'RE, Weight, Pressure, Bearing. *Chauc.*

To BEREAVE [*Berepan, Sax. Berauben, Teut.*] to deprive or rob one of a Thing.

BEREFT [*Berabt, Teut.*] bereaved, or deprived of.

BERGAMOT' a Pear of a delicious Taste; also a Perfume drawn from a certain Fruit produced by a Lemon-Tree ingrafted on a Bergamot Pear-Tree.

BERGAMSTED [of *Beorg* a Fort, *ham* a House, and *sted*, *Sax.* a Place] a Town in Kent.

BERGANDER, a Fowl.

BERGH-Master [*Bergmeister, Teut.*] a Bailiff or chief Officer among the *Derbyshire* Miners.

BERGH/MOTH } a Court held to deter-

BERGHMOTE } mine Matters relating to Miners.

BERHYME, to celebrate in Verse.

BERIA [*Old Law*] a flat, wide Heath or Plain.

BERIN, to bear, to behave. *Chauc.*

BERINGER } [of *Bahre, Teut.* Bears,

BERIGARD' } and *Gard*, a Keeper] a proper Name.

BERLIN, a Sort of Chariot, used at Berlin in Prussia.

BERM [in *Fortification*] is a Space of Ground left at the Foot of a Rampart, on the Side next the Country, designed to receive the Ruins of the Rampart, to prevent its filling up the Foss.

BERMUND [either of *Bepan, Sax.* to bear, and *Bund, Teut.* a Mouth; or of *Bepan, Sax.* to bear, and *Bund, Peace*] a proper Name of a Man.

BERMUNDSEY [of *Bepmundr, Or, Sax.*

N 2 i. e.

B E R

i. e. *Bermund's Isle*] a Parish in *Southwark*, formerly famous for an Abbey erected by *Bermund*, either Lord or Abbot of that Place.

BERN, one of the four Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*; of which there are thirteen, the other nine being Popish.

BERNARD [either of *Bearn*, *O. E.* a Child, and *Arn*, *Dut.* Nature; or, as *Verstegan*, q. d. *Beorn-heart*, one of a stout Heart] the Name of a devout Abbot, and other Men.

BERNARD College, an ancient College in the University of *Oxford*, rebuilt by Sir *Thomas White*, and called *St. John Baptist's*.

BERNARDINES, Monks of the Order of *St. Bernard*.

BERNICIA [*Beornica* *M. g. d.* and *Beornica* *pice*, *Sax. q. d.* the Province of *Berwick*; perhaps from *Beorn*, a Manchild, and *win*, *Gr.* Victory, so called from the warlike Disposition of the Inhabitants] *Berwick upon Tweed*. *L.*

BERNU'LPH [*Beorn*, Issue, and *Ulph*, Help, *Sax. i. e.* one that provideth for his Children, a King of the *Mercians*].

BER'RA, a plain open Heath. *O. L.*

A BERRY [*Berien*, of *Beran*, *Sax.* to bear] the Fruit of Shrubs, Bushes, &c.

BERRIES [*Beiren*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] are Fruits covered with a thin Skin, which contain a Pulp, that grows soft and moist when ripe, and Seed is contained within its Substance.

BERITHA'TCH, Litter for Horses. *O.*

A BER'RIER, a Thatcher. *C.*

BER'RY, the same with Borough.

A BERRYING Stead, a Threshing-floor.

BER'SA, *O. L.* a Bound, Limit, Compass.

BERSARE [*Old Records*] to shoot; hence *Bersare in Foresta*, i. e. to hunt or shoot in a Forest.

BERSA'TRIX [of *Berceau* a Cradle, *F.* and the *Latin* Termination *trix*, of a female Signification] a Rocker of young Children in a Cradle. *O. R.*

BER'SELET, or BERSELET'TA, a Hound or Hunting-dog. *O. R.*

HERST [of *Beriten*, *Teut.*] Burst. *Chauc.*

BERTH } [Sea Term] convenient Sea-

BIRTH } Room to moor a Ship.

BER'THA [*Be. pht*, *Sax.* Brave, Famous] the Name of a Woman.

BER'THINSECK } a Scotch Law, by

BER'DINSECK } which a Man is not

to be hanged for stealing a Sheep or Calf that he can carry away in a Sack upon his Back, but scourged only.

BERTHOLD [*Beapht*, Brave, and Bold, a Ruler, *Sax. q. d.* a good Ruler] the Name of a Man.

BER'THULPH [*Beopht* Illustrious, and *Ulph* Help, *Sax. i. e.* a famous Helper] a Bishop of *Winchester*, Anno. 900.

BER'TON [*Bapton*, *Sax.*] a Farm or Barn for Barley.

B E S

BERTONARI, Tenants of Berton of Farmers. *O. L.*

BERTHWALD [*Beopht* Famous, and *pea* Son, to rule, *Sax.*] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

BER'WENT Falls [of *Berwent*, the River, and *Feltz*, *Teut.* a Rock or Cliff] Mountains in *Cumberland*, through which the River *Berwent* runs.

BER'WICK [of *Aberwick*, i. e. a Town at the Mouth of a River, or *Beep-ton*, *Sax. i. e.* Corn Town] formerly a famous Strong Hold in *Northumberland*.

BER'TYING a Ship, i. e. the raising up of the Ship's Sides.

BERWICA in *Doomsday Book* a Village.

BERULIANS, Hereticks in the twelfth Century, who affirmed that all Human Souls were created in the Beginning of the World.

BER'YL [*Beryllus*, *L.* *Βερύλλος*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a faint Green Colour.

BER'YING, Behaviour. *Chauc.*

BESA'LE [*Bisayel*, *F.*] the Father of one's Grandfather; also a Writ for an Heir, whose Great Grandfather dying possessed of Lands and Tenements, a Stranger enters upon the Premises, and keeps out the Heir.

BESANT } a very antient Gold Coin

BESAUNTE } stamped at *Byzantium*,

BESANT'INE } now *Constantinople*, the Value unknown.

BESANTS [in *Heraldry*] a Term for round Plates of Gold without any Stamp.

BES'SA, a Spade or Shovel; whence *una Bescata terra*, i. e. a Piece of Land turned up with a Spade. *O. L.*

BESCORN'ED, scuffed at, despised. *Ch.*

To BESECH [*Beseke*, *O.* *Cruchen*, *Teut.* of *rescan*, *Lezcan*, *Sax.* to seek] to pray or humbly to intreat.

To BESEEM [*Beziemen*, *Teut.* perhaps of *Be* and *seon*, *Sax.* to see] because that which is comely, is pleasant to look at.

BESEEN', bearing a good Aspect. *Spenc.*

To BESET' [*Besittan*, *Sax.* *Besitteln*, *L. S.*] to encompass.

BESET, spent, ordered, placed. *Chauc.*

BES'EY, or BESIE, become, seen, beheld, Well besey. *Chauc.* Of good Aspect.

BESHE'T, shut up. *Chauc. R. R.*

To BESHREW' [*Beschreven*, *Teut.* to inchant] or curse, or rail at, to wish ill to. *Ch.*

BESHVNE [*Beschemen*, *Teut.*] to shine upon. *Chauc.*

BESIDE [of *Be* and *Side*, *Sax.*] by the Side of, or near to, hard by. *Chauc.*

BESID'ERY, a Sort of good baking Pear.

To BESIE'GE [of *Be* and *assieger*, *F.*] to lay Siege to a Town with Military Forces.

BESIE'GE [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be besieged, when it is in a Position between the Bodies of two ill-boding Planets, Mars and Saturn.

BE-

B E S

BESIEGER, one who besieges.
To BESIE'N, to trouble, disturb, or busy one's self. *Chauc.*
To BESMEAR' [of *Be* and *Smeagan*, *Sax.* *Beschmieren*, *Teut.*] to smear over.
BESMIRCH'D [*Beschmizet*, *Teut.*] dawb'd; &c. *Shakespeare.*
BESMIT'ETH, smiteth, murdereth. *C.*
BESMOAKE, to foul with Smoke, or to harden by the Smoke.
BESMOTTERED, besmuttered. *O.*
To BESMUT [*Bormitan*, *Sax.* *Beschmutten*, *Teut.*] to dawb or smear over with Smut.
BE'SOM [*Besm*, *Sax.*] an Instrument to sweep with.
To BESOT' [of *Be* and *rot*, *Sax.*] to make stupid.
BESPAT'TER, to spot with Dirt; also to defame or slander.
To BESPAUL, to daub by spitting.
To BESPEAK' [of *Be* and *Spæcan*, *Sax.* *Besprechen*, *Teut.*] to speak for, or order something to be made; also to enchant.
BESPECKLE, to sprinkle with Spots.
BESPOKE, spoken for, or appointed before hand.
BESPRE'N, sprinkled. *Spenc.*
BESPRENG'ED, [*Besprengt*, *Teut.*] besprinkled. *O.*
BESPREN'T } sprinkled. *Spenc.*
BESPRINT }
To BESPRINKLE [of *Be* and *Sprenc*, *Belg.*] to sprinkle upon.
BESPUTTER, to dawb by Spittle or Dirt.
BESSE, a Copper Coin at *Ormus* in the *Persian* Gulph, four *Colbegg*, in Value one Penny and three *Farthings* *Sterling*.
BEST [*Bot-rt* and contracted *Beyr*, *Sax.* *Beste* or *Bettes*, *Teut.*] the most choice, the Superlative of *Good*.
BEST [*Best*, *L. S.*] a *Beast*, or living Creature. *Chauc.*
BESTA'D, disposed, ordered. *Spenc.* beset, surrounded; distressed, oppressed. *Chauc.*
BESTEAD'D, borne hard upon, beset.
BESTAIL, [*Betail*, *F.*] all Sorts of *Beasts* or *Cattle*. *F. L. Term.*
BESTAIN, [from *Stain*] to foul, dawb, spot.
BES'TIAL [*Bestialis*, *L.*] belonging to a *Beast*, beastly, brutish, *F.*
BESTIAL Signs of the *Zodiac*, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Capricornus*.
BESTIALITY [*Bestialité*, *F.* of *Bestialitas*, *L.*] a Copulation of a *Man* or *Woman* with *Beasts*.
BESTIALLY, like a *Beast*.
BESTIAL/LICKE [*Bestialisch*, *Teut.*] beastly. *Chauc.*
To BESTIR' [of *Be* and *rippen*, *Sax.* to move about briskly, to labour strenuously.
To BESTI'KE, to betray. *O.*
To BESTO'W [of *Be* and *spex*, *Sax.* a *Place*] to give, to lay out.

B E T

BESTRIDE, to stride over any Thing.
BESTROUGHT', mad, distracted. *O.*
BESY'A, Trouble, Grief. *O.*
To BESWINK, to labour. *Chauc.*
To BET [*Bieten*, *Teut.*] to lay *Wagers* when *Gamesters* are playing against one Side in favour of the other.
BE'TA [*Bāra*, *Gr.* the second Letter *β* or *B* of the *Greek* Alphabet; also the Herb *Beet*.
To BETA'KE [*Betæcan*, *Sax.*] to take to, to apply to, also to give up, to deliver, to commit to. *Chauc.*
BETAUGHT', recommended. *Chauc.*
BETE or **BETIN**, to make, prepare, make ready [*Bætan*, *Sax.*] to amend, restore, repair; heal or cure [*Bætan*, *Sax.*] also to abase; and to boot or help. *Chauc.*
To BETECHE', to recommend. *Chauc.*
To BETEEM, to deliver. *Spenc.*
To BETEEM, to bring forth or breed.
To BE'TEN [of *Bet n*, *Sax.* of *Beten* to kindle, *L. S.*] to abate; also to kindle. *O.*
BETH, [*Beyde*, *Teut.*] both, be, are. *Ch.*
To BETHINK' [*Bæncan*, *Sax.* *Bædencken*, *Teut.*] a calling to mind.
To BETHRAL, to enslave, to conquer.
BETHLEHEM [*בית לחם*, *H. i. e.* the House of Bread] a City of *Judah*, where *Christ* was born.
BETHLEHEMITES, Monks who wore the Figure of a red Star on their Breasts, founded in Memory of the Star that guided the *Magi* to *Bethlehem*.
To BETID'E [of *Be* and *tid*, *Sax.*] to happen to, to befall.
BETI'GHT, happened. *Spenc.*
BETIMES [of *Be* and *time*, *Sax.*] early, in Season.
To BE'TIN [of *Bætan*, *Sax.*] to prepare.
BE'TLE } an *Indian* Plant called *Water-BETRE* } *Pepper*.
BET'ONY [*Betoine*, *F.* *Betonica*, *L.* *Betonien*, *Teut.*] the Name of an Herb.
To BETOK'EN [*Becceken*, *L. L.* of *be* and *tuckman*, *Sax.*] to shew by Signs.
BETRAP'PID, taken in a Trap. *Chauc.*
BE'TRASSID } deceived, betrayed. *Ch.*
BETRASH'D }
To BETRAY' [*trabir*, *F.*] to be false to, to deliver up treacherously; to discover.
BETRAYER, Seducer, Traitor.
BETREINT, sprinkled.
To BETRIM, to adorn, to deck. *Shakespeare.*
To BETROTH [of *Be* and *troth*, *Be-trothen*, *L. S.*] to give or receive a Promise of Marriage.
BET, of *BET'TEE*, better. *Chauc.*
BET-TEE, an Instrument made use of by House-breakers to break open Doors, &c.
To BET'TER, to improve, to advance.
BET'TER [*Bæter*, *Sax.* *Bæter*, *L. S.*] more good, useful, &c. compar. of *Good*.
BET'TY [from *Beatus* Blessed] a Name.
BETWEE'N [*Betwyan*, *Sax.*] in the Middle.

BETWIX'T

B E Z

BETWIX'T [*Betpiz, Sax.*] between.
BE'VANS, a Sirname common to the *Welsh*, as much as to say *ab Evans*, q. d. come of *Evans* or *John*.
BEV'EL, an Instrument made use of by Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, &c. for the adjusting of Angles.
BEVEL, crooked, awry. *Shakesp.*
BE'VEER [*à Bevere, Ital.* to drink] a small Collation between dinner and Supper; also the Visor or Sight of a Head-piece.
BE'VEER [*Bevoir, F.* formerly, q. d. fair to look at] a Castle in *Leicestershire*, the Grand Seat of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.
BEVERAGE [*Beveraggio, Ital.* *Breuvage, Beauvage, O. F.*] Drink.
 To pay **BEVERAGE**, to give a Treat upon the first wearing of a new suit of Cloaths, &c.
BEV'ERLY [*Beve'egz, Bede's Abbey* in *Deir Wood*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.
BEVELE' [*in Heraldry*] broken, or opening like a Carpenter's Rule.
BE'VY, [*Beve, Ital.*] three Partridges; also a Company, an Assembly.
A BE'VY [*of Roc-bucks*] a Herd of them.
A BE'VY Grease, the Fat of a Roc-buck.
A BE'VY [*of Quails*] a Brood or Fleck; whence the Word is figuratively taken for a Knot or Company of Persons, as a *Bevy of Gossips*.
 To **BEWAIL**, [*of Be and pail, of painan, Sax.*] to lament.
 To **BEWARE** [*of Bewichren, Teut. Le-prian, Sax.*] to take care of, to avoid.
BEW'PE, to bewail. *Chauc.*
BEWILDER, to confound, to puzzle.
BEWIL'DERED [*Urwilbert, Teut.*] scared or frightened; also that has lost his Way.
BEWITS [*in Falconry*] Pieces of Leather to which the Bells of Hawks are fastened and buttoned to their Legs.
BEWOUND' [*Bepyn'dan, Sax.*] imposed upon, puzzled, embarrassed. *Chauc.*
 To **BEWRA'Y** [*of Bepnegan, Sax.*] to reveal or discover a Secret; also to foul with Ordure.
BEWRE'KE, to revenge. *Chauc.*
 To **BEWITCH'** of Be and piece, *Sax.* a Witch] to afflict by Witchcraft, to insinuate.
BEWITCH'MENT, a bewitching, or being bewitched. *Shakesp.*
BEWRAY, to betray, to discover. *C.*
BEY, a Governor of a Plate near the Sea among the *Turks*.
BEY'PED, cheated. *O.*
BEYOND' [*Bigeon'din, Sax.*] further.
BEYETE, bezzotten. *Chauc.*
BEZALIEL, [בצלאל, in, בצל the Shadow, and אל God, *H. i. e.* in the Shadow of God] a famous Artificer among the *Jews*.
BEZAN'LER [q. d. *Bis-antler*] a second Branch of a Stag's-Horn.
BEZ'EL [*Higgins* derives it of *Bassin*, *BEZ'IL* } *F.*] the upper Part of the Collar of a Ring, that encompasses the Stone.

B I S

BEZOAR [*of Pabazar in the Persian Language, i. e. a Destroyer of Poison*] a Stone found in the Dung of an Animal called *Parau*, a kind of Goat.
BEZOAR Animal [among *Physicians*] the Hearts and Livers of Vipers dried in the Sun and powder'd.
BEZOAR Mineral [with *Chymists*] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony, fixed by Spirit of Nitre, and reduced to a Powder.
BEZOARTICK Remedies [among *Physicians*] Cordial Medicines, good against Poison and infectious Diseases.
BEZOAR'DICUM Joviale, a Preparation of *Regulus* of Antimony, Block-Tin, and Sublimate Corrosive.
BEZOAR'DICUM Lunale [with *Chymists*] a Mixture of rectified Butter of Antimony with fine Silver, dissolving the Mass in Spirit of Nitre, till the Ebullition cease.
BEZOAR'DICUM Martiale, is a Solution of *Crocus Martis* made by Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then the Spirit of Nitre is poured on it.
 To **BEZ'ZLE** [q. d. to beazle] to guzzle, tipple, or drink hard.
BIALACOY'L, Fair Welcoming. *O.*
BIANGULATED, having two Angles.
BIAS [*Biais, F.* a Weight fixed on one Side of the Bowl, turning the Course of the Bowl that Way towards which the Bias looks: Inclination, Bent.
 To **BIAS** [*Biaisier, F.*] to set a Bias upon one; to incline, to prepossess him.
BIATHAN'ATOI [*of Bia Violence, and Θάνατος Death, Gr.*] Persons taken away by violent Deaths.
 To **BIB** [*of libere, L.*] to drink often.
BIB, a small Cloth put before Children.
BIBACIOUS, giving to totting.
BIBBER, a Sot, Tippler.
BIBID, sucked up, drank. *Chauc.*
BIBEROT [*in Cookery*] minced Meats made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pullet, &c.
BIBY'ORY Muscle [*in Anatomy*] is a Muscle that draws the Eye down towards the Cup when one drinks.
BIBLE [*Biblia, L. of Βιβλα, Gr. of βιβλ H the Book*] the Holy Scripture of the Old Testament, so called by way of Excellency.
BIBLIO'GRAPHER [*Bibliographus, L. Βιβλιογραφος, of Βιβλα, a Book, and γραφα to write, Gr.*] a Writer of Books.
BIBLIOPO'LIST [*Bibliopola, L. of Βιβλιος, of Βιβλα and πωλειω, to sell, Gr.*] a Bookseller or Stationer.
BIBLIOTHE'QUE [*Bibliotheca, L. of Βιβλιοθηκη, of Βιβλα and Θηκη a Repository, Gr.*] a Library, a Study, a Place where Books are kept. *F.*
BIBULOUS [*bibulus, L.*] drinking in, sucking up, as a Sponge doth.
BICAPSULAR, having two Seed Pouches. *BICE*

B I G

BICE, a Colour used by Painters, either Blue or Green.

BICEPS *Musculus* [among *Anatomists*] the first Muscle of the Elbow or Thigh, having two Heads.

BICIPITAL } [of *Biceps*, L.] having two
BICIPITOUS } Heads.

BICKERING [*Bicre*, C. Br.] a Tilting or Skirmishing, Disputing, Wrangling.

BICKERMENT, Strife. *Cbauc.*

BICORNOUS [*bicornis*, L.] that hath two Horns forked.

BICORPORAL [*bicorporel*, F.] that hath two Bodies.

BICORPORAL Signs [among *Astrologers*] Signs of the Zodiac that are double bodied.

To BID [*Eedan*, Sax. *Bitten*, Teut.] to invite; to pray, entreat; also to command.

To BID for a Commodity [*Biddan*, Sax. *Bieten*, Teut.] to offer Money.

To BID a Boon, to make request. *O.*

BID-ALE, an Invitation of Friends to drink at a Poor Man's House, to get their charitable Assistance.

BIDDING [of the *Beads*] a Charge which the Parish Priests gave their Parishioners, at certain Times, to say so many *Pater-nosters* upon their Beads, for a Soul departed.

To BIDE, to abide, to dwell. *Cbauc.*

BIDENTAL, having two Teeth.

BIENNIAL [*Biennis*, L.] that is of two Years Continuance, two Years old.

BIER [*Biere*, F. *Baar*, Teut.] a Wooden Frame to lay or carry a dead Body upon.

BESTINGS [*byrting*, Sax.] the first Milk given by a Cow after calving.

BIFARIOUS [*bisarius*, L.] two-fold, or that may be taken two Ways.

BIFORMED [*biformis*, L.] double-shaped, having two Shapes.

BIFURCATED [*bifurcus*, L.] two forked.

BIG [*Bag*, Dan. *Buce*, Sax. a Belly] large.

BIGA, a Cart or Chariot drawn by two Horses coupled: In *Old Records*, a Cart with two Wheels. *L.*

BIGAMIST, one guilty of Bigamy.

BIGAMY [*Bigamie*, F. *Bigamia*, L. of *bis*, L. twice, *γῑμω*, Marriage, *Gr.*] a having two

Wives or Husbands at the same Time; or, a second Marriage: For,

BIGAMY [in *Canon Law*] is an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Clerk, because he hath been twice married.

BIGBELLIED, pregnant.

BIGGE, a Pap or Teat. *Essex.*

To BIGGE [of *Byegan*, Sax.] to build up. *Cb.*

BIGGIN or BIGGEN [*Beguin*, F. of St. *Beggs*, who first instituted for a Distinction of

some religious Women, thence called *Beguins*; a Coif, or Linen Cap for a young Child.

BIGGINNING, the uprising of Women after Child-Birth. *O.*

B I L

BIGHT } [among *Sailors*] any Turn or
BITE } Part of a Cable or Rope that lies compassing or rolled up.

BIGHT } [of a *Horse*] is the inward
BOUGHT } Bent of the *Chambrel*; also the Bent of the Fore-knees.

BIGNESS, Largeness, Size.

BIG'OT [in *Religion*] is a superstitious Person, one whose Devotion is overstrained; a Zealot. *F.*

BIGOT [in *Politicks*] one who obstinately, fondly, and strenuously adheres to a Prince or Party, maugre all Opposition.

BIG'OTRY [*Bigoterie*, F.] Superstition, Hypocrisy, a fond and obstinate adhering to a Man's own Opinions and Humours.

BIGOT'TED, grown a Bigot.

BIHE'STS, Promises, Commands. *Cb.*

To BIHE'TE, to promise. *Cbauc.*

To BIKENNE [*Bekennen*, Teut.] to acknowledge. *O.*

BI'LANDER, a small Sort of Ship.

BILAN'CIIS *deferendis*, a Writ directed to a Corporation to carry Weights to a particular Haven, to weigh Wool that such a Man is licensed to export.

BIL'BERRY, the Fruit of a small Bush, or Bramble-bush.

BIL'BOES [among *Mariners*] a Sort of Punishment at Sea, when the Offender is laid in Irons, or fet in a kind of Stocks.

BILE [*Bile*, Sax. *Bilis*, L.] a thick, yellow, bitter Liquor, separated in the Liver, collected in the Gall bladder, and discharged into the lower End of the *Duodenum* or Beginning of the *Jejunum* by the common Duct: Also an angry swelling.

BILE'VE, Faith, Believe; also to believe. *Cb.*

BILGE } [of *Bil'g*, a Belly, Sax.] the
BIL'LAGE } Bottom or Floor of a Ship.

BILGE Water [*Sea Term*] Water which cannot come to the Well in a Ship's Hold, by reason of the Breadth of the Bilge.

BIL'GED, a Ship is said to be *bilged*, when she has struck off some of her Timber on a Rock or Anchor, and thereby leaks.

BILIARY, belonging to the Bile.

BILIN'GUIS [in *Law*] a Jury impanelled on a Foreigner, part of them *Englishmen*, and Part of the same Country with the Foreigner.

BIL'IOUS [*bileux*, F. *bilius*, L.] full of Bile, or Choler, choleric.

BIL'VE, forthwith, immediately. *Spenc.*

To BILK [of *Bilck*, Teut.] to disappoint or deceive; to bubble or gull.

BILL [*Bill*, Sax.] an edged Tool used by Husbandmen in lopping Trees, &c.

BILL [at *Law*] is a Declaration in Writing, expressing the Grievance or Wrong the Plaintiff

hath suffered by the Defendant.

BILL [of *Debt*] is a Bond or Writing obligatory, drawn up in *English*.

BILL [of *Entry*] a Bill containing an Account of Goods entered at the Custom-house.

BILL

B I N

BILL [of *Exchange*] is a Note, ordering Payment of a Sum of Money in one Place to a Person appointed, in Consideration of the like Value paid to a Drawer in another Place.

BILL [of *Lading*] is a Deed signed by the Master of a Ship, by which he acknowledges the Receipt of the Merchant's Goods, and obliges himself to deliver the same at the Place to which they are consigned.

A **BILL** [of *Parcels*] is a particular Account given by the Seller to the Buyer, of the Sorts and Prices of Goods bought.

BILL [of *Sale*] is a Deed given by a Person borrowing a Sum of Money, and delivering Goods as a Security to the Lender.

BILL [of *Store*] is a Licence granted at the Custom-house to Merchants, to carry Stores and Provisions necessary for their Voyage, Custom free.

BILL [of *Sufferance*] a Licence granted to a Merchant to trade from one *English* Port to another, without paying Custom.

BILLA Vera, or true *Bill*, is an Indorsement of the Grand Inquest, upon any Indictment which they find to be probably true.

BILLAGE, the Breadth of the Floor of a Ship when she lies a-ground.

BILLARD, an imperfect or bastard Capon.

BILLEMENTS [*i. e.* Habilements] Ornaments and Clothes of Women.

BILLET [*Billet*, F.] a Log of Wood cut for Fuel; an Ingot of Gold or Silver.

BILLET [*Billette*, F.] a Ticket for Quartering of Soldiers; also a Letter or Note folded up.

BILLET [in *Heraldry*] a particular Sort of Bearing, in Form of a long Square.

BILLET-Doux, a short Love-letter sent to a Sweet-heart or Mistress.

To **BILLET** Soldiers, to quarter them in Houses by Billet or Ticket.

BILLIARD. See *Billiards*.

BILLIARDS [of *Billiard*, F.] a Game.

A **BILLINGSGATE**, a scolding impudent Slut. *Metaphor*.

BILLIONS, Bimillions, or twice Millions, or [in *Numeration*] it is Numbers of Millions; shewing, that the Word Millions is twice mentioned, as 9,999,999,999.

BILLITING, the Ordure of a Fox.

BILLOW [of *Bellen*, Teut. to roar] a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

BIMARICAL [*Bimaris*, L.] of two Seas.

To **BIME'NE**, to bemoan. *Chauc.*

BINARY [*binarius*, L.] of or belonging to two.

BIN/CHESTER [of *Vinocivium*, L. and *Geest n*, Sax. a City] a small Village in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

To **BIND** [*Binder*, Dan. *Ba'din*, Sax. *Binden*, Teut.] to tie up, to fasten together.

A **BIND**, a Stalk of Hops. *C.*

A **BIND** of *Eels*, two hundred and fifty.

BINDER, one who binds.

BINDING [in *Falconry*] is a Tiring, or when a Hawk seizes.

B I R

BINDING Joists [in *Architecture*] Joists in Floor, into which the Trimmers of Staircases and Chimney-walls are framed.

BIND Weed, an Herb. *Convolutus*, L.

BINE'TH [*Benec8*, Sax.] beneath. *Chauc.*

BINE'THEN [*Benec8anan*, Sax.] the same as *Bineib*. *Chauc.*

BINN [*Binne*, Sax.] a large Chest to put Corn or Bread in.

BINNA'RUM [*Old Record*] a Pond or Stew for keeping or breeding of Fish.

BIN'OCLE [of *Bini oculi*, L. *i. e.* two Eyes] a double Perspective-glass, to see a distant Object with both Eyes at once. *F.*

BINOCULAR, having two Eyes.

BINO'MED [*Benommen*, Teut.] taken away. *Chauc.*

BINO'MIAL [*Alegebra*] a Quantity divided into two Parts by a binomial Quantity or Root that consist of two Names or Parts joined together by the Sign $\times$; as $a \times b$, or 4×6 . *Gr.*

BIOGRAPHER [of *Bios*, and *γραφω*] one who writes the Lives of eminent Men.

BIOGRAPHY [of *Bios*, the Life, and *γραφω*, Description, *Gr.*] a writing the Lives of Men.

BIOLYCHNIUM [with *Physicians*] the vital Flame, natural Heat or Life of Animals.

BIO'VAC } [*Military Term*] a Night-
BIHO'VAC } Guard performed by the whole Army, when there is any Apprehension of Danger. *F.*

To raise the **BIO'VAC**, is to return the Army to their Tents.

BIPAROUS [*binus* and *paris*] bringing forth two at a Time.

BIPARTIENT [in *Arithmetick*] dividing into two equal Parts; a Number is so called, when it divides another into two equal Parts, as 4 to 8, 6 to 12.

BIPARTITE [*bipartitus*, L.] divided into two Parts.

BIPARTITION, the Act of dividing any Thing into two Parts. *L.*

BIPATENT [*bipatens*, L.] open or lying open on both Sides.

BIPED, an Animal that has two Feet.

BIPE'DAL [*bipedalis*, L.] two Feet long, wide or deep.

BIPEDA'NEOUS, two Feet wide, &c.

BIPENNATED, having two Wings.

BIPETALOUS, having two Flower Leaves.

BIQUA'DRATE [*Algebra*] the fourth Power arising from the Multiplication of square Number or Quantity by itself.

BIQUINTILE [*Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, consisting of two Fifths of the whole Circle, or one hundred and forty-four Degrees.

BIRAFIT [*Teraubt*, Teut.] bereaved, deprived. *Chauc.*

BIRCH [*Bince*, Sax. *Bircdinbaum*, Teut.] a Tree. Where those Trees are in Plenty, the People

B I S

People tap them, and make a very pleasant Wine of the Liquor.

BIRD [Bird, perhaps of Bredan, to breed, Sax.] a Fowl, small or large.

THE BIRD of the Eye, the Pupil or Sight of the Eye. *Suffolk.*

BIRDCATCHER, one whose Business is to catch Birds.

BIRDE, a Mistress or Wench. *Chauc.*

BIRD-LIME, a glutinous Substance spread upon Twigs, by which Birds are caught.

BIRDS-EYE, a binding Herb.

BIRGAN'DER, a kind of wild Goose.

BIRK, a kind of Birch-Tree. *O.*

BIRLET, a Coif or Hood. *O.*

BIRT or BURT, a certain Fish of the Turbot kind.

BIRTH [Be nge, Sax.] a being born, Descent, Extraction.

BIRTH [among Mariners] convenient Seaport for Ships at Anchor; a convenient Place to moor a Ship in; also a Place aboard for the Mese to put their Chests in.

BIRTH'ING, a Term used when the Sides of a Ship are raised.

BIRTH'RIGHT, Honour or Estate, belonging to a Person by Birth.

BISCOT, a Fine of Two-pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on Default of repairing of Banks, Ditches, &c. *L. T.*

BISCUIT, a kind of hard Bread made for the Sea.

To BISECT' [of *bis* and *secum*, *L.* to cut] to cut in two.

To BISECT [in *Geometry*] to cut or divide a Line, Angle, or Arch, into two equal Parts.

BISECTION, a Division of any Thing into two equal Parts. *L.*

BISEGMENT } [of *bis* and *segmen*, a Seg-
BISSEGMENT } ment, *L.*] one of the Parts
divided into two equal Parts.

BIEST', a Sort of Wood Pigeon. *F.*

BISHOP [Biscop, Sax. *Bishop*, Dan. *Bischoff*, Teut.] a chief Officer in the Church, who has the Charge of a Diocese.

Suffragan BISHOP } one who has the Title
Titular BISHOP } of Bishop, but no Diocese.

BISHOP'ING [among Horse Coursers] signifies those Sophistications they use to make an old Horse appear young, a bad one good, &c.

BISHOPRICK, the Province or Jurisdiction belonging to a Bishop.

BISK } Odds at Tennis; a Stroke at
BISQUE } owed to the weaker Player.

BISK } [in *Cookery*] a rich kind of Pot-
BISQUE } tage made of Quails, Capons, *F.*

fat Pullets, and more especially of Pigeons roasted.

BISMA'RE [Bismepian, Sax. or of *Bismington*, to daub, Teut. *g. d.* to use one duntly, throw Dirt at one] to scoff at. *Chauc.*

BISMUTH [Bismuth, Teut.] imperfect Metal like Tin, but brittle like Tin-glass.

B I Z

BISPRES'NT, besprinkled. *Chauc.*

BISSA [of *Biche*, *F.*] a Hind or Beast of the Forest. *O. L.*

BISSEX'TILE [*Bissextilis*, of *bis*, twice, and *sextilis*, *L.* the Sixth] Leap Year, which happens every fourth Year; for once in every four Years, a whole Day is added to make up the odd six Hours, whereby the Course of the Sun yearly exceeds 365 Days, being inserted next after the 28th of February. *F.*

BIS'SON Rheum, blind Rheum. *Shakes.*

BIS'TORT [*Biscorta*, *L.*] Snake-weed.

BISTOURY, a Surgeon's Instrument for Incisions.

BISULCOUS [*bisulcus*, *L.*] cloven-footed.

BIT, commanded, bad, bitten. *Chauc.*

BIT [Bite, Sax. *Cebis*, Teut.] of a Horse's Bridle.

BITAN'DE [Beissant, Teut.] biting, sharp.

A BITCH [Birge, Sax.] a Female Dog.

To BITE [Bite, Sax. *Beissen*, Teut. *Wissen*, *L. S.*] to press with the Teeth.

BIT'MOUTH, the Bit or Iron put in a Horse's Mouth.

BITRENT, plaited or twisted about; encompassed, surrounded. *Chauc.*

BITT, a Piece of Silver, current at Barbadoes, for Seven-pence Halfpenny.

BIT'TACLE [Sea Term] a Frame of Timber in the Steerage, where the Compass stands.

BIT'TER [Biter, Sax.] unpleasant in Taste; grievous.

BITTER End [Sea Term] a Turn of a Cable, about the Timbers called *Bites*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

BITTER Sweet [Salonum Lignosum] Winter Night-shade.

BIT'TERN [Butoor, Du. *Butour*, *F.* of *Buto*, *L.*] a kind of Hern, a Bird haunting Lakes and Fens.

BIT'TERN [in the Salt Works] a Liquor remaining at Top after the last has sunk, having stood 12 hours after boiling to cool.

BIT'TERNESS, being of a bitter Taste.

BITTS [in a Ship] two main Pieces of Timber, to which the Cable is fastened when the Ship rides at Anchor.

BIT'UMEN, a kind of fat Clay or Slime, clammy like Pitch, and in Smell somewhat like Brimstone. *L.*

BITUMINOUS [*Bitumineux*, *F.* of *Bitumineus*, *L.*] full of Brimstone, or unctuous Clay, belonging to Bitumen.

BIVALVE [*Bivalvis*, *L.*] a Term used for Shell Fishes which have two Shells.

BIVALVE [Botany] Seed Pods of such Plants as open all their whole Length to discharge their Seeds; as Beans, &c.

BIVALVULAR, having two Valves.

BIVEN'TRAL [of *Bis* and *venter*, *L.*] that hath two Bellies; as, a *Biventral Muscle*.

BIZEN'D, blinded. *O.*

B L A

To **BLAB** [*Blapperten, Teut.*] to tell any thing publicly, that ought to be concealed.

BLACK' [*Blac, Sax.*] is the darkeſt Colour of all; whence the North-ſttern Inhabitants of *Germany* gave this Name to Ink.

BLACK-Berries [*Blæce-beſian, Sax.*] the Berries of the *B* iars.

BLACK-Book, a Book kept in the Exchequer, which contains the Orders of that Court.

BLACK-Guard, a dirty Fellow.

BLACK-Mail, a Link of Mail or ſmall Pieces of Money; alſo Rents formerly paid in Proviſions of Corn or Fleſh.

BLACK-Mail [in the *Northern Countries*] is a Rent of Money, Corn, or Cattle, &c. paid to Perſons in Power, inhabiting upon the Borders, allied with Moſs Troopers, or known Robbers, to be protected from thoſe Ravagers.

BLACK-Monday, *Eaſter Monday*, 1351, when Hail-ftones killed both Men and Horſes in the Army of our *Edw. III.* in *France*.

To **BLACK'EN**, to make or become black.

BLACKMOOR, a Negro.

BLACKNESS, dark Colour.

BLACK'NEY [of *Black, Eng.* and *Ca, Sax.* an Iſle, *q. d.* Black Iſland] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*.

BLACK Rod, Uſher of the Order of the Garter, ſo called from his Black Rod, with a golden Lion at Top; he attends the King's Chamber, and Houſe of Lords in Parliament.

Every Bean has its Black.

This is an excuſatory Proverb for the common Failings of Mankind, and intimates, that there is no Man perfect in all Points, wiſe in all Reſpects, &c. and is a Satyr againſt Cenſuſineſs; and accordingly, *Vitiis nemo ſine naſcitur*, ſays *Horace*; and the *Greeks* ſay, Πᾶσι κορυδαλλοῖσι χρὴ λόγον ἐπιτιθεῖσθαι; and the *Italians*, *Ogni grano ha la ſua ſemola*.

BLADARIUS, a Corn-chandler, or Meal-man. *O. L.*

BLAD'DER [*Blad'n, of blapan, Sax.* to blow] a ſkinny Bag which receives the Urine of living Creatures. *Dan.*

BLADDER-Nut, a Plant that bears greeniſh Bladders, which contain a ſmall Nut.

BLADE [of *Blad, Sax. Blat, Teut.*] a Leaf, the cutting Part of a Sword.

BLADE [of *Blad, Sax. Blad, Dan.*] the Blade of Corn.

BLADEBONE, the Shoulder Bone, or Scapula.

BLA'DIER, an Ingroſſer of Corn and Grain. *O. L. T.*

BLAIN [*Begene, Sax. Blyne, Du.*] a Boil or Ulcer.

BLAKE, naked. *O.*

BLAKE [ſpoken of *Butter* and *Cheſe*] yellow. *Br.*

BLA'KES, Cow-dung dried for Fuel.

To **BLAME** [*blame, F.*] to find fault with.

B L A

BLAME, Imputation, Reproach, Scandal, *F.*

BLAME'ABLE [*blameable, F.*] worthy of Blame, or deſerving to be blamed.

BLAMABLENESS, liableneſs to Reprehenſion.

BLAMABLY, faultily, culpably.

BLAMELESS, faultleſs, without Guilt.

BLAMEWORTHY, deſerving Cenſure, blameable.

BLANC Manger [in *Cookery*] a kind of Jelly made of Calves Feet, and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds, &c. *F.*

To **BLANCH** [*blanche, F.*] to whiten; to take of the Skins off Almonds, &c.

BLANCH'ERS [in the *Mint*] Workmen that anneal, boil, and cleanſe the Money; alſo a Whitener.

BLANDILOQUENCE [*Blondiloquentia, L.*] fair and flattering Speech; courteous Language, Compliment.

BLAND, ſoft, mild.

To **BLAND'ISH** [*blandiri, L.*] to flatter, or ſoothie up with fair Speeches.

BLAND'ISHMENT [*Blandices, F. Blandities, L.*] a Compliment, a Cajole, an alluring Careſs, a Wheedle.

BLANK [*Blanc, F.*] pale, wan, or out of Countenance.

A **BLANK** [*Blanc, F.*] a void Space in Writing; an unbenefited Ticket in a Lottery, a Piece of Metal in the Mint ready for Coining: Alſo a Coin ſtamped in *France* by King *Henry V.* in Value, *8d.*

BLANK Verse, Verſes without Rhimes,

BLANKERS, white Garments. *O.*

BLANKET [*Blanchette, F.*] a Coverlet for a Bed; alſo a Woollen Cloth uſed in a Printing Preſs.

BLAN'QUET, a ſort of Pear.

To **BLARE** [*Blaren, L. S.*] to ſweal, or melt away, as a Candle does; alſo to bellow.

BLAS, the Motion of the Stars. *Helm.*

BLASE, ſprouting forth. *O.*

To **BLASPHE'ME** [*blaſpbemer, F. blaſpbemare, L. blaſphemōn, Gr.*] to curſe, revile, ſpeak evil of God or Holy Things.

BLASPHE'MOUS [*blaſphematoire, F. blaſphemus, L. blaſphemōs, Gr.*] belonging to, or full of Blaſphemy.

BLASPHEMY [*blaſpbeme, F. blaſpbemia, L. of blaſphemō, q. blaſtōn, to hurt, and blaſtōn, Reputation, Gr.*] Curſing and Swearing, vile reproachful Language, tending to the Diſhonour of God.

BLAST [*Blaze Sax. Blaſt, Teut.*] a Poſſ of Wind; alſo Damage happening to Corn, Trees, &c.

To **BLAST** [*Blaze Sax. Blaſten, Teut.*] to ſpoil the Fruits of the Earth; to marr, to ſpoil; to diſappoint a Deſign.

BLAST'INGS, Winds and Froſts that immediately follow Rain, and are very deſtructive to Fruits, &c.

B L E

BLA/SON [*Blason*, F.] the displaying of a Coat of Arms in its proper Colours.

To **BLASON** [*blasonner*, F.] to paint, express or display the Parts of a Coat of Arms in proper Colours and Metals: To set forth the good or ill Qualities of a Person.

BLA/TANT, barking, bawling; as a Blatant Writing. *O.*

BLATE, or **BLEIT**, bathful.

BLATERA/TION, babbling. *L.*

To **BLAZE** [of *Blaze*, Sax. *Blazzen*, *L. S.* *Blazen*, *Teut.* the Signification of the last is to blow, and also to sound a Wind-Instrument] to blaze as a Fire or Torch; to publish or spread Abroad.

A **BLAZE** [*Blaze*, Sax.] as of a Torch, Fire, &c.

BLAZE [in a Horse] a white Face.

To **BLAZON**. See *Blason*.

BLA/ZONARY, the Art of Heraldry.

BLEACH [of *Æblæce*, Sax. pale, or *Bleichen*, *L. S.* *Bleichen*, *Teut.*] to whiten abroad in the Sun.

BLEAK [*Bleek*, *Du*] chill or cold; also pale, wan.

BLEAKNESS, Coldness.

A **BLEACK** or *Blay*, a little Fish.

BLEAR-EYED, whose Eyes are redder than ordinary.

To **BLEAT** [*bleat*, Sax. *Blakku*, *L. S.*] to cry like a Sheep or Goat.

A **BLEMED**, a Blister, a Blain; also a Bladder, a Bubble in the Water. *C.*

BLE, Sight, Aspect. *O.*

BLEE [*Blod*, Sax. *ble*, *F.*] Corn. *O.*

To **BLEED** [*bladen*, Sax. *Blutten*, *Teut.*] to lose Blood; also to let blood; as, *The Corn bleeds well*, i. e. yields well upon Threshing, *C.* To spend, *Cant.*

BLEEDING Cull [with *Sbarpers*] one that when he is once *stuck*, i. e. has lost a little Money, will not give over till he has lost all.

BLEINE, a Blain, a Boil. *Cbauc.*

BLEMISH [probably of *blemis*, *F.*] pale, a Stain in a Man's Reputation and Honour; a Spot, a Fault, a Disgrace.

BLEMISH [in Hunting] when the Beagle and Hounds finding where the Chace has been, only make a Proffer and return.

To **BLEMISH** [probably of *blemir*, *F.* to grow pale] to spot or stain; to hurt one's good Name and Reputation.

BLEND [*Scotch Law*] to hold Land in *Blend*, is to hold by Payment of a Penny, a Rose, a Pair of gilt Spurs, &c.

BLENCHE, Faults. *Shakesp.*

To **BLEND**, to sin, to fear. *Shakesp.*

To **BLEND** [*blendan*, Sax.] to mix or mingle together.

BLEND-Water, a Distemper incident to black Cattle.

BLENT, ceased, strayed, turned back. *O.*

BLENT, mingled, blinded. *Spence.*

BLESIL/QUENT [*blasiloquent*, *L.*] stammering in Speech.

B L O

To **BLESS** [*Blessen*, Sax.] to bestow or pronounce a Blessing on, to prosper.

BLESSED, happy.

BLESSEDNESS, Happiness, heavenly Felicity.

BLESSING, Benediction, the favour of God.

BLEST, happy.

BLETA [*Old Law.*] Peat or Eearth digged up, and dried for Fuel.

BLET/SOE [of *Blessen*, to bless, and *sa*, Sax. a Sight; to wit, for the Pleasantness of its Prospect] a Town formerly called *Bletnesbo*, in *Bedfordshire*.

BLEVIN [*Bleiden*, *Teut.* *Bliben*, *L. S.*] to carry, to tarry, *Cbauc.*

BLEY/ME [in Horses] a Disease, an Inflammation arising from bruised Blood, between the Sole and Bone of the Foot, toward the Heel.

BLIGHT, a Hurt done to Corn or Fruit-Trees, which makes them look as if they were blasted.

BLIGHT'ED, blasted.

To **BLIN**, to cease. *Spence.*

To **BLIND** [*Blinden*, Sax. *Blinden*, *L. S.*] to deprive of Sight.

BLIND [*Blind*, Sax. *Blind*, *L. S.*] deprived of Sight.

BLINDNESS, Deprivation of Sight.

BLINDFOLD, having the Eyes covered.

BLINDS [*Blinder*, *F.*] Bundles of Officers, bound at both Ends, and set between Stakes. *Fortification.*

BLINDS for Windows, Canvas, &c. painted and framed, to put within Windows, to keep People from gazing in.

BLIND-Side, Weakness, or Foible.

BLINK/ARD [of *Blinker*, *Dan.* *Blinken*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] one that winks or twinkles with his Eyes.

To **BLINK Beer** [*blannan*, Sax.] to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp. *C.*

BLINKS [among Hunters] Boughs cast athwart the Way, where a Deer is to pass.

BLINNE [*blinam*, Sax.] to desist, to cease, to give over. *Cbauc.*

BLISS [*Blisse*, of *blissan*, Sax. to rejoice] Happiness, Gladness.

BLISSFULL, very happy.

BLIS/SONING, is the Act of Generation between a Ram and an Ewe.

BLIST } of *Bless*, *F.*] wounded, *Spence.*

BLEST } *cer.*

BLV/STER [*Bluiter*, *Belg.*] a Rising.

BLITE or *Blites*, a general Name of Plants; the following of which are introduced into the Kitchen, viz. *Mercury*, *Goosefoot*, and *Fat-ben*.

BLITH } *Blithe*, Sax.] yielding

BLITH/SOME } Milk; also pleasant, jocund, merry.

BLIVE, or *Believe* [q. d. by the Eve] readily, quickly, immediately.

BLIVE [v. *Be* and *lip*, Sax.] briskly.

BLOCK

B L O

BLOCK [*Block, Teut.*] Stem or Stump of a Tree.

BLOCKS [in a Ship] are wooden Pullies, on which the running Ropes go; also a heavy Piece of Timber.

BLOCKAD'E [*Military Term*] is the encompassing a Town or Place with armed Troops, with an Intention either to starve it, or make it surrender. *F.*

BLOCK'ADING, is when the Besiegers stop all Passages, and all Intelligence that may be sent in, or out of the Town.

BLO'CKHEAD, a stupid Fellow; a Dolt.

BLODER'IT, blubbered. *Clauc.*

BLO'MARY, first Forge in an Iron Mill.

To BLO'NDRIN, to toil, to bluster, to blunder. *Clauc.*

BLOOD, [*Blood, Sax. Blod. Dan. Blod. L. S. Blut.*] the chief Humour of the Body; a Disease in the Backs of Cattle; Kindred or Extraction.

BLOOD Hounds, Hunting Dogs of an exquisite Scent.

BLOO'D-Red-hot, the last Degree of Heat given by Smiths to their Iron in the Forge.

BLOO'D Running-Itch, a Disease in Horses.

BLOO'D Sparin, a soft Swelling, which goes through the Hoof of an Horse.

BLOO'D bolstered, smeared with dry Blood.

BLOO'D Stone, a Stone very effectual for the stopping of Blood.

BLOO'D Wit [of Blood and wit *Sax.*] a Fine or Amerciament, anciently paid for shedding of Blood. *O. L.*

BLOOD'ILY, cruelly.

BLOOD'INESS, the being bloody; Bloody-mindedness.

BLOOD'ING, a Blood-pudding.

BLOOD'THIRSTY, desirous of shedding Blood.

BLOODY [*Blutig, Teut.*] besmeared or dawbed with Blood; blood-thirsty, cruel.

BLOOD'Y-Hand, the Crime of a Trespasser in the Forest against Venison, with his Hands or other Part bloody.

BLOOD'Y Flux, an Exulceration of the Guts, with frequent and bloody Ejections.

A BLOOM [contracted of *Blossom*, or *Blom*, *Teut.*, *Bloem*, *L. S.*] a Blossom or Flower of a Tree, &c.

A BLOOM [in the Iron Works] is a four-square Piece of two Foot long.

To BLOOM, to put forth Blossoms, to flourish.

BLOOMY, flowry.

BLOSSOM, Blossom, *Spenc.*

A BLOS'SOM [*blorm, Sax.*] a Flower of a Tree or Plant.

To BLOS'SOM [*bloirmcan, Sax.*] to break forth into Blossoms.

To BLOTE, to swell; also to sit smoking or drying by the Fire.

To BLOT, to obliterate, to disfigure.

BLOTEN, fond, as Children of a Nurse.

B O A

A BLOW [*Blow, Belg.*] a Stroke.

To BLOW [*blapon, Sax. Winnen, Teut.*] a Flower.

To BLOW [*blapan, Sax.*] as the Wind blows, &c.

BLOWN Milk, skimmed or floten Milk.

BLOW'ER, a sort of Whale; that spouts out a great deal of Water.

BLOWING Houses, Furnaces where Tin-Ore is melted and cast.

BLOWING Snake, a sort of Viper in Virginia, which blows and swells the Head very much before it gives the Bite.

BLOWZ'E, a fat, red faced, bloated Wench, or one whose Head is dressed like a Slattern.

BLUB'BER, a sort of Sea fish; also Whale-Oil, or Fat before it is boiled.

BLUDGEON, a short strong Club.

BLUE [*Blau, Teut.* probably of *L'eu*, the Water, because of its representing the Colour of the Sky] Sky-colour.

BLUE as a Razor, corruptly for *Blue as Azure*.

BLUE-Bottle, the Corn Flower [*Cyanus, L.*] also a large blue Fly.

To BLUFF, to blindfold or hood-wink.

BLUFF-Headed [among Sailors] a Ship which hath a small Rake forward on, and her Stern too straight up.

A BLUF'FER, an Host or Landlord. *C.*

BLUN'DEL [of *Blond*, *O. F.* Red, and *E. Dim. i. e.* Reddish] a Surname.

BLUNT, a Surname from the same Root.

BLUN'DER, a Mistake, or Oversight.

BLUN'DER, Verb, to mistake, to err greatly.

BLUN'DERBUSS [*Donderbuss, Belg.*] a short Brass Gun of a large Bore; also a careless Person, or one who commits Blunders.

BLUN'DERER, a Duncie, a Blockhead.

BLUNT, having a dull Point or Edge; also clownish.

To BLUNT, to dull the Edge.

BLUNTLY, rudely, coarsely.

BLUNTNESS, Coarseness, Rudeness.

BLUR, a stain.

To BLUR, to stain, to blot.

To BLUSH [probably of *Blösen, Du.*] to redden in the Face, either from Modesty, Shame, or Surprize.

To BLUSH another, i. e. to be like him in Countenance. *C.*

To BLUSTER [of *Blaze, Sax. g. d. Blaster*] to make a Noise as a boisterous Wind; to keep a great Stir or heavy Noise.

BLUSTERER, an Hector, a Bully, a Swaggerer.

To BLYN, to cease, desist, leave off. *O.*

BLYNCH'ED, kept off; also looking squint. *Clauc.*

BLY'SYNGE, blazing, flaming. *Clauc.*

BO [*Interj.*] a Word of Terror.

BOANER'GES [*וינן and וינן, Syr.*]

B O D

Sons of Thunder, a Title given by our Saviour to the Apostles *James* and *John*.

A BOAR' [Ben, Sax.] a Male Swine.

BOARD [B. nō, Sax. *Berd*, Du.] a Plank, a Table.

To BOARD to cover with Boards; to diet or entertain at Table; to be dieted, boarded.

To go ABOARD, to go into Ship.

To BOARD [Sea Term] is to draw nigh to a Ship during the Night, in order to enter Men on any Part of her.

BOARD and board [Sea Term] is when two Ships come so near as to touch one another.

BOARD'ER, one who dines with another.

TO BOAST [boan, Sax. *Boistio*, C. Br.] to brag.

A BOAST [Boung, Sax. *Beg*, C. Br.] a Brag or Bounce.

BOASTFUL, bragging much.

BOAT, [Bate, Sax. *Boot*, L. S. Belg. *Bot*, *Tout*, *Bateau*, F.] a Vessel for Sea or River.

To find the BOAT [Sea Term] is to keep her from beating against the Rocks, Shore, or Ship-sides.

To free the BOAT, is to make the Rope fast round about the Gunwall, and to fasten the Boat-rope thereto.

BOAT-Rope } a Rope by which the
GIFT-Rope } Ship tows her Boat at the Stern.

BOAT'SWAIN? [Battyan, Sax. *Boots*, *Bo'son* } man. L. S.] an Officer in a Ship, who takes all the Anchors, Cables, Ropes, Sails, &c. into his Charge.

BOB-Tail [in Archery] is the Steel of a Shaft or Arrow that is small breasted, and is big toward the Head.

To BOB, to strike; also to cheat.

A dry BOB, a Taunt or Scoff.

BOBB'D, cheated.

BOB'BINS [Bobines, F.] little Tools used in Bone-lace, in throwing Silk, &c.

BOCARDO [in Logic] the fifth Mood of the third Figure, in which the middlemost Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.

BOCCASINE, fine Buckram, a sort of Linen-Cloth.

BOCHE, an Imposthume, Botch or Ulcer.

BOCKIA [among Chymists] a large Vessel with a great Belly like a Cucurbite.

BOCK-Hord [Bock, nō, Sax.] a Place where Books, Writings, and Deeds are kept.

BOCK'EREL } one of the kinds of long

BOCK'ERET } wing'd Hawks.

BOCK'LAND, is a Land held by Book or Charter, which has not been made over to others, either by Gift or Sale. S.

To BODE [Bodan, S. of *Botte*, a Messenger, *Tout*.] to declare or shew, to foretel.

BODILESS, without a Body.

BODILY, with a Body, corporeal, real.

BODKIN, commanded, bid or bade.

B O I

BODKIN, an Utensil Women roll their Hair on, and also for other Uses. C. Br.

BODLEIAN Library, a famous Library at Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley.

BOD'MIN [of *BoB*, a Kite, and *Bin*, C. Br. the Bank of a River by reason of the great Number of Kites that frequent it] a Town in Cornwall.

BOD'OAR, from *BoB*, a River and *Clatts*, a Ferry, C. Br.] a Place in Flintshire.

BOD'Y [Bodige, S. Stature] a Compound of Matter and Form; a Party of Soldiers; a Company of People.

BODY, a Simpleton. *Tortib*.

BODY [in Chymistry] is the Vessel which holds the Matter in distilling the Spirits of Vegetables.

BODY [in Geometry] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, as Length, Breadth, and Thickness; and it is opposed to Body, as it is a Term in Natural Philosophy, inasmuch as the first is penetrable, and the second impenetrable.

Regular BODY [among Geometricians] is that which has all its Angles and Sides, and also all Planes that compose its Surface, like and equal.

Irregular BODY, a Solid, not bounded with equal and like Surfaces.

Mixed BODIES [in Chymistry] are Things which naturally grow and increase, as Animals, Metals, Minerals and Plants.

BO'DYKIN, a little Body. O.

BOG [probably of *Boagen*, Du. to bend, because it gives way, being trod upon] a marshy Ground, muddy or watery.

BOGGE, bold, forward, saucy.

To BOG'GLE [probably from *Bog* a Quagmire] to be uncertain what to do, to waver, to scruple.

BOGTROTTER, one living among Bogs.

BOGGY, marshy, full of Bogs.

BOGHOUSE, a Necessary.

BOHEA [Indian Word] a kind of Tea.

BOHEMIA, a Kingdom now belonging to the Emperor of Germany.

BOHEMIANS, the People of *Bohemia*; also a sort of roving People like Gypsies.

BOI AR, a great Officer of State among the Muscovites and Persians.

To BOIL [bouiller, F. of *bulire*, L.] to seethe as a Pot.

BOIL } [Bile, Test. Bilis, L. Choler] a
BILE } kind of Swelling or Sore.

BOILER, one who Boils, or, the Vessel in which any thing is boiled.

BOIL'ARY of Salt } [of bouiller, to boil, F.]

BUL'LARY } a Salt-house, or Place where Salt is boiled.

BOISEAU' of Corn, at *Bordeaux* in France, two Bushels and near half a Peck; but at *Rochelle* two Bushels and half a Peck, English Measure. F.

BOISTEROUS [of *Burien*, S. a Tempest, according to *Manius*] stormy, tempestuous, fierce, vehement, unruly.

BOISTER-

B O M

BOISTEROUSLY, tumultuously.
BOISTEROUSNESS, Tempestuousness.
BOISTOUS, halting, lame, lowly; also rude, ignorant. *O.*
 To **BOK'E**; to point at.
BOLD [*Bald*, *S. Band*, *C. Br.*] courageous, stout, undaunted; also rude.
BOLE *Armenick*, a Sort of Earth, or soft crumbling Stone, brought from *Armenia*, and other Parts, very much used in Physick, &c.
BOLE, a Bull. *Cbauc.*
BOLONIAN Stone, a grey Stone, which being calcined in a Chymical Furnace, shines in the Dark like a lighted Cole.
BOLE, a round Stalk or Stem, the Body of a Tree; also the Seeds of a Poppy; also, a kind of Earth.
BOLLE, a Bowl, a Bottle. *Cbauc.*
A BOLL of Salt, two Bushels. *C.*
BOLLEN, swollen, or swelled. *O.*
BOL/LIMONG } Buck-wheat, a sort of
BULL/MONG } Grain; also a Medley of
 several Sorts of Grain together.
 To **BOLNE**, to swell, to boil up. *Cbauc.*
BOLSTER [*Bo'ten*, *S. Bolster*, *Teut.*]
 a Cushion to lay one's Head on.
BOLT [*Bo'lt*, *S.*] an Iron-fastening to a Door; a narrow Piece of Stuff. *O. R.*
BOLT of Canvas, twenty-eight Ells.
BOLT, a kind of Herb.
BOLT-Boat [*Sea Term*] a strong Boat that can well endure a rough Sea.
BOLTS [in a Ship] Rings to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordnance are fastened; also Iron Pins of several Sorts which belong to the Rigging of a Ship.
BOLT Rope, is that into which the Sail of a Ship is fixed or fastened.
BOLT/SPRIT } the Mast in the Head of a
BOW/SPRIT } Ship that stoops forward,
 of the same Length and Thickness with the Fore-mast.
 To **BOLT**, to fasten with a Bolt.
 To **BOLT**, to sift Meal.
 To **BOLT** [among Hunters] a Coney is said to be bolted, when she is first started.
BOLT'ING, an Exercise in *Gray's-Inn*; an arguing Cases among the Students.
BOLTING-Hutch } a Chest or Trough to
BUNTING-Hutch } sift Meal in.
BOLTS, an Herb; also Arrows. *Spenc.*
BOLUS [*Bolus*, *Gr.*] Morfel, Gobbet. *L.*
BOLUS [in Physick] a Dose, as much as may be taken at a Mouthful, of a Consistence somewhat thicker than Honey.
BOLUS [in a Mineral Sense] a kind of Earth, which *Dr. Grew* supposes to be a Bed as it were the *Materia prima*, or the first Matter of Stones and Metals.
BOMBS [*Bombes*, *F.*] are hollow Balls of Iron, which are charged with Powder, and sometimes Nails and Pieces of Iron, to be shot into besieged Towns.
A BOMBARD [*Bombard*, *F.* *Bombarda*, *L.* *Barb*] a great Gun,

B O N

To **BOMBARD** [*bombarder*, *F.*] to shoot Bombs out of Mortars into Towns.
BOMBARDER, one who bombards.
BOMBARDMENT, Attack made by throwing Bombs.
BOMBAR'DO [in Musick Books] is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Bassoon, or Bass to a Hautboy. *Ital.*
BOMB-Chest, a Chest of Wood, filled with Bombs and Gunpowder, put under Ground, in order to be blown up in the Air with those that stand upon it.
BOMB Ketch, a Ship or Vessel built with large Beams for carrying and raising of Mortars at Sea, and throwing Bombs into Seaport Towns.
BOMBASINE, a sort of Stuff.
BOMBAST, affected Language; swelling, blustering Nonsense; the Cotton Plant; also a sort of Cotton or Fustian.
BOMBASTIC, belonging to Bombast, swelling, high flown.
BOMBYCINOUS [*Bombycinus*, *L.* or *Bombyx*, *Gr.*] made of Silk.
BOMBILATION, humming of Bees.
BON *Chretien*, the Name of an excellent large French Pear. *F.*
BONA'SIANS, Hereticks who appeared in the fourth Century, and held that *Jesus Christ* was the Son of God only by Adoption.
BONA Fide [*i. e.* in good Faith] an Expression used when a Thing is done without Fraud or Deceit. *L.*
BONA Notabilia [*Law Term*] Goods which a Man dying has in another Diocese besides that in which he dies, which must amount at least to the Value of 5*l.* *L.*
BONA Patria, when twelve Men, or more, are chosen out of the County, to pass upon an Assize, which are called Jurators. *L.*
BONA'NA Tree, a Tree in *America*, 5 or 6 Yards high, which has Leaves half a Yard broad, and a Yard and a half long.
BONA-ROBA, a Whore. *Buena Roba*, Span. *Buona Ropa*. *Ital.*
BONAVENTURE [*i. e.* good Luck] the Name of a famous Franciscan Friar. *F.*
BONAVENTURE Mast, a second Mast, a Mast added to some great Ships, and stands next to the Poop.
BOND [of Bonds, *S.*] an Obligation; also Connexion, Union, Imprisonment.
BOND'AGE, Slavery, Servitude.
BOND-Men, Persons who have bound themselves by Covenant to serve their Master.
BONDY, Simpleton. *Yorksh.*
BONE [*Ban*, *Sax.* *Been*, *Dan.* *Brinn*, *Teut.*] a similar Part hard and void of Senie, which affords Form and Support to the whole Body. *Anat.*
BONE, a Boon, Gift. *Cbauc.*
BONELACE, flaxen Lace.
BONELESS, without Bones.
BONE-Breaker, a kind of Eagle.
 To carry a BONE in her Mouth [*Sea Term*] a Ship

B O O

a Ship is said to do so, when she makes the Water foam before her in sailing.

BONES, BOBBINGS, as *Bone-Lace*, i. e. Bobbing Lace.

BONGO/MILES } Hereticks, so called, of
BOGO/MILES } *Bongomilus*, a Monk who
called Churches the Devil's Temples, made
no Account of the Holy Sacrament, believed
God had a human Form, and that he could
conceive and bring forth the Word as well as
the Blessed Virgin.

BON/FIRE, a Fire made for Triumph.

BONGRA/CE [of *Bonne-grace*, F.] a Shelter which is worn on the Head to keep the Face from tanning.

BON/GRACE [among *Mariners*] is a Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, laid at the Bows, Sterns, and Sides of Ships sailing in cold Latitudes, to preserve them from Damage by great Flakes of Ice.

BONE *Spavin*, a great Crust as hard as a Bone, which grows on the Inside or the Hoof, or on the Heels of a Horse.

BONIFACE [Well-doer] a Man's Name.

BONIS *non amovendis* a Writ to the Sheriffs of London, not to permit one condemned, who brings a Writ of Error, to remove his Goods till the Error be tried.

BONITO, is a Fish in all respects like a Mackerel, but much larger, common upon the Coast of Spain, and much liked; whence the Name *Boniti*, signifying good. *Chauc.*

BON/KETS, Liveries, Grey-coats. *Span.*

BON/NET, a sort of Cap. *F.*

BON/NET [in *Fortification*] a Work raised beyond the Counterscarpe, having two Faces which form a Salient Angle, and, as it were, a small Ravelin without a Trench.

BONNETS [Sea Term] are small Sails set upon the Courfe of a Main-sail and Fore-sail, when they are too narrow or shallow to clothe the Mast.

BONNET à *Prestre*, i. e. *The Priest's Cap*, [in *Fortification*] an Outwork which has three Salient Angles at the Head, and two inward. *F.*

BON/NY, genteel, fine, spruce. *Scot.*

BON/NEY [with *Miners*] a distinct Bed of Ore, that communicates with no Vein.

BONNILY, gayly, prettily.

BONY, having large or many Bones.

A BOO/BY [from *Bobo*, *Span.* a Fool, or from *Bube*, *Teut.* or *Boede*, *Belg.* a Child, *q. d.* one who will be a Lad still] a great ignorant Fellow.

BOOK of *Rates*, a Book shewing at what Value Goods, that pay Poundage, shall be reckoned at the Custom House.

BOOKISH, given to Books or Reading.

BOOKISHNESS, Addictedness to reading many Books.

BOOK [Fec, S. of *Bocco*, a Beech-tree] any compact Writing, so called because the ancient Germans wrote upon the Bark of a Beech-tree instead of Paper.

B O O R

BOOK-Keeping, the Art of keeping Accounts.

BOOKSELLER, a Person whose Trade is to sell Books.

BOOKWORM, an Insect that gnaws Books, also a Student closely attached to reading.

BOOM [of *Beam*, S. a Tree] hence.

BOOM [among *Mariners*] a long Pole to spread out the Clew of the Studding Sail; a Cable stretch'd a-thwart the Mouth of a River or Harbour, with Yards, Top-masts, Battlings, Spars of Wood, &c. lashed to it, to prevent an Enemy's entering.

BOOM/ING, flowing in a full or impetuous Stream.

BOOM/ING, a Ship is said to come booming, when she makes all the Sail she can.

BO/ON [Bene, S. *Bon*, F.] a Favour, good Turn, or Request; also a Bone. *Chauc.*

To BOON or *beun*, to do Service to another, as to a Landlord. *C.*

BOO/R [Borr, Du. *Lebun*, S. *Batwer*, *Teut.*] a Country Clown, a Husbandman.

A BOO/R, a Parlour, a Bed Chamber, or inner Room. *Cumberl.*

BOOR/ISH [Bawrisch, or Bortsch, *Belg.*] clownish, homely, rude.

BOOSE, an Ox, or Cow stall. *C.*

BOOT [B te, S. a Compensation, *Batten*, Du. to profit, perhaps of *Boat*, Gr. to help] Aid, Help, Succour. *O.* It is now used for Advantage, Over-plus.

BOOT of *Bale*, Ease of Sorrow. *O.*

To BOOT-Hale, to go about plundering, to pillage, to rob. *N. C.*

BOOT *Haler*, a Free-booter, or Robber. *N. C.*

BOO/TES [Bodres, Gr. the Ox-driver] a Northern Constellation. *L.*

BOOT-Tree } Two Pieces of Wood in Shape

BOOT-Last } of a Leg, driven into Boots to widen them.

BOOTCATCHER, a Person at an Inn, whose Employment it is to take care of the Boots of Travellers.

BOOT/ING, a Sort of Rack used in Scotland, by putting an Iron Bar on the Leg of an Offender, and driving an Iron-Peg upon his Shin-bone.

BOOT/ING Corn, a Rent of Corn so called, because it was paid by the Tenants, by way of Bote, to the Lord, as a Recompence for his making them Leases.

BOOT/LESS, unprofitable, vain.

BOOT/S, the Plant Marshmallows. *C.*

BOOTS [Bottes, F.] Leather Coverings for the Legs in Travelling.

BOOTH [Bete, Sax. *Boede*, L. S. *Booth*, C. Br.] a small Cottage.

BOO/TY [of *Bute*, *Beute*, *Teut.*] Pil-lage, Prey, Spoil.

BOO/Z [yuz, H. i. e. in Strength] King David's Graucather.

BORA/CHIO, a Sort of Leather Vessels made

B O R

made of Hog-skins, wherein Wines are brought from the Tops of the Mountains in Spain; whence the Spaniards figuratively call a Drunkard *Borachio*. These are the Bottles which in Scripture are said will burst with new Wine, when put into them old. *Span.* A Drunkard. *Metaphor.*

BOR'AGE [*Borago*, L.] an Herb.

BORAM'ETZ, a strange Plant in *Seythia*, like a Lamb, which consumes the Grass round about it.

BOR'AX, a Mineral used by Goldsmiths in melting and folding of Gold. L.

BORBORYG'MUS [*Borborygmus*, Gr.] a Rumbling of the Bowels. L.

BORD, Jest. *Spenc.*

To **BORD** [of *aborder*, F.] to accost. *Spenc.*

BORD, Shilling. *Cant.*

BORD'AGE } a Duty paid in Fairs and

BORD Half-penny } Markets, for setting up of Boards, &c. for selling Wares.

BORDA'RIA [*Borpha*, S.] a Cottage.

BORDA'RII, a sort of meaner Farmers, who had a Bord, i. e. a Cottage, allowed them, for which they supplied the Lord with Poultry and Eggs.

BORDA [*Borpha*, S.] a Board or Plank. O. L.

BORDA'GIUM, Bordage, the Tenure of holding Bord-Lands.

BORD-Cloth, Table-Cloth. *Chauc.*

BORDE, a Jest. *Chauc.*

BOR'DELLS, Bawdy-houses. *Chauc.*

To **BOR'DER** [*border*, F.] to edge, bind, border, or lace.

BOR'DER [*Bordure*, F. a Fringe] the End or Edge of a Garment, Country, &c.

BOR'DERS [among Florists] are the Leaves which stand about the middle Thrum of a Flower.

To **BOR'DER** a *Pasty*, to cut it up.

BOR'DERER, one who lives on the Borders, or utmost Bounds of the Country.

BORDILLERS, Haunters of Bawdy-houses. *Chauc.*

BORD'LAND Rents, same as Table Rent.

BORD-Lands, Lands which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their Board or Table.

BORD-Load, a Service required of the Tenants, to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his House. L. T.

BORDA'GINGS, Incursions, or ravaging the Borders. *Spenc.*

BORDUR'E [in Heraldry] a Tract or Compaſs of Metal, Colour, or Furr, within the Escutcheon all around it.

To **BORE** [*borian*, Sax. *Boren*, Teut.] to make an Hole.

BORE [in Gunnery] the Hollow in the Inside of a Piece of Ordnance, &c.

BOREE', a kind of French Dance. F.

BO'REAL [*Borealis*, L.] Northern.

BO'REAL Signs, the Six Northern Signs of

B O T

the Zodiac, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

BO'REAS [*Boraeas*, Gr.] the North Wind.

BORD [*Borgeren*, Teut.] brought into the World as a Child.

BORNE, carried, brought.

To **BORNE**, to burnish. O.

BORNS [*Bornes*, Fr] Limits, Bounds. *Shak.*

BORROW } [*Birg*, of *Borh*, e, Sax.

BO'ROUGH } *Burg*, Teut.] a Corporate Town, a large Village.

BOROUGH-Master [*Burger Meister*, Teut.] a Mayor, Bailiff, or Governor of a Town.

BOROUGH-Head, anciently signified a Member of Parliament.

BOROW English [*Low Term*] a Custom whereby Lands and Tenements descended to the youngest Son, who was presumed to be least able to shift for himself.

BOROW-Holder } Borowhead, or Head-

BORS-Holder } borough.

BOR'REL, a plain rude Fellow, a Boor. *Spenc.*

BOR'ROW [*Burge*, Teut.] a Surety or Pledge. O. Also a Thing borrowed.

To **BORROW** [*Borgian*, Sax. *Borgen*, Teut.] to take upon Credit.

BOS'CAGE [*Boscagium*, L. Barb. or *Es*, *cage*, F.] a Grove or Thicket.

BOS'CAGE [in Law] Food, Mast, such as Wood and Trees yield to Cattle.

BOS'CAGE [in Painting] a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees.

BOS'CASTLE [for *Botreaux-castle*, of the Norman Name *Botreaux*, a Garter; that Family bearing a Garter in its Coat of Arms] a Town in Cornwall.

BOSCUS, all Manner of Wood. O. L.

BOSE'HAM [either from *Bos*, Teut. a Bush and *ham*, an House, or *Bep*, Sax. a Fence; or, as *Somner* will have it, of *Bair*, F. a Wood, and *ham*] called also *Bosenhamb*, a Town in the County of *Suffex*.

BOSKY, fat, swelled. *Shakesp.*

BO'SOM [*Bosm*, Sax. *Boslem*, L. S.] the Part of the body inclosing the Heart.

BOS'PHORUS [*Bosphorus*, of *Bos*, and *phorus*, i. e. a Passage passable by Oxen, Gr.] a strait or narrow Neck of the Sea that separates two Continents.

BOSS [*Bosse*, F.] a Knob or Stud; a Bunch.

BOSS, a Water-Conduit, running out of a Gor-bellied Figure.

BOSTAL, a Way up a Hill. *Suff.*

BOSTANCE, boasting. *Chauc.*

BOS'TOCK [*Bore*, Boot, or Overplus, and *tree*, Sax. a Trunk of a Tree] a Town in *Cheshire*, once called *Botestock*; a Surname.

BOTA, a Boot, such as is worn by Monks. O. L.

BOTAN'ICAL } [*Botanique*, F. *Botanica*, L.

BOTAN'ICK } of *Βοτάνικος*, Gr.] belonging to Herbs and Plants.

BOTAN'

B O W

BOTANICKS } [*Botanique*, F. *Botanica*, L. of *Botán*, Gr. and Herb] the Science of Simples, which shews how to distinguish the several Kinds of Plants.

BOTANIST [*Botaniste*, F. *Botanicus*, L.] an Herbalist, or one skilled in Herbs.

BOTANO'LOGY [*Βοτανολογία* of *Botán*, and *λογία*, a Description, Gr.] a Description of Herbs and Plants.

BOTAR'GO, a Sausage made of Eggs, and of the Blood of a Sea Mullet.

To **BOTCH** [*Boetien*, Du. to mend] to mend by patching; to do Work clumsily and ill-favourably.

A **BOTCH** [*Boffe*, F. a Blister] a pocky Ulcer or Sore in the Groin.

A **BOTCH'ER**, a clumsy Workman.

BOTE [*Bot*, Sax. probably of *Boote*, L. S. or *Bulle*, Teut. Repentance] Amends, Compensation, Recompence, also Help.

BOTES'CARL [of *Boot*, a Boat, and *Carl*, a Man, Teut.] a Boatswain.

BOTH [from *Buzu*, Sax. from *be* and *tu*, two] the one and the other.

BOTHA, a booth or Tent set up in Fairs and Markets. O. L.

BOTHA'GIUM, Duties paid to the Lord of the Manor for pitching Boats.

BOT'LER } [*Boutelier*, F.] of the King; **BUT'LER** } an Officer that provides the King's Wines.

St. **BOT'OLPH**, *Cambden* supposes it is derived from the Noun *Boat* and *Ulph*, Sax. Help; because perhaps he was the Mariners tutel'ar Saint, and for that Reason was so much adored at *Boston*.

BOTONE' [in *Heraldry*] terminated in three Buds, resembling the three-leaved Grass.

BOTONTINES [q. d. *Buttings*, i. e. Heaps of Earth] in *Huntingdonshire*.

BOTTLE-Bridge [either *Botolph's* Bridge, or from *Botel*, a Village, Sax. and Bridge] a Place in *Huntingdonshire*.

BOTTLE [*Bouteille*, F.] a Vessel to contain Liquids.

BOT'TOM [*Borm*, Sax. *Föden*, Teut.] the Ground of any Thing; a Blossom or Bud. O.

BOTTOMLESS, fathomless.

BOT'TOMRY } is when a Master of a **BOT'TOMAGE** } Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom or Hull of the Ship, i. e. to be paid with Interest at the Ship's safe Return, otherwise the Money is all lost if the Ship be lost.

BOTS [perhaps of *biran*, Sax. to bite] Worms or Grubs which destroy the Grass in Bowling-Greens, &c. little Worms that breed in the fruit Gut of a Horse.

BOVA'TA Terra, as much Land as an Ox can till, or twenty Acres. O. L.

BOUCH'E of *Couri*, or } a certain Quantity **BOW'GE** of *Cours* } provisions

B O U

allowed to a Servant in the Palace of a Prince, or the House of a Nobleman. F. L. T.

BOUCH'ED him [of *Boucher*, F. to stop] stopped his Mouth. O.

BOUCHET, a large round white Pear, like the *Befidery*.

BOU'CONS [in *Cookery*, of *Boccone*, a Morfel, Ital.] Veal Steaks rolled up with thin Slices of fat Bacon and Gammon. Gr.

BOUDS, Insects breeding in Malt.

BOVE'RIA } an Ox-stall, or Cow-
BOVE'RUM } house. O. L.

BO'VERTON [of *Bov*, L. an Ox, and *ton*, Sax.] a Town in *Glamorganshire*.

BOVET'TUS, a young Steer, or cut Bullock. O. L.

To **BOUGE** out [of *Bonger*, F. of *Bulga*, L. a Bag] to stick out.

BOUGERONS [*Buzaroni*, Ital.] Buggerers. *Chauc.*

A **BOUGH** [*Beg*, of *Bogan*, Sax. to bend] a Shoot or Branch of a Tree.

BOUGHT, *preterite*, of to buy.

BOUGHTS, Folds, Windings. *Spenc.*

BOUIL'LANS [in *Cookery*] little Pies, made of the Breasts of roasted Capons minced with Calves Udder, &c. F.

BOUM, ready. O.

BOUN, swelled. *Norf.*

BOUN and *Unboun*, Dress and Undress. O.

To **BOUNCE**, to fly against any thing with Force; to boast or bully.

BOUNCING Cheat, a Bottle. *Cant.*

To **BOUND** [*bondir*, F.] to leap back, or rebound.

BOUND, *Going*, as, *Whither are ye bound?* [of *Abunden*, Sax. ready of *Gerbunden*, Teut.] to be obliged, constrained.

BOUND'ARY, that which sets out the Limits and Bounds of a Country.

BOUNDS [*Bornes*, F.] Limits.

BOUN'TEOUS } free, generous, liberal.

BOUNTIFUL }

BOUNTY [*Bonté*, F. Goodness] Generosity, Liberality.

BOUR'DON, the Drone of a Bagpipe. *Chauc.*

BOUR [*Bupe*, Sax. a Bed-Chamber] an House. O.

BOURGEOISE [in *Cookery*] as Veal dressed à la *Bourgeoise*, i. e. after the Manner of the Citizens. F.

BOURN [a Town hard by a Turn, i. e. a River] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where King *Edmund* was crowned.

To **BOUSE** [*Buflan*, Du.] to drink lavishly.

BOUSY, drunken.

BOUT, without. *Chefb.*

BOUT'EFEU [*Boute feu*, F.] a wilful Firer of Houses, an Incendiary, a Sower of Dissention and Strife.

BOUTON, a Dish of large Slices of Bacon covered with a Farce and a Ragoo, and baked over two Fires.

B O W

BOUTS, as many *Bouts* [of *beluten*, *Sax.* to beat] Times, Trials, Essays.

BOW [*Boga*, *Sax.*] an Instrument for shooting Arrows: A Mathematical Instrument for making the Projections of the Sphere, taking the Height of the Sun, &c.

BOW, or **OX BOW** } a Yoke of Oxen. *G.*

The **BOW** [of a *Ship*] the broadest Part before, beginning at the Loof, and compassing the Ends of the Stem, and ending at the innermost Part of the Forecastle.

To **BOW** [of *bogan* or *bygan*, *Sax.* *Bemgen*, *Teut.*] to bend.

Bow-Bearer, an officer in a Forest.

BOW-Piece, that Piece of Ordnance which lies in the Bow of a Ship.

BOWELS [from *B-yau*, *F.* of *Botulus*, *L.* a Pudding] the Guts; also Commiseration, Compassion.

BOW'ERS } Anchors which are carried in the Ship's Bow.

BOWER [of *Bup*, or *Bupe*, *Sax.*] an Arbour made with Trees or Greens interwoven; also an Anchor of a Ship.

BOW'ET } [among *Falconers*] a young Hawk, so called, when she draws any thing out of the Nest, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

BOWESS } Hawk, so called, when she draws any thing out of the Nest, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

BOWGE [*Sea Term*] a Rope fastened to the Middle of the Sail, to make it stand closer to the Wind.

BOWGE of *Court* [of *Bouge*, *F.* from *Bulge*, *L.* a Portmanteau] an Allowance of Diet from the King, or superior Lords, to their Knights, Esquires, &c. who attend them in an Expedition.

BOWKE [*Bauch*, *Teut.*] a Body, the Belly, or Stomach. *O.* Also Bulk. *Chauc.*

A BOWL [*Boule*, *F.*] a round Ball of Wood for a Bowling-green, &c.

To **BOWL**, to play at Bowls.

A BOWL [of *Bolla*, *Sax.*] a Vessel or Cup to drink out of.

A BOWL [in a *Ship*] a round Space at the Head of the Mast for the Men to stand in.

BOWLEGGED, one who has crooked legs.

BOWL'ING } [in a *Ship*] a Rope made fast to the middle Part of the

BOW-Line } Outside of a Sail, which is called the Bowling-bridle, the Use of which is to make the Sails stand sharp, close, or by the Wind.

Sharp the Main BOWLING } [Sea Term]

Hale up the BOWLING } made use of when the Bowling is to be pulled up harder.

BOWLING-Knot [among *Sailors*] a sort of Knot which will not slip, by which the Bowling-bridle is made fast to the Crengles.

To **BOWL** a *Concy* [of *bouter*, *F.*] i. e. to start, or put up a Concy.

To **BOWSE** [among *Sailors*] is to hale or pull the Tackle.

To **BOWSE** [of *bag-fu*, *Du.* or of *quraw*,

B R A

Gr. to blow up the Skin; or of *bu*, *L.* Volf.] to drink stoutly.

BOWSE away [*Sea Phrase*] is a Word of Command for all the Men to pull together.

BOW'SER [*Boufier*, *F.*] the Purser or Treasurer of a College in an University.

BOW'SING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawke often drinks, and continually thirsts for more.

BOW'SPRIGHT. See *Beltspit*.

BOWT of the *Knee*, the Bent of it. *Lim.*

BOW'YER, a Maker or Seller of Bows and Arrows.

BOX [*Boxe*, *Sax.* *Buchse*, *Teut.* a wooden Chest or Coffet; a Seat in the Play-house.

BOX [of *Box-yp*, *Sax.* *Buxus*, *L.*] the Wood of the Box-tree.

BOX and *Needle*, a Compass apply'd to a *Theodolite*, &c. used in Surveying, &c.

BOXER, one who is dexterous with his Fist.

To **BOX**, to fight with the Fist.

BOY [of *Naif*, *Gr.* or *Bube*, *Teut.* *Musevus*] a Lad, a Male-child.

BOYAR, a Lord or Grandee among the *Muscovites*.

BOYAU [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch separated from the main Trench, bordered with a Breast-work, and drawn from one Trench to another for better Communication.

BOYISH, resembling a Boy.

BOYISHLY, like a Boy; triflingly.

BOYISHNESS, childishness.

BOYSTLY, rudely. *Chauc.*

To **BRAB'BLE** [*brabbelen*, *L. S.*] to wrangle or brawl.

A BRAB'BLER, a Wrangler or Brawler.

BRAC'CO, a large fleet Hound or Hunting-Dog. *O. L.*

A BRACE [of *embrasser*, *F.*] a Couple or Pair; as a Brace of Bucks, &c.

BRACE [in *Architecture*] is a Piece of Timber fram'd in with bevil joints, to keep the Buildings from swerving either way.

BRACE [*Braccio*, *Ital.*] an Italian Measure, which at *Leghorn* is equal to two English Ells.

BRACE [in *Printing*] is a particular Mark to join Words or Sentences; thus, }

To **BRACE** the *Yard* [*Sea Term*] to bring the Yard to either Side.

BRAC'ED, joined or fastened together with a Brace.

BRAC'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when three Chevrons are intermingled.

BRACES [of a *Ship*] are Ropes belonging to all the Yards of the Ship, except the Mast, two to each Yard; the Use of which is to set the Yard square or even across the Ship.

BRACE'S [of a *Cowch*] are thick Leather Thongs, upon which it hangs.

BRACE'LET [*Braclet*, *F.* of *Brachium*, *L.* the

B R A

L. the Arm] an Ornament for the Wrists of Women; also a Piece of Armour, used anciently to defend the Arm.

BRACENA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] the Huntsman or Master of the Hounds.

BRA'CER, a Piece of Leather laced on an Archer's Arm.

A BRACH, a kind of Hound. *Shakesp.*

BRACE'TUS } a Hound. *O. L.*

BRACHE'TUS }

BRACHE'TA [*Old Law*] a Bitch or Female Dog.

BRA'CHIAL [*Brachialis, L.*] belonging to the Arm.

BRACHIE'US Externus [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Elbow, inserted in the Cavity of the Shoulder-bone. *L.*

BRACHIE'US Internus, a Muscle of the Elbow, implanted in the upper and Fore-part of the Bone called *Ulna*.

BRACHYCATALECTON [*Βραχυκαταλεκτον, Gr.*] a Verse that has a Syllable wanting at the End.

BRACHY'GRAPHY [*Βραχυγραφία, Gr.*] the Art of writing Short-hand.

BRACHY'LOGY [*Brachylogia, L. of Βραχυλογία, Gr.*] Shortness of Speech; a concise Expression.

BRACK [*of Breccan, Sax. Breccen, Teut. to break*] a Flaw or Fault in any thing.

BRACK'EN, Female Fern. *Line.*

BRACK'ET [*Bracetto, Ital.*] a Cramping-iron, a kind of Stay in Timber-work.

BRACKETS [*in a Ship*] small Knees serving to support the Galleries; the Timbers that support the Gratings at the Head.

BRACK'ISH [*of Brack, Belg. Salt.*] somewhat salt.

BRACKISHNESS, the Quality of being saltish.

BRADÉ [*Exed, L. S.*] broad. *Spenc.*

BRAD'FORD [formerly *Bradanford, i. e. the Broad Ford*] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

BRADYPLYSIA [*Bradyplisia, of Brady, slow, and Pylus, Digestion, Gr.*] slow Digestion, proceeding from a depraved Disposition of the acid Ferments in the Stomach.

BRAG, proudly. *Spenc.* Also a Game at Cards, where the Nines and the Knives are Principals.

BRAG'GARDO } [*of Braggart, Belg.*] a bragging,

BRAGGA' OCIO }

vain-glorious Fellow; a Coward.

Brag is a good Dog, but **Holdfast** is a better.

This Proverb is a Taunt upon *Braggadocias*, who talk big: It is also a *Memento* for such who make plentiful Promises to do well for the future, but are suspected to want Constancy and Resolution to make them good.

To **BRAG** [*braggart, Belg.*] to walk in State; to boast.

BRAG'GET [*of Bragot, C. Br.*] a Drink made of Honey and Spice.

B R A

BRAGGART, boastful.

To **BRAID** [*of breiden, Du.*] to weave or plait the Hair; to curl.

BRAID, a Lock or West of Hair; a small Lace or Edging.

BRAID, or *Bras*, burst. *Chauc.* Deceitful. *Shakesp.*

BRAID [*Adjective*, trim; finical; also wove, &c. *Shakesp.*

BRIDE [*of Bneven, Sax.*] pulled out; drawn. *Chauc.*

BRAID'ED, faded; lost its Colour.

BRAILS [*in a Ship*] are small Ropes belonging to the two Courses and the Mizen, whose Use is, when the Sail is furled across to hale up its Bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall.

Hale up the BRAILS } [*Sea Phrase*] are **BRAIL up the Sails** } Terms used when the Sails are to be haled up, to be furled.

BRAIN [*Braegen, Sax. Bragen, L. S.*] all the soft Substance contained within the Skull: It is the general Organ of Sense, in which the Soul, the governing Part of the Body, perceives and judges of the Sensation of all the sentient Parts, out of which it communicates the animal Spirits, &c. In a figurative Sense, Wit, Judgment, &c.

To **BRAIN one**, to dash out the Brains.

Shuttle-BRAINED, fickle, unconstant.

BRAINLESS, silly.

BRAINSICK, giddy, frantick.

BRAINSICKNESS, giddiness, frensy.

BRA'IT, a rough Diamond.

BRAK'E [*Bracke, Belg. Breche, Teut.*] an Instrument with Teeth, used in dressing Flax or Hemp; also a Baker's Kneeding-Trough, also the Handle of a Ship's Pump.

BRA'KE [*of Breccan, Sax.*] to break] a sharp Bit or Snaffle for Horses.

BRAK'LEY [*of Brake, i. e. Fern*, because it was formerly much over-run with Fern] a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

BRACKY, thorny, rough.

BRA'MANS, a Sect of Philosophers in *India*, who live only on Herbs and Fruits; *Indian* Priests, who derive their Mission from *Confucius*, whom the *Chinese* hold in the same Veneration as *Christians* do *Jesus Christ*.

BRAM'BLE [*Bramble, Sax.*] prickly Shrubs; a Raspberry-bush.

BRAMBLE Net, a sort of Net for the catching of Birds.

A BRAMBLING, a sort of Chaffinch.

BRA'N [*Bran, F. Grain, C. Br.*] the Husk of ground Corn.

BRANCASTER [anciently *Branodunum*, with *Ce. pten*, a Castle] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*.

BRANCH [*Branche, F.*] a Bough of a Tree; the Stock of a Pedigree; also the Horn of a Stag's Head.

BRAN'CH [among *Fowlers*] a Canary-bird of the first Year, brought up by the old One.

BRA

To **BRAN'CH Stand** [in *Falconry*] is to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog springs the Partridge.

To **BRAN'CH out**, is to divide or spread into Branches.

BRANCH'ED [in *Heraldry*] spread into Branches, as a Deer's Horn.

BRANCH'ER [*Branchier*, F.] a young Hawk, or other Bird, that begins to fly from Branch to Branch.

BRANCHLET, a little Branch.

BRANCHY, abounding with Branches.

BRAND [Bran'd, Sax. Brandr or Feiert-brandt, Teut.] a Piece of burning Wood, a Mark by a red-hot Iron; [Brandmahl] a Note of Infamy; also a Sword. *Spenc.*

BRAND-Goose ? [Brandgang, Teut. g. d.

BRANT-Goose } Geese of a greyish Colour] a sort of wild Fowl.

To **BRAND** [Branden, L. S.] to burn or mark with a hot Iron.

BRAND-Iron [Brandt-Eisen, Teut.] a hot Iron to brand or set a Mark upon a Malefactor; an Iron to set a Vessel upon over the Fire.

To **BRAND'ISH** [brandir, F.] to make shine with shaking, to shake to and fro in the Hand.

BRAND'LING, a small Worm for Fishing.

BRAND'RITH, a Fence or Rail about the Mouth of a Well.

BRAND'DON [perhaps from Brandt, burnt, and ton, S. a Town, g. d. Burnt-Town; or, as *Leland* will have it, either from Bran, a Cow, and Dune, Sax. an Hill; or of Bren, C. Br. a King, g. d. King's Mount] A Town formerly famous in the County of Norfolk.

BRAND'RITH, a Trevet or other Iron to set a Vessel on over the Fire. C.

BRAND'Y [Brantwein, Teut. to burn, whence the French have borrowed their Word *Brandevin*, F.] a sort of strong Water distilled from Wine, &c.

To **BRAN'GLE** [perhaps of abaelgen, Sax. or balgen, Teut. to be angry] to scold, quarrel, or bicker.

BRANK. Grain called *Buck-Wheat*.

BRANSELS, Brawls. *Spenc.*

BRANT, steep. C.

BRA'SED [in *Heraldry*] as three Chevronels erased, are three Kids passing one another cross-wise.

BRASIA'TOR [of *Brasum*, L. Malt] a Brewer or Malster. O. L.

BRASIL, a Province of South America, possessed by the Portuguese, and rich in Gold Mines; also a sort of a heavy red Wood brought from thence.

BRASINA } [Old Law] a Brew-house.

BRASINARIA }

BRASS [Bres, Sax.] a sort of factitious Metal of Copper mix'd with *Lapis Calaminaris*.

BRE

BRASS, like brafs.

BRAST, burst, broke. *Spenc.*

BRAT [of Bpurtan, Sax. to break] a Rag, **BRAT** [Bpurt, Sax. perhaps of bneban, to educate] a beggarly child, or a contemptuous Name of a young Infant or Child.

BRAVA'DO [*Bravade*, F.] a vain glorious Boasting or Vapouring. *Spenc.*

BRAUDRIE, Embroidery. Cb. F.

BRAVE [*brave*, F.] courageous, gallant, excellent, skilful.

A **BRA'VO** [*un faux Brave*, F.] a Bully, an hectoring Fellow, a Swaggerer.

To **BRAVE it** [*braver*, F.] to act the Bravo, to affront, to dare, to hector.

BRA'VERY [*Braverie*, F.] Courage, Valour, Finery, Gallantry.

BRAUGH'WHAM, a Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap-bread, and Butter, boiled together. *Lancashire*.

BRAUNCH [*Branch*, F.] a Branch. O.

BRAWD'ERY [*Broderie*, F.] Embroidery. O.

To **BRAWL** [perhaps of bracer, Dan. Bruisen, Teut. to bellow, or breuiller, F.] to chide, to scold or wrangle.

A **BRAWL**, a Dispute or Squabble; also a kind of Dance.

BRAWLER, one who wrangles.

BRAWN [perhaps of Bap, a Boar, and run, concreate, S. i. e. Baprun, g. d. the hardest or firmest Part of a Boar] hard Flesh, sousted Meat of Boar's Flesh.

BRAWN'Y, full of Brawn or Sinews, fleshy, lusty, strong.

To **BRAY** [bpacan, S. brayer, F.] to bruise or pound in a Mortar; to temper Ink, as *Printers* do.

To **BRAY** [*braire*, F. *barrire*, L.] to make a Noise or Cry like an Ass.

False BRAY [*Fausse braye*, F. in *Fortification*] a false Trench made to hide a real one.

To **BRAY'D**, to break out. O.

BRAYER [with *Printers*] an Instrument to temper Ink with.

BRAYL' [among *Falconers*] a Piece of Leather to bind up a Hawk's Wing.

To **BRAZE**, to cover or solder with Brass.

BRA'ZEN, of *Brass*; also impudent.

To **BRA'ZEN**, to bully, to be impudent.

BRA'ZENFACE, an impudent Wretch.

BRA'ZIER, a Maker or Seller of Brass-Ware.

BREACH [of Bnecan, Sax. to break] a breaking of Friendship or Peace; a falling out.

BREACH [*Breche*, F. in a *Fortified Place*] is the Ruin of any Part of the Works, beat down with Cannon, &c.

BREAD [Bnead, of Bneban, Sax. to nourish, Brodt, Teut.] the Staff of Life.

BREAD, Appearance. O.

BREAD of Trees [Old Law] coarse bolted Bread, Household-bread.

BREAD Room [in a *Ship*] is the Place where the Bread or Bisket is kept.

B R E

To **BREADE** [*Breeden, L. S.*] i. e. to make broad; to spread. *C.*

BREADTH, Measure from Side to Side.

To **BREAK** [*bpæcan, Sax. Brecken, L. S.*] to break in Pieces; also to turn Bankrupt.

A **BREAK** [*Brache, Teut.*] Land Ploughed the first Year after it had laid fallow in Sheep-walks. *Norfolk.*

To **BREAK Bulk** [*Sea Term*] to take Part of the Ship's Cargo out of the Hold.

To **BREAK Ground** [*Military Term*] is to open the Trenches, or begin the Works for carrying on a Siege.

BREAK that Deer [*in Carving*] i. e. cut up that Venison at Table.

BREAKFAST, Repast in the Morning.

BREAM [*Brame, F.*] a Fish.

BREAST [*Breost, Sax. Brust, Teut.*] one of the three Ventrals in an Animal Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs.

BREAST-Caskets [*in a Ship*] the longest and biggest Caskets; a sort of Strings placed in the Middle of her Yard.

BREAST-Fast [*in a Ship*] is a Rope fastened to some Part of her forward on, to keep her Head fast to a Wharf, &c.

BREAST-Hooks [*in a Ship*] are the compassing Timbers before, which strengthen her Stern and her Fore-part.

BREAST-Knot, a knotted Ribband, worn at the Breast.

BREAST-Pain, a Disease in Horses.

BREAST-Plate, Armour to defend the Breast.

BREAST-Plough, a Plough driven with the Breast.

BREAST Ropes [*in a Ship*] are those which fasten the Parrels to the Yard.

BREAST-Work [*Brustwerke, Teut. in Fortification*] the same with *Parapet*; which see.

BREATH [*bræde, Sax.*] the Air received and discharged by the Dilatation and Compression of the Lungs.

To **BREATHE**, to inspire and expire the Air by the Lungs.

BREATHING, the Act of taking in and throwing out the Air.

BREATHLESS, without Breath; dead.

BRECCA [*Old Law*] a Breach, Decay, or any other want of Repair.

BRECK, a Bruise. *O.*

BRECK or **BRACK** [*of Bpæcan, Sax.*] to break a Gap in a Hedge.

BRECKNOCKMERE, in *Brecknockshire*, called *Lengthadelen, C. Br.* that is, a standing Slough, by *Girald* called *Clamofus*, from the thundering Noise it makes when the Ice is thawed.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, called in *Welsh* *Brechintir*, from *Brechinius*, a Prince that had twenty-four Daughters, who were all canonized in the Choir of Saints.

What is bred in the Bone will never be out of the Flesh.

This Proverb is applied to such as imitate

B R E

some Vice of their Parents; and intimate, That Persons naturally addicted to any Vice will scarce ever be reclaimed afterwards by the Art of Rhetorick, or the Power of Persuasion, Authority, or Command: So say the *Latins*, *Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem*; the *Greeks*, *Εὐλον ἀγαλόν ἀνέπιδ' ὀφθόν*; the *Hebrews*, *אב שכח שערו לאכפש*.

BREDE [*Brede, L. S.*] Breadth. *O.*

To **BREDE**, to make broad. *O.*

BREECH [perhaps of *Bpæce, Sax.* or of *Briche*, a sort of Instrument of Wood, broad and flat, used to flat on certain Occasions Peoples Back-sides with. This the *French* call *Donner le morion*] the Back-side, or Fundament.

BREECH [*in Gunnery*] is the hindermost Part of a Piece of Ordnance.

BREECH'ES [*Bpæce, Sax.*] a Garment for Men from the Waist to the Knees.

BREECH'INGS [*in a Ship*] are Ropes by which the Guns are lashed fast, or fastened to the Ship's Side.

To **BREE**, to frighten. *Chauc.*

To **BREED** [*Bpæcan, Sax.*] to produce, to nourish, &c.

BREEDER, one who produces.

BREEDING, Education, Manners.

BREEZ'E [*Brezza, Ital. Brisé, F.*] a fresh Gale of Wind.

A **BREEZ'E** [*Bpæca, Sax.*] a Gad-fly or Horse-fly.

BREG'MA [*Βρέγμα, Gr.*] is that Part of the Head, which is formed by the two Bones of the Skull that make the Sagittal Suture.

BREH'ONE, an *Irish* Judge or Lawyer; the *Irish* Law is called the *Brehone* Law.

To **BREID**, to be like in Conditions. *O.*

BREM'E, furiously, *O.* chill, bitter. *Spenser.*

BREM'ICHAM } [perhaps from *Bynne*,

BIR'MINGHAM } famous, and *Bam, Sax.* an Habitation, i. e. famous for Workmanship in Metals or Hard-wares] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

To **BREN** [*Brennen, Teut.*] to burn. *Sp.*

BREN'NINGLY, warmly. *Chauc.*

BRENT, burnt. *O.*

BRENT'KNOLL [of *Knol, Sax.* the top of a Mountain, and *Brent*, burnt, *q. d.* parched with the Heat of the Sun] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENT'FORD [of *Brent*, burnt, and *Ford*] a Town in the County of *Middlesex*.

BRENT'MARSH [*q. d.* Burnt-Marsh; or, as the Monks of *Glasbury* expound it, *Frogs-Marsh*; as if *Brent* had formerly signified a Frog] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENT'WOOD, i. e. *Brantwood*, a Town in *Essex*, fifteen Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

BRET [*Bretonneau, F.*] a Fish of the Turbot kind.

BRET'ENHAM, a Town in the County of *Suffolk*, called by *Antoninus*, *Cambratoninus*, i. e. a Village on both Sides the River *Breton*.

BRETFUL,

BRE

BRETFUL, topful. *O.*

BRETHREN, the plural of Brother.

BRETOY'SE } the Law of the Marches

BRETOI'SE } formerly in use among the Britons or Welshmen.

BREST [in *Architecture*] is that Column which is called the *Tborus*.

BREST-Summers [in *Architecture*] are the Pieces in the outward Part of any Building, and in the middle Floors, into which the Girders are framed.

BREV'E [*Brevis*, *L.* short] a Writ directed to the Chancellor or Judges, &c. so called from its Shortness.

BREV'E [in *Musick*] a Note containing two Semibreves, four Minims, and eight Crotchets. *L. T.*

BREV'E *perquirere*, to purchase a Writ or Licence of Trial in the King's Court by the Plaintiff. *O. L. P.*

BRE'VE de Recto, a Writ of Right for a Person ejected, to sue for the Possession of an Estate detained from him.

BRE'VE Vas [in *Anatomy*] the shortest Vessel that passes from the Ventricle to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

BRE'VET [*Brevet*, *F.*] a Brief, a Popes Bull. *O.*

BREVI'ARY [*Breviare*, *F.* of *Breviarum*, *L.*] a Book of Divine Offices, containing the Matins, Vespers, Lauds and Compline, which are all distinct Services in the Church of Rome, and quite different from the Mass, which is accounted a propitiatory Sacrifice for the Living and the Dead, and only said after Matins or the Morning-Prayer, contained in the *Breviary*.

BRE'VIATE, a short extract or Copy of a Process, Deed, or Writing.

BRE'VIBUS, *et Rotulis liberandus*, a Writ to the Sheriff to deliver to the new Sheriff chosen in his Room, the County, with the Appurtenances, Rolls, Briefs, &c.

BREVI'ER, a small Printing-Letter, the same of this Book.

BRE'VIS *Musculus* [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles of the Radius, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the Cubitus, which helps to stretch out the Arm forward. *L.*

BREVIL'OQUENCE [*Breviloquentia*, *L.*] a short way of a speaking.

BREVIS'SIMUS Oculi [among *Anatomists*] the shortest Muscle of the Eye, otherwise called *Obliquus Inferior*.

BREVITY [*Breveté*, *F.* of *Brevitas*, *L.*] Shortness, Conciseness.

To **BREW**, [*brujan*, *Sax.* *browen*, *L. S.* to boil Ale, &c. to make Drink.

BREWER, a Person whose Employment is to make Beer.

BREWHOUSE, an House set apart for brewing Beer.

BREW'ESS } [of *abreuerer*, *F.* to soften,

BREW'IS } &c.] Crusts or Pieces of

BRI

Bread soaked in the Fat of Pottage.

To **BREYDE**, to run away. *Chauc.*

To **BRIAN** an Oven, to keep Fire at the Mouth of it.

BRI'AN [of *Bruiant*, *F.* clamorous] a proper Name of a Man. *L. T.*

To **BRIBE** [perhaps from *briber*, *F.* this from *Bribe*, a Piece of Bread; because such as give Bribes, like importunate Beggars, crave of the Judge to avert the Stroke of Justice; or from *Bpasision*, *Gr.* a Reward] to corrupt with Gifts.

BRIBER, one who corrupts another with money to serve his designs.

BRI'BERY, the Act of Bribery.

BRI'BORS } [*Bribeur*, *F. i. e.* Beggar]

BRI'BOURS } one that filches or pilfers another Man's Goods. *L. T.*

BRICK [*bricke*, *Belg.* *Briques*, *F.*] Earth moulded into a long square Figure, and burnt.

To **BRICK'EN**, to bridle, to hold in one's Chin proudly.

BRICKBAT, a Fragment of Brick.

BRICKDUST, Dust made by pounding Brick.

BRICK-KILN, a Kiln to burn Bricks in.

BRICKLAYER, a Person whose Employ it is to build with Brick.

BRICO'LE } the Rebound of a Ball after a

BRICO'IL } Side-stroke at Tennis play.

BRICO'LS, Engines formerly used to batter the Walls of Castles, Towns, &c. *F.*

BRI'DAL, of or belonging to a Bride.

BRIDA'LE, a Wedding. *Chauc.*

BRID'CHURCH, *q. d.* the Church of St. Bridget, a Swedish Saint.

A **BRIDE** [*Brid*, *Sax.* *Brant*, *Teut.* of *Brudean*, to keep warm or cherish] a new-married woman.

BRIDEGROOM [*Brautigam*, *Teut.* of *Brid*, a Bride, and *Groom*, *Sax.* a Servant because the Spouse, upon a Wedding-day, used to serve the Bride at Table] a Bride's Spouse.

BRIDE'WELL [*q. d.* Bride's Well, or St. Bridget's Well] now a House of Correction (formerly an Hall or Royal Palace,) in *Fleet-street*, in the City of London.

BRIDGE [*Brugge*, *Sax.* *Brucke*, *Teut.*] a Passage of Wood or Stone made over a River &c.

BRIDGE of Boats, Boats of Copper joined Side to Side, till they reach a-crofs a River, being covered with Planks, for Soldiers to march over them.

BRIDGE of Rufes, a Bridge made of great Bundles of Rushes joined together, and Planks fastened upon them, to be laid over Marshes or boggy Places.

Draw-BRIDGE, one with Hinges, to be drawn up or let down at pleasure.

Flying-BRIDGE [*Military Term*] is made of two small Bridges, laid one over another.

BRIDGE'WATER [*q. d.* *Walter's Burg*, or *Burg Walter*, of one *Walter*, a Soldier of *William the Conqueror*, who received this Town

BRI

for his Service in the Wars] a Port in the County of Somerset.

To BRID'LE [*brydelian, Sax. brider, F.*] to keep in a Horse with the Bridle or Reins; to curb one's Passions.

A BRID'LE [*bryde, Sax. Bride, F.*] a Head-stall, or Reins for a Horse.

BRIEF [*Bref, or Brief, from Brevis, L.*] short; also common or rife.

A BRIEF [of Brief, *Teut.* a Letter] an Order issuing out of Chancery, or some other Court; also any Process of the King, in Writing, under Seal, requiring any thing to be done; especially Letters Patent granted for collecting of charitable Benevolence to poor Sufferers by Fire, or other Casualties.

A BRIEF [in *Musick*] is such a Measure or Quantity, as contains two Strokes down, and as many up in beating Time.

BRIEFNESS, Brevity.

BRIER [*Bryer, Sax.* perhaps of *brycan*, to break, because it teareth the Skin] a prickly sort of Plant.

BREEZE } [*Bressa, Ital. Brise, F.* a chill Wind] a gentle Gale of Wind.

BRIG, in *Lincolnshire*, *q. d.* a Town by a Bridge.

BRIG'A, Contention, Quarrel, Strife. *O. L.* BRIGAD'E [*Brigade, F.*] a Party or Division of a Body of Soldiers.

BRIGAD'E [of an *Army*] is a Party of either Horse or Foot; a Brigade of Horse is eight or ten Squadrons; a Brigade of Foot, four, five, or six Battalions.

BRIGAD'E [of a *Troop of Horse*] is a third Part of it, not exceeding fifty Men.

BRIGADI'ER, an Officer who commands a Brigade. *F.*

BRIGANDINE, an ancient kind of Armour, with many Plates and Joints like a Coat of Mail.

BRIGANT'ES, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants of *Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, W. Moreland, and Cumberland.*

BRIGANT'INE [*Brigantin, F.*] a small Eight Pinnace, that can both row and sail well, proper for giving Chace or Fighting.

BRIG'BOTE } [*Law Term*] Contribution made toward the repairing or rebuilding Bridges.

A BRIGHAM, a Horse-Collar. *N. C.*

BRIGHT [*beorht, Sax.*] like shining Light.

BRIGHTNESS [*Bryðneer, Sax.*] Lucidity, Shinningness.

BRIGID'ANS, an Order of Religious Women, Nuns, founded by a Princess of Sweden, named *Briget*.

BRIGHTHELMSTEAD [*Bryghelmen-ton, Sax.* called from *St. Brightelm*] a Town in *Staffex*.

BRIGUE, Dispute, Quarrel. *O. F.*

BRILL [of *Burr-hill, q. d.* many Burrs growing there] a Place in *Buckinghamshire*.

BRILLIANT [of *briller, F.* to sparkle,

BRI

to have Lustre] a Diamond cut artificially by a Lapidary, like a Table.

BRILLAN'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play in a brisk lively Manner.

BRILLI'ANT, glittering, sparkling.

BRILLS, Hairs on the Eye-lids of a Horse.

BRIM [*Brymme, Sax.*] the utmost Edge of any thing, as of Glass, a Hat, &c.

To BRIM, a Sow is said *To Brim, or To go to Brim*, when she is ready to take the Boar.

BRIMFUL, full to the top.

A BRIM'MER, a Cup or Glass of Liquor filled up to the Brim.

BRIM'MING, the Act of Generation between a Boar and a Sow.

BRIMSTONE [of *Bryne, Sax.* a Burning, or Fire, and *rean, Stone, q. d.* Burning-stone] a yellow Mineral.

BRINDED, streaked, tabby. *Milt.*

BRIND'LED, spotted, being of several Colours.

BRINE [*Bryne, Sax.* of *Bryne*, the Salt-Sea] salt Liquor or Pickle; also a poetical Word for the Sea.

BRINE-Water, a Salt Water, which being boiled turns into Salt.

BRINE it bitter, bring it hither. *Suff.*

To BRING [of *bryngan, Sax. Bringen, Teut.*] to bear or carry a Thing at a Distance from a Person or Place, to him or it.

BRING'ERS up [in *Military Affairs*] the whole Rank of a Battalion drawn up; the last Man of every File.

BRIN'Y, belonging to, or of the Quality of Brine.

BRINK [*Danish*] the Edge of any place, as of a Precipice or River.

To BRINNE, to burn. *Chauc.*

BRISK [*Frifch, Teut.*] lively, nimble, sprightly.

BRISK'NESS, Liveliness, Sprightliness.

BRISK'ET [*Bricket, F.*] that Part of the Breast that lies next the Ribs.

BRISK'ET [of a *Horse*] the Fore-part of the Neck, at the Shoulders down to the Fore-legs.

A BRISTLE [*Burcel, Sax.*] strong Hair standing on the Back of a Boar.

BRIS'TLE-Tails, a kind of Flies.

BRISTLY, prickly, set with Bristles.

BRIS'TOL [*Bryctop, Sax. q. d.* a bright pleasant Place, so called, for its pleasant Situation and sumptuous Buildings] a famous and rich Sea-port and City in *Somersetshire*.

BRISTOL Stones, a sort of soft Diamonds, found in a Rock near *Bristol*.

BRIS'URE [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from four or five Fathom, which is allowed to the *Courtin* and *Orillon*, to make a hollow Tower, or to cover the concealed Flank. *F.*

BRITAN'NIA } [*Cambden* derives it

GREAT-BRITAIN } from *Brith, C. Br.* Painted, and *Tavia*, a Native, *Gr.* others from *Brutus*, a fabulous King of it; but the more probable Derivation is from *Briti*, Honour, and *Cain*,

BRO

Taht, a River, *C. Br.* being an Island exceeding all others in *Europe*, for the great and many Rivers with which it abounds; *Thames*, *Severn*, *Tweed*, and *Humber*, are the Chief; the Name of this whole Island, containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*.

BRITANY, a Province of *France*, anciently called *Armorica*, from whence our Island is said to have been first peopled.

To **BRITE** } [in Husbandry] a Term

To **BRIGHT** } applied to Barley, Hops, Wheat, &c. when they grow over ripe and scatter.

BRITH'HELM [*Beophth-helm*, *Sax.* i. e. bright Helmet] a Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, about the Year 955.

BRITH'WOLD [of *bryth*, famous, and *bealben*, to bear Rule, *Sax.*] a Bishop of *Winchester* in the Year 996.

BRIT'ISH, of or belonging to the Island of *Great Britain*.

BRIT'TONER, a Boaster or Bragger. *O.*

BRIT'TLE [*Bryttend*, *S.* *Bruchlig*, *Teut.*] apt to break, frail, weak.

BRIZE, a sort of Ground that has lain long untilled.

BRIZE Vents [with Gardeners] Shelters on the North-side of Melon-Beds, where Walls are wanting.

A **BROACH** [*Broche*, *F.*] a Spit to roast Meat on; a Start on a young Stag's Head growing sharp like the End of a Spit.

BROACH, *Adj.* like a Spit. *C.*

To **BROACH** [*brocher*, *F.*] to spit Meat; to tap Beer, &c. alio to spread abroad; to be the first Publisher of.

BROAD [*Broad*, *Sax.* *Bred*, *L. S.* *Breit*, *Teut.*] wide, large in Breadth.

BROAD-Cloth, a fine kind of Cloth.

BROAD Piece, a Gold Coin, some of which were worth 23 s. others 25 s.

BROAD-Side [*Sea-Term*] To give a Broad-side, i. e. to discharge all the Guns on one Side of the Ship at once.

BROAD-Side [in Printing] is a Sheet of Paper containing one large Page.

BROCADE [*Brocato*, *Ital.*] a sort of Cloth wrought with Gold and Silver. *Sp.* and *F.*

BRO'CAGE, rimping. *Spenc.* See Broker.

BROCCARII [*Scotch Law Term*] Mediators in any Transaction, Business, or Bargain.

BROCCELLA, a Thicket of Bushes. *O. L.*

BROCCOLI, a Species of Cabbage.

BROCH } an old fashioned peaked Ornament of Gold.

A **BROCH**, a Buckler, Bracelet, Noose, Spit, &c. *Shakspeare*.

BROCHA, an awl; a Packing Needle.

BROCHETTE, a Skewer to stick Meat on. *F.*

BROCHETTE [in Cookery] a particular Way of dressing a Fowl.

BRO'CHIA, a great Can or Pitcher. *O. L.*

BRO'CHITY, Crookedness, especially of the Teeth. *O.*

BRO

BROCK [*Broc*, *Sax.*] a Badger.

BROCK } [*Brocart*, *F.*] a Buck or Hart

BROCK'ET } of two Years old, or of the third Year.

BROCKING, throbbing. *O.*

BRO'DEHALFPENNY } a beating quit of

BORD'HALFPENNY } a certain Toll to the Lord of the Manor, &c. for setting up Boards, &c. in a Market or Fair.

BRO'DERER [of *Brodure*, *F.*] Embroiderer. *O.*

To **BRO'GUE** } [*brouiller*, *F.* to trouble,

To **BRO'GLE** } to fish for Eels by troubling the Water, because by so doing they are the more easily taken.

BRO'GUE, a kind of Shoe; also a corrupt Dialect. *Irish*.

To **BROIDER** [*broder*, *F.*] See Embroiderer.

BRO'DID, braided, twisted, twined. *Cbauc.*

BROIL [of *brouiller*, *F.* perhaps from *O. F.* *Bruiel*, from *Bpuel*, *Sax.* a Wood, *q. d.* to hinder by Wood cut down] Disturbance, Trouble; a Falling out; a Quarrel.

To **BROIL** [perhaps from *Briegelen*, *Teut.*] i. e. to roast Meat on the Coals.

BROK, an old Sword or Dagger.

BROKAGE } the Hire or Reward of a

BRO'KERAGE } Broker; also the Business or trade of a Broker.

To **BROKE**, to keep safe; also to transact Business for another. *O.*

BROKEN-Bidge, a Town in *Wiltshire*, formerly called *Guerberbu gb*, [perhaps from *Caerdure*, some petty King that settled himself there, and *Burgb* for *Borough*, a Town; or from *Caer*, a Town, *Dior*, *C. Br.* Water, i. e. a Town seated by the Water-side] the Court of the Petty Saxon Kings.

BROKEN Radiation [in *Catoptricks*] is the breaking the Beams of Light as seen through a Glass, cut into several Planes or Faces.

BROKEN Ray, or Ray of Refraction [in *Dioptricks*] is a Right Line, whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Rectitude, or is broken in traversing the second Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

BRO'KER [perhaps from *Procurator*, *L.* a Procurer, because they procure Chapmen for Merchants, &c. and *contra*; or, of the Word *Break*, because in former Times none but Bankrupts were permitted to follow that Employment] a Factor employed by Merchants and others; also one that sells Household stuff, old Clothes; or that lends out Money upon Pawns.

Exchange BROKERS, Persons who make it their Business to know the Alterations of the Course of Exchange, &c.

Stock BROKERS, are such as buy and sell for others, in the joint Stock of a Company, or Corporation.

BROM'FIELD [*q. Eroomfield*] a Name.

BRONCHIA [*Bronchia*, *Gr.*] are certain hollow Pipes dispersed through the Lungs which are Branches of the Wind-pipe. *L. Anat.*

BRONCHOCELE [of *Bronchos*, the Wind-pipe

BRO

pipe, and *αἰμα*, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Tumour in the Top or Middle of the fistulous Part of the Wind-pipe.

BRONCHOTO'MY [*Βρογχτομία*, of *βρόγχος* and *τομή*, to cut, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Wind-pipe, in a membranous Part between two of the Rings.

BRONCHUS [*βρόγχος*, *Gr.*] the middle fistulous Part of the Wind-pipe, the Fore-part of which is made of so many little Rings.

BROND [of *Brandt*, *Teut.*] a Piece of burning Wood; figuratively, Fury, a Torch, *O.*

BRONDIRON, a Sword. *Spenc.*

BRONZE, *F.* Brass, a Metal. *Pap.*

BROOCH, a painting all in one Colour; also a Collar of Gold, used to be worn by Ladies about their Necks.

To **BROOD** [*brēban*, *Sax.* *Bruten*, *Teut.* to cherish] to sit upon, or hatch Eggs, as a Fowl does.

A **BROOD**, a Company of Chickens, &c. hatched by, or going with one Hen.

A **BROOK** [*bruca*, *Sax.*] a small Current of Water.

To **BROOK** [*brucan*, *Sax.* to disgust] as to brook an Affront, i. e. to bear it patiently, to put it up.

To **BROOK** up, spoken of Clouds, when they draw together, and threaten rain, they are said to brook up.

BROOM [*brōm*, *Sax.*] a Shrub; also an Utensil for Sweeping a House.

BROOM-Rape, a Plant growing at the Root of Broom, having a Root like a Turnip, *Rapum Ganissæ*. *L.*

BROOM'ING ? [a Ship] is the burning off

BREAMING } all the Filth she has contracted on her Sides, with Broom, Rushes, or Straw.

BROS'SUS, bruised or hurt with Blows, Wounds, or other Casualties.

BROTH [*broð*, *Sax.* of *Brodium*. *L.* Barb] the Liquor in which Flesh is boiled.

A **BROT'HEL**, or *Brotel House* [*Bordel*, *F.* of *Bord*, a brink, because among the Romans, Bawdy-houses were erected upon the Banks of Rivers] a Stew or Bawdy-house.

BROTHERLY, Bawdry, Lewdness.

BROTHER [*broðer*, *Sax.* from *Brēd*, of the same blood] a Male Descendent of the same Father and Mother.

BROTILNESS, Brittleness, Inconstancy, Fickleness. *Chauc.*

BROUDRID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

BROUKIN, to brook, to bear. *Chauc.*

BROW [*brōpa*, *Sax.* *Brōwer*, *Belg.* *Aug.* *brōwer*, *Teut.* the Eye-brow] that Part of the Face above the Eyes.

BROW-Antler [among Hunters] the first Start that grows on a Stag's Head.

To **BROW-beat**, to look disdainfully or haughtily on; to snub or keep under.

BROWDED, embroidered. *O.*

To **BROWK**, to enjoy, to use. *O.*

BRU

BROWN [*Brūn*, *S.* *Brūgn*, *Belg.* *Braunt* *Teut.* *Brūno*, *Ital.*] a Colour.

BROWNISTS, a Sect of rigid Independents, so called from one Robert Brown, their Ring-leader.

BROW-Post [in Carpentry] is an overthwart or cross Beam.

BROWN STUDY, profound Meditation.

BROWS'E, or *Browse-wood* [*Bressi*, *F.* a Twig] young sprouts of Trees, that shoot forth early in the Spring, whereon Cattle usually feed.

To **BROWS'E** [*brouter*, *F.* *briscare*, *Ital.* *brōron*, *Gr.*] to feed by nibbling off the Tops of Sprigs, Herbs, Grass, &c. as Beasts do.

BROW'STER, a Brewer. *Scot.*

BRUARTS, Hat-Brims. *Chesh.*

BRUE'RIA, Heath, Briars or Thorns. *O.L.*

BRUCH'BOTE ? [of *Brugge*, a Bridge, and *BRUG'BOTE* } *Bute*, *Sax.*] a Contribution towards the mending of Bridges; also those who are exempted from this Tribute.

To **BRUCKLE**, to dirty. *C.*

BRUILLE'TUS, a small Copse or Thicket, a little Wood.

To **BRUISE** [of *brūyreb*, *Sax.* bruised, or *brise*, *F.*] to injure or spoil the Form of a Thing by hard Compression.

A **BRUISE**, a Hurt with something blunt or heavy.

BRUISER, a Person famous for boxing.

BRUIT [*Bruit*, *F.*] a Rumour, Report, common Talk.

To **BRUIT** a Thing abroad, to report, or spread it abroad.

BRU'MAL [*Brumalis*, *L.* from *Bruma*, Winter] of or belonging to Winter. *F.*

BRUNT [*Brunt*, *Teut.* Heat] Assault, Onset, Frush.

BRUSH [of *Brouffe*, *F.* or of *Bruffe*, *Teut.* an Instrument well known; a rude Assault.

To **BRUSH** [*brusser*, *F.*] to cleanse with a Brush.

BRUSH [among Hunters] the Tail of a Fox.

BRUSH-Wood, small Sticks for Fuel.

BRUSHMENT, Brush, or small Wood.

BRUSK [in Heraldry] the tawny Colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

To **BRUSLE** [of *brusler*, to burn, *F.*] to dry, to parch.

BRUSO'LES ? [in Cookery] Veal Steaks

BURSO'LES } dressed a particular Way between two Fires, &c. *F.*

To **BRUS'TLE** [of *brurpchan*, *Sax.* as *Dr.* *Henß*, to bristle, as an enraged Boar] to rustle as Armour, or any stiff Garment; to vapour.

BRUT'AL ? [*Brutalis*, *L.*] irrational, senseless, *F.* Savage.

BRUT'ISH } less, *F.* Savage.

BRUTAL'ITY [*Brutalitas*, *F.* *Brutalitas*, *L.* Barb.] Beastliness, Brutishness.

BRUTALIZE, to make brutal.

BRUTALLY, inhumanly.

BRUTE [*Brutus*, *L.*] a Beast, which wants the Use of Reason.

BRU'TISH, Beast-like, beastly.

BUC

BRYKE, strait, narrow. *O.*
BRY'ONY [*Bryonia*, Gr.] an Herb, other-
 wise called White-vine. *Bryonia Alba.*
BUB [*Cant Word*] strong Malt-liquor.
BUBBLE [of *Bulla*, *Du.* perhaps of *Bulla*,
L.] a Bladder in Water; also a silly Fellow;
 a Cully

To **BUBBLE**, to cheat, or put a Trick upon.
An Exchange-Alley **BUBBLE**, a Scheme
 projected for the carrying on a Manufacture,
 Insurance, or other pretended beneficial Project,
 never designed to be carried on, but only calcu-
 lated to wipe the Eager and Unwary of their
 Money, by Stock-jobbing.

BUBO [*Bubon*, Gr.] the Groin or Place
 from the Bending of the Hip to the Privy-
 parts; also a Tumour in the Groin.

Pesifential **BUBO**, a Plague-sore or Botch,
 especially in the Throat.

Veneral **BUBO**, a Swelling in the Groin,
 occasioned by the Veneral Disease.

BUBONOCE'LE [*Bubonocèle*, of *Bubon*, a
 Bubo, and *κέλη*, a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture,
 when the Intestines fall into the Groin, or the
 uttermost Skin of the Scrotum; sometimes it
 is taken for a Bubo, or Swelling.

BUCANI'ERS, Pirates in the *West-Indies*;
 Free-booters, Rovers; the ungoverned Rabble
 in *Jamaica*.

BUCCELLA'TIOM, a dividing into little
 Gobbets. *C. T.*

BUCCINATOR [among *Anatomists*] the
 round Muscle of the Cheek, like a Circle. *L.*

To **BUC'CINATE** [*buccinare*, *L.*] to blow
 a Trumpet.

BUCENTAU'RUS } [*Βουένταυρος* of *Bū*,
BUCENTO'RO } a Particle argumenta-
 tive, and *κένταυρος*, a Centaur. Gr.] a great
 Ship called the *Centaur*; a stately Galley, in
 which the Doge and Senate of *Venice* go annu-
 ally in Triumph on *Ascension Day* to espouse the
 Sea, by throwing a Ring into it. *Ital.*

BUCEP'HIALUS [*Βουκεφάλος*, of *Būs*, an Ox,
 and *κεφαλή*, a Head, Gr. i. e. Ox Head] the
 Name of the famous Horse of *Alexander the*
Great.

BUCK [*Becca*, *Sax.*] a Male Deer, and sig-
 nifies the Male of some other wild Beasts, when
 prefixed to them; as a Buck-Rabbit, a Buck-
 Goat, &c.

BUCK, a Lye made of Ashes, or Lather of
 Soap for washing of Linen.

BUCK [*of the first Head*, among *Hunters*] a
 Buck in the fifth Year of his Age.

A Great **BUCK**, one in the sixth Year.

BUCK'INGHAM [of *Bece*, *Beech*, and
Dam, *Sax.* a Habitation, because of the Abun-
 dance of *Beech-Trees* growing there] the Coun-
 ty Town of *Buckinghamshire*.

BUCK *Asaft* [*Buck*, *Teut.*] the Mast or
 Fruit of the *Beech-Tree*.

BUCK-Strail, a Deer-hay, a Toil or large
 Net to catch Deer in. *O. S.*

BUCKS'-horn, a Shrub, the Juice of whose
 Berries are a strong Purge; also a Whiting-
 fish dried in the Sun.

BUF

BUCK-Weed, an Herb.

BUCK-Wheat [*Buchweizen*, *Teut.*] a sort
 of Grain much used in *Surry*.

BUCKS'-Horn, an Herb. *Cornutus*, *L.*

BUCKET [from *Buc*, *Sax.* a Flaggon, or
Bacquet, *F.*] a Pail made of Leather or Wood,
 to draw Water in.

BUCKLE [*Beucle*, *F.* probably of *Bugan*,
Sax. to bend] a square or round Hoop with a
 Tongue fastened with Thongs; also a Curl of
 Hair.

To **BUCKLE** [*Bugan*, *Sax.* *boucler*, *F.*] to
 bow down, to condescend, or submit; also to
 put into buckle, as Hair.

BUCK'LER [*un Bouclier*]. a Piece of de-
 fensive Armour, a Shield; Defence, Protec-
 tion.

BUCK'LER of Beef, a Piece cut off from
 the Sir-loin.

BUCK'RAM [*Bougran*, *F.* *Bouchrame*, *Ital.*
 a sort of strong coarse Linen-cloth stiffened.

BUCKRAMS, the Name of an Herb.

BUCK'SOME. See *Buxom*.

BUCKTHORN, a Tree.

BUCOLICKS [*Bucoliques*, *F.* *Bucolica*, *L.*
 of *Βυκόλιμα*, of *Βυκόλος*, a Cow-herd, Gr.]
 Pastoral Songs or Poems, in which Country
 Swains are represented discoursing together.

To **BUD** [*of boutonner*, *F.*] to put forth
 Buds, as Trees do.

A **BUD** [*Bouton*, *F.*] a young Sprout; also a
 weaned Calf of the first Year, so called, because
 the Horns are then in the Bud. *Suffex*.

To **BUD'DLE** [among *Miners*] to wash and
 cleanse *Lapis Calaminaris*.

BUDGE, *Adj.* brisk, jocund; stiff, formal.

To **BUDGE** [*bouger*, *F.*] to move or stir.

A **BUDGE**, one that slips privately into a
 House, &c. to steal. *Cant.*

BUDGE, the dressed Skin or Fur of Lambs.

BUDGE-Batchelors, a Company of Men
 clothed in long Gowns, lined with Lamb's Fur,
 who accompany the Lord-Mayor of *London*
 during the Time and Solemnity of his Inaugu-
 ration.

BUDGE Barrel [*Bouge*, *F.* a Bag, and
Barrel] a Tin Barrel to hold Gun-powder,
 containing about 130 lb. having a Purse, or
 Case of Leather made fast over the Head, to
 prevent the Powder from taking Fire; used on
 board of Ships.

BUD'GET [*Bougette*, *F.*] a Bag or Pouch.

A **BUER**, a Gnat. *C.*

BUFF [from the Similitude it has to the
 Skin of an Ox, which the *French* call *Buffe*] a
 sort of thick tanned Leather, much used by
 Military Men. *None's Buff*, naked.

BUFFALO [*buffel*, *Teut.*] a certain wild
 Beast like an Ox, common in *America* or *Asia*.

BUFF, a Blow. *Speng.*

BUFFET [*Buffetto*, *Ital.* a Blow or Box on
 the Ear with the Fist] a Slap on the Face.

BUFFET-Stool, a little portable Seat, with
 out Back or Arms. *Lincolshire*.

A BUF

BUL

A **BUFFET** [*Buffet*, F.] a Cupboard, or Stand for Plate, China-ware, &c.

A **BUFFLE-Head** [*Buttelschaupt*, Teut.] a Bull Sot, an Ignoramus.

A **BUFFOON** [*Bouffon*, F. *Buffone*, Ital. or as *Salmas.* will have it, from *Bufo*, L. a Toad, because such a Person swells like a Toad] a Jester, or one who lives by making others merry; a Droll, a Merry-Andrew.

BUFFOONRY [*Buffoniere*, F.] saucy Jest-ing or Scoffing, merry Tricks.

BUG, a noisome domestic Insect.

BUG } an imaginary Monster, to
BUG-BEAR } frighten Children with.

BUG'DEN [either of *Bog* and *Den*, Sax. a Dale, *q. d.* a watery, squashy Dale; or of *Den* and *Bog*, Sax. a Valley shaded with Boughs] a Town in *Huntingdonshire*.

BUG'GERY [of *Bougrie*, F. or *Bulgari*, a People infamous for unnatural Lust, *Menagius*] a Sin against Nature, or Copulation of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with brute Beasts.

BUGLE [of *Bucula*, L. an Heifer] a sort of wild Ox; also a kind of Glass-beads; also an Herb good for Wounds.

A **BUGLE-Horn** [of *Bucula* and *Horn*] a sort of Hunting Horn.

BUGLOSS [*Buglossè*, F. *Buglossum*, L. of *Βύλασσον*, of *Βύς*, an Ox, and *γλῶσσα*, the Tongue, Gr.] an Herb, whose Flowers are very cordial and restorative.

To **BUILD** [*Bylthan*, Sax.] to erect Houses, &c. also to depend or rest on.

BUILDER, one whose Employment it is to build.

BUILDING, a Fabrick; an Edifice.

BULB [*Bulbe*, F. *Bulbus*, L. of *Βάλβος*, Gr.] is any Root that is round, and wrapped with many Skins and Coats, as Onions, Tulips, &c.

BULBOUS [*Bulbeux*, F. *Bulbosus*, L. full of *Bulbs*] as *Bulbous Plants*, i. e. such as have Roots with a single round Head, emitting at the Bottom many capillary Fibres.

BULBS [among *Botanists*] sometimes the round spired Beards of Flowers.

BULGA [*Old Law*] a Budget; Mail, or Portmanteau.

BUL'GED [of a *Ship*] having struck off some of her Timber on a Rock, and therefore leaky.

BULIMIA } [*Boulimie*, F. *Βουλμία*, of *Βύς*,
BULIMY } an Ox, and *λῆμις*, Hunger, *q.*

hungry enough to eat an Ox, Gr.] an Ox-like Hunger; or insatiable Appetite; a Disease often accompanied with a Loss of Spirits, which proceeds from a too sharp Fermentation in the Stomach. L.

BULK and File; is when one jostles you, while the other picks your Pocket. *Cant.*

BULK [*Buce*, Sax. seems to be derived from *Βελγ.* Teut. applicable to any thing of Bigness and Compass] Bigness, Size, Quantity.

BULK, a Stall before a Shop.

BULK [*Sea Term*] the whole Content of a Ship in her Hold.

BUL

BULK-Heads, are Partitions made a-thwart a Ship with Boards, whereby one Part is divided from another.

BULKAR [*Bielsche*, Dan.] a Beam or Rafter. *Lincolnshire*.

BULK'ER, one that would lie down on a Bulk to any one; a common Jilt; a Whore. *Cant-ing Term*.

BULK'Y, big, gross, massy.

BULL [*Bulle*, Du.] a Beast well known.

A **BULL**, an Impropriety in Speech; or Blunder in Discourse.

A **BULL** [*Bulla*, L.] properly signifies a golden ornament for Children, hollow within, made like a Heart, which used to be hung about their Necks, much after which Manner the Roman Nobles wore their Seals; and hence the Briefs, Mandates, or Licences of the Pope are called *Bulls*, from the Lead and sometimes Golden Seals affixed thereto; or of *Βελλη*, Gr. a Council; because in former Ages they were composed by the mutual Consent of a Council of State.

The **Golden BULL**, is an Ordinance made by Charles V. Emperor of Germany, Anno 1536, concerning the Form of electing the Emperors.

BULL-Feast, a Festival in Spain and Portugal, in which Men on Horseback, armed with Launces, &c. encounter wild Bulls.

BULL-Finch; [*Bogfinch*, Dan. *Blutfinck*, Teut.] a Bird.

BULL-Head, or *Miller's Thumb*, a River-Fish; also a little Black-water Vermin.

BULL-Weed, a kind of Herb.

BULLACE [perhaps from *Bowl*, or *Bullet*, because of its Roundness; but Dr. T. H. rather thinks it so called *quasi* Bull-eyes, from the Similitude] a wild Plum.

BUL'LEN, Hemp-stalks peeled. C.

BULL-Beggar [*q. Bold Beggar*] a Terrifier of Children.

BULL-Dog, a Dog of a particular Form, remarkable for Courage.

BUL'LENGER, a small Vessel or Boat. O. S.

BULLET [*Boules*, perhaps from *Βάλος*, Gr. a round Clod of Earth] a Ball of Lead or Iron to be fired out of a Pistol, Musket, or Cannon, &c.

BUL'LIMONY } a mixture of several sorts of
BUL'LIMONG } Grain together, as Pease, Oats, Vetches. *Effex*.

BUL'LINGBROOK [*q. d.* Bulls Brook] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth of Henry VI.

BUL'LION [some will have it from *Βάλος*, a Lump of Earth, *q. d.* Money having no Stamp upon it; others from *Βύλα*, a Signature, because it is to receive the Prince's Effigies; and *Minsevus*, of *Billen*, F. or *Span*. Copper to make Money of] uncoined Gold or Silver in the Mass.

BUL'LION of Copper, Copper-plates, set on the Breast-leather and Bridles of Horses, for Ornaments.

B W N

BULL'NESS [from *Bulich*, C. Br. a Separation, and *Nepe*, Sax. a Promontory; for *England* is there parted from *Scotland*] a Place in *Cumberland*.

BULLOCK [Bulluce, Sax.] a young Bull.

BULLY, a hectoring, boisterous fellow.

To **BULLY**, to hector, to be vehement in Menaces.

BUL'RUSH Bridge [in *Fortification*] a Bridge made of Bundles of Bulrushes, and covered with Planks, to secure a Passage over Bogs, Marshes, and fenny Places.

BUL'TEL, the Branny Part of Meal, that has been dressed.

BUL'WARK [Follwerck, Teut. of Boll, round, and wark, Work, q. d. a spherical Fabric] a Bastion, Rampart, or Fort.

BUM [Bumme, L. S. a Cover for a Vessel, or Boden, Teut. the Bottom] the Fundament, the Breech.

BUMBASIN [Bombasin, F.] Stuff made of Silk and Cotton.

BUMBAST [of *Bombasin*, F.] Linen doubled and interwoven with Flax; hence metaphorically, *Bombast Words or Stile*.

BUMBITH, making a humming Noise.

BUMBLEKITES, Bramble-berries. *Yorksh.*

BUM'PER, a Cup filled.

BUMP'KIN [Bomken, L. S. a little Tree, a Fool in *Latin* being called *Stipes*, i. e. Block-head, q. d. one that has no more Sense than a Tree; but Dr. T. H. had rather deduce it from *Pumpin* or *Pompion*, q. d. one who lives upon Pompions, or other coarse Fare; as the poorer Sort of Country People do] a Country Clown.

BUMP, a Swelling, a Protuberance.

BUNCH [*Bubo*, Ital. a Wen or Knot] a Bump or Knob.

A **BUNCH** [among *Surgeons*] is an outward disjoining of the *Vertebrae*, or turning Joints of the Back.

BUNCHE'D Cods [among *Botanists*] those Cods of Flowers which stand out in Knots, and in which the Seed is lodged.

BUNCHE'D Roots, all round Roots, having Knobs or Knots in them.

BUNCH'ES, Discaies, in Horses.

BUN'DLE [*Bundel*, Teut.] a Parcel of Things or Commodities bound together, as a Bundle of Hemp, Yarn, &c.

BUN'DLES [in *Law*] Records of Chancery, lying in the Office of the Rolls; as the Files of Bills and Answers in Chancery, all Writs of *Certiorari*, with their Certificates.

BUNG [Bung, Sax. a Purse, Pocket, &c.] to knip a Bung, i. e. to pick a Pock, &c.] *Cant.*

BUNG, the Stoppage of a Barrel.

BUNG-HOLE, the Hole of a Barrel.

To **BUNGLE** [*bungen*, F.] to do any thing aukwardly; to cobble, to botch.

A **BUNGLER** [Bungler, C. Br.] an aukward or paltry Workman.

BUNN [from *Bunelo*, Span. a Cake; or of *Bon*, F. good, q. d. a well relished Cake] a Sort of Cake Bread.

B U R

BUNT of a Sail [q. d. the Bent of a Sail] is the middle Part of it, which is purposely formed into a kind of Bag or Cavity, that the Sail may receive the mere Wind: It is mostly used of Topsails.

BUNT-Lines [in a Ship] are small Ropes made fast to the Bottom of the Sails, in the middle Part of the Bolt-Rope, to hale the Bunt of the Sail, for the better furling it up.

BUN'TER, a Gatherer of Rags for the making of Paper; any low Woman.

BUN'TING, a sort of Lark, a Bird.

BUOY [*beye*, F.] a Log of Wood, Barrel, or the like, tied to an Anchor when it is cast into the Sea, so as to float it, and shew where the Anchor lies.

To **BUOY** one up, to support, encourage, or uphold one.

To **BUOY** up a Cable [Sea Term] is to make a Piece of Wood fast to it near the Anchor, so that the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is suspected to be foul or rocky.

To *stream* the **BUOY** [Sea Term] is to let fall the Anchor while the Ship has Way.

BUR, a rough Head of a common Plant.

BUR'BOT, a Fish full of Prickles.

BUR'CHESTER [of *Bepn*, a Barn, and *Cestren*] a Town in *Oxfordshire*.

BUR'DEN [*Bynsen*, Sax. *Burde*, Teut.] a Load or Weight of any thing, as much as a Man, Horse, &c. can well carry; also something grievous.

BUR'DEN [of *Gad Steel*] about 130 lb.

BURDENSOME, troublesome.

BUREAU, F. a Chest of Drawers.

BUR'FORD [*Beorford*, i. e. Beerford] a Town in *Oxfordshire*.

BURG, in *Westmoreland*, called *Stannore-Burg*, q. d. *Stone-moor Town*.

BUR'GAGE [Law Term] a Tenure proper to Towns and Cities, whereby they hold their Lands and Tenements for a certain yearly Rent.

BUR'GANET [*Burginette*, F. a sort of Net] a sort of Helmet.

To **BUR'GOIN** } [*bourgeon*, F. a tender
To **BUR'GEON** } Sprig] to grow big about, or grow; also to bud forth.

BUR'GESS [of *Burgh*, Sax. *Borgesse*, Ital. or *Burger*, Teut.] an Inhabitant of a Burgh or Borough; also one that serves for a Borough in Parliament. Teut.

BURGH [Burg, Sax. *Burgh*, F.] a Borough, a large Village or Commonalty.

BURGH'BOTE } [Burg, and Bote, Sax.
BURGH'BOOTE } a Contribution towards repairing Castles; also an Exemption from it. Teut.

BURGH'BRECH [Burgbryce, Sax.] a Fine imposed on the Community of a Town for Breach of the Peace, &c.

BURGH Castle, in *Suffolk*, called *Cnobesburgh*, Sax. i. e. the Town of one Cobber, some petty King that built it.

BURGH'ER [Burger, Teut.] a Townsman, a Citizen.

BURGH-

BUR

BURGH GRAVE } [Burggraf, Teut. a Court, or Chief Governor of a City or Castle in Germany.]

BURGH MASTER } [Burgemeister, g. d. Burgo MASTER } Burgrmeister, Teut.]

a Chief Magistrate of the Towns in Holland, Flanders, &c.

BURGH MOTE [Borghemote, Sax.] a Court of a Borough or City.

BURGH WARE, a Citizen or Burgher.

BURGLAR [of Burg, Sax. a Cattle, &c. and Larron, F. of Lairo, L. a Thief, g. d. a Thief in a Castle, for a Man's House is his Cattle] a House-breaker.

BURGLARY, a breaking into an House in the Night-time, with an Intent to rob it, or to kill some Person, or to do some other felonious Act.

BURIAL, Interment, putting any thing under Earth.

St. BURIENS [from *Burien*, an Irish Saint, to whom a Church was there consecrated] a Town in Cornwall.

To **BURL**, to dress Clothes as Fullers do.

BUR'LED, armed. O.

BURLESQUE [Burlesco, Ital] a comical, merry Way of Writing; Mock-poetry, F. Ludicrous Language. *Addis.*

BUR'LEY [g. d. Boor-like] big, heavy, gross.

BUR'LY Brand, a huge Sword; also great Fury.

A **BURN** [among Surgeons] is an Impression of Fire made upon a Part, in which there remains a great deal of Heat, with Blisters, and sometimes an Escar.

To **BURN** [Bærnan, or Býnnan, Sax. Biennen, Teut.] to scorch with Heat, to consume with Burning.

BURN-Beating, a Way of manuring Land, by cutting off the Peat or Turf, laying it in Heaps, and burning it into Ashes.

BUR'NET [so called of *Burn*, which it is good against] the Herb Pimpernel.

BUR'NET, Woollen Stuff. *Cbauc.*

A **BURNING** [Bærning, Sax.] a scorching or consuming with Heat.

BURNING-Glass, a Glass which collects the Rays of the Sun, to increase their Force.

BURNING Well, a certain well near *Wigan* in Lancashire, into which if a Candle be put it will presently take fire and burn.

A Burnt Child dreads the Fire.

This Proverb intimates, That it is natural for all living Creatures, whether rational or irrational, to consult their own Security and Self-preservation, and whether they act by Instinct or Reason, it still tends to some Care of avoiding those Things that have already done them an Injury; and there are a great many old Sayings in several Languages according to the Purport of this Proverb: The Hebrews say, חבל נחלתו לא יגדלו The Greeks, Πάθος

BUR

de sa vie; i. yow: The Latins, Piscator illius sapit et the French, Cbien eschaude craint l'eau froide.

To **BURN'ISH** [brunir, F. and Span.] to polish, to make bright: It is also used of Harts spreading their Horns after they are fray'd, or new shab'd.

BUR'NISHER [Brunisseur, F.] one that burnishes or polishes.

BURR [Burra, F. of a Lock of Wool] the round Knob of Horn next the Deers Head.

BURR, or *Burdock*, an Herb. *Bardana.*

BURR Pump } [in a Ship] a sort of Pump

BILDGE Pump } managed by a Staff seven or eight Foot long, with a Burr of Wood at the End.

BUR'RAS Pipe [a Corruption of *Borax*, which is what they Use] an Instrument made use of by Goldsmiths and Surgeons, to keep corroding Powders in.

BUR'REL Pear, the Red Butter Pear.

BUR'REL Fly, an Insect very troublesome to working Cattle.

BUR'ROCK, a small Wear or Dam, where Wheels are laid in the River for the catching of Fish.

BUR'ROW. See Borough.

BUR'ROWS [of Bergett, Teut. to hide, or Bupe, Sax. a Parlour, g. d. a Receptacle for a Coney; or from *Býrgena*, Sax. a Sepulchre, because of the Similitude to them] Holes in a Warren that serve as a Covert for Rabbits, Hares, &c.

BURSA'LIS [among Anatomists] is a Muscle in the Inside of the Thigh, so called from its Shape resembling a Pouch.

BURSA'RIA, the Treasury of a Collegiate or Conventual Church. O. L.

BURSA'RII, the Butlers of a College, or Monastery.

BURSE [Berg, Sax. Boise, L. S. Bourse, F. of Burich, Teut.] an Exchange, a Place for the meeting of Merchants, and where Shops are kept.

BUR'SER [Boursier, F.] the Treasurer of a College or Monastery; one that takes care of all the College Accounts.

BUR'STED [i. e. *Burgstead*, from Borough and Steda] a Place in Essex.

BURST Wort, a sort of Herb. *Hexnaria.*

BURST [of *Burytan*, Sax. *Berhusten* or Bersten, Teut.] broken asunder.

A **BURR-Tree**, an Elder-Tree. C.

BURT. See Bret.

A **BURTLE**, a Sweeting. C.

BUR'TON [in a Ship] a small Tackle, consisting of two single Pulleys, to hoist small Things in and out.

BUR'TON Lazare [g. d. *Burton* of Lazarus, i. e. an Hospital of Lepers: *Burton*, from *Bur* and *Town*, from the Abundance of Burs growing thereabouts] a Town in Staffordshire.

BURY } [Burg, Sax.] a Termination

BER'RY } added to the Names of towns, the same with Borough.

To

BUT

To BURY [Byman, or Byrgean, Sax.] to inter a Corpse.

BUS'CA } Underwood, or Brush Wood.
BUS'CUS } O. L.

A BUSH [of Bush, Teut. Buiffon, F. Bosco, Ital. a Wood] a Hedge or Thicket of Shrubs, a Briar, or Thorn-bush, &c.

One Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.

This Proverb intimates, that Possession is a mighty Matter, and precautions us not to run the Hazard of a certain Loss, for an uncertain Gain, and teaches us, that Futurities are liable to Disappointments; no depending on *shall* or *will* hereafter, and no commanding Things out of our Hand, five Tenths distant from Fruition. It seems to have been borrowed either of the Hebrews, who say, כִּמְחָה טַבָּח עֲפֻרָה, or Greeks, who say, Νῆπιος ὁς τα ἔτοιμα λαπῶν τ' ἀτομα δῶκει, Hesiod; and the Romans peremptorily say, *Spem p. etio non emo*; and the French, *Mieux vaut un tenace, que deux vous l'aurez*.

BUSH [among Hunters] the Tail of a Fox.

BUSH'EL [Boisseau, F.] a dry Measure of 4 Pecks Land, and 5 Water-Measure; in Warwickshire, &c. 2 Bushels Winchester Measure.

BUSHES of a Cart Wheel, are Irons within the Hole of the Nave to keep it from wearing.

BUSH'ET, a little Bush. Spenc.

BU'SINESS, Employment; an Affair, or Subject of Action; a Matter in Question.

BUSILY, with hurry, actively.

BUSK', a Rush, a Bush. O.

BUSK [Busc, F.] a Piece of Whale-bone, Iron, &c. to keep down the Fore-part of Women's Stays or Stomachers.

To BUSK, to shut up. O.

BUSKID, adorned. Chauc.

BUS'KIN [Bottine, F.] a Kind of Boot or Hose, worn by the ancient Tragedians.

BUS'KY, fat, swelled; also woody. Shakesp.

To BUSS' [Bosse, Belg. baiser, F. of basiare, L.] to kiss.

A BUSS' [Bosfen, Belg.] a small Sea-Vessel, used by the Hollanders, and now by the English, for the Herring-Fishery, &c.

BUST' [of Busto, Ital.] a Statue representing only the Head, Breasts, and Shoulders of a human Body.

BUST' Coat, soft Bread, eaten hot with Butter.

BUS'TARD, a wild Turkey. F.

To BUSTLE [of Byrthan, Sax. to restless as Armour] to hurry and make a Stir.

To be BU'SY [Byrgan, Sax.] perhaps of Byre, a Throng, q. d. a Throng of Business] to be fully employed.

BU'SY [Liebyrgop, Sax. Beschäftigt, Belg.] employed, occupied in Business.

BUSYBODY, an officious Person, one who meddles in others' Concerns.

BUT' [Butte, Sax. i. e. none besides, except him] besides, except, yet, only.

BUT

BUT [Bout, F. End or extreme Part] of the But-end of a Musket; also, a Boundary.

BUTCHERS Broom, a Shrub. Ruscus, L.

BUTCHER [Boucher, F.] one that kills or sells Cattle.

BUTCHERY [Boucherie, F.] a great Slaughter.

BUT'LER [Bouteiller, of Bouteille, F. a Bottle] an Officer in the House of a Prince, Nobleman, &c. who keeps the Household Stores, &c.

BUT'LERAGE, an Imposition of Wine, which the King's Butler, by virtue of his Office, antiently might take of every Ship carrying forty Tun.

To BUTT [botten, Du. Bouter, F. buttare, Ital.] to run against, to push with the Horn.

A BUTT [Butte, Sax.] a large Vessel for Liquids, one hundred and twenty-six Gallons of Wine.

A BUTT [But, F.] a Mark to shoot at; the End of any Plank which joins to one another, on the Outside of a Ship, under Water.

To Spring a BUTT [Sea Term] is when a Plank of a Ship is loose at one End.

A BUTTAL, a Bittern.

BUT'TENS } [among Hunters] are Burrs or

BUT'TONS } Knobs of a Deer's Head.

BUTTER [Buttere, Sax. Butter, Teut. Butyrum, L. Βούτυρον, Gr.] an unctuous Substance made from churned Milk.

BUTTER-Teeth, great broad Fore-Teeth.

BUTTER of Antimony [with Chymists] is a Mixture of the Acid Spirit and Sublimate Corrosive with the Regulus of Antimony.

BUTTER of Tin [among Chymists] is made of Tin reduced to Powder, and Sublimate Corrosive.

A BUTTER-Bump, the Bittern, a Bird.

BUTTER-Flower, a yellow Flower in May.

BUTTER-Milk, what is separated from the Milk when Butter is made.

BUTTER-Fly [Buteen plege, Sax. Buter-fliege, L. S.] an Insect well known.

BUTTER Wort, an Herb. Pinguicula.

BUTTERY, q. d. Butlery, a Place where Victuals are set up.

BUT'TES, the Ends of ploughed Lands, which lie in Ridges and Furrows.

BUT'TOCK [Bout, Du. the Bolt of the Bone, Dr. T. H. derives it from Bout, and Doh. Sax. in English Hough] the Breech or Haunch.

The BUT'TOCK [of a Ship] is that Part which makes her Breadth right a-stern from the Tuck upwards.

BUT'TON [Bouton, F.] a Fastening for Garments; any Globe or Ball.

BUT'TRESS [of aboutir, F. to lie out] an Arch, Pillar or Mass of Stone to bear up a Wall, Building, &c.

BUT'TRESS a Tool made use of by Farmers.

BUT'WINK, or } a Bird.

BUTWIN }

BUTY'

BY

BUTY'RUM Saturni [*i. e.* Butter of Lead] a Chemical Preparation, called sweet Liquor of Lead, &c.

BUXIFEROUS [*Buxifer, L.*] Box-bearing. To **BUXIONEN**, to bud. *Chauc.*

BUXOM [*Bocrom, Sax. from Bogen, to bend, Beugen, Teut. q. d. Beugian*] flexible; also amorous, wanton; also merry, jolly.

BUX'OMNESS, Amorousness, &c.

BUX'OMNESS, Lowliness, Submission. *Ch.*
BUX'TON [of *Bocce*, a Beech-Tree, and Town, by Reason of the Plenty of Beeches growing there, called in *Saxon* *Babdecen, i. e. hot Baths*] a Town in *Derbyshire*.

To **BUY** [*Bygean, Sax.*] to purchase.

BU'ZO, the Shaft of an Arrow before it is feathered. *O. L.*

To **BUZZ** [a Word taken from the Sound] to hum, and make a Noise, as Bees, &c. to whisper in one's Ear often, to inculcate.

BUZZARD [*Bufard, F. Bucard, Teut.*] a great sluggish Fowl, a sort of great Hawk or Kite; a senseless Fellow, an ignorant Fool.

BY [*Bi, Sax.*] beside or nigh. This Word notes the Cause, the Agent, the Instrument, the Means and all the Manner of an Action, &c.

BY and **BY**, shortly.

BY'er Eye [*Bye of Buan, Sax. to dwell, an Habitation or Place of Abode*] it is yet retained in the End of Places; as *Danby, Appleby, &c.*

BY-Laws, Laws made in Courts-Baron, or Courts-Leet; also Laws made by particular Companies or Corporations, for the better regulating of Trade.

BYDDING, abiding. *O.*

BYFORNE, before, *Chauc.*

BYGONE [a *Scots* Word] past.

To **BYHET'E**, to promise. *Chauc.*

BY'KER, a Fray or Scuffle. *O.*

BY'LANDER [of *Byr*, near, and *Land*, the Land, *Teut.*] a small swift-sailing Vessel, so called from its Coasting, as it were by Land.

To **BYLEVIN**, to tarry, to abide. *Chauc.*

BYNEMPT, named. *Spenc.*

BYRAM, a solemn Festival among the *Farks*, a sort of Carnival with them.

BYRAM'LICK, a Present made at that Time, as our New-year's Gift.

BYR Laws ? Laws established in *Scotland*,

BUR Laws } with Consent of Neighbours chosen unanimously in the Courts called *Bur-law Courts*.

BYSCHOPE [*Bischoff, Teut.*] Bishop. *Ch.*

BYTRENT, caught up. *O.*

BYWOPEN, made senseless. *O.*

BY-BY, [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of the *Greek*, *byssos*, to sleep] commonly sung by Nurses to lull their Nurling to fall asleep.

BY-BLOW, a Bastard-Child.

BY-Word. [*By-powd, Sax. By-Port, Teut. q. d. a Saying always ready*] a Proverb.

CAB

CAB

C Is a Character for *Centum*, in *Latin* 100, and so it signifies in the Titles of Books, Inscriptions, &c.

A. C. is an Abbreviation of *Anno Christi*, the *Latin* for the Year of *Christ*.

C. C. C. denotes one of *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford*.

CAAS, Case, Fortune. *Chauc.*

CAB [קב, *H.*] a Jewish Measure containing 2 Pints and 5-6ths, and something more, Corn-Measure; and 3 Pints and 10 Inches Liquid Measure.

CABA'L ? [קבלה, *H. i. e.* a Doctrine received] a secret Science

which the *Rabbins* of the *Jews* pretend to, by which they unfold all the Mysteries in Divinity, and expound the Scriptures; also a Junta or private Council; a particular Party; a Set, or Gang.

To **CABA'L** [*cabaler, F.*] to plot together privately to make Parties.

A CABALIST [*Cabaliste, F. Cabalista, L.*] a Person skilled in the Jewish Cabala.

CABALISTICAL ? [*Cabalistique, F.*] **CABALISTICK** } longing to the Jewish Cabala.

A CABAL'LER [*Cabaleur, F.*] a Party-Man.

CABALL'INE, a coarser sort of Aloes, used by Farriers to purge Horses.

CABARET, a Tavern. *F.*

CA'BARICK, the Herb Halewort.

CAB'BAGE [*Cabuccio, Ital.*] a Plant well known to House-keepers; also a *Cant* Word for private Theft.

CAB'BAGE of a *Deer's Head*, the Burr which parts where the Horns take their Rise.

CAB'BAGE-Worm, a sort of Insect.

CAB'BIN [*Cabane, F.*] a Cottage or Hut; a little Lodging-Room on Ship-board.

CAB'INET [*Cabinet, F.*] a Closet in a Palace or Nobleman's House; a Chest of Drawers or Casket to put Things of Value in.

CABINET Council, a Council held in a private Manner.

CABINET MAKER, one whose Employment it is to make ingenious Works in Wood.

CAB'INET Organ, a small portable Organ.

CA'BLE [*Cable, Belg.*] is a great Rope, which being fastened to the Anchor, holds the Ship fast when she rides. *F.*

To *Bend* the **CABLE** [*Sea Term*] is to make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To *Unbend* the **CABLE**, is to take it away.

To *Keckle* the **CABLE** ? to bind it about with

To *Serve* the **CABLE** } Ropes or Clouts, to keep it from galling in the Hawse.

To *Quail* the **CABLE**, is to roll it up round in the Ring.

To *Splice* the **CABLE**, is to join two Pieces together.

C A C

To Pay Cheap the **CABLE**, is to put it out a-pace.

CABLE-Tire, is the several Rolls of a Cable that are laid one upon another.

CAB'LISH, Brush-wood. *O. L.*

CABOS'ED } [of *Cabega*, Span. of *Cabos*]
CABOSH'ED } *che*, F. from *Caput*, L.] is when the Beast's Head is cut off close just behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular downright Section. *Heraldry.*

CA'BURNS [*Sax. Term*] are small Lines of Rope-yarn, to bind the Cables of a Ship, &c.

CACAFUE'GO [*i. e.* a Shite-fire, Span.] a certain Spanish Fly that darts Fire from its Tail in a dark Night; proverbially, a bragging or hectoring Fellow.

CACA'O, an Indian Tree, like to an Orange-tree, bearing Nuts, of which Chocolate is made.

CACATO'RIA, *Febris*, a Name given by *Sylvius*, to an intermitting Fever, a Diarrhæa, L.

CACEM'PHATON [*κακίεφατον*, of *κακός*, evilly, and *φημι*, to say, Gr.] an harsh Sound of Words, as when *π* follows a Word ending in *in*, &c.

CACHECTICAL } [*κάχεκτος*, Gr.] one
CACHECTICUS } that has an ill Habit of Body.

CACHEX'Y [*Cachexia*, L. *καχίξια*, of *κακός*, bad, and *ίξις*, Habit, Gr.] an ill Habit of Body, proceeding from a bad Disposition of the Fluids and Humours.

CACKEREL, a sort of Fish.

CACKLE, the cry of a Goose or Hen.

To **CACK'LE** [of *Cackelen*, L. S.] to cry out as a Hen does when she has laid.

CACOCHY'LIA [*κακός*, bad, and *χολός*, Chyle, Gr.] a bad Digestion in the Stomach.

CACOCHYM'Y [*Cacochymia*, L. of *κακοχυμία*, of *κακός*, bad, and *χυμός*, Humour, Gr.] the abounding of ill Humours in the Blood.

CACODÆ'MON [*κακοδαίμων*, of *κακός*, evil, and *δαίμων*, a Spirit, Gr.] an evil Spirit, a Devil. L.

CACODÆ'MON [in *Astrology*] the twelfth House of a Figure of the Heavens, so called because of its dreadful Signification.

CACOE'THES [*κακοήθης*, of *κακός*, bad, and *ἦθος*, Habit, Gr.] an ill Custom or Habit; also a malignant Ulcer beyond Cure. L.

CACOPA'THY [*κακοπαθεία*, of *κακός*, bad, and *πάθος*, Passion, Gr.] a suffering of Evil, or lying under a painful Disease.

CACOPHO'NY [*Cacophonia*, L. of *κακοφωνία*, of *κακός*, bad, and *φωνή*, Voice, Gr.] a bad Tone or Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution of its Organs.

CACOSYN'THETON [*κακοσυνθετον*, of *κακός*, and *συνθεσις*, Gr.] an ill Composition or joining together of Words in a Sentence.

CACOTRO'PHY [*Cacotrophia*, L. of *κακοτροφία*, of *κακός*, and *τροφή*, Nourishment, Gr.]

C Æ M

an ill Nutriment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

CACOEZEL'IA [*cacoezele*, F. of *κακοζελία*, of *κακός*, and *ζηλος*, Zeal, Gr.] perverse Imitation, Affectation. L.

To **CACUMINATE**, to make pointed.

CADA'VEROUS [*cadaverosus*, L.] belonging to a dead Corpse or Carcase.

CADBATE Fly } an Insect that is a good

CAD Worm } Bait for Trout, &c.

CAD'DOW, a Jackdaw or Chough. *Norw.*

CADE [*Cadus*, L.] a Barrel, a Cag, or Cask.

CADE, a Vessel containing five hundred Red-herrings; one thousand Sprats, &c.

CADE Lamb, a young Lamb weaned, and brought up in a House.

CADELE'SHER } a chief Magistrate in
CADILE'SHER } Turkey, of which there are but two.

CA'DENCE [of *Cadence*, L.] is a just Fall of the Tone of Voice in a Sentence. F.

CA'DENCE [in *Musick*] a kind of Conclusion of Tune, made of all the Parts together, in divers Places of any Key.

CA'DENT [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said to be *Cudent*, when it is in a Sign opposite to that of its Exaltation.

CADET' [*Cader*, F. a younger Brother] one that serves as a Volunteer in the War, upon his own Charges.

CADEW, the Straw-worm; an Irish Mantle.

CADGE, a round Frame of Wood, on which Hawks are carried to be fold.

To **CADGE**, to carry. F.

A **CADG'ER**, a Carrier. C.

CADI a Turkish Magistrate.

A **CAD'MA**, the least of the Pigs which a Sow has at one Fare. C.

CAD'MIA [*καδμία*, Gr.] a Stone out of which Brass is tried; Brass Ore; also a sort of Stone, called *Lapis Calaminaria*.

CADU'CA Bona, Escheats, Goods forfeited to the Treasury of the Prince. L. 1.

CADU'CE [*Cadyceus*, L.] Mercury's snaky Staff; the Roman Herald's Staff.

CADUCE'AN [*Caducearius*, L.] belonging to the Caduce or Mace of Mercury.

CADUCIF'EROUS [*Caducifer*, L.] bearing the Caduce.

CADU'CUS Morbus, the Falling-Sickness; so called, because Persons that are troubled with it fall down suddenly on the Ground. L.

CADWAL'LADER [of *Cad*, a Battle, and *Smaladr*, C. Br. a Captain of War] the Name of a King of the Britains.

CÆ'CITY [*Cæcitas*, L.] Blindness.

CÆCUM Intestinum [among Anatomists] the blind Gut, so called, because one End of it is shut up.

CÆLING [*Cæling*, Sax. Cooling] a River in Cornwall.

To **CÆMENT** [among the Paracelsians] to calcine after a particular Manner with corrosive

Liquor

C A I

Liquors; but more properly used by *Helmont*, and some others, for Luting.

CAER, a City. *Brit.*

CAER-Custenth, i. e. the City of *Constantia*, in *Caernarvonshire*. C. Br.

CAERDIFF' [Castro, C. Br. perhaps, q. d. the City of *Didius*] in *Glamorganshire*.

CAER Gaby [q. d. *Kibiopolis*, or the Temple of *St. Kibius*, a Scholar of *St. Hilary*, a Bishop of the *Picts*, that there lived a Monk's Life] in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

CAER Leon upon *Uff*, so called, because *Antonius Ifca*, and *Cesar's* second Legion, otherwise called the *Welch* second Legion, was placed there; formerly an Archbishop's See, but now a poor Village in *Monmouthshire*.

CAERMAR'DEN, called by the *Romans* *Maridunum*, because it was the Town of *Marius*.

CAERNAR'VON [of *Caer*, a Town, at, at, and *Clon* or *Pen*, the Isle of *Man*, because it is over-against the Isle of *Man*] a Town famous for the Birth of King *Edward II.* of *England*.

CÆSAR, a Name common to the eleven Emperors of *Rome*, who succeeded *Julius Caesar*; and now to the Heir Apparent of an Emperor.

CÆSARIAN Operation [among Surgeons] the cutting a Child out of the Womb, by opening the Belly of the Mother; hence *Julius*, the first *Roman* Monarch, was called *Cæsar*, because he was thus brought into the World, i. e. *caesum* *matris* *Ventre*; and the Operation has been called *Cæsarean* after him.

CÆSU'RA, a Cut, Gash, Notch; also a Figure in Poetry. L.

CAG [of *Sturgeon*] a Vessel containing four or five Gallons.

CAGE Work, the uppermost carved Work of the Hull of a Ship.

CAGE [Cage, F. of *Caves*, L.] an Inclosure for Birds.

To CAGE, *Verb.* to shut in a Cage.

CAG'IA, a Bird-cage, a Coop for Hens. O. L.

CA'APIAS [כּאִפּי, H. i. e. an Encompasser] a High Priest among the *Jews*.

To CAJO'LE [Cajoler, F.] to coax, flatter, soothe up; also to beguile.

CAJOLER, a smooth Flatterer.

CAJO'LERY [Cajelerie, F.] a Fawning upon, Flattery, vain Praise.

CA'MACAN, an Officer of great Dignity among the *Turks*.

CAIN'ITES, Christian Hereticks, so called, because they taught that *Cain* was formed by a celestial and mighty Power, and *Abel* by a weak One, &c.

CAIS'HOW [in *Buckinghamshire*] a certain Tract of Land, so called from the *Cassii*, an ancient *British* People, who formerly inhabited it.

CAIS'SON [in *Fortification*] a Chest of Wood holding four or six Bombs, or sometimes

C A L

only filled with Powder, and buried under Ground by the Besieged, to blow up a Work the Besiegers are like to be Masters of.

CAITIF [Cetif, F. *Cattivo*, Ital.] a mean Villain, a contemptible Fellow.

CAITISNED, chained, or bound with Chains. *Chauc.*

CAKE [Kag, Dan. *Brocken*, L. S. *Caccen*, C. Br.] a flat Loaf of Bread, commonly made with Spice, Fruit, &c. Also any Bread of a flat Form.

CALALASH, used by the Negroes for Cups and musical Instruments.

CAL'ABER, the Fur of a little Creature in *Germany* of the same Name.

CALA'EN, a Mineral found lately in the *East-Indies*.

CALAMA'NCO [calamancus, L.] a kind of Wollen Stuff.

CALAMINA'RIS Lapis, the Calamine Stone, which being mixed with Copper, turns it into yellow Brass. L.

CAL'AMINE, a Fossile used as a great Drier, an Absorbent in outward Applications, as *Cerates* and *Plasters*.

CAL'AMINT [καλαμίνθη, Gr.] or Mountain-Mint, an Herb.

CALAMI'TUS, a Gag put into the Mouth of Dogs to hinder them from barking. O. L.

CALAM'ITOUS [Calamiteux, F. of *Calamitosus*, L.] Miserable, Wretched.

CALAM'ITY [Calamité, F. of *Calamitas*, L.] Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

CAL'AMUS Scriptorius, a writing Pen. L.

CAL'AMUS Scriptorius [in *Anatomy*] a Dilatation of the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, thus called from its Resemblance of a Pen. L.

CALAN'GIA, a Challenge, Claim, or Dispute. O. L.

A CALASH' an open travelling Chariot.

CALA'GIUM, a Tax paid in ancient Times, for the making and repairing of common Roads.

CALCA'NEUS, or } [in *Anatomy*] the Heel-
OS CALCIS } bone, or Bone of the
Tarsus, lying under the *Astragali*, and is united to them by the jointing called *Ginglymus*. L.

CAL'CAR, a calcining Furnace used by Chymists.

CALCA'TION, a treading or stamping on. L.

CALCE'A, a Road or High-way made with Stones and Rubbish. O. L.

CALCEA'TA } a Causey, or Causeway.
CALCE'TUM } O. L.

CALCHOY'DES [among *Anatomists*] three little Bones in the Foot, which, together with others, make up that Part of the Foot which succeeds the Ankle.

CALCI'FRAGUS [of *Calx*, Chalk, or the Stone, and *frango*, to break] a Medicament that breaks the Stone in the Bladder, is so called.

CALCINA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the Act of Calcining, or the reducing of Metals, or a mixed Body, into Powder, by means of Fire.

CALCINA'TION [Philosophical calce-
R

CAL

Cal] is when Bones, Horns, Hoofs, &c. having hung over boiling Water, &c. till they have lost all their Mucilage, may be easily reduced to Powder.

To **CALCINE** [*calcinere*, F. of *Calx*, L.] to burn to a Calx or Cinder.

CALCINED, reduced to Powder by Fire and Corrosives.

CALCOGRAPHY [*χαλκογραφία*, of *χαλκός*, Brass, and *γραφία*, Writing, Gr.] the writing or engraving on Brasses.

To **CALCULATE** [*calculari*, F. *calculari*, L.] to cast Accounts; to reckon.

CALCULATION, is casting of Accounts; Reckoning; and is either Algebraic or Numerical. L.

CALCULATOR, one employed in Calculation.

CALCULOSITY, Fulness of Stones. L.

CALCULUS, a little Pebble, or Gravel-stone; the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder; a Counter to cast Accounts with; also a Chess-man, or Table-man. L.

CALCULUS Differentialis [among *Mathematicians*] is the Arithmetick of the infinitely small Differences between variable Quantities, which is otherwise called the Arithmetick of Fluxions. L.

CALCULUS Integralis [with *Mathematicians*] is the Method of finding the proper flowing Quantity of any given Fluxion. L.

CALDA'RIA, a Cauldron or Copper. O. L.

CAL'DRON [*chauldron*, F.] a Pot, Boiler, or Kettle.

CALEB [כלב, H. i. e. a Dog] one of *Joshua's* Companions in discovering the Land of *Canaan*.

CALEFAC'TION, a heating or warming. L.

CALEFAC'TION [among *Philosophers*] the producing or stirring up a Heat in a mixed Body.

CALEFAC'TIVE, causing Warmth. L.

CALEFAC'TORY, serving to make warm.

CAL'ENDAR [*Calendarium*, of *Calendæ*, L.] a political Distribution of time, accommodated to Use, and taken from the Motions of the heavenly Bodies; an Almanack.

CAL'ENDER [*Calendrier*, F. to smooth Cloth] a Person whose Trade is to press, smooth, trim, or set a Glove upon Linen, Stuff; also the Engine which is used for that Purpose.

CAL'ENDS [*Calendes*, F. *Calendæ*, L.] the first days of every Month among the *Romans*.

CALENTUR'E [*Calentura*, Span.] a burning Fever; a Distemper peculiar to Sailors, wherein they imagine the Sea to be green Fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained.

CALE/SH ? [*Caleche*, F.] a small open Chariot.

CALEVILLE, a sort of sweet red Apple.

CALEWISE, warmly. O.

CALF [Calp. Sax. *Kalbf*, Teut.] the young Offspring of a Cow; also, among Hunters, a Male Hart or Hind of the first Year,

CAL

Sea-CALF, a large Sea-fish with a velvet, black, spotted skin.

CALIBER, the bore of a Gun.

CALICE [*calix*, L.] a Cup.

CALICOE, a sort of Cloth made of Cotton brought from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East Indies*.

CAL'ID [of *calidus*, L.] hot.

CALIDUM innatum [according to the *New Philosophy*] the innate Heat, is the Attrition of the Parts of Blood, which is occasioned by its circular Motion, especially in the Arteries. L.

CALIFAC'TORY, a Room in a Monastery, where the religious Persons warm themselves.

CALIGA'TION, Dimness of sight, Blindness. L.

CAL'IGINOUS [*Caliginosus*, L.] dim, full of Obscurity.

CALIGRAPHY [*καλιγραφία*, Gr.] beautiful writing.

CAL'IPER ? [*Calibre*, F.] the Diameter or **CAL'IVER** } Bigness of a Piece of Ordnance, or other Fire-arms, at the Bore.

CAL'IPERS, an Instrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace two Heads of any Case, to find the Length.

CALIPER Compasses [among *Gunners*] an Instrument for finding the Diameter of the Bore and Bore of a Gun, &c.

CAL'IPH, a King or Emperor. *Persian*.

CAL'IVER, a sort of small Sea-gun.

To **CALK** a Ship [*Calfat*, of *Calage*, F. Tow, or Cæl, Sax. Keel,] is to drive Oak-ham, or spun Yarn, and wooden Pins, into all the Seams and Rends, to keep out the Water.

CALK'ED, cast up, or out. O.

CALKER, the Person employed to stop the Leaks of a Ship.

To **CALL** [of *kalēre*, Dan. *Kalle*, Edg. of *καλέω*, Gr.] to call, to name.

A **CALL** [among *Hunters*] a Tune blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

CALL [among *Fowlers*] is an artificial Pipe made to catch Quails, &c. by imitating their Notes.

CALL, Bravery. O.

CALLE, a Cloak. C.

A **CAL'LET**, a Whore. *Shakspeare*.

To **CAL'LET**, to cample or scold. L.

CALLID [of *callidus*, L.] crafty, cunning.

CALLIDITY, Cunningness, Craftiness.

CAL'LIGRAPHY [*Calligraphia*, L. of *καλλιγραφία*, of *καλλός*, Beauty, and *γραφία*, Writing, Gr.] fair or handsome Writing.

CALLIMAN'CO, a strong Woolen Stuff.

CALLING, Vocation, Profession.

CALLI'OPE [of *κάλλος*, Beauty, and *ὄψ*, Countenance, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, which is said to preside over Harmony and Heroick Poetry.

CAL'IP'TICK Period, a Cycle or Period of 76 Years, which *Callippus* the Astronomer invented to improve that of *Meton*.

CALLO

CAL

CALLOSITY [*Callosité*, F. *Callositas*, L.]

Hardness or Thickness of the Skin, properly that which is occasioned by much Labour.

CALLOUS [*callosus*, L.] hard, brawny, having a thick Skin.

CALLOW, unfledged, or not covered with Feathers.

CALLUS [*Calus*, F. of *Callus*, L.] an hard horny Substance, a hardened Skin of Hands and Feet of such as work hard and go barefoot.

CAL'LUS [with *Surgeons*] an hard Substance which grows in the Inside of Ulcers, which renders them fistulous, and hinders Consolidation; a kind of Swelling without Pain; also a glutinous Substance, growing about the Fracture of Bones, serving to folder them.

CALM [*Calme*, F.] quiet, still.

A CALM } [at Sea] when there is not a
Stark CALM } Breath of Wind stirring.

To CALM [*calmer*, F.] to appease, quiet, pacify, to still.

CALMLY, quietly.

CALMNESS, tranquillity, mildness.

CALOMEL [*Calomelanus*, L. of *καλός*, fair, and *μέλας*, black, Gr.] *Mercurius Dulcis*, or prepared Quicksilver.

CALORIFICK [*calorificus*, L.] heating, making hot.

CALOT [not improperly of *Calotte*, F. a Cap, *q. d.* one who serves for a Cap to all Heads] a lewd Woman, a Drab.

CALOYERS, Grecian Monks of the Order of St. Basil.

CAL'TROPS [*Coltæppe*, Sax. *Cbauffe troppet*, of *Cheval attrape*, F.] Irons with four Spikes, so made that which way soever they fall, one point still lies upwards, generally thrown in Breaches or Bridges, to annoy an Enemy's Horse; also an Instrument with three Iron Spikes used in hunting the Wolf.

CAL'TROPS, an Herb. *Caltha palustris*. L.

CAL'VA } [with *Anatomists*] it signifies
CALVA'RIA } the whole hairy Scalp; it is also taken for the Skull: The upper part of the Head, which grows bald first. L.

CAL'VARY [of *Calvaria*, L. the Skull] a mountain without the City of Jerusalem, where Christ our Saviour was crucified, so called from the Skulls of dead Men found there.

Cross CALVARY [in *Heraklry*] is a Cross raised on Steps.

To CALVE, to bring forth a Calf.

CALVIL'LE, a sweet red Apple.

CALVINISM, the Doctrines and Principles of John Calvin, a noted Reformer of the Church at Geneva.

CALVINISTS, the Followers of Calvin in his Principles.

CALVINIS'TICAL, like, or according to the opinion of the Calvinists.

To CA-UM'NIATE [*Calumniari*, F. *calumniari*, L.] to reproach, slander, detract; to accuse or charge falsely.

CALUMNIATOR [*Calumniator*, F.] a slanderer or false Accuser. L.

CAM

CALUMNIOUS, full of Caviil, &c.

CAL'UMNY [*Calumniæ*, F. of *Calumniæ*, L.] false Imputation, Aspersions, Slander.

CALX, Chalk, Lime, Mortar, Cement. L.

CALX [among *Chymists*] is that Powder which any Body is reduced to by Calcination, or burning it in a Crucible.

CALX [in *Anatomy*] is the Heel, or the second Bone in that Part of the Foot which succeeds the Ankle.

CAL'LYX [*κάλυξ*, Gr.] the Cup of the Flower of any Plant, or the small green Leaves on the Top of the Stalk in Herbs, with which, first the Blossom, and afterwards the Seed is covered and inclosed. L.

CAMA'ROSIS [in *Architecture*] a Raising with an Arch or Vault.

CAMA'ROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a Blow upon the Skull, whereby some Part of the Bone is left hanging up like an Arch.

CAM'BER-Beam [in *Architecture*] a Beam cut hollow or arching in the Middle.

CAMBERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship's Deck is said to lie Cambering, when it does not lie even, but higher in the Middle than at the Ends.

CAM'BIMUM, the exchanging or bartering of Commodities; also an Exchange or Place where Merchants meet. L.

CAM'BIMUM [in *Physick*] a secondary Humour, whose Use was said to be to nourish the Parts of the Body, the other two being called Ros and Gluten.

CAMBRËN } a cooked Stick, with Notch'd
CAMB'EL } on it, on which Butchers hang their Meat. Brit.

CAM'BRIA, Wales, so called from Cambar, the Son of Brutus. L.

CAM'BRICK, a sort of fine Linen Cloth brought from Cambray in Flanders.

CAM'BRIDGE [perhaps from the C. Br. Saint full of Windings, and Bridge] a Town and famous University in England, called by the Saxons *Eant-brýgge*, i. e. Grant-Bridge, of Epon, Sax. a Fen.

CAME, the Preterite of to come.

CAMEL [*Camelus*, L. *κάμηλος*, Gr.] a Beast of Burden, common in the Eastern Countries.

CAME'LEON [*Chamaeleon*, L. of *χαμαί-λέων*, Gr.] a Creature like a Lizard, frequenting the Rocks, living on Flies, which, as is said, can turn himself into all Colours but Red and White. F.

CAMEL'PNE, Camlet. *Chauc.*

CAMELOPARD [from *camelus* and *pardus*] a Beast like a camel and a Panther.

CAME'RA [in *Old Records*] any wipding or crooked flat of Ground.

CAMERA [in the Title of *Musick Books*] denotes such Musick as is designed for Chambers and private Concerts, in Distinction to such as is designed for Chapels and great concerts.

CAMERA Obscura, an optical Machine.

CAN

CAM'ERADE } [*Comerade*, F. of *Camera*, L.
COMRADE } a Chamber] a Chamber-
Fellow; an intimate Friend, a Fellow-Soldier.

CAMERA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when by
a Blow on the Skull, some Part of the Bone is
suspended like an Arch.

CAMERA'TION, a Vaulting or Arching. L.

CAM'ERY, a Disease in Horses; the
Frounce.

CA'MICA, Camlet, or fine Stuff, made of
Camel's Hair and Silk. See *Camlet*. O. L.

CAMISADE [*Camisade*, F. *Camisciata*, Ital.]
a setting upon, or surprizing an Enemy by
Night; or an Attack made by Soldiers with
their Shirts over their Apparel and Arms.

CAMISED, flat-nosed. *Chauc.*

CAMLET, a kind of Stuff made with Wool
and Silk.

CAM'OCK [*Cammoc*, Sax.] the Herb Rest-
harrow. *Anon.*

CAM'OMILE. See *Chamomile*.

CAMOYS [*Camu*, F.] bent or crooked up-
wards. O.

CAMP [*Campe*, Sax. *Campus*, L. a Field]
the Place where an Army lodges in Tents.

CAMP Volant, a Flying Camp, a Body of
Horse and Foot always in Motion, commanded
commonly by a Lieutenant-General.

CAMPAIGN [*Campagne*, F.] a Plain, a
Champaign or open Country.

CAMPAIGN [in *Military Affairs*] the
Space of Time every Year that an Army contin-
ues in the Field, during the War.

CAMPANULATE Flower [among *Herba-
lists*] any Flower that is shaped like a Bell.

CAMPANIFORM } [of *Campana*, L. a
CAMPANULOUS } Bell] the same as
Campanulate.

CAMPARTUM, any Part or Portion of a
large Field or Ground. O. L.

CAMP'DEN } [of *Camp*, a Fight, and *Den*,
CAMP'DEN } Sax.] a Town in *Gloucester-
shire*, whence the industrious Antiquary *Camden*
had his Name.

CAM'E'CHIO, a sort of Indian Wood, the
same with Log-wood.

CAMPES'TRAL [*Campestris*, L.] belonging
to the Champaign of Plain Field.

CAMP'HIRE [*Campbire*, F. of *Campbora*, L.]
the Gum of an East-Indian Tree.

CAN, to be able.

CANUS, a thin Gown. *Spens.*

CANA'AN [כנען, H. i. e. a Merchant] the
Son of *Ham*, of whom the Land of *Canaan* took
its Name.

CANACIN, the Plague. L.

CANA'ILLE, F. the lowest People.

CANAL [*Canalis*, L.] an artificial River, or
long Pond, in a Park or Garden. F.

CANAL Coal, the finest Species of Coal,
Mines of which are in *Lancashire*.

CANALIS [in *Anatomy*] Passages by which
the Juices of the Blood flow. L.

CANALICULUS Arteriosus [among *Ana-
tomists*] a Vessel betwixt the Arterious Veins of

CAN

the Lungs and the great Artery in *Fœtus*.

The **CANA'RIES**, Islands anciently called
the *Fortunate Islands*, lying near the Coasts of
Barbary, from whence *Canary Wines* are
brought.

CANARY-Bird, a singing Bird from the
Canary Isles.

CANARY'D to it, danced to it, or was joy-
ful at it. *Shakesp.*

To **CAN'CEL** [*canceller*, F. *cancellare*, L.]
to erase or blot out; to make void.

CANCEL'ER [in *Falconry*] is when a light-
flown Hawk, in her stooping, turns two or
three Times upon the Wind, to recover herself
before she seizes her Prey.

CAN'CER, a Crab-fish; also a Constellation,
one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*. L.

CAN'CER, a dangerous Sore or Ulcer, as in
a Woman's Breast, &c. a round, livid, and
blackish Tumour, circumscribed with turgid
Veins, resembling the Feet of a Crab, from
whence it takes its Name.

Degenerate **CANCER**, one which succeeds
an obitinate or ill-dres'd Imposthume.

Primitive **CANCER** [among *Surgeons*] is
one which comes of itself.

CANCEROUS, of or belonging to a Cancer.
CANCER'NI Versus, *Latin* Verses, which
are the same, read either forwards or back-
wards, as, *Roma tibi subitò motibus ibit amor*.

CANDID [*candide*, F. of *candidus*, L.] white,
innocent; sincere, upright; kind, courteous.

CANDIDATES [*Candidati*, L.] they who
stand for any Place or Preferment: They were
so called by the *Romans*, from the white Gar-
ments they were obliged to wear during the two
Years of their soliciting for the Place.

CANDIDLY, fairly, honestly.

To **CAN'DIFY**, to whiten, to make white.

CANDISA'TION, the Candying and Cry-
stallizing of Sugar, after it has been dissolved in
Water, and purified.

CANDITE'ERS [in *Fortification*] are Frames
to lay Faggots and Brushwood on to cover the
Workmen.

CANDLE, Light made of Wax or Tallow.

CAN'DLEMAS-Day [*Condelemastre* S. of
Candela, L. a Candle, and *Mas*, the Festival of
the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, the 2d of
February] so called from the consecrating Can-
dles that Day, which were set apart for sacred
Use all that Year.

CAN'DOUR [*Candeur*, F. of *Candor*, L.]
Whiteness, Innocency, Sincerity, Plain-deal-
ing, Uprightness; also Courtesy.

To **CAN'DY** [*candir*, F.] to make some
sorts of Confectionary Wares; also to grow
mouldy as stale Sweetmeats do.

CANE [*Canne*, F. of *Canna*, L.] an Indian
Reed, which produces Sugar.

CANE, a Measure in *Spain*, in Length one
Yard, quarter and half; but at *Marseilles* two
Yards and half quarter *English*.

The **CAN'EL-Bone** [among *Anatomists*] the
Neck

CAN

Neck or Throat-Bone, so named, because of its resembling a Canal.

CANE'LL, Cinnamon. *Cbauc. Spenc.*

CANIBALS, Men eaters; a People in the *West-Indies*, who fed on human Flesh.

CANICIDIUM, the Dissection of Dogs.

CANICULAR [*caniculaire, F. canicularis, L.*] belonging to the Dog-star.

CANINA Fames, a Dog's Appetite, a Disease; an inordinate Hunger, attended with a Looseness and Vomiting. *L.*

CANINE [*caninus, L.*] belonging to, or like a Dog. *F.*

CANI'NI Dentes [among *Anatomists*] the Dog-Teeth, two Teeth in each Jaw, one on each Side of the Incisivi. *L.*

CANINUS [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Lip, serving to draw it upwards. *L.*

CANIS Major [with *Astronomers*] the greater Dog, is a Constellation drawn on the Globe in that Form. *L.*

CANIS Minor, the lesser Dog, a Constellation on the Globe in that Form. *L.*

CANISTER of Tea [*Canistrum, L.*] a Quantity from 75 to 100 lb.

Tea CANISTER, a vessel of Silver, Tin, &c. to hold Tea.

CANK, dumb. *C.*

CANKEDORE, a woeful Case.

CANKER [*Cancer, L.*] an eating spreading Sore; also the Rust of Iron, Brass, &c. also a Disease in Trees.

CANKER Worm, an Insect which destroys Corn and Herbs.

To CANKER, to corrode, to contaminate.

CANK'ERED, eaten with Rust.

A CANK'ERED Fellow, a cross, ill-conditioned Fellow. *C.*

CANN [*Canne, Sax. Canne, Teut. Cantharus, L.*] a kind of Vessel to drink out of.

CANN Buoy [*Sea Term*] a large Buoy or Barrel thrown on the Shoals for a Sea Mark.

CANN-Hook, an Iron Hook made fast to the End of a Rope, whereby heavy Things are taken in and out of a Ship.

CAN'NA Major [in *Anatomy*] the great Bone of the Leg, called also *Focile Majus*, and *Tibia*.

CAN'NA Minor, the lesser Bone of the Leg, the same with *Focile Minus* and *Fibula*.

CANNIBAL, one who eats human Flesh.

CANNIBALITY, like, or after the Manner of Cannibals. *Shakspeare.*

CAN'NINGTON in *Somersetshire*, so called from the *Cangi*, a People of the *Belgic Britons*, that came and dwelt there.

CAN'NIONS [of *Canor, F.*] Boot-Hose; an old-fashioned Garment for the Legs.

CAN'NISTER, an Instrument used by Coopers in racking off Wines.

CAN'NON [*Canon, F.*] a Piece of Ordnance, or Great Gun, of which there are different Sizes; as *Demi-Canon, &c.*

CAN'NON Royal } a Great Gun, 12 Feet
CAN'NON of Eight } long, of 8000 Pounds Weight,

CAN

To CANNONA'DE [*canonner, F.*] to batter with Cannon.

CANNONA'DE, Cannon-shot. *F.*

CANNON Ball, Balls made to shoot out of Cannon.

A CANNONE'ER [*Canonier, F.*] a Gunner, who dischargeth the Cannon.

CAN'ON [*Kanon, Gr.*] a Rule, especially Church-Law, or Decree; also a Prebendary who enjoys a Living in a Collegiate Church or Cathedral. *F. and L.*

CAN'ON [in *Mathematicks*] is an infallible Rule of resolving all Questions of the same Nature.

CANON [with *Printers*] a large Sort of Printing Letter.

CANON [in *Musick*] is a short Composition of one or more Parts, in which one Part leads, and the other follows.

CANON [among *Horsemen*] is that Part of the Horse-bit which is let into the Mouth.

CANON [among *Surgeons*] is an Instrument used in sewing up Wounds.

CANON, Rule, Ruling. *Spenc.*

CAN'ON [of the *Scriptures*] is that Collection of Books of the Holy Scripture, which serves for the Rule of Faith.

CANON Law, a Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions, Definitions, and Rules, taken from the ancient Councils, the Writings of the Fathers, and the Ordinances of the Popes, &c.

CANONICAL [*Canonique, F. Canonicus, L. of Kanonic, Gr.*] according to Rule or Order; authentick.

CANONICAL Hours, Times appointed for Divine Service by the Church Canons.

CANONICALNESS, Agreeableness, or Conformity to the Canons of the Church.

CANONICALLY, agreeably to the Canon.

CAN'ONIST [*Canoniste, F. Canonicus, L.*] a Professor or Doctor of the Canon-Law.

CANONIZA'TION, the Act of Canonizing or Sainting. *F.*

To CAN'ONIZE [*canoniser, F. of canonizare, L.*] to examine by Rule; also to declare and pronounce one for a Saint,

CAN'ONSHIP [*Canonicatus, L.*] is the Title of a Benefice enjoyed by a Canon.

CANOO' } [*Kahn, Teut.*] an Indian Boat
CANOE' } made of the Trunk of a Tree.

CANOPY [*Canopie, F. of Kanavaton, from Kanav, Gr.*] a Gnat or Fly, *q. d.* a Net spread over the Face to keep off Gnats or Flies; a Cloth of State, set or carried over the Heads of Sovereign Princes; also a Tester and Curtains for a Bed.

CANOROUS [*canorus, L.*] shrill, loud singing, high sounding.

CAN'OT WOOD } [perhaps, *q. d.* the Word
CANK'WOOD } of King Canute] a Wood in *Staffordshire*.

CANT, Gibberish, Pedlar's French.

CANT, strong, lusty. *Chesh.*

To

CAN

To CANT, talk obscurely, after the Manner of Gipsies, Rogues, &c. to use an affected Manner of Speech.

To CANT, to recover or mend. *Yorkshire.*

CANTA'BLE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play in a kind of Chanting or Singing Manner. *Ital.*

CANTA'O [of *Wine*] at *Alicant*, &c. three Gallons *English* Wine Measure.

CANTAL'VERS [in *Architeſture*] a kind of Modillions, which are carved.

CANTAR, at *Tunis* and *Tripoli* about 114lb. at *Acre* in *Turky* 603lb. at *Aeppo* 100lb.

CANTA'TA [in *Musick*] is a Piece of Vocal Musick for one, two, three, or more Voices, and sometimes with one or more Musical Instruments of any sort or kind; composed after the Manner of Operas, consisting of grave Parts and Airs, intermixed one with another. *Ital.*

CANTA'TION, a singing. *L.*

CANTEL, a Lump or Heap. *L. T.*

CANTERBURY [Cant'papa, Biju, Sax.] a famous City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and formerly the Seat of its Kings; now an Archbishop's See.

CANTERBURY Bells, a Flower-Plant. *Trachelium. L.*

CANTHA'RIDES [κάνθαριδες, Gr.] Spanish Flies; Flies used to raise Blisters.

CANTHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Angle or Corner of the Eye, which is either the Greater or Internal, or the Lesser or External.

CANTICLES [i. e. Spiritual Songs] the Book of *Solomon's* Songs. *L.*

CANTING Coins [in a Ship] small Pieces of Wood with a sharp Ridge set between Casks to prevent their Rolling.

CAN'TLE [of *Canton*, F.] a Piece of any thing, as a Cantle of Bread, &c. also an Heap. To CAN'TLE out, to divide into Parcels.

CANTO, a Song, or the Treble Part thereof. *Ital.* Also a Division in an Heroick Poem, as a Chapter and Section in Prose.

CANT'O Concertante [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the little Chorus, or that Part that sings throughout.

CANTO Ripieno [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the grand Chorus, or that which sings only now and then in some particular Places. *Ital.*

CANTON [Canton, F.] a Division or Part of a Country in Form of a Province.

CANTON [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary consisting of two Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other so from the Side of the Escutcheon, and is always less than the Quarter of the Field.

To CAN'TON [Se cantonner, F.] is to dispose into Quarters, to fortify one's self in a Place.

CANTONE [in the *Molucca* Islands] a Measure about five half Pints *English* Measure, eight hundred and nine of which make a *Quoin* of Rice.

CAP

To CANTONIZE, to divide into Cantons or Quarters.

CANT'RED } [of Cant, an Hundred, and
CANT'REF } *Welsh*, a Town, *Bris*] is in *Wales* what we in *England* call an Hundred, an Hundred Villages.

CAN'TUS, a Singing; a Song. *L.*

CANTUS [in *Musick*] the Mean or Counter Tenor.

CAN'VASS [of *Cannabis*, *L.*] a sort of coarse Linen Cloth.

CAN'VASS Bags [in *Fortification*] Bags filled with Earth, used to raise a Parapet in haste, or to repair one that is beaten down.

To CAN'VASS [cannabasser, F. by a Metaphor taken from beating Hemp, there being nothing more laborious] to sift, examine, or search diligently into a Business.

CAN'ULA [with *Surgeons*] a small Tube or Pipe left in Wounds or Ulcers, which they chuse not to heal up. *L.*

CAN'ZONE [in *Musick Books*] in general signifies only a Song or Tune. *Ital.*

CAN'ZONE fixed to a Piece of Vocal Musick, signifies much the same as *Cantata*; which see.

CAN'ZONE fixed to a Piece of Instrumental Musick, signifies much the same as *Sonata*, or *Scionata*.

CAN'ZONE fixed to any Part of a Sonata, signifies much the same as *Allegro*, and only denotes, that the Movement of the Part to which it is fixed ought to be after a gay, brisk, lively Manner.

CANZONET' [Canzonetta, *Ital.*] a little Song or Tune, *Cantata* or *Sonata*; one of the Divisions of the *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every several Stanza answers both as to the Number and Measure of their Verses, though every Canzonet varies in both.

CAP [Cæppe, S. Rupp, *Teut.* from *Caput*, *L.*] a sort of covering for the Head.

CAP [in a Ship] is a square Piece of Timber over the Head of the Mast, having a Hole to receive the Mast or Flag-staff.

CAP [of a Gun] a Piece of Lead put over the Touch-hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being wasted.

CAP [of *Maintenance*] one of the Regalia, or Ornaments of State, belonging to the Kings of *Great-Britain*, which is borne before them at Coronations, and other great Solemnities, and before some inferior Magistrates.

CAP-Merchant, a Purser of a Ship, who has the Charge of all the Cargo.

CAP-Squares [among *Gunniers*] Pieces of Iron on each Side the Carriage of a Great Gun, which cover the Trunnions: These are made fast by a Pin with a Forelock; the Use of them is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage when it is shot off, with its Mouth lying very low, or, as it is usually termed, Under Metal.

CAPABILITY, Capacity.

CAP'ABLE

C A P

CATABLE [*capable*, F. *capax*, L.] which is in a Condition, or qualified to do a Thing; able, apt, fit.

CAPA'CIOUS [of *Capax*, L.] capable to receive; spacious, vast.

To **CAPA'CITATE**, to make capable, or fit to do any thing. *L.*

CAPA'CITY [*Capacitas*, F. *Capacitas*, L.] Ability, Capableness, Skill, Aptness to receive or contain; also Reach of Wit.

CAPA'CITY [in *Geometry*] is the solid Content of any Body; also our hollow Measures are called Measures of Capacity, viz. of Beer, Wine, Corn, Salt, &c.

CAPA'CITY [in *Law*] is when a Man, or Body Politick, is able, or has a Right to give or take Lands, &c. or to sue Actions.

CAP-A-PEE, from Head to Foot, *q. d. a capite ad pedem. L.*

CAPAN, in *Sumatra* in the *East-Indies*, about Three-pence *Sterling*.

CAPAR'ISON [*Caparaffon*, F.] a kind of Trappings or Furniture.

To **CAPAR'ISON** [*Caparaffonner*, F.] to dress with Trappings or Furniture.

CAPE [*Cap*, F.] is a Mountain or other high Place, which runs out into the Sea farther than the rest of the Continent.

CAPE [*Cap*, Sax. a Cloak] the Neck-piece of a Cloak. *F.*

CAPE, a Writ touching Lands and Tenements.

CAPE parvum, a Writ lying for the King, when the Tenant summoned in Plea of Land comes at the Summons, but makes Default afterwards at the Day given him. *L.*

CAPE ad valentiam, a Writ of Execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and vouches to warrant another, but the Voucher does not come at the Day given; in such Case the Demandant recovers against the Tenant, and may have this Writ against the Voucher, and shall recover so much in Value of the Voucher's Lands, &c. *L.*

CAPECK, *Muscovy* Money, in Value one Fifth of a Penny *Sterling*, or one Tenth of a *Groat*.

CAPELE' [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Tip of the Neck is moveable, and more swelled than ordinary.

CAPELLINE [in *Surgery*] a kind of Bandage used in the cutting off the Leg, or any convex Part of the Body, as a Stump of an Arm, &c.

CAPELL, a Horse. *Chauc.*

CAPELLA, a Chapel or Church. *L.* and *Ital.*

CAPELLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Musick or Musician, belonging to a Chapel or Church. *Ital.* See *Maestro di Capella* in Letter M.

CAPELLA, a little Goat. *L.* A Star of the first Magnitude in the Shoulder of *Auriga*.

CAPELLA de Floribus, [old *Latv*] a Chaplet or Garland of Flowers for the Head. *L.*

C A P

To **CAPER**, to skip in a frolicksome Manner. **CAPERER**, a frolicksome Dancer.

CA'PERS [*Capparis*, L. of *Κάπρις*, Gr.] the Flower-buds of a prickly Shrub growing in *Italy*, &c. pickled; also a sort of Privateer, or Pirate Ship.

CAPH [ϣ, H.] a Jewish Measure for liquid Things, containing five Eighths of a Pint, and fifteen decimal Parts of a solid Inch *English* Wine Measure.

CA'PHAR, a Toll or Duty imposed by the *Turks* or *Christians* who send Merchandizes from *Aleppo* to *Jerusalem*.

CAPI Aga, the principal Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the *Grand Signior*, and Introducer of private Addressees to him.

CA'PIAS, a Writ which is twofold, viz. before Judgment, and called *Capias ad Respondendum*, requiring an Appearance in a personal Action; and the other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment. *L.*

CA'PIAS Conducitus ad proficiscendum, a Writ which lies for the taking such who having received Preft-Money to serve the King, sink away, and do not come in at the Time. *L.*

CAPIAS pro fine, is where a Person being by Judgment fined to the King, upon an Offence committed against a Statute, does not discharge it according to the Judgment. *L.*

CAPIAS ad satisfaciendum, is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, lying where a Man recovers in Action Personal, as for Debts, Damages, Detinue, &c.

CAPIAS Utilegatum, is a Writ which lies against him who is out-lawed upon an Action Personal or Criminal.

CAPIAS Utilegatum et inquiras de Bonis et Chatillis, a Writ, the same with the former, but giving a farther Power to the Sheriff, besides the Apprehension of the Body of the Offender, to inquire also of his Goods and Chattels. *L.*

CAPIAS Witbernium de Homine, a Writ which lies for a Servant in *Witbern*. *L.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS. See *Capillary*.

CAPIL'LAMENTS [*Capillamenta*, L.] Strings or Threads above the Roots of Herbs; or those small Threads or Hairs which grow up in the Middle of a Flower, and are adorned with little Herbs at the Top.

CAPIL'LARIES. See *Capillary Plants*.

CAPIL'LARY [*Capillaire*, F. *Capillaris*, L.] belonging to, or like Hair.

CAPIL'LARY Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as have no main Stalk or Stem, but grow to the Ground as Hair to one's Head; and which bear their Seeds in little Tusks and Protuberances on the Backside of their Leaves.

CAPIL'LARY Vessels [in *Anatomy*] small Arteries and Veins like Hairs or Threads.

CAPILLA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Fracture of the Skull, so small that it can scarce be found, but often occasions Death.

CAPIL'LATURE [*Capillatura*, L.] a Bush of Hair, a frizzling of the Hair.

A CAPIL-

C A P

A CAPIROTA'DE, minced meat.
To CAPISTRATE, to muzzle. *L.*
CAPIS'TRUM [among *Surgeons*] a Bandage for the Head. *L.*
CAPITAL [*Capitalis*, *L.*] chief, great, principal; also heinous, worthy of Death. *F.*
CAPITAL Lees, are the strong Lees made by Soap-boilers from Pot-ashes; which are used in Surgery as a Caustick, and to make the *Lapis Infernalis*.
CAPITAL Medicines [among *Physicians*] *Venice Treacle*, *Mithridate*, &c.
CAPITAL [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament at the Top of a Column; the same with a *Chapiter*.
A CAPITAL of a Bastion [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Angle of the Polygon to the Point of the Bastion, or from the Point of the Bastion to the Middle of the Gorge.
CAPITALLY, in a most excellent Manner.
CAPITA'TION, a Tax or Tribute paid by the Head, a Poll-Tax. *F. of L.*
CAPITE [of *Caput*, *L.* the Head] as a *Tenure in Capite*, is when Lands were held immediately of the King, whether by Knights Service or Socage.
CAPITOL [*Capitolium*, *L.*] an ancient Citadel of *Rome*.
CAPITOLA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls, &c.
CAPIT'ULA Agri, the Head Lands, such as lie at the upper Ends of the Grounds or Furrows. *O. L.*
CAPITULA Ruralea, Chapters held by the Rural Dean and Parish Clergy, within the Bounds of every respective Deanery.
CAPITULARS, Ordinances or Injunctions of Kings or Bishops, about Ecclesiastical Affairs.
To CAPITULATE [*capituler*, *F.* *capitulare*, *L.*] to treat upon Terms, or to make Articles of Agreement; to treat or parley with a Besieger about the Surrender of a Place upon Conditions.
CAPITULA'TION, the Act of Capitulating. *F. of L.*
CAPIT'ULUM, an Assembly of a Dean and Prebends belonging to a Cathedral Church.
CAPIT'ULUM [among *Botanists*] is the Head or flowering Top of any Plant. *L.*
CAPIT'ZI Officers among the *Turks* which **CAP'IGI** guard the Gate of the Grand Signior's Palace.
CAPIVL-Tree, a Tree in the *Spanish W. Indies*, which yields Balsam.
A CAPLE, a Horse. *O.*
CAPNOMANCY [of *καπνός*, Smoak, and *μαντεια*, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination or Soothsaying by Smoak; arising from an Altar where Incense and Poppy-seed are burnt.
CA'PO, a working Horse. *O.*
CAPO, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom, and the Senate, the Doge or Duke is subject. They are called

C A P

Capi de quaranta criminali; three of which enter into the full College of twenty-five, by whom Business is forwarded to other Magistrates.
CAPO, the Head, &c. *Ital.* See *Da Capo*.
CA'PON [*Capo*, *L.*] a Cock castrated to lead Chickens, Ducklings, &c. or else to be fattened for the Spit.
CAPONIE'RE [in *Fortification*] is a covered Lodgment of about four or five Feet broad, encompassed with a little Parapet about two Feet high, to support Planks laden with Earth. *F.*
To CA'PONIZE, to make a Capon of, to eunuchate, to geld.
CAPOT, a Term at the Game of Picquet, when all the Tricks of Cards are won.
CAPOU'CH, a Friar's Hood.
CAPPAD'INE, a sort of Silk with which the Shag of some Rugs is made.
CAP-Paper, a slight, brownish Paper.
CAPREOLA'RIA Vasa [in *Anatomy*] are the Vessels which twine about like the Tendrils of Vines; as the Blood-Vessels in the Testicles.
CAPRE'OLATE Plants [among *Botanists*] are such Plants which turn, wind, and cling along the Surface of the Ground by means of Tendrils.
CAPRICE [*Caprice*, *F.*] a foolish Fancy, a fantastical Humour; a Whimsy, Freak, or Maggot, *Lal.* Also a peculiar Piece of Musick; also of Painting; or of Poetry.
CAPRIC'IOUS [*capricieux*, *F.*] humour-some, fantastical, full of Whimsies.
CAPRICIOUSLY, fantastically, whimsically.
CAPRICORN [*i. e.* horned Goat, *L.*] one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, in the Form of a Goat, which the Sun enters in the midst of Winter.
CAPRIO'LE [in *Horsemanship*] the Goat-Leap, is when a Horse at the full Height of his Leap, yerks, or strikes out his hind Legs as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can stretch them.
CAPR ZANS [by the *Galanists*] is used to express an Inequality in the Pulse when it leaps, and as it were dances in uncertain Strokes and Periods. *L.*
CAPSTAN [*Cabestan*, *F.* or of *Cop*, a Head, and *Stang*, a Bar, *Sax.*] is a great Piece of Timber placed behind the Windlalls; its Use is to weigh the Anchors, to hoist up or strike down Top-masts, to heave any weighty Thing, or to strain any Rope that requireth Force.
CAPSTAN-Bars, the Bars or Pieces of Wood, put in the Capstan Holes to heave by.
CAPSTAN Barrel, the main Post to it.
CAP'SULA Communis [in *Anatomy*] is a Membrane proceeding from the *Peritonaeum*, which includes both the *Porus Biliaris* and *Vena Porta*, or great Vein in the Liver. *L.*
CAP'SULA Seminalis [among *Botanists*] is

C A P

the Cafe or Husk that holds the Seed of any Plant. *L.*

CAPSULÆ *Atrabiliarie* [among *Anatomists*] glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins, to receive the *Lympha* into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood, in its Return from the Reins, being too thick, and destitute of *Serum*, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly. *L.*

CAPSULÆ *Seminales* [among *Anatomists*] the extreme Cavities of the Vessels, which convey the *Semen* in human Bodies. *L.*

CAPSULAR, hollow.

CAPSULATE *Pods* [among *Botanists*] little short Seed Vessels of Plants.

CAPSULATED [*capsulatus*, *L.*] inclosed in any thing, as a Walnut in its green Husk.

CAPTAIN [*Capitaine*, *F.* of *Caput*, *L.*] a Head-Officer of a Troop of Horse, or a Company of Foot, or of a Ship of War.

CAPTAIN *Reformed*, one who, upon reducing of Forces, loses his Company; yet is continued Captain, either as a second to another, or without Post.

CAPTAIN *Lieutenant*, the Commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company in every Regiment, who commands as youngest Captain.

CAPTAIN [in a *Gaming-House*] one who is to fight any Man that is out of Humour, or peevish at the Loss of his Money.

CAPTION [a taking, *capiō*, *L.*] it is, in *Law*, a Certificate of the Time when a Commission is executed, and the Commissioners Names subscribed and returned: Also a Writ for apprehending a Person. *Scots Law.*

CAPTIOUS [*Captivus*, *F.* of *Captivus*, *L.*] apt to take Exception, quarrelsome, full of Craft, Cunning.

CAPTIOUSLY, in a captious, quarrelsome Manner.

CAPTIOUSNESS, disposition to wrangle and censure.

To **CAPTIVATE** [*captivus*, *F.*] to take captive, to enslave; a Word wholly applied to the Affections of the Mind.

A **CAPTIVE**, one taken Prisoner by an Enemy.

CAPTIVITY [*Captivitas*, *F.* of *Captivitas*, *L.*] the Condition of a Captive, Slavery.

CAPTOR, he who takes a Prize.

CAPTURE [*Captura*, *L.*] a Prize, &c. *F.*

CAPTURE [in *Law*] a Taking, an Arrest, or Seizure.

CAPUCH'E [*Capucc*, *F.*] a Friar's Cowl.

CAPUCH'ED, hooded.

CAPUCHIN, a Female Garment, consisting of a Cloak and Hood, in Imitation of the Capuchin Monks.

CAPUCH'INS [*Capucini*, *F.*] Begging Friars of the Order of St. Francis, having their Name from the Cowl they wear.

C A R

CAPUCH'IN *Capers*, a Plant called *Nasturces*.

CAP'UT, the Head; a principal Point of a Discourse; an Article or Clause.

CAPUT *Anni* [the Head of the Year] New-year's Day. *O. L.*

CAPUT *Argol* [among *Astrologers*] a malignant Planet of Fortune. *L.*

CAPUT *Baronia*, the chief Mansion-house of a Nobleman.

CAPUT *Gallinaginis* [among *Surgeons*] a Carbuncle or fiery Swelling in the urinary Passages, so called from the Resemblance it bears to the Head of a Woodcock or Snipe. *L.*

CAPUT *Mortuum*, [among *Chymists*] i. e. Dead-Head, the thick dry Matter which remains after Distillation of any thing, but especially of Metals. *L.*

CAPUT *Purgia* [in *Physick*] Cleansers of the Head. *Lat. Barb.*

CAR, a sort of Cart; also a Pool. *O.*

CAR ? [Car, a City, *C. Br.*] the Names **CHAR** } of Places beginning with them, signifying a City; as *Carlisle*, &c.

CARABINE ? [*Carabine*, *F.*] a sort of short **CARB'INE** } Gun, between a Musket and a Pistol, used by Horsemen.

CARABINE'ERS, Horsemen who carry Carabines, choice Regiments of Horse in France, taken out of other Regiments.

CAR'ACK, a large Portuguese Ship.

CARACOL [*Caracol*, *F.*] the Half-Turn which a Horseman makes either to the Right or Left; also a winding Stair-case.

To **CARACOL** [*Military Term*] to wheel about, to cast into a Ring.

CAR'AGE of *Lime*, Sixty-four Bushels.

A **CARAMO'USEL**, a great Ship of Burden.

CAR'AT of *Gold* [*Carat*, *F.*] is the Weight of one Scruple, or 24 Grains.

CARAT of *Pearls*, *Diamonds*, &c. is 4 Grains only.

CARAVAN [*Caravane*, *F.* of *Kervan*, *Turk.*] properly signifies a Body of Travelers or Merchants, who unite together in order to travel with greater Safety into foreign Countries, attended in Turkey with a Guard of *Janizaries*; but this Name is chiefly given to the *Mahometan* Pilgrims of Mecca; also a Sea Expedition made by the new Knights of Malta.

CARAVAN'SARY, or *Caravans-Raw*, an Inn, an House of Entertainment among the Turks and Persians.

CARAVE'L ? [*Caravella*, *Ital.*] a light **CARVE'L** } round Ship with a square Poop, rigged like a Galley, that sails well, of about 120 Tons Burden.

CAR'AWAYS, an Herb, or its Seed.

CARBONA'DO [*Carbonade*, *F.*] a Steak broiled on the Coals.

CAR'BUNCLE [*Carbunculus*, *L.* of *Carbo*, *L.* a Coal] a precious Stone, in Colour like a burning

C A R

burning Coal; a great Ruby; also an angry Sore.

CARBUNCLED, abounding with Carbuncles.

CARBUNCULA'TION [with *Gardeners*] the Blasting of new sprouted Buds of Plants and Trees, either by excessive Heat, or excessive Cold. *L.*

CARCANE'T [of *Carcas*, *F.*] a Chain for the Neck.

CAR'CASE [*Carcase*, *F.* *q. Caro cassa vita*, i. e. Flesh without Life] a dead Body.

CARCASE [in *Architecture*] the Shell of a Building, containing the Partitions, Floor, Rafters, &c.

CAR'CASES [in *Gunnery*] Iron-Cases, &c. about the Bigness of Bombs, filled with Granadoes, charged with Barrels of Pistols wrapt in Tow dipped in Oil, and the other Materials for firing Houses, are shot out of Mortar-pieces into besieged Places.

CAR'CELLAGE [of *Carcer*, *L.*] Prison-Fees.

CARCHE'DONY [*Carchedonius*, *L.* of *καρχηδώνος*, *G.*] a kind of Carbuncle; a precious Stone.

CARCINO'DES [of *καρκινώδες*, of *καρκινός*, a Crab-fish, *Gr.*] a Tumour like a Cancer. *L.*

CARCINO'MA [*Καρκινώμα*, *Gr.*] the Cancer before it comes to an Ulcer, a Disease in the horny Coat of the Eye. *L.*

CARCINOMATOUS, cancerous.

CARD [*Charta*, *L.*] a Sea-Chart.

CARDS [*Cardes*] Instruments made of Steel-wire, to card Wool.

To **CARD Wool** [*carder*, *F.*] to work Wool with Cards.

CADAM'NE, a kind of Water-creffes called Lady's Smock. *L.*

CARDAMOM'UM [*Καρδάμυμον*, of *καρδάμω*, taming the Head, *Gr.*] Cardamum, a spicy Seed brought from the *East-Indies*. *L.*

CARDER, one who cards.

CARDIA [*καρδία*, *Gr.*] the Heart, one of the principal Parts of the Animal Body, appointed for the circulating of the Blood; it was also anciently taken for the Mouth, or Pit of the Stomach. *L.*

CARDI'ACA [with *Physicians*] a Suffocation or Stifling of the Heart by a *Polybus* or clotted Blood.

CARDI'ACA [with *Anatomists*] the Median or Liver Vein.

CARDI'ACA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Mother-wort.

CARDIACAL ? [*Cardiaque*, *F.* *cardiacus*,

CARDI'ACK } *L.* of *καρδιακός*, *Gr.*] good for, or belonging to the Heart; cordial.

CARDI'ACK Line [in *Chiromancy*] the Line of the Heart which encircles the Mount of the Thumb; the Line of Life.

CARDI'ALGIA [*Καρδιαλγία*, of *καρδία*, the Heart, and *αλγος*, Pain, *Gr.*] a Heart-aching; the Heart-burn.

C A R

CARDI'ACUS Dolor, a Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach; the Heart-burn. *L.*

CARDI'ACUS Plexus [in *Anatomy*] is a Branch of the eighth Pair of the Nerves of the *Par Vagus*, which is bestowed upon the Heart. *L.*

CARDIGAN [of *Caer* and *Deagan*, *C.* *Br. q. d.* Dean's Town] the County Town of *Cardiganshire*.

CARDINAL, Adj. *Cardinalis* [of *Cardo*, *L.* a Hinge] chief or principal. *F.*

CARDINAL, Subst. a high Dignity in the Church of *Rome*, whereof there are 72 in Number. *F.* of *L.*

CARDINAL Numbers, are such as express the Number of Things, as *One, Two, Three, &c.*

CARDINAL Points [of the *Compass*] are the *East, West, North, and South*; also the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points of the *Ecliptick* are called the four *Cardinal Points*.

CARDINAL Points [in *Astrology*] are the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CARDINAL Points [of the *Zodiack*] are *Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn*.

CARDINAL Virtues [in *Divinity*] Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

CARDINALSHIP, the Rank of a Cardinal.

CARDIOGNOS'TICK [*Καρδιογνωστικός*, of *καρδία*, the Heart, and *γινώσκω*, to know, *Gr.*] knowing the Heart.

CARDOO'N, a *Spanish* Plant, something like an Artichoke.

CARDOO'N Thistle [*Chardon*, *F.*] an Herb or Sallad Plant.

CARDS [*Cartes*, *F.* *Chartæ*, *L.*] Pastebords with Prints on them, to play with.

CARDUUS Benedictus [i. e. blessed Thistle] a Plant bearing small yellow Flowers, surrounded with red Prickles. *L.*

CARD-Match, a Match made by dipping Pieces of Card in melted Sulphur.

CARE [*Cape*, *Sax.* of *Cura*, *L.*] Heed, Cautioness.

CARE-Clotb, a fine Linen Cloth, formerly laid over the new married couple kneeling, till Mads ended.

CARECTA'TA Plumbi, a Pig of Lead weighing two thousand one hundred Pounds.

To **CAREEN** [*careener*, *F.*] to rest, trim, or mend a Ship upon the Water, which is done by bringing her down on one Side, and supporting her, while she is caulked or mended on the other.

CAREEN'ING, trimming of the Ship (under Water.)

CAREE'R [*Carriere*, *F.*] a Course, a Race, a running full Speed.

CA'REFUL, anxious, solicitous.

CAREFULLY, in a heedful vigilant Manner.

CARELESSLY, negligently.

CARELESS, unconcerned, heedless; also cheerful.

CARE-

C A R

CARELESSNESS, Negligence, Inattention.

CARES'BROOK [or *Whitgar's Burgh*, because built by one *Whitgar*, a *Saxon*] a Castle in the Isle of *Wight*, famous for the Captivity of King *Charles I.*

To CARESS [careffer, F. of *carus*, L. dear] to treat obligingly, to make much of.

CARESSES [Caresse, F.] Embraces; great Expressions of Endearment, &c.

CARET [i. e. it is wanting, L.] this Mark (A) at the Place in any Writing, denoting where a Word or Sentence, lost out, is to be inserted.

CAR'FAR [Carrefour, F.] the Market-place in *Oxford*; also any Place where four several Streets or Ways meet together; as the upper End of *Cornhill*, *London*.

CARFE, Ground unbroken, or untilled. F.

CARGAISON, a Cargo. F.

CAR'GO, the Freight or whole Lading of a Ship; also a Bill of Lading, or List of Goods of a Ship.

CARIA'GE [Carriage, F.] Burdens, or the Hire for carrying. See *Carriage*.

CARIB'BEE Islands, Islands in the *West-Indies*, called also *Canibal Islands*, from the People feeding on human Flesh.

CARICOUS Tumour [of *Carica*, a Fig, of *Caria*, a Country whence brought] a Swelling resembling the Shape of a Fig.

CARIES [among Surgeons] a Corruption, or Rottensness of Bones. L.

CARINA [among Anatomists] the first Rudiments of the entire *Vertebrae*, as they appear in the Chicken's Embryo while it is in the Shell.

CARIOUS [of *cariosus*, L.] foul, or inclining to Rottensness.

CARK, Care. *Spenc.*

CARK, a Quantity of Wool, thirty whereof make a *Sarplar*.

To CARK [of *Capcan*, *Sax.*] to be anxiously careful.

A CARK'ANET } a Bracelet, or Neck-
A CARK'NET } lace.

CARK'ING, distracting, perplexing.

CARL [Cersl, C. Br. Ceopl, *Sax.* Cersl, *Teut.*] a Clown or Churl. O.

CARL-Cat, a Boar Cat. *North Country*.

CARLI'SLE [of *Carr*, a Town, C. Br. Luell; or as others, *Car Luall*, of C. Br. Lugh, a Tower, and *Dwass*, a Trench, q. d. a Fort nigh a Trench; for there is a *Roman* Trench to be seen just by the city to this Day] a Bishop's See in the County of *Cumberland*.

CARLI'NE Thistle, a Plant so named from the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whose army was preserved from the Plague by the Use of the Root of it.

CAR'LINGS [in a Ship] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one Beam to another, bearing upon the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Decks are fastened,

C A R

CAR'LING Knees, are those Timbers which go across the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatchway, and which bear up the Deck on both Sides.

CARL'TON, a Town in *Norfolk*, held by this Tenure, viz. That they should present 1000 Herrings, baked in 14 Pies, to the King, in what Part of *England* soever he should be, when they first came in Season.

CARMAN, a Man who drives a Cart.

CAR'MEL, a Military Order of Knight-hood, instituted by the Emperor *Henry IV.* under the Title of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

CAR'MELITE, a large flat Pear.

CAR'MELITES, an Order of Friars, founded by *Almericus*, Bishop of *Antioch*, A. D. 1122, at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*.

To CAR'MINATE [carminare, L.] to card Wool.

CARMINA'TIVES [Carminativa, of *Carmen*, L. a Verse; the sudden Effect which this kind of Medicines frequently have in assuaging Pain by expelling Wind, that it seems almost done by Incantment, has procured them this Name] Medicines which disperse Wind; as *Aniseed*, &c. E.

CARMINE, a Crimson Colour.

CARMOUS'AL, a *Turkish* Merchant Ship.

CARNAGE [of *Caro*; L.] a Massacre, or great Slaughter; also Flesh that is given to Dogs after the Chace.

CAR'NAL [Carnal, F. of *Carnalis*, L.] belonging to the Flesh; fleshly, sensual.

CAR'NALIST, one given to Fleshliness.

CARNAL'ITY [Carnalitas, L.] Fleshliness, a being given to fleshly Lusts.

CARNALLY, in a carnal Manner.

CARNARIUM, a Charnel-House, or Place where the Bones of the Dead are laid up. L. O. R.

CARNA'TION [of *Caro*, L. Flesh] a Flesh Colour; also a Flower of that Colour.

CARNA'TION [among Painters] are the Parts of a human Body which are drawn naked without Drapery.

CAR'NAVAL } [q. *Carnis intervallum*, L.]

CAR'NIVAL } Shrove-tide, a Time of Mirth and Feasting among Papists, from *Twelfth-day* till *Lent*. F.

CARN'EL, a little *Spanish* Ship, which goes with *Miszen* instead of Main Sails.

CAR'NEL Work, the Building of Ships first with their Timber and Beams, and after bringing on their Planks.

CARNES, a Heap of Stones. O.

CAR'NEY, a Disease in Horses, by which their Mouths become so furred and clammy, that they cannot feed.

CARNIVOROUS [Carnivorus, L.] Flesh-devouring, or feeding upon Flesh.

CAR'NOGAN, a sort of wooden Dish, or Piggins. *Brit.*

CARNOS'E [carnosus, L.] Full of Flesh.

C A R

CARNOSITY [*Carnosité*, F. of *Carnofitas*, L. Flethinefs] alfo a Piece of Fleth growing in and obftructing any Part of the Body.

CARNOUS'E, the Bafe ring, about the Breech of a Gun.

CARO [among *Botanifts*] the foft Subftance we call *Pulp*.

CAROB, a fmall weight, being the 24th Part of a Grain.

CAROB } a Fruit whole Taft is fome-
CAROB-Bean } what like Chefnuts.

CAR'OL [*Carolle*, F. Capl, or Ceopl, Sax. Ruffick, *q. d.* a rural Song; or of *Kapà*, Gr. Joy] a Song ufually fung on one's Birth-day; a Hymn fung at *Chriftmas*, in Honour of the Birth of our bleffed Saviour.

To **CAR'OL**, to fing Songs of Joy. *Spenc.*

CAROLA, a little Pew or Clofet. *O. R.*

CAR'OLI [among *Surgeons*] Venereal Excrefcences in the privy Parts.

CAROL'INA Hat, a fort of Felt or Cloth Hat.

CAR'OLUS [*i. e.* *Charles I.*] a broad Piece of Gold of King *Charles I.* made then for 20 s. and fince current at 23 s.

CAR'OT [*Corotte*, F.] an edible Root.

CAROTTE'EL, a Quantity of fome Commodities; as Cloves, from four to five hundred Weight.

CAROT'ID Arteries [*Kapwotids*, Gr.] Arteries belonging to the Brain, fo named, becaufe when ftopped they prefently incline the Perfon to fleep; the *Carotides*.

CAROUSAL [*Carouffe*, F.] Hard-drinking; a joyous Bacchanalian Revel.

To **CAROUS'E** [*carouffer*, F. of *Caratus*, Teut. *i. e.* fill it all out] to quaff; to drink Hand to Fift.

CARP [*Carpio*, L.] a Fresh-water Fifh.

To **CARP** [*carpere*, L.] to blame, to cenfure; to find Fault with.

CAR'PENTER [*Charpentier*, F. of *Carpentum*, L. Carved Wood] an Artificer, or Worker in Wood.

CAR'PENTRY [*charpenterie*, F.] the Art or Trade of a Carpenter.

CAR'PET [*Carpetta*, Ital. *Karpet*, Dut.] a Covering for a Table, Passage, or Floor.

To **CARPET**, to fpread with a Carpet.

CARP-Stone [*Karpen Stein*, Teut.] a Stone which is found in the Palate of a Carp.

CARP-Meals, a fort of coarfe Cloth.

CARPOCRA'TIANS, Hereticks, Followers of *Carpocrates*, A. D. 120, who are faid to have denied the Divinity of Chrift, and the Creation of the World by God.

CAR'PUS, L. the Wrist.

CAR'RACK } [*Caracca*, or *Carrico*, Ital.]

CAR'RICK } a huge Ship; a Ship of Burden.

CAR'RAT } a Weight for Gold, or precious

CARE'T } Stones. F. See *Carat*.

CAR'RE, woody, moift, or boggy Ground; a Wood in a boggy Place. C.

C A R

A CARRE'ER [*Carriere*, F.] a riding or driving full Speed.

CAR'REL, Clofet or Pew in a Monaftery.

CAR'RETA } a Cart or Waggon Load.
CARECTA } *O. L.*

CAR'RIAGE [*Cbarriage*, F.] the carrying of Goods or Merchandizes; alfo a kind of covered Waggon.

CAR'RIAGE, Mein, or Behaviour.

CAR'RIAGE [in *Hufbandry*] a Furrow, cut for the Conveyance of Water, to overflow and drown the Ground.

CAR'RIAGES [of *Pieces of Ordnance*] certain Carts made to the Proportion of the Guns they are to carry.

CAR'RIER [*Carriere*, F.] running of Horfes full Speed.

CAR'RION [*Cbaronge*, F. *Caronna*, Ital. of *Caro*, L. Flefh.] the finking Flefh or Carcalf of a dead Beaft.

CAAR-fick, a Kennel. *O.*

CARR'ON, a Rent received for the Privilege of driving a Car or Cart in the City of London.

CAR'ROT [*carotte*, F.] a Garden Root.

CAROTTY, of the Colour of a Carrot.

To **CAR'RY** [*charier*, F.] to bear or remove; alfo to gain in Competition.

CARRY [in *Fakerry*] is a Hawk, flying away with the Quarry.

CAR'RYING [in *Hunting*] when a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or on Froft, and it flicks to her feet, they fay, *She carries*.

CART [*Capr*, S. *Cbarotte*, F. of *Carus*, L.] a Cart to carry any thing in.

A CART-Rake, a Cart-Track. *Effex.*

CART-Blanche a blank Paper; a Paper to be filled with fuch Stipulations as are agreeable to the Perfon to whom it is fent.

CAR'TEL [*Cartel*, F. *Chartella*, Ital. of *Chartula*, L. Paper] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance; an Agreement between Perfons at War, for exchange of Prifoners.

CARTER, one who drives a Cart.

CARTE'SIAN, of, or belonging to *Cartesius*, or one who follows the Opinions of *Cartesius* or *Des Cartes*, the Philofopher.

CARTE'SIUS, a modern famous French Philofopher, who oppofed *Aristotle's* Philofophy.

CARTHU'SIANS, an Order of Monks, founded by *Bruno*, Canon of *Rheims*, in the Year 1100, and fo called from *Cartufe*, the firft Place of their Foundation.

CAR'TILAGE [*Cartilago*, L.] a Griftle which is of a middle Subftance between a Ligament and a Bone. F.

CARTILA'GINOUS [*Cartilagineux*, F. of *cartilagineus*, L.] griftly, or full of Griftles.

CARTILA'GO enfiformis [in *Anatomy*] the Tip or Extremity of the Sternum. L.

CARTILA'GO innominata, the fecond Cartilage of the Larynx. L.

CARTILA'GO fcutiformis, a Cartilage whole

C A R

whose Prominences are discernible externally in the Throat, and so called from its Resemblance to an Helmet. *L.*

CAR'TONS } the most perfect sort of
CAR'TOONS } Drawings on Paper, after-
wards to be drawn in *Fresco* upon a Wall. *F.*
CARTOO'SE } [*Cartouche*, *F.*] a Charge
CARTOU'CH } of Powder put into a
CARTRIDGE } Paper Case, exactly fit-
ted to the Muzzle of the Gun, &c.

CARTOU'SES [*in Architecture*] the same with Modillions.

CARTWAY, a Road through which a Cart passes.

CARTWRIGHT, one who makes Carts.

CARU'GA, a Plough. *O. L.*

CARU'E } [of *Charue*, *F.* a Plough]
CARUA'CE } a certain Quantity of Land
called one plough Land.

CARUCA'GE } [*in Husbandry*] the Plough-
CARU'AGE } ing of Land; [*in Law*] a
Tax laid on the *Carue* of Land; also a Freedom
from that Tribute.

CARUCA'TE [of *Carue*, *F.* a Plough] a
Plough-Land, or as much Land as may be tilled
in a Year by one Plough; a Cart-load.

CARUCA'TARIUS, one who held Lands
of *Carue* or Plough Tenure. *O. L.*

CARVE Land } the same with *Carucata*.
CARUE } *O. L.*

CARUCA'TA *Boum*, a Team of Oxen for
Ploughing or Drawing. *O. L.*

To CARVE } to grow sour as Cream does.
To KERUE } *C.*

To CARVE [*Geoppan*, *Sax.* *kerben*, *L. S.*
and *Teuf.*] to cut, to divide Fowls, Flesh, &c.
into Portions.

To CARVE, to cut Wood or Stone into
Figures of Flowers, Animals, &c.

To CARVE, to cut. *Spenc.*

CARV'ER, a cutter in Wood or Stone; also
of Meat, &c.

CARV'IST. [*in Falconry*] a Hawk is called
so in the Beginning of the Year, from its be-
ing carried on the Fist.

CARUN'CLE [*Caruncula*, *L.*] is either pre-
ternatural, as those little Excrescencies in the
urinary Passages in Venereal Cases especially;
or naturally, as the

CARUNCULÆ *Lacrymales* } [*in Anatomy*]
CARUNCULÆ *Oculi* } Glandules

placed in each Corner of the Eye, which sepa-
rate a humid Matter for moistening of it; the
same with *Tears*. *L.*

CARUNCULÆ *Myrtiformes* [among *Ana-*
tomists] the Wrinkling of the Orifice of the
Passage of the Womb. *L.*

CARUNCULÆ *Papillares* [among *Anato-*
mists] certain little Bodies that are in the Reins
or Kidneys, which receive the *Serum* from
the little Ductuses, and convey it into the *Pel-*
vis. *L.*

CARUS [*Kápos*, *Gr.*] a Sleep wherein the
Person affected, being pulled, pinched, and
called, scarce shews any Sign of either Hearing
or Feeling. *L.*

C A S

CARYAT'IDES [*in Architecture*] an Order
of Pillars in the Form of the Bodies of Women,
with their Arms cut off, and clothed down to
the Feet.

CAS'CABEL, the Pummel or hindermost
round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, called
the *Caskabel-Deck*.

CASCA'DE, a Fall of Waters, either natu-
ral or artificial; a Water-fall made in Gardens.
F. Cascata, *Ital.*

CAS'CAN [*in Fortification*] is a certain
Hole or hollow Place in form of a Well, from
whence a Gallery is dug under Ground to give
Air to the Enemy's Mine.

CASE [*Casse*, *F. Capsa*, *L.*] a little Box or
Covering for any Thing.

CASE [*Cas*, *F. of Causa*, *L.*] a Thing, Mat-
ter, Question; also the State of Things.

CASE [*Casa*, an House, *Span.*] a House of
Meeting and Entertainment for Whores,
Thieves, Pick-pockets, House-breakers, High-
waymen, and all the idle and furacious Crew.

CASEHARDEN, to temper, to render hard.

A CASEKNIVE, a large common Knife.

CAS'EMATE [*in Fortification*] a Well with
its subterraneous Branches, dug in the Passage
of the Ballion, till the miners are heard at
Work, and Air given to the Mine; also a
Loop-hole in a Wall to shoot through; also a
Vault of Mason's Work in the Flank of a Bas-
tion next the Curtain to fire on the Enemy.
F.

CASE'MENT [*Casamento*, *Ital.*] a Part of
a Window which opens to let the Air in.

CA'SERN [*Casern*, *F.*] a little Lodgment
raised between the Rampart and the Houses of a
fortified Town, for lodging the Soldiers of the
Garrison.

CA'SES [*in Grammar*] are the Accidents
of a Noun, which shew how it is varied in Con-
struction.

CASE-Shot, small Bullets, Nails, Pieces of
Iron, &c. put into Cases, to be shot out of
Murdering-pieces.

CASH [*Caisse*, *F.* a Chest] Ready Money.

CASHIER [*Cashier*, *F.*] a Cash keeper.

To CASHIER [*cashier*, *F. of cassare*, *L.*]
to disband or discharge Soldiers; to turn out of
Place.

CASHOO, the Juice or a Gum of a Tree
in the *East-Indies*.

CAS'INGS, Cow-dung dried for Fuel. *C.*

CASK [*Casque*, *F. of Cassis*, *L.*] an Helmet.

CASK [*Casque*, *F. of Cadus*, *L.*] a Vessel for
Liquor.

CASK'ET [*Cassette*, *F.*] a little Cabinet or
Chest.

CASK'ET [*in a Skip*] small Strings of Sin-
net, that in furling make fast the Sails to the
Yard.

To CASSATE [*cassare*, *L.*] to abrogate.
L. T.

CASSA'TA } a House with Land suffici-
CASSA'TUM } ent to maintain one Fa-
mily. *O. L.*

CAS-

C A S

CASSA'TION, a making null or void. *F.* of *L.*

CASSA'VE, an *American* Root, whose Juice is rank Poison, but its Substance being dried, is the common Bread of the Country.

CASSA'WARE, a very large Bird, with Feathers like Camels Hair.

CASSERO'LE [in *Cookery*] a Loaf stuffed with a Farce of Pullets, &c. and dressed in a Stew-pan. *F.*

CAS'SIA *Fistula*, Cassia in the Cane, an aromatic Spice.

CAS'SINE, is a Farmhouse, where a Number of Soldiers have posted themselves, to make a Stand against the Approaches of an Enemy. *Lal.*

CASSIOPEI'A [*Kασσιόπεια*, *Gr.*] a Northern Constellation of 24 Stars.

CASSI'QUE, a chief Governor, or Sovereign Lord in some Parts of the *West-Indies*.

CAS'SOCK [*Casaque*, *F.* from *Casa*, *L.* a House, *q. d.* a long Vestment worn in *Casa*, i. e. within Doors] an under Gown, worn commonly by Clergymen.

To **CAST**, to sling or throw; also to think or contrive.

CAST [of *Rafter*, *Dan.*] a Timber.

CAST [among *Falconers*] a Couple or Set of Hawks.

To **CAST** a Hawk to the Perch [among *Falconers*] is to put her upon it.

To **CAST** a Point or Traverse [in *Navigation*] is to prick down upon a Chart what Point of the Compass the Land bears from you.

CASTALD'ICK } a Stewardship. *O.*

CASTALDY }

CASTANETS [*Castañettes*, *F.*] Snappers, which Dancers of Sarabands tie about their Fingers, and rattle in their Hands.

CAS'TAWAY, lost or abandoned; useless.

CASTELLAIN [*Cbâtelain*, *F.*] a Constable, or Keeper of a Castle.

CHATELLANY [*Cbâtelanie*, *F.*] the Manour belonging to a Castle; the extent of its Land and Jurisdiction.

CASTELLATED, as a Cistern or Conduit castellated, is one inclosed in a Building of Stone, Brick, &c.

CASTELLA'TIO, the Building of a Castle, without the Leave of the King. *L. T.*

CAS'TLE-Ward } an Imposition laid upon

CAS'TLE-Guard } such as dwell within a certain Compass of any Castle, toward the Maintenance of such as do Watch and Ward.

CASTE'LLUM *Dennis*, i. e. the *Danes* Castle in *Cornwall*, so called, because the ravaging *Danes* pitched their Tents there.

CAS'TER, in *Huntingdonshire*, anciently called *Kinneburgcasser*, from *Kinneburg*, the daughter of *Penda*, an Heathen King of the *Mercii*, the Wife of *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland*, who there took upon her a monastic Life, and built a Nunnery.

CASTIGATE, to chastise, punish.

CASTIGATION, Chastisement, Punishment. *L.*

C A S

CASTIGA'TORY, which serves to chastise. *L.*

CAST'ING [of *Drapery*] a Term among *Painters*, signifying a free, easy, negligent Way of cloathing any Figure.

CASTING [in *Falconry*] any Thing that is given to a Hawk to cleanse her Maw.

CASTING Net, a net thrown by Hand into the Water.

CASTLE [*Chateau*, *F.* *Castellum*, *L.*] a strong Place in a City or Country to keep the People in Awe.

To **CASTLE**, a Term used at *Chefs-play*.

CASTLE Dinas Bren, in *Derbyshire*, i. e. *Bren's* Castle, or King's Palace; of *Bren*, *C. Br.* a King, and *Dinas*, City.

CASTLEFORD, in *Yorkshire*, *q. d.* a Castle upon the *Ford*.

CASTLE-Soap [*Castile-Soap*] an excellent Species of Soap.

CASTLE-Steed, a Castle or Bulwark.

CAST'LING, the young of any Beast brought forth untimely.

CAS'TOR [*καστορ*, *Gr.*] the Beaver, a wild Beast; a fine Hat made of its Furr; also a fixed Star in the Sign *Gemini*.

CASTOR and *Pollux*, the Twin Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. Poet.

CASTOR and *Pollux* [*Sea Term*] fiery Meteors, which in great Tempests at Sea appear, sometimes settled on the Mast, &c. and sometimes in swift Motion.

CASTO'REUM, a Medicine made of the Liquor contained in the small Bags which are next to the Beaver's Groin, oily, and of a strong Scent.

CASTRAMETA'TION, the Art of encamping an Army. *F. of L.*

To **CASTRATE** [*castrare*, *L.*] to geld or cut out the Stones of an Animal; also to leave out or take away some Part of an Author's Works.

CAS'TRATED [*castratus*, *L.*] gelded.

CASTRATION, castrating or gelding; a taking away the Testicles of any Creature. *L.*

CAS'TREL, a Hawk.

CAS'UAL [*Casuel*, *F.* of *Casualis*, *L.*] happening by chance, accidental.

CASUALLY, accidentally.

CAS'UALTY, an unforeseen Accident, that falls out merely by chance.

CAS'UALTY, a strong Matter, which, by washing, is separated from Tin-ore.

CAS'U *con simili* [*Law Term*] a Writ of Entry, where the Tenant doth alienate in Fee or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life. *L.*

CASU *Matrimonii prælocuti*, is a Writ which lies against a Man for refusing, in reasonable Time, to marry a Woman who hath given him Lands upon that Condition. *L.*

CASU *Proviso*, is a Writ, where a Tenant in Dower alienates in Fee, &c. and lies for the Party in Reversion against the Alienee. *L.*

CAS'UIST

C A T

CAS'UIST [*Casuiſt*, F.] a Perſon ſkilled in reſolving Caſes of Conſcience.

CASUISTICAL, of, or belonging to Caſes of Conſcience.

CAT [*Katze*, Teut, *Cbat*, F. of *Catus*, L.] a domeſtick Beaſt, which kills Mice and Rats.

CAT [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber to raiſe up the Anchor from the Hawſe to the Fore-caſtle.

A *Gib-CAT*, a Boar Cat.

A Cat may look upon a King.

This is a pert Proverb, generally made uſe of by pragmatik Perſons, who muſt needs be cenſuring their Superiors, take Things by the worſt Handle, and carry them beyond their Bounds; for though Peaſants may look at and honour *Great Men*, *Patriots*, and *Potentates*, yet they are not to ſpit in their Faces.

CAT o' nine Tails, is a Whip with nine Laſhes.

CAT-Fiſh, a *Weſt-Indian* Fiſh.

CATS-Foot, an Herb. *Gnapthaliu*.

CATS-Tail, a Subſtance growing upon Nut-Trees, Pines, &c. Alſo a ſort of Reed.

CATABAPTIST [of *κατά* and *Βαπτις*, Gr.] one averſe from, or who abuſes Baptiſm.

CATABAZON [among *Aſtronomers*] the South Node, or Dragon's Tail.

CATACATHARTICKS [of *κατά* and *καθαρτικά*, Gr.] Medicines which purge downwards.

CATACAUSTICKS [in *Catopticks*] Cauſticks by Reflection, &c.

CATACHRE'SIS [*Καταχρήσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Word is abuſively put for another; abuſive Expreſſion.

CATACRESTICAL [*καταχρηστικός*, Gr.] abuſed.

CAT'ACIDE [of *Cbat*, F. and *cædo*, L.] a Cat-killer, or the killing of a Cat.

CATAC'LIDA [among *Anatomists*] the Rib called the Subclavian.

CATACLYS'M [*κατακλυσμός*, Gr.] a Deſuge or Overflowing with Water, an Inundation.

CATACO'MBS [*κατακοιμῆμαι*, Gr. to cauſe to ſleep] are Grottos in *Rome*, under the Church of *St. Sebaſtian*, which extend ſome Miles under Ground, where the primitive Chriſtians hid themſelves in Time of Perſecution, and buried the Martyrs; now viſited out of a Principle of Devotion.

CATACOUSTICKS [of *κατά* and *ακουσικά*, of *ακουω*, to hear, Gr.] a Science treating of reflected Sounds, or which explains the Nature and Properties of Echoes.

CATA'DROME [*Catadromus*, L. of *κατά* and *δρομος*, Gr.] a Tilt-yard, or Place where Horſes run for Prizes; alſo an Engine like a Crane, uſed by Builders to draw up or let down any Weight.

CATADUPES [*καταδύπαι*, Gr.] Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noiſe.

C A T

CATAGMAT'ICKS [*Catagmatica*, L. of *καταγματικός*, Gr.] Medicines for the Knitting of broken Bones.

CAT'AGRAPH [*καταγραφῆ*, Gr.] the firſt Draught of a Picture.

CAT'ALANS, the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, a Province in *Spain*.

CATALECT'ICK Verſe, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe wanting one Syllable.

CATALEP'SIS [*καταληψις*, Gr.] a Diſeaſe like an Apoplexy.

CATAL'DA [*Latv Term*] Chattels.

CATAL' LIS [*Captis nomine diſtributionis*, a Writ which lies for Rent, due in a Borough or Houſe, and warrants a Man in taking the Gates, Doors, or Windows, by way of Diſtreſs. *L. T.*

CATAL' LIS reddendis, a Writ which lies where Goods having been delivered to any Perſon to keep for a Time, and not delivered upon Demand at the Day appointed.

CAT'ALOGUE [*Catalogus*, L. *κατάλογος*, Gr.] a Liſt of Names, either of Perſons or Things, as of Books, &c.

CATALOT'ICKS [*Catalotica*, L.] cicatrizing Medicines which bring an Eſcar upon Ulcers.

CATAME'NIA [of *κατά*, according to, and *μήν*, a Month, Gr.] the ſame as *Menſes*, Women's monthly Courſes.

CAT'AMITE [*Catamitus*, L. of *καταμισθος*, Gr. hired, ſc. a Boy] a Boy kept for Sodomy.

CATAPHRACT'ICKS [*Catafraſta*, L. of *καταφραττω*, Gr.] Ligatures for the Throat or Breasts.

CATAPHRYG' IANS, ſo called, becauſe the Sect ſprung up in *Phrygia*, who baptized their Dead, forbad marriages, and mingled the Wine in the Lord's Supper with the Blood of young Children.

CAT'APLASM [*Cataplaſme*, F. *Cataplaſma*, L. of *κατάπλασμα*, Gr.] a Pultice of Herbs, Roots, Seeds, &c.

CATAPOT' IUM [*καταπότιον*, Gr.] a purging Pill; a Medicine to be ſwallowed without chewing.

CATAP'TOSIS [*κατάπλισις*, Gr.] one Symptom of the Falling Sickneſs, viz. when Men fall to the Ground.

CATAPU'CE, a ſort of Sponge. *Cbauc.*

CATAPUL'T [*Catapulte*, F. of *καταπύλτης*, Gr.] an Engine of War uſed by the Ancients, to throw Javelins twelve or thirteen Feet long.

CAT'ARACT [*Cataract*, F. *Cataract*, L. of *καταράκτις*, of *καταρῆσσω*, to confound, Gr.] a ſteep Place of a River made by Rocks ſtopping the Courſe of its Stream, and ſo cauſing the Water to fall with great Force and Noiſe.

CAT'ARACT [with *Oculists*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, cauſed by the clotting of Phlegm between the uveous Coat and the cryſtalline Humour;

C A T

mour; also, the Disease cured by the Needle.

CATAR'RH [*Catarrhe*, F. *Catarrhus*, L. of *καταρρεω*, of *καταρρεω*, to flow down, Gr.] a falling down of Humours from the Head towards the lower Parts.

CATAR'RH of the *Spinal Marrow*, a falling out of the Marrow of the Back-bone.

CATAS'TASIS, is the third Part of a Comedy, and is the full Height and Vigour of the Plot.

CATAS'TASIS [in a *Physical Sense*] according to *Hippocrates*, is the Constitution or State of any Thing: *Galen* applies it to the Seasons of the Year, the Disposition of the Body, or of Time.

CATAS'TROPHE [*καταστροφή*, Gr.] the last Part of the Comedy, and the unravelling of the Plot; the End or Issue of a Business; a fatal Conclusion of any Action, or of a Man's Life. F. of L.

CAT *Brant Pear*, a Fruit in Shape and Size like the *Dry Martin*.

CAT-CALL, a squeaking Instrument used in the Playhouse to condemn Plays.

CATCH, a Booty, a Prize; a kind of swift sailing Vessel; also a short and witty Song.

To **CATCH** [of *ketten*, Belg. to pursue closely, or of *captare*, L.] to lay hold of, to snatch, to overtake.

CATCHENDE, catching. *Cbauc.*

CATCH-Fly, a Flower whose Stalks are so clammy, that they become a Trap for Flies. *Lychnis alba nona Clusii.*

CATCH-Land, some Ground in *Norfolk* so called, it not being known to what Parish it belongs, and the Minister that first gets the Tythes of it enjoys it for a Year.

CATCH-Poll [of *Catch* and *Poll*, the Head] a Serjeant or Bum-Bailiff.

CATCH and Hold [with *Wrestlers*] a running and catching another.

CATCH-Word, the last Word of a Page, which is repeated at the Top of the next.

CATCHER, he who catches.

CATECHETICAL, that belongs to Catechising, &c.

CATECHISM [*Catechisme*, F. *Catechismus*, L. of *κατηχισμός*, Gr.] a short System of Instructions of what is to be believed and done, by way of Question and Answer.

CATECHIST [*Catechiste*, F. *Catechista*, L. of *κατηχιστής*] one employed in Catechising.

To **CATECHISE** [*catechiser*, F. of *κατηχίζω*, of *κατά* and *ηχέω*, to sound back; i. e. to sound to the Sound of another, Gr.] to examine and instruct Youth in the fundamental Articles of the Christian Religion by Question and Answer.

CATECHISER, one who catechises.

CATECHU, a Preparation by *Japan Earth*.

CATECHUMENS [*Catechumenes*, F. *Catechumeni*, L. of *κατηχουμένοι*, Gr.] (in the primitive Times) were Persons some time instructed before they were admitted to Baptism.

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CATEGOREM [*κατηγορημα*, Gr.] the same as *Predicament*.

CATEGOREMAT'ICAL, belonging to logical Predicaments. Gr.

CATEGOR'ICAL, affirmative, positive.

CATEGORICALLY, absolutely, positively.

CAT'EGORY [*Categorie*, F. *Categoria*, L. of *κατηγορία*, Gr.] an Accusation.

CAT'EGORY [in *Logick*] Predicament, Order, Rank.

CATENA'RIA [among *Mathematicians*] is the Curve-line which a Rope, hanging freely between two Points of Suspension, forms itself into.

To **CAT'ENATE** [*catenare*, L.] to chain. Obsolete.

To **CAT'ER**, to provide Victuals, &c.

CATER-Point [in *Dice*, of *quatre*, F.] the Number Four.

CATERER [*Minshaw* derives it of *Cates*, *Gotb.* Dainties; or it may be of *Acbeter*, F. to buy] a Purveyor or Provider of Victuals, and other Necessaries, in the House of a King or Nobleman.

CATERPILLAR [of *Chat Peleuse*, F. q. d. a Worm hairy as a Cat; of *Chair Peleuse*, F. hairy Flesh] an Insect that devours the Leaves of Trees, Herbs, &c.

CATERPILLAR, a Plant whose Seed-Vessels are like Green-worms or Caterpillars.

To **CATERWAUL**, to cry as a Cat.

CATES [*Cates*, *Gotb.* Delicacies] dainty Victuals. O.

CATHÆ'RESIS [of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to purge] a Consumption of the Body, which happens without any manifest Evacuation.

CATHA'RIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, the Spawn of the *Manichees*, who held themselves altogether free from Sin.

CATHA'RINE [of *καθαρίς*, Gr. pure, chaste] a proper Name of Women.

St. CATHARINE's Flower, a Plant.

CATHARISTS. See *Catharians*.

CATHAR'PINGS, small Ropes in a Ship, running in little Blocks, from one Side of the Shrouds to the other, near the Deck.

CATHAR'SIS, a Purging. Gr.

CATHART'ICK [of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to purge] purging.

CATHART'ICKS [*Cathartica*, L. of *καθαίρω*, Gr.] purging Medicines.

CATHEDRAL [*Church*] the Episcopal church of any Place, so called from the Bishop's Chair [*Cathedra*] in every such Church.

CATHEDRAT'ICK, the Sum of Two Shillings paid by the inferior benefited Clergy to the Bishop, in token of Subjection and Respect.

CATHERET'ICKS [of *καθαίρω*, Gr.] Medicines taking away Superfluities.

CATHE'TER [*καθετήρ*, Gr.] a fistulous Instrument which is thrust up the Urethra, to draw off the Urine collected in the Bladder.

CATHE'TERISM, the Operation of injecting

C A T

jecting any thing into the Bladder by a *Catheter*.

CATHE'TI, in a right angled Triangle, are the two Legs including the right Angle.

CATHE'TUS [*καθητός*, Gr. in *Geometry*] a Perpendicular. *L.*

CATHE'TUS [in *Architecture*] a Line supposed to pass directly through the Middle of a cylindrical Body, as a Balluster, or Pillar.

CATHE'TUS [in *Catoptricks*] a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass or polished Body.

CATHE'TUS [of *Incidence*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of the object, perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHETUS of *Reflection* } is a right Line

CATHETUS of the *Eye* } drawn from the Eye perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHOL'ICISM [*Catholicismus*, *L.*] Universalness.

CATHOL'ICK [*Catholique*, *F.* *Catholicus*, *L.* of *καθολικός*, of *κατά*, through, and *όλον*, the whole, *Gr.*] general, universal.

CATHOL'ICK Furnace [in *Chymistry*] a little Furnace, so disposed as to be fit for all such Operations as are performed with a vehement Fire.

CATHOL'ICON [*καθολικόν*, *Gr.*] an universal Remedy.

CATI'NI, a People who lived anciently about *Caitness* in *Scotland*.

CAT'KINS, a Substance growing on Nut-trees, Birch-trees, &c. in Winter.

CAT'LING [among *Surgeons*] a dismembering Knife for cutting off any Part of a corrupted Body.

CAT'LINGS, the Down or Moss growing on Walnut-trees, resembling the Hair of a Cat; also the small Strings for Musical Instruments made of a Cat-gut.

CAT-Mint [*Katzen-Mintze*, *Teut.*] an Herb that Cats delight much in. *Nepeta*. *L.*

CATOCATHART'ICKS [of *κατα* and *καθαρτικά*, *Gr.*] Medicines which purge by Stool.

CATO'NIAN [of *Cato*] grave.

CATOP'SIS [*κατωπσις*, *Gr.*] a Dimness of Sight; the same with *Myopia*.

CATOP'TRICKS [*κατοπτρικά*, *Gr.*] is Part of the Science of *Opticks*, which teaches how Objects may be seen by Reflection, and explains the Reason of it.

CATOP'TROMANCY, Divination by Vision, or looking in a Glass.

CATOP'TRON [*κατοπτρον*, *Gr.*] a kind of Optick Glass.

CATT } [in a Ship] a large Piece
CATT-Head } of Timber fastened aloft over the Hawse, one End being put through a Rope with a Pulley; an Iron Hook called the *Catt-hook*.

CATS-Head, a large Apple.

CAT-Pear, a Pear shaped like a Hen's Egg.

CATT-Holes, Holes above the Gun-room

C A V

Port, through which a Ship may be heaved astern.

CATT-Rope [in a Ship] the Rope used in hauling up the Catt.

CAT'TELL-Catching, using all Means to procure Wealth. *Chauc.*

To CAT'TER-Waul [Dr. T. H. supposes it comes from *Cutterwaul*, *q. d.* to cry among Gutters] to cry as Cats do when they are proud.

CATTIEUCH'LANI, a People who anciently inhabited *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Herefordshire*.

CATTLE, Beasts of Pasture.

CATTY [in some Parts of *East-India*] a Weight containing two *Bancal*, or one Pound, five Ounces, and two *Drams English*; also a Quantity of Money in *Sumatra*, eight Tale or six Pounds, eight Shillings Sterling.

CATZU'RUS, a Hunting-Horse. *O. L.*

CA'VA Vena, the largest Vein in the Body.

CAVALCA'DE [*Cavalcade*, *F.* a Show or Troop of Horsemen; a pompous March of Persons of Quality on Horseback upon solemn Occasions.

CAVAL'ER [*Cavalier*, *F.* of *Caballus*, *L.* a Horse] a Knight, Gentlemen, or Soldier on Horseback.

CAVAL'ER [in *Fortification*] is a Heap of Earth, raised in a Fortrels, to lodge the Cannon for scouring a Field, or opposing a commanding Work.

CAVALIERLY, haughtily, contemptuously.

CAVALIERS [in the *Civil Wars* under King *Charles I.*] a Name by which the King's Party was distinguished from the Parliament's.

CAV'ALRY [*Cavalerie*, *F.*] Soldiers who serve on Horseback; a Body of Horse in an Army.

To CAVATE [*caver*, *F.* *cavare*, *L.*] to make hollow.

CAVA'TION, a making hollow.

CAVA'ZION [in *Architecture*] is the digging away the Earth for the Foundation of a Building, Cellarage, &c.

CAU'DLE [*Chaudrau*, of *Chaud*, *F.* of *calidus*, *L.* hot, or perhaps a Corruption of *Cordial*] a Confection made of Ale or Wine, Sugar, and Spices, to be drank hot, especially by Women in Childbed.

CAVE [*Cavea*, *L.*] a Den or dark hollow Place under Ground. *F.*

To CAVE } to separate the large Chaff
To CHAVE } from the Corn, or smaller Chaff. *C.*

CA'VEA [in *Chirromancy*] a hollow in the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, where three principal Lines, viz. the *Cardiac*, *Hepatic*, and *Cephalick*, form a Triangle.

CA'VEAT [i. e. *let him beware*, *L.*] a Caution, Warning, Admonition; also a Bill entered in the Ecclesiastical Court, to stop the Proceedings of one who would prove a Will to the Prejudice of another Party, &c.

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CA'VERN

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CAVERN [*Caverne*, F. of *Caverna*, L.] a natural Cave, or Hollow in a Mountain or Rock; a Den or Hole under Ground.

CAVERNED, dwelling in a Cavern; hollow.

CAVERN'OUS [*Caverneux*, F. of *Carvernosus*, L.] full of great Holes or Caverns.

CA'VERS [among *Miners*] Thieves who steal Ore out of the Mines.

CA'VESON } [*Cavesson*, F.] a kind of

CA'VEZON } Bridle put upon the Nose of an Horse to break and manage him.

CAVET'TO [in *Architecture*] is a hollow Moulding of about 1-6th or 1-4th of a Circle in Compass. *Ital.*

CAUF, a Chest with Holes in the Top, to keep Fish alive in the Water.

CAVIARY [*Caviere*, *Ital.*] the Roes of several Fish, especially the Spawn of Sturgeon, pickled; it comes to us from *Russia*.

CA'VIL [*cavilla*, L.] a Quirk, Shift, or captious Argument.

To **CA'VIL** [*cavillare*, L.] to wrangle; to find fault with; to argue captiously.

CAVILLATION, Wrangling; a false philosophical Argument. F. of L.

CAVILLER, one who wrangles.

CAVILLINGLY, in a wrangling Manner.

CA'VIN, a hollow Way. F.

CA'VIN [in the *Military Art*] a hollow Place to cover the Soldier, and favour their Approaches to a Fortress.

CA'VITY [*Cavitas*, F. of *Cavitas*, L.] Hollowness.

CA'VITIES [among *Anatomists*] are great hollow Spaces in the Body, containing one or more principal Parts; as the Chest for the Lungs, &c. the Head for the Brain.

CAUKING [in *Architecture*] signifies dovetailing a-crofs.

CAUL [perhaps of *Caul*, C.Br.] the Skin which covers the Bowels; also a Part of the Head-dress of Women.

CAUL'DRON [*Chaudron*, F. perhaps from *Calidus*, L. hot.] a sort of great Kettle, Copper, or boiling Vessel.

CAUL'DON [among *Surgeons*] the breaking of a Bone a-crofs in such a Manner, that it cannot be set straight.

CAULFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such as have a true Stalk.

CAULFLOWER, the best Species of Cabbage.

CAUL'PES } [in the *Scots Law*] is any

CAL'PES } Gift given by a Man to his Patron, especially to the Head of a Clan, for his Maintenance and Protection.

To **CAUPONATE** [*cauponare*, L.] to sell Wine or Victuals.

CAU'SAL [*causalis*, L.] belonging to a Cause.

CAU'SAL Propositions, are such as contain two Propositions joined together by a Conjunction of the Cause. L.

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CAUSALITY, is the Action or Power of a Cause in producing its Effects. L.

CAUSAM *nobis significat*, a Writ which lies to a Mayor of a Town, who being enjoined to give Possession of Lands, &c. to the King's Grantee, delays to do it.

CAU'SATIVE [of *causativus*, L.] that expresses a Cause or Reason.

CAUSE [*Causa*, L.] a Motive, Principle, Reason, Subject. F.

CAUSE [in *Law*] is an Action brought before a Judge to be examined and disputed.

CAUSE [in *Logick*] is that which produces an Effect.

To **CAUSE** [*causer*, F. *causari*, L.] to be the Cause of; to effect.

To **CAUSE** [*causer*, F.] to argue or debate. *Spenc.*

CAUSELESSLY, without Reason.

CAUSELESS, not produced by any Cause; without just Motive.

CAUSEY } [*Causie*, O. F. strewed with
CAUSEWAY } Chalk or Flint] a Highway, a Bank raised in Marshy Ground for a Foot-passage.

CAUSID'ICKS [*Causidici*, L.] Lawyers or Pleaders of Causes. L.

CAU'SON } [*Kauson*, Gr.] a burning Fever,

CAU'SUS } attended with a greater Heat than others.

CAUST'ICK [*caustique*, F. *causticus*, L. of *καυσικός*, Gr.] burning or corroding in Quality.

CAUSTICKS [*Caustiques*, F. *Caustica*, L. of *καυσικά*, or *Kaiso*, to burn, Gr.] Things which burn the Skin and Flesh to an Escar; as a hot Iron, burnt Brass, &c.

CAUTELE, Caution, Weariness. *Chaut.*

CAU'TELOUS [*cautelus*, F. of *cautela*, L.] wary, heedful, cautious.

CAUTERIZATION, an artificial Burning made by a Cautery.

CAUTERISE [*Cauteriser*, F. of *καυτηρίζω*, Gr.] to apply a Cautery.

CAUTERY, *Cautere*, F. *Cauterium*, L. of *καυτηριον*, of *καίω*, to burn, Gr.] is twofold, Actual or Potential.

Actual CAUTERY, is either by a Fire, or hot Iron, or other Metal.

Potential CAUTERY, is by burning Medicines; as a Caustick-stone, or a Composition made of quick Lime, Soap, calcined Tartar, &c.

Silver CAUTERY, is made of Silver, dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, &c.

CAUTING Iron, a Farrier's Iron to cauterize or sear the Parts of a Horse which require Burning.

CAUTION [*Cautio*, L.] Heedfulness, Wariness, also Warning. F.

CAUTIONARY, giving in Pawn or Pledge; as, a cautionary Town, &c. L.

CAUTIONE admittenda, a Writ lying against a Bishop, who holds an excommunicate Person in Prison, notwithstanding he offers sufficient

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gent Pledges to obey the Orders of the Church for the future.

To CAUTION [*cautionner*, F.] to warn, to give Notice of, or advise.

CAUTIOUS [*cautus*, L.] heedful, wary.

CAUTIOUSLY, heedfully, carefully.

CAUTLESS, uncautious. *Shaksf.*

CAWKING Time [in *Falconry*] the Hawk's Treading-Time.

To CAW, to cry as a Crow.

CAWK-Stone, a Mineral; a kin to the white, milky, mineral Juice of Lead Mines.

CAYA [of *Cæg*, *Sax.*] a Key or Water-Lock. *O. L.*

CAYA'GIUM, a Duty or Toll paid for landing Goods at some Key or Wharf.

CAY'MAN, a sort of *American* Crocodile.

CAZ'IMI [*Astrology*] a Planet is said to be in *Cazimi* when it is not above 17 Degrees distant from the Sun's Body.

To CEASE [*cesser*, F. of *cessare*, L.] to leave off, give over, or be at an end.

CEASELESS, incessant.

CECITY, [*cæcitas*, L.] Blindness.

CECUTIENT [*cæcutiens*, L.] waxing, or growing blind.

CEDAR [*Cedre*, F. of *Cedrus*, L. of *Κέδρος*, Gr.] a Tree, whose Wood, by reason of its Bitterness, is distasteful to Worms, and therefore almost incorruptible.

CE'GINA, a fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Bôtes*.

To CEIL, to cover the inner Roof.

CEILING [*cælo*, L.] inner roof of a House.

CE'LANDINE [*Celandonia*, L.] the Herb called also Swallow-wort.

CE'LARENT [in *Logick*] a Syllogism, whose second Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the other two universal Negatives.

CELAS'TROS, the Staff-tree; a Plant.

CE'LATURE [*Cælatura*, L.] the Art of Engraving, or cutting in Metals, &c.

CE'LEBRATE, illustrious, famous. *Chauc.*

To CE'LEBRATE [*celebrer*, F. *celebrare*, L.] to honour any Person with Praises, Monuments, Inscriptions, or Trophies; to keep a Festival or Ordinance.

CE'LEBRATED [*celebratus*, L.] highly honoured; famous, renowned; solemnized.

CELEBRATION, Act of Celebrating, the doing a Thing with Solemnity and Ceremony.

CELE'BRIOUS [*celebre*, F. of *celeber*, L.] eminent, famous, noted.

CELEBRITY [*Celebrité*, F. of *Celebritas*, L.] Renown; Magnificence.

CEL'ERER [of *Keller* and *Herr*, *Teut.* the Master or Head of the Cellar] a Butler. *O.*

CELERITY [*Celerité*, F. of *Celeritas*, L.] Swiftness, Expedition, Speed.

CELERITY [among *Mathematicians*] an Affection of Motion, by which any Moveable runs through a given Space in a given Time.

CEL'ERY, a Winter Sallet Herb.

CELESTIAL [*Celeste*, F. of *Cælestis*, L.] Heavenly; like, or of the Nature of Heaven.

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CELESTIALLY, in a celestial Manner.

CEL'ESTINES, an Order of Monks founded by one *Peter*, a *Samnite*, *A. D.* 1244, who afterwards became Pope by the Name of *Celestine V.*

CEL'IBACY [*Celibat*, F. of *Cælibatus*, L.] a single Life; the State of Persons unmarried.

CELL [*Cellule*, F. *Cella*, L.] Cave, or Hut of a Hermit; a Monk's or Nun's private Apartment in the Monastery; also, any Room to which a Person retires, or is confined to alone.

CEL'LAR [*Cellier*, F. *Keller*, *Teut.* *Cellarium*, L.] the lowest Part of a Building under Ground.

CELLARAGE, Cellar Room; also Rent for the Use of a Cellar.

CEL'LARIST [of *Cellarius*, L.] one that keeps a Cellar or Buttery; the Butler in a religious House or Monastery.

CELLS [among *Botanists*] are the Partitions or hollow Places, in the Husks or Pods of Plants, in which the Seed is contained.

CELLS [with *Naturalists*] are little Bags or Bladders, where Fluids, or Matter of different sorts are lodged; common both in Animals and Plants.

CEL'LULÆ *Intestine Coli*, the hollow Spaces in the Gut *Colon*, where the *Fæces* for some Time lodge, that they may cherish the neighbouring Parts with their Heat, and digest any Crudities. *Anat.*

CELLULAR, consisting of little Cells or Cavities.

CEL'SITUDE [*Celsitudo*, L.] Highness, Height, Tallness.

CE'MENT [*Cementum*, L.] a strong cleaving Mortar.

CE'MENT, a Compound of Brick-dust, Plaster of *Paris*, Pitch, &c. to make the Work lie firm and solid.

CEMENT [among *Chymists*] any Lute, or Loam, with which Vessels in Distillation are joined together.

To CEMENT [*cementare*, L.] to fill with Cement, to join or fasten together, to solder.

CEMENTATION, a cementing, or close joining with Cement.

CEMENTATION [in *Chymistry*] the Purification of Gold, made up into thin Plates, with Layers of Royal Cement.

CEMETARY [*Κοιταστήριον*] a Burial-place.

CEN'CHRIAS [*Κένχριας*, Gr.] a spreading Inflammation, called Wildfire, or Shingles.

CENCHRIS, a green Snake.

CEN'DULÆ, Shengles or Shingles, small Pieces of Wood used instead of Tiles, for covering a House. *O. L.*

CENEANGIA [*Κενάγγια*, Gr.] an Evacuation of the Vessels by opening a Vein, a letting Blood. *O.*

CENEL'Æ, Acorns. *O. L.*

CENOSIS [*Κένωσις*, Gr.] an emptying or voiding; in a Physical Sense, a discharging our Body of Humours,

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CENOTAPHIUM [*Κενόταφιον*, Gr. of *κενός*, empty, imaginary, and *τάφνος*, a Sepulchre, Gr.] an empty Tomb set up in honour of the Dead.

CENSA'RIA, a House or Farm let *ad Census*, i. e. at a standing Rent. O. L.

CENSA'RII [in *Doomsday Book*] Persons who might be assessed or taxed.

To **CENSE** [*q. d. to incense, incendere*, L. to burn] to perfume with Incense.

CEN'SER [*q. d. incenser, of incendere*, L.] a Vessel to burn Incense in.

CEN'SOR [*Censur*, F.] a Master of Discipline, a Judge, or Reformer of Manners. L.

CEN'SOR [among the *Romans*] a Magistrate who valued and taxed Mens Estates.

CENSO'RIOUS [*censorius*, L.] belonging to a *Censor*; severe, apt to find Fault with, or reprove others; impertinently critical.

CENSORIOUSLY, in a censorious Manner.

CENSORSHIP, the Office of a *Censor*.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, aptness to censure other Men's Actions.

CEN'SURABLE, that deserves Censure. F.

CEN'SURAL, belonging to Assessments or Valuation.

CEN'SURE [*Censura*, L.] Correction, Re-
flection, Reproof, Criticism.

CEN'SURE [in *Law*] a Custom in some Manors in *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, where all the Inhabitants were summoned to swear Fealty to their Lord, pay 2 *d.* per Head, and 1 *d.* per Annum, as *Cense Money*.

CENSURES Ecclesiastical, Punishments inflicted on Offenders, according to Church Laws.

To **CENSURE** [*censurer*, F.] to condemn, to criticise upon, to find fault with.

CENSURER, he who finds fault.

CENT, an Abbreviation of *Centum*, L. an Hundred, as Money lent at 5 per Cent. i. e. five Pounds a Year for every Hundred Pounds.

CENTAUR [*Centaurus*, L. *Κένταυρος*, Gr.] a fabulous Monster, half Man and half Horse, &c. also a Southern Constellation. F.

CENTAURY, the Herb *Centory*.

CEN'TENAR } a foreign Weight of 100.

CEN'TAR } 112, 125, 128, 132, and 140 Pounds.

CEN'TENARY [*Centenaire*, F. of *Centenarius*, L.] belonging to an Hundred.

CEN'TER } [*Centre*, F. *Centrum*, L. of
CEN'TRE } *Κέντρον*] the middle Point of any Thing, especially of a Circle or Sphere.

CENTER [in *Masonry*] a Wooden Mould to turn an Arch by.

CENTER of the Body [in *Anatomy*] is the Heart, from which, as it were from a middle Point, the Blood continually circulates round all the Parts of the Body.

CENTER [of an *Ellipsis* and *Hyperbola*] a Point in the Middle of a Transverse Axis.

CENTER [of *Magnitude of a Body*] is a Point which is as equally remote as is possible from its Extremities.

CENTER [of *Gravity*] is a Point upon

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which, if a Body were suspended, all its Parts would be in *Æquilibrio*.

CENTER [of *Motion of a Body*] is a Point about which a Body, being fastened to it, may, or does move; as the Middle of a Balance is the Center upon which it moves.

CENTER [of a *Dial*] is the Point where the Axis of the World cuts the Plane of the Dial; and from whence all the Hour-lines are drawn in those Dials which have Centers.

CENTER of the Equant [in *Astronomy*] is a Point in the Line of the *Apbelion*, being so far distant exactly from the Center of the Eccentric towards the *Apbelion*, as the Sun is from the Center of the Excentrick towards the *Peri-
helion*.

CENTER [of *heavy Bodies*] is the Center of the Earth whither all heavy Bodies tend.

CENTER Common [of the *Gravity of two Bodies*] is a Point in a Right Line connecting their Centers, and so posited in that Line, that their Distances from it shall be reciprocally as the Weight of those Bodies.

CENTER [of a *regular Polygon*] is the same with that of the inscribed Circle or Sphere, drawn within such a Body, so as to touch all its Points.

To **CENTER**, to meet in a Point, to terminate, or end in it.

CENTER-Fish, a kind of Sea-Fish.

CEN'TESM [*Centesimum*, L.] is the hundredth Part of an Integer, or Thing.

CEN'TRAL [*centralis*, L.] belonging to, or placed in the Center or Middle.

CEN'TRAL Rule, a Rule invented to find out the Center of a Circle, designed to cut the *Parabola* in as many Points as an Equation to be construed has real Roots.

CEN'TRA'TION [among *Paracelsians*] the principal Root and Foundation of any thing; as God being the Center of the Universe; the Brain the Center of Spirits, and the Heart the Center of Life, &c.

CENTRI'FUGAL Force [in *Philosophy*] is that Force by which all Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle, or an *Ellipse*, do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion, in a Tangent to the Periphery of it. L.

CENTRI'PETAL Force [in *Philosophy*] is that Force by which any Body moving round another, is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit. L.

CEN'TROBAR'YCAL, which relates to the Center of Gravity. Gr.

CEN'TRY, a Centinel or private Soldier.

CEN'TRY [in *Architecture*] a Mould for an Arch.

CENTRY-BOX, a Wooden Hutch to cover a Centinel from the Injuries of the Weather.

CENTUM'VIRAL [*centumviralis*, L.] belonging to the *Centumviri*.

CENTUM'VIRI, a Court of an Hundred Judges, *Roman* Magistrates, chosen anciently

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out of the Twenty-five Tribes, to decide Differences among the People.

CENTU'PLE [*centuplex*, L.] an hundred Fold. *L.*

CENTU'PLICATED, made an hundred Fold. *L.*

To CENTU'Riate [*centuriare*, L.] to divide into Bands of Hundreds.

CENTURIATORS [of *centuria*, L.] four Protestant Divines of *Magdeburg*, in *Germany*, who divided into Centuries of Years the Universal Church History.

CENTU'RION [*Centurio*, L.] a Captain over a Hundred Foot Soldiers.

CENTURY [*Centurie*, *F. Centuria*, L.] an Age, containing an Hundred Years: A Band of One Hundred Foot Soldiers.

CEPHALAL'GICK [of *κεφαλή*, the Head, and *αλγος*, Pain, *Gr.*] of or belonging to a Pain in the Head.

CEPHALAL'GY [*Cephalalgia*, L. of *κεφαλalgia*, *Gr.*] the Head-ach.

CEPHALÆ'A [*κεφαλαία*, *Gr.*] an obstinate Head-ach.

CEPHALAR'TICKS [of *κεφαλή*, the Head, and *καθαρίσας*, purging, *Gr.*] Medicines which purge the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK [*Cephalique*, *F. Cephalicus*, L. of *κεφαλικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to, or good for the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK Line [in *Palmistry*] the Line of the Brain or Head.

CEPHAL'ICK Medicines, spirituous and volatile Medicines, good for the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK Vein, one that creeps along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muscles, and divides into two Branches.

CEPHALOIDES [among *Botanists*] a Term given by some, who ascribe Virtues to Plants from their Signatures to those which had any Resemblance to a Head, the Term importing so much; as the *Poppy*, *Piony*, &c.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆ'I [in *Anatomy*] are the first Pair of Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆ'UM, is a Muscle which arises from the Part where the Head is joined to the first Vertebra of the Neck.

CEPHALO'PONY [*Cephaloponia*, L. of *κεφαλή* and *πόνος*, Pain, *Gr.*] a Pain or Heaviness in the Head.

CE'PHEUS, a Northern Constellation containing seventeen Stars.

CEP'I *Corpus*, is a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigent he hath taken the Body of the Party. *L.*

CERATAMAL'GAMA [in *Physick*] a softening Composition, made of Wax and other Ingredients.

CERATE [*Ceras*, *F. of Ceratum*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence, between an Ointment and a Plaster, a Ceratoh.

CERATIAS [*κηρατίας*, *Gr.*] a sort of horn-

CER

ed Comet; a sophistical Argument.

CERATINE Arguments [in *Logick*] sophistical and intricate Arguments.

CERA'TION [among *Chymists*] making of a Substance fit to be dissolved, or melted.

CERATOIDES [in *Anatomy*] the horny Coat of the Eye.

CERATOGLÖS'SUM [of *κέρας*, a Horn, and *γλῶσσα*, the Tongue, *Gr.*] a Muscle that arises broad and fleshy from the Side of the *Oss. Hyoides*, and is inserted into the Root of the Tongue, which it pulls directly into the Mouth.

CERATOIDES, *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye.

CERAUNOCHRY'SOS, a Chymical Powder, called also *Corysacraunius Pulvis*.

CERCELE' [in *Heraldry*] bended round towards the Right and Left, as a Ram's Horn.

CER'CIS [*κέρκις*, *Gr.*] the second Bone of the Cubit, called *Radius*. *Anat.*

CER'COSIS, a fleshy Excrecence coming out of the Mouth of the Womb, and resembling a Tail.

CER'DONISTS, Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was one *Cerdo*, *A. D.* 150, who taught two contrary Principles, a Good and a Bad, to be the Cause of every thing, &c.

CEREBROS'ITY, a being crack-brained, or Brain-sick.

CEREBEL'LUM [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Parts of the Brain, wherein the Animal Spirits, which perform involuntary and mere natural Actions, are supposed to be generated in a Man. *L.*

CER'EBRUM, the Brain, the Seat of Imagination and Judgment, that Part wherein those Animal Spirits are thought to be generated, upon which voluntary Actions do seem to depend. *L.*

CEREBRUM *Jovis* [among *Chymists*] burnt Tartar.

CERECLOTH, a Cloth besmeared with any thing glutinous.

CEREFAC'TION [among *Chymists*] the same as *Ceration*.

CERELÆ'UM, a Composition of Wax and Oil, or an Oil-made of Wax.

CEREMO'NIAL [*ceremonialis*, L.] belonging to Ceremonies.

A CEREMO'NIAL, a Book containing the Ceremonies of the *Roman Church*. *L.*

CEREMO'NIOUS [*ceremonieux*, *F. of Ceremoniosus*, L.] full of Ceremonies, formal.

CEREMONIOUSLY, in a formal, precise Manner.

CER'EMONY [*Ceremonie*, *F. of Ceremonia*, L.] a Rite or Custom of the Church; Formality; also Pomp or State.

CERIL'LA [among *Printers*] a Mark set under the Letter *c* in *French* or *Spanish*; as *cs*, to denote it to be pronounced as an *s*, or *ss*.

CE'RIGON, a wild Beast in *America*, having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, in which it carries its young ones.

CERIN'.

C E S

CERIN'THIANs, a Sect of Hereticks, who had their Rise from one *Cerintus*, A. C. 97; who held that Christ, at his second Coming, would give to his People carnal Pleasures and Delights, &c.

CEROMA [with ancient Physicians] a Composition of Oil and Wax for a Cerecloth.

CERT-Money [q. *pro-certo seta*, i. e. for the certain keeping of the Court-Lect] the common Fine paid by several Manors to their Lords.

CERTAIN [certus, L.] sure, undoubted, fixed, or settled. F.

CERTAINLY, assuredly.

CERTAINTY, full of Assurance, Sureness.

CERTES [Certus, F.] certainly. Spenc.

CERTIFICANDO *de recognitione Stapule*, is a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, &c. requiring him to certify the Chancellor of a Statute of the Staple taken before him, &c.

CERTIFICATE [Certificat, F.] a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing.

CERTIFICATE [in Law] is a Writing made in one Court, to give Notice in another Court of the Proceedings therein.

CERTIFICATION of *Affize* or *Novel Disfeisin*, a Writ granted for the re-examining of a Matter passed by Affize before Justices.

To **CERTIFY** [certifier, F. q. d. certum facere, L.] to inform, or give notice of, to declare for certain.

CERTIORARI, a Writ issued out of Chancery to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause therein depending, upon Complaint made by Bill, that the Party seeking the said Writ has received hard Usage in the said Court.

CERTITUDE [Certitudo, L.] Certainty. F.

CER'VELAS } [in Cookery] a large kind

CER'VELAT } or *Bolonian* Sausages eaten cold in Slices.

CER'VELLE, the Brain. Chauc. F.

CER'VICAL Vessels [among Anatomists] are the Arteries and Veins which pass through the *Vertebra* and Muscles of the Neck up to the Skull.

CERU'MEN, the Wax of the Ear.

CERURA [Old Law] a Mound or Fence.

CERUSE [Ceruse, F. of *Cerussa*, L.] White Lead, i. e. Lead reduced to a white Calx, by corroding it with an Acid, most commonly with Alegar.

A **CESS**, from *census*, a Tax.

To **CESS** [censere, L.] to assess or tax.

CESSATION, a leaving or giving over; a leaving off. F. of L.

CESSA'VIT, a Writ against one who hath neglected to perform such Service, or pay such Rent as he was obliged to by his Tenure.

CESSE } an exacting Provisions at a cer-
CEASSE } tain Rate for the Deputy's Family, and Garrison Soldiers. I. T.

CESSIN, to cease. Chauc.

C H A

CES'SION [Cessio, L.] giving up, resigning or yielding.

CES'SION [in Law] is when an Ecclesiastick taketh a Benefice without Dispensation, or otherwise not qualified; in which Case the Benefice is said to become void by *Cession*.

CES'SIONARY Bankrupt, is one who has yielded up his Estate to be divided among his Creditors.

CES'SOR, an Assessor or Imposer of Taxes.

CESSOR [in Law] is one that ceaseth or neglecteth to do his Duty, the Writ *Cessavit* lies against him.

CES'SURE } [Law Term] a giving over, or
CES'SER } giving place.

CES'SUS, Assessments or Taxes. O. L.

CES'TUI qui Trust [Law Term] a Person who has a Trust in Lands, &c. committed to him for the Benefit of another. F.

CES'TUI qui vie, one for whose Life any Lands or Tenements are granted. F. L. T.

CES'TUI qui use, he to whose Use any other Man is infeoffed in any Lands or Tenements, F. L. T.

CESTUS, Venus's Girdle.

CETA CEUS [Cetaceus, L.] of the Whale kind, or be ongoing to a Whale.

CE'TERACH, one of the capillary Herbs.

CHABANE [Cabanka, Span] a Cabbin, &c.

CHACE [Chasse, F.] a Station for the wild Beasts in a Forest, larger than a Park, which yet may be possessed by a Subject, which a Forest cannot.

To **CHACE** [chasser, F.] to follow, to hunt, to give chase to.

CHACE [in Gunnery] the whole Bore or Length of a Piece of Ordnance on the Inside.

CHACE [at Tennis Play] is a Fall of the Ball in a Part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next Time to gain the Stroke.

CHACE [Sea Term] a Pursuit.

To give **CHACE** to a Ship, is to follow and fetch her up.

CHACE Guns } those Guns which lie el-
CH-CE Pieces } ther in the Head or Stern of a Ship.

CHACONNE } a sort of Dance, the Mea-
CHACOO'N } sure of which is always in triple Time. F.

CHAD, a kind of Fish.

To **CHAFF** [chauffer, F. cal-facere, L.] to make hot with rubbing, or rub with one's Hand, to grow hot or angry; also to gall, fume, or fret.

CHAFE Wax, an Officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the Wax for sealing of Writs, &c.

CHA'FERY, one of the Forges in an Iron-work, where the Iron is wrought into complete Bars, and brought to Perfection.

CHAFF [Cesf, Sax.] the Refuse in winnowing of Corn.

CHAFFARE, Trading Wares. Chauc.

CHAF.

CH A

CHAF'FER [*Kafer*, *Teut.*] an Insect; a sort of Beetle.

CHAFFER [*Cear*, *Sax.*] Wares. *Chauc.*

To **CHAF'FER** [*of Schacheren*, *Teut.*] to buy and sell, trade or traffick.

CHAFFERER, a Cheaper, Bargainer.

CHAF'FERN [*Esebauffair*, *F.*] a Vessel to heat Water in.

CHAF'FINCH, a Bird so called, from its delighting to feed on Chaff.

CHAF'FERED, sold. *Spence*

To **CHAF'FREN**, to cheapen, to buy.

CHAF'ING - Dish [*of eschauffer*, *F.*] a Kitchen Utensil for warming Victuals.

CHA'GRIN [*Chagrin*, *F.*] Trouble, Vexation, Grief, Melancholy.

To **CHA'GRIN** [*chagriner*, *F.*] to vex, grieve, to trouble, to put out of humour.

CHAIN [*Ghaine*, *F.* of *Catena*, *L.*] Links of Iron, one within another.

CHAINS [*of a Ship*] are strong Iron Plates bolted into the Ship's Sides, by the Timbers called *Chain-Wales*, to which are fastened the Shrouds of the Masts.

CHAIN-Pumps, a sort of Ship-Pumps made of Chains of Burrs or Spunges going in a Wheel.

CHAIN-Shot, Bullets or half Bullets, fixed or linked together with a Chain.

CHAIN-Wales, broad Timbers jutting out of a Ship's Sides, serving to spread the Shrouds, that they may the better support the Masts.

CHAINWORK, Work in the Manner of a Chain.

CHAIR, chary, or charily. *Spence*

CHAIR [*Chaire*, *F.* *Cathedra*, *L.*] a Seat to sit on; also a Sedan or open Chaise.

CHAIR-Man, the Head or President of a Committee, Society, Club, &c. Also one that carries a Chair or Sedan.

CHAISE, a sort of light open Vehicle, commonly drawn with one Horse. *F.*

CHALAS'TICKS [*Χαλαστικά*, *Gr.*] are such Medicines as by their temperate Heat do comfort and strengthen the Parts to which they are applied.

CHAL'BOT ? [*in Heraldry*] a Fish having a great Head, called a Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb.

CHALCAN'THUM, Vitriol calcined to a Redness.

CHALCE'DONY [*Chalcedonie*, *F.* *Chalcedo*, *L.*] a sort of Onyx-stone.

CHALCEDONY [among Jewellers] a Flaw or Defect in precious Stones.

CHALCO'GRAPHER [*Chalcographus*, *L.* of *Χαλκόγραφος*, *Gr.*] an Engraver in Brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY [*Χαλκογραφία*, of *χάλκος*, Brass, and *γράφη*, Description, *Gr.*] an Engraving in Brass.

CHALCY'TIS, is something Metalline, growing in the Veins of Brass, or a kind of Mineral Vitriol.

CH A

CHAL'DER } a Quantity of Coals
CHAL'DRON } raising thirty-six Bushels
heaped up, *London Measure*, and seventy-two at *Newcastle*; also Part of the Entrails of a Calf.

CHA'LICE [*Chalice*, of *Calix*, *L.*] a Standing-cup with a Foot like a Drinking-glass, but more particularly the Communion Cup, used at the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

CHALK [*Chaux*, *F.* *Calx*, *L.* *Kalk*, *Teut.*] a white Fossile of which Lime is made.

I talk of Chalk and you of Cheese.

All the Impertinence in *Conversation*, *Commerce* or *Business*, is reprehended by this Saying, whereby the Company do not make a Harmony in their Discourse, nor keep to the Point in *Question*; it is only a Version of the Latin, *Ego de caseo loquor, tu de creta respondes*. *Erasm.*

CHALKY, abounding with Chalk, mixed with Chalk.

CHAL'LENCE [*of Challenger*, *O. F.*] a Summons to fight a Duel; a Defiance, a Claim, or Pretension.

CHALLENGE [*in Laro*] is an Exception against Persons and Things.

To **CHAL'LENCE** [*challenger*, *O. F.*] to give a Challenge to fight, to except against, or claim.

To **CHAL'LENCE** [among Hunters] the Hounds are said to challenge, when at first finding the Scent of their Game, they presently open or cry.

CHAL'LENGED Cock-fight, is to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and out of them to make twenty-one Battles, more or less; the odd Battle to have the Mastery.

CHALY'BEATE [*of Chalybs*, *L.* Steel] of or belonging to Steel, or that is of the Temper or Quality of Steel.

CHALYB'EATES [among Physicians] Medicines prepared with Steel.

CHAM } the Title of a Sovereign Prince of
CHAN } *Tartary*, or Emperor of China.

CHAMAD'E, a Signal by Drum or Trumpet, given by an Enemy when they have a Mind to parley. *F.*

CHAM'BERDEKINS [*i. e.* Chamber-Deacons] Irish Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of *Oxford*, who often committed Robberies, &c. and were banished the Kingdom by Henry V.

CHAM'BER [*Chambre*, *F.* *Camera*, *L.*] of *Χαμρα*, *Gr.* *Kammer*, *Teut.*] an Apartment or Room in a House.

CHAM'BER [*in Gunnery*] that Part of a Concave Cylinder of a great Gun, where her Charge lies; also a Charge to be put in at the Breech of a Murdering Piece.

To **CHAM'BER** a Gun, *i. e.* to make a Chamber in her.

CHAMBER of a Mine, the Place where the Powder is fixed.

CHAM-

CHA

CHAMBERS of the King [in Old Records] signify the Ports or Havens of England.

CHAM'BERER, a Chambermaid. O. S.

CHAM'BERING, Debauchery, Riotousness, Luxury. *Script.*

CHAM'BERLAIN [Chambellan, F.] the Name of several Officers.

The **CHAM'BERLAIN** of England, an Officer to whom belongs the Government of the whole King's Palace, and who provides all Necessaries in the House of Lords, in the Time of Parliament, &c.

Lord **CHAM'BERLAIN** of the King's Household, an Officer who looks to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and governs the Under Officers belonging thereto.

CHAM'BERLAINS of the Exchequer, two Officers who had the Controlment of the Pells of Receipts and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treasury and Records.

CHAM'BERLAIN of London, an Officer in the City, who keeps the public Treasury, laid up in the Chamber of London; presides over the Affairs of Apprentices, and grants Freedoms of the City, &c.

CHAM'BERLAIN of an Inn, one who takes care of the Beds and Lodging-Rooms of Travellers, &c.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, Office of a Chamberlain.

CHAMBER-Maid, a Woman Servant, whose Business at Inns is to superintend the Apartments, in private Houses to dress a Lady.

CHAMBERLARIA } Chamberlain.

CHAMBERLANGE'RIA } ship, or the Office of a Chamberlain. O. L.

CHAM'BRANLE [in Architecture] an Ornament in Masonry and Joiners Work, which borders the Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys.

CHAM'BREL [of a Horse] the Joint or Bending of the upper Part of the hinder Leg.

CHAMELO'T } [Camelote, F. of Camelus, L.]

CHAM'BLOT } a Camel] Stuff, mixed with Camel's Hair, Camlet.

CHAM'LEON. See *Camleon*.

CHAM'FER } [in Architecture] a small **CHAM'TRET** } Furrow or Gutter upon a Pillar, &c.

To **CHAM'FER** [canneler, F.] to channel or make hollow.

CHAM'FRED [Cannelé, F.] channelled; chapped; wrinkled; also bent, crooked. *Spenc.*

CHAM'OMILE [*Χαμαμήδιον*] an odoriferous Plant, good for the Stomach.

To **CHAMP** [champayer, F.] to chew; as a Horse that champs the Bit.

CHAMPAIN } [Champagne, F.] large

CHAMPAGNE } Plain, open Fields or Downs.

A *Point* **CHAMPAIGN'** [in Heraldry] is a Mark of Dishonour in the Coat of Arms of him that kills a Prisoner of War after he has cry'd Quarter.

CHA

CHAMPAR'TY } [of Champ, a Field, and **CHAMPER'TY** } Parti divided, F.] maintaining a Man in his Suit depending, upon Condition to have Part of the Goods or Lands when recovered.

CHAMPIGNONS, red gilded Mushrooms. F.

CHAM'PION [Champion, F. Cempa, Sax, a Soldier, of Campus, L. Field] one who fights a Duel for another.

CHAM'PION [in Law] one that tries the Combat either for himself, or for another.

King's **CHAM'PION**, one whose Office is, at Coronations, to ride compleatly armed into Westminster-Hall, and challenge, by an Herald, any Person who shall deny his Majesty's Title to the Crown.

CHAM'PION Land, Land not inclosed, or large Fields, Downs, or Places without Woods or Hedges.

CHAM'PION Lychnis, a Flower, a sort of Rose.

CHANCE [Chance, F.] Hazard, Fortune.

CHANCE-Medley [Law Term] is the casual killing of a Person, not altogether without the Fault of the Killer, but without an evil Intent or Malice.

CHANCEL [of Cancelli, L.] an inclosed Place, surrounded with Bars, to keep Judges, &c. from the Crowd.

CHANCEL [of a Church] the Part of the Church which is next the Altar, or Communion-Table, commonly encompassed with Rails or Ballusters.

CHAN'CELLOR [Chancelier, F. Chancellarius Rantzeler, Teut. from Chancel, F. or Cancelli, L. Lattices] an Officer of the highest Dignity and Power, where allowed.

The Lord High **CHANCELLOR** [of Great-Britain] a Person next to the Sovereign, in Matter of Justice in Civil Affairs, having an absolute Power to moderate the Law according to Equity; but his Decrees may be reversed by the House of Lords. He is made by the King or Queen delivering the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

CHANCELLOR [of the Exchequer] an Officer appointed to qualify Extremities, and to order Affairs in that Court.

CHANCELLOR [of the Duchy of Lancaster] the Chief Officer of that Court, in judging and determining all Controversies relating to the Duchy Lands, &c.

CHANCELLOR [of the University] the first Magistrate.

CHANCELLORSHIP, the Office of Chancellor.

CHAN'CERY [La Chancellerie, F. Rantzeler, Teut. of Cancelli, L. Lattices] a Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the Severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the Rigour of the Law.

CHANCER, a venereal Ulcer.

CHANCROUS, having Chancres.

CHAN-

C H A

CHANDELIERS [in *Fortification*] are wooden Parapets which support Planks or Baines filled with Earth, to cover Workmen on Approaches.

CHAND'LER [*Candelier*, F. of *Candela*, L. a Candle] a Maker or Seller of divers sorts of Wares.

CHAN'DRY, an Apartment in a Prince's House, where the Candles and other Lights are kept.

CHANGE [*Change*, F.] Alteration, Mutation, Variety.

To **CHANGE** [*changer*, F.] to barter, to transform or alter.

CHANGE [among *Hunters*] is when a Buck, &c. met by chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

CHANGE'ABLE [*changeant*, F.] apt to alter or change; inconstant, uncertain, variable.

CHANGEABLENESS, mutability.

CHANGEABLY, inconstantly.

CHANGE'LING, a Child changed; also a Fool, a silly Fellow, or Wench.

CHANG'ER, an Officer belonging to the Mint, who changes Money for Gold or Silver.

Money-CHANGER, a Banker, who deals in the Receipt or Payment of Money.

CHAN'NEL [of *Canalis*, L.] a Gutter, or Conveyance of Water in the Streets, &c. the middle or deepest Part of a River, Harbour, &c. a strait or narrow Sea between two Lands, as that of St. George between England and Ireland.

CHAN'NEL [of a Horse] the Hollow between the two Bars of the nether Jaw-bone, in which the Tongue is lodged.

To **CHAN'T** [*chanter*, F. of *cantare*, L.] to sing.

CHANT'LEURE [of *chanter*, to sing and *pleurer*, to weep, F.] one that sings and weeps in the same Moment. *Chauc.*

CHAN'TER [*Chanteur*, F.] the chief Singer in a Chapel or Cathedral.

CHANTICLE'AR [of *chanter* and *clair*, F. clear or shrill] a Cock is so called, by reason of his clear Voice.

CHANTRESS, a Woman Singer.

CHAN'TRY [*Chanterie*, F. a Chapel endowed for the maintaining a Priest or Priests to sing Mass for the Souls of the Founders.

CHAOMAN'TIA [of *χάος*, Chaos, and *μαντεία*, Divination, Gr.] the Skill of prognosticating by Observation of the Air.

CHAOMAN'TICA *Signa* [among the *Pythagoricians*] those Prognosticks that are taken from Observations of the Air.

CHA'OS [*χάος*, Gr.] a Gap, also a dark or rude Mass of Matter, out of which the World is supposed, by some, to be at first formed; a confused Mixture of all sorts of Particles; a disorderly Heap of Things.

CHAOTICK [from *Chaos*] confused.

To **CHAP** [corrupted from *Capé*] to gape, or open, as the Ground does in Drought, to crack, or chink.

C H A

A CHAP, a Chink or Fissure.

A CHAP [in *Commerce*] a Chapman or Customer.

CHAPE [*Chappe*, F. *Chaps*, Span.] a little thin Plate of Silver or Iron, at the Point of a Scabbard of a Sword.

CHAPE [among *Hunters*] is the Tip at the End of a Fox's Tail.

CHAPEAU, a Hat. *F.*

CHAPEAU [in *Heraldry*] a Cap of Dignity, used to be worn by Dukes.

CHA'PEL [*Chapelle*, F. of *Chappella*, L.] a Building either adjoining to a Church, or that is Part of it, or is separate from it where the Parish is large.

Free **CHAPEL**, is one endowed with Revenues for maintaining a Curate, without the Charge of the Parish or Rector.

CHAPEL [among *Printers*] is a Printing-Office, so called because the first Occupation of that Art in England was practised in a Chapel in *Westminster-Abbey*.

CHAPELO'NIANS, Members of a Printing-Office, after having paid a certain Fine.

CHAPELRY, the Jurisdiction or Bounds of a Chapel.

CHAPER, dry or thirty. *O.*

CHAPERON [with *Heralds*] is a little Escutcheon on the Foreheads of Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funérail.

CHAP'ITER [*Chapiteau*, F.] is the Crown or upper Part of a Pillar.

CHAPTERS [in *Law*] are a Summary, or Content of such Matters as are to be enquired of, or concerning, before Justices in Eyre, Justices of Assize, or of the Peace in their Sessions.

CHAP'LAIN [*Chapelain*, F. *Capellanus*, L.] one who performs Divine Service in a Chapel.

CHAPLAINSHIP, the Office or Place of a Chaplain.

CHAP'LET [*Chaplet*, F.] an Ornament for the Head, a Wreath or Garland; a Fillet in Architecture; also a String of Beads which Papists use in saying their *Pater-Nosters* and *Ave Marias*.

CHAPLESS, without any Flesh about the Mouth.

CHAPLET, a Wreath, or Crown.

CHAP'MAN, Ceapman, *Sax.* Koepman, *Du.* a Buyer or Customer.

CHAPMANHEDE } the Profession or Bu-
CHAPMANHODE } siness of a Merchant or Tradesman. *Chauc.*

CHAPOURNET, a little Hood; the Figure of which Heralds take for the Bearing of a Coat of Arms.

CHAP'PE [in *Heraldry*] the Partition of an Escutcheon; as a *Chappe*, Or and Vert.

CHAPS, [Ceaplar, *Sax.*] the Mouth, Cheeks, the lower Parts of the Face.

CHAPTER [*Chapitre*, F. of *Caput*, L.] a Division or Part of a Book.

CHAPTER [of *Caput*, L.] the whole Body

C H A

of Clergymen belonging to a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church.

CHAPTER *Houfe* [Chapre, F.] a Houfe, where the Chapter is held.

CHARACTER [Character, F. χαρακτήρ, Gr.] Description, Title, Quality. L.

CHARACTERS, Marks, Signs, or Symbols of Things invented by Artists, and peculiar to several Sciences; as Geometry, Algebra, Printing, &c.

CHARACTERISM [Characterismus, L. of χαρακτήρισμός, Gr.] a Mark, Sign, or Distinction; a Description of a Person by Character.

CHARACTERISTICK [Characteristique, F.] belonging to a Character; also a Mark or Sign.

CHARACTERISTICK Letter, the Consonant in a Greek Verb, which immediately precedes the varying Termination.

CHARACTERISTICK [of a Logarithm] the same as Index or Exponent.

To CHARACTERIZE [characteriser, F.] to give a Character or Description of.

CHARCOAL [Minstrow derives it of Berkele; Du. g. d. Cart-Coals, Coals brought in Carts, other Coals being carried to the Dutch in Ships] Coals made of Wood burnt.

CHARDS [of Artichokes] are the Leaves of fair Artichoke Plants tied and wrapped up in Straw till they grow white, and lose some of their Bitterness.

CHARDS [of Beet] are white Beets transplanted into a prepared Bed, where they produce great Tops, with a large, thick, white, downy Main-Shoot.

CHAR } [perhaps of Care, Care, Sax]

CHARE } a Jobb, or small Piece of Work; the Name of a Fish.

CHARE Woman, one hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery Work of a House.

To CHARE } to separate, the large Chaff

To CARE } from the Corn, or smaller Chaff, with a Rake. C.

CHARE the Cow, i. e. stop or turn her. C.

CHARFA, a Car, or Cart. O. L.

CHARFORD, called anciently Cerdesford, [Cerdiefford, Sax. i. e. the Ford of King Cerdic] a Ford in Hampshire, over the River Avon, where K. Cerdic defeated the Britons.

CHARGE [Charge, F.] a Burden, or Load; an Employ, an Office; Cost or Expence; also an Accusation or Impeachment; an Onset; also Hurt, Damage. Chauc.

CHARGE [among Farriers] is an external Medicine applied to the Body of a Horse, or other Creature.

CHARGE [in Gunnery] a certain Measure of Powder proportioned to the Size of the Fire-Arms for which it is allotted.

CHARGE [in Heraldry] is whatever Thing is borne in the Field of a Coat of Arms, whether it be a living Creature, or any other Representation or Figure.

C H A

CHARGE of Lead, 36 Pigs, each containing six Stones wanting two Pounds.

A Ship of CHARGE [Sea Term] a Vessel is so called when she draws much Water, or swims deep in the Sea.

To CHARGE [charger, F.] to command or give Orders; to lay to one's Charge, or accuse; to load or burden.

To CHARGE an Enemy, to attack, encounter, or fall upon him.

CHARGEABLE, costly, burdensome.

CHARGEABLENESS, costliness.

CHARGED Cylinder, that Part of the Chase of a Great Gun, where the Powder and Ball are placed.

CHAR'GER, a large Dish or Plate.

CHAR'GER [in Scots Law] one who charges another in a Suit.

CHARIENTISMUS [χαριεντισμός, Gr.] Gracefulness; a good Grace in Speaking; also a Figure in Rhetorick, in which a taunting Expression is softened with a Jest. L.

CHARILY [Caré, L.] with a great deal of Care and Regard.

CHARINESS, Sparingness, Tenderness.

CHARING-Cross [near Westminster] a Cross erected by King Edward I. in Memory of Queen Eleanor, who sucked the Poison out of his Wounds, made by a Moor's envenomed Sword in the Holy War.

CHARIOT, a light sort of Coach for two Persons. F.

CHARIOTEER, a Chariot-Driver.

CHARIOT Race, a Contention by Chariots for an offered Prize.

CHAR'TABLE, bountiful, liberal, kind, loving. F.

CHARITABLY, liberally, benevolently.

CHARITY [Charité, F. of Caritas, L.] natural Affection, Love.

CHARITY [in Divinity] the Love of God and one's Neighbour; also Alms.

Charity begins at Home.

This Proverb was grounded upon that Passage of the Apostle, which says, That he who provides not for his own Household is worse than an Infidel: But as the best Institutions have been abused, so this Proverb is become an excusatory Reply by the Uncharitable, who have not the natural Affection to relieve the necessitous Poor out of their Abundance, thereby intimating, most unchristianly, that Self-love is the Measure of our Love to our Neighbour. It is the same in Sense with Terence, Proximum ego meti mibi, Lat and the Greeks, φίλον εαυτῷ μάλλον ἢ τοῖς ἄλλοις.

To CHARK } to burn Wood to make

To CHARR } Charcoal.

CHARKS, Pit-coal charked, or charred.

Worcestershire.

CHARLATAN, a Quack.

CHARLATANRY, cheating, coggings, or wheedling; Quirks or Tricks, fair Words. F.

CHARLES

C H A

CHARLES [of Cap, Sax. stout] a Name of Men.

CHARLES's Wain, a Northern Constellation; the same with *Ursa Major*.

CHAR'LOCK, a Weed growing among Corn, bearing a yellow Flower.

CHARM [*Charme*, F. of *Carmen*, L. a Verse] an Enchantment, a Spell; an Allurement, a Bait.

To **CHARM** [*charmer*, F.] to bewitch, to please, to delight extremely, to tickle the Ear, to appease, or allay Pain.

CHARM'ER [*Charmeur*, F.] one who bewitches or Charms.

CHARMING, transporting, very highly pleasing.

CHARMINGLY, in a most delightful Manner.

CHARM'ERESSES, Women making use of Charms. *Chauc.*

CHAR'NEL House [*Charnier*, F. of *Caro*, Flesh, L.] a Place near Churches, where the Skulls and Bones of the Dead that are thrown up in digging the old Graves, are decently collected, to be again buried in a proper Place.

CHAR'ON, the Ferry-man, who (as Poets feign) carries Souls over the *Stygian Lake*.

CHAR'RE ? a Fish like a Trout, which

CHARE breeds only in some Northern Parts of England.

CHARR of Lead, a Quantity consisting of thirty Pigs, each containing 6 Stone wanting 2 Pounds, every Stone weighing 12 Pounds.

CHARTS [*Chartes*, F. of *Charta*, L.] Descriptions or Draughts of a Place, projected for the Use of Seamen, containing a View of the Sea Coasts, Rocks, Sands, &c.

CHART Chorographick, is a Description of a particular Country, as of England, &c.

CHART Geographick, is a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, commonly called *A Map of the World*.

CHARTS Heliographick, Descriptions of the Body of the Sun, and of its Spots.

CHARTS Selenographick, Descriptions of Parts, Appearances, and Spots of the Moon.

CHARTS Topographick, are Draughts of some particular Place, as of London, Amsterdam, Venice, &c. without regard to its relative Situation.

CHARTA, Paper, or any Material fit to write upon. *L.*

CHARTA [in *Old Records*] a Charter, or Deed in Writing; also a Signal or Token by which an Estate is held.

CHARTA Pardonationis se defendendo, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

CHARTA Pardonationis Utlegaria, is the Form of a Pardon of a Man who is outlawed.

CHARTA Simplex, single Deed, Deed-Pole.

CHAR'TEL [*Chartel*, F.] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance.

CHAR'TER [*Chartre*, F. of *Charta*, L.] a

C H A

written Evidence of Things done between Party and Party; also Letters Patent, wherein Privileges are granted by the King to Towns and Corporations. *L. T.*

CHARTER [of the *Forest*] an Instrument in which the Forest Laws are particularly expressed.

CHARTER [of *Pardon*] a Deed whereby one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, against the King's Crown and Dignity.

CHARTER House [called anciently the *Chartreux*, F.] formerly a Convent of *Cartusian* Monks; now a School and Almshouses, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Esquire.

CHARTER-Land, is Land which a Man holds by Charter, otherwise called *Freehold*.

CHARTER-Party [q. d. *Charta partita*, L.] an Indenture between Merchants or Owners and Masters of Ships, containing the Particulars of their Covenants and Agreements.

CHARTERER, a Freeholder. *Chesh.*

CHARTIS reddendis, a Writ lying against one entrusted with the keeping of Charters of Feoffment, who refuses to deliver them.

CHARTREUX, an order of Monks, who live very austere, in close and solitary Confinement. See *Cartusians*.

CHART'ULARY [*Chartularius*, F. of *Chartularius*, L.] a Keeper of a Register-Roll, or Reckoning-Book.

CHARY [*Charus*, L.] choice, sparing, careful.

CHASE [of a *Gun*] whole length of it.

To **CHASE** [*chasser*, F.] to hunt, to pursue, to fright, or drive away.

To **CHASE** [in *Lawn*] to drive Cattle to or from a Place; also to work or emboss Plate, as Silvermiths do.

CHASE-Guns, the Guns in the Head or Stern of a Ship.

CHASM [*Chasma*, L. *χάσμα*, Gr.] a Gap, or opening; an empty Space.

CHAS'SERY, a Pear like the Ambret, which ripens in November and December.

CHAS'SIE, Blear-eyedness, or the Gum of the Eyes. *F.*

CHAS'TE [*Castus*, L.] continent, uncorrupted, undefiled. *F.*

CHASTELET, the common Gaol and Sessions-House of the City of Paris.

CHASTELAINE, a Governor of a Castle, also a Gentleman, or any Lady under the Degree of a Countess. *Chauc.*

To **CHAS'TEN** ? [*châtier*, F. *castigare*, L.]

To **CHAS'TISE** } to correct or punish.

CHASTISEMENT [*Châtiment*, F.] Correction, Punishment inflicted on Offenders.

CHASTISER, one who punishes.

CHAS'TITY [*Chasteté*, F. of *Castitas*, L.] an Abstinence from all impure and unlawful Actions.

CHASTELY, purely, uncorruptedly.

CHAS'UBLE, a Priest's Cope at Mass. *F.*

C H E

CHAT [*Caquet*, F.] prating, idle Talk.
To CHAT [*Caqueter*, F.] to chatter, or prattle.

CHAT-Wood, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

CHAT'TELS [*Kathetpels*, Belg.] all Goods moveable and immoveable, but such as are in the Nature of a Freehold.

CHAT'TELS *personal*, such Goods which being wrongfully with-held cannot be recovered but by a personal Action; or such as belong immediately to a Man's Person, as a Horse, &c.

CHAT'TELS *real*, are Goods which do not appertain to the Person, but depend upon some other Things; as Apples upon a Tree; a Box with Charters of Lands, &c. or such as issue but from some moveable Thing belonging to a Person, as a Lease or Rent for a Term of Years, &c.

To CHAT'TER [*caqueter*, F.] to make a Noise as Birds do; to prate or prattle.

CHAT'TER-Pie, a kind of Bird.

CHAT'TERER, a Pratler.

CHATS, Keys of Trees; as Ash-chats, Syamore-chats, &c.

CHA'VENDER } a Fish, called also a Chub.
CHE'VIN }

CHAUF, Heat, Wrath. *Spenc.*

CHAUFINESS, Heatings. *O.*

CHAUNT'ECLERE [of *chanter*, F. of *cantare*, L. to sing, and *clair*, F. of *clarus*, L. clear] one that sings clear; a Cock. *Chauc.*

CHAVISH, a chatting, or prating Noise, among a great many. *Suff.*

A CHAUND'LER, a Candlestick. *Chauc.*

CHAUNTRY, a Church or Chapel endow'd with a yearly Revenue for the Maintenance of one or more Priests to sing Mass daily for the Souls of the Donors, and such as they appoint.

CHAUS'SE [in *Fortification*] the Level of the Field, the plain Ground. *F.*

CHEAP, sold for a small Price; of little Value.

CHEAP Gild, a Restitution made by the County or Hundred, for any Wrong done by one who was in *Plegio*, or for whose good Behaviour Sureties were put in. *O. L. T.*

To CHEAP'EN [*Ceapen*, Sax. of *Kopen*, L. S. to buy, *kautien*, Teut.] to ask, or to beat down the Price of a Commodity.

CHEAPLY, at a low Price.

CHEAPNESS, lowness of Price.

CHEAR [*Chere*, F.] Gladness, Joy, Courage, Heart.

CHEARD'ESLY [*Cerdieplega*, Sax. i. e. the Slaughter of *Cerdick*] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from a Fight between King *Cerdic* the Saxon, and the Britons of that Place.

CHEAR'FUL, bright, lively, pleasant.

CHEAT [of *Cetra*, Sax.] Deceit, Knavery, Fraud; also a Person who makes it his Business to cheat and cozen.

To CHEAT, to impose upon, to trick.

C H E

CHEATHIN'QUAMINS } an Indian Fruit
CHECHIN'QUAMINS } which resembles a Chesnut.

CHECK [*Ecbec*, F.] a Reproof, Censure, Restraint, Remorse of Conscience.

CHECK [in *Falconry*] is where a Hawk forsakes her natural Flight to follow Rooks or other birds when they come in View.

Clerk of the CHECK, an Officer who has the Check and Controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all the Ushers belonging to the Royal Family.

To CHECK, to curb or restrain; also to reprimand, to chide or taunt.

CHECKLA'TION, sort of chequered Stuff.

CHECK-Mate, a Term used at the Play of Chess, when the King is shut up so close that there is no Way left for his Escape.

CHECK-Mate, Defeat, Overthrow. *Spencer.*

CHECK-Roll } a Book containing the
CHECKER-Roll } Names of all the Household Servants of the King, or any other great Personage.

CHECKER-Work [of *Exchequier*, F.] Work that is checkered, or set out with divers Colours.

CHECKEREL'LI Panni, Cloth checked, or diversified in Weaving. *O. L.*

CHECK'Y [in *Heraldry*] a Border, or Ordinary that has more than two Rows of Checkers.

CHED'DER Cheese, a sort of large Cheese, so called from a Place of that Name near the City of *Wells*, so large that they sometimes require two Men to set them on the Table.

CHEEK [*Chece*, Sax. *Raecte*, Belg.] a Part of the Face; and also of other Things.

CHEEKS [of a *Ship*] are two Pieces of Timber on each Side of the Mast, to strengthen it at the Top.

CHEER [*Chere*, F. *Tiert*, *Flan*, the Countenance, perhaps of *Xapa*, Gr. Joy] Entertainment, good Fare; also [perhaps of *Cara*, the Face, *Span*.] Countenance, Aspect, Health, Temper. *Spencer.*

To CHEER, to gladden, to animate, to console.

CHEERFUL, joyful, gay.

CHEERFULLY, joyfully.

CHEERFULNESS, alacrity, joy.

CHEERLESS, gloomy, without Comfort.

CHEESE [*Cere*, Sax. *Cafeus*, L.] a sort of Food made of Milk.

CHEES'LIP, an Insect, the Hog-louse.

CHEES'LIP } [*Cyrrib*, Sax.] a Bag

CHEES'LIP Bag } in which Rennet for Cheese is made and kept; being the Stomach-Bag of a young sucking Calf, that has never tasted any other food but Milk, where the Curd was undigested. *C.*

CHEESECAKE, a small Species of Tart made of Curds, Sugar, and Butter.

CHEESEMONGER, a Dealer in Cheese.

CHEKE'LATON, sort of motly Stuff. *Ch.*

CHE-

C H E

CHELANDRY, a Goldfinch. *Cbauc.*
CHELMSFORD } a Town in the County
CHENSFORD } of *Essex*, so called from
the River *Chelmer*.

CHELSEY [*q. d.* Shelly, from Shelves of
Land; it is also called *Chelche byth*, probably
from Cealc Chalk, Ea Water, and *pyð*, *Sax.*
q. d. a Chalky Port near the Water] a Town
in *Middlesex*, on the River *Thames*, now fa-
mous for a noble College or Hospital built there
for superannuated and maimed Soldiers, by King
Charles II.

CHEMISE [*Fortification*] a Wall wherewith
any Work of Earth is lined or faced for greater
Strength and Support. *F.*

CHEPSTOW in *Monmouthshire*, i. e. a
Market, or Place for Chapmen.

CHERIFFE, a Title of Dignity among the
Moors and *Saracens*, one that is to succeed the
Califf, or sovereign Prince.

CHERISAUNIE, Comfort. *O.*

To **CHERISH** [*Chevir*, *F.* of *Cbarus*, *L.*]
to make much of, to nourish, to maintain.

CHERISHER, one who cherisheth.

CHERMES, a kind of Berry. See *Kermes*.

CHERRY [*Cerise*, *F.* *Cerasum*, *L.*] a Fruit
well known.

CHERRY-CHEEKED, red cheeked.

CHERSETUM [*Lat. Rec.*] any customary
Offering made to the Parson of the Parish, or
to the Appropriator of the Benefice.

CHELT or *Cheort*, Love, jealousy. *O.*

CHERTES, merry People. *Cbauc.*

CHELTSEY [*i. e.* *Cerpt* *Et*, *Sax.* *Certs*
Isle] a Town standing near the River *Thames*,
in *Surrey*, once famous for an Abbey erected
there.

CHERSONESUS [*in Geography*] a Piece of
Land encompassed almost round by the Sea.

CHE'RUB } [*כרוב*, *H. i. e.* Fulness of
CHE'UBIM } Knowledge] the second of
the nine Orders of Angels. Some think that
the Cherubim was a hieroglyphical Representa-
tion of the Deity, from *כ* like, and *רוב* the
Great one.

CHERUBIC, like a Cherub; angelic.

CHERVIL [*Cerfeuil*, *F.* *Kerbel*, *Teut.*] a
Sallet Herb.

CHESE, chofe. *O.*

CHESLIP, a small Vermin lying under
Stones and Tiles.

CHESNUT [*Cyrtbean*, *Sax.* *Chefnut-tree*,
Chastaigne, *F.* *Castanea*, *L.*] a sort of Fruit.

CHESS, a sort of Game.

CHESSBOARD, the Board on which the
Chesfs are placed.

CHESS TREES, two small Pieces of Timber
on each Side of a Ship, with a Hole in them,
through which the Main-Tack runs, and
whereto it is haled down.

CHEST [*Cert*, *Sax.* *Kasse*, *Teut.* of *Cista*,
L.] a sort of Box, Coffer, or Trunk; also the
Breast, the hollow Part of the Body, containing
the Heart and Lungs.

C H I

CHEST-ROPE, a Rope added to the Boat-
rope when the Boat is towed at Stern of the
Ship, to keep her from swinging to and fro.

CHESTER [*Cearcepen* and *Leageacæpen*,
Sax. because the twentieth Legion of the *Ro-*
mans quartered there] a City in *Cheshire*.

CHESTER upon Street [*q. d.* a Castle or
Town upon the High-way] a Village in the
Bishoprick of *Durham*.

CHEST-HUNT, a Town in *Hertfordshire*,
so called from the Abundance of *Ch. snuts*
there.

CHEST-TRAPS, Boxes or Traps to catch
Pole-cats, and other Vermin in.

CHEVAGE } [*of Chef*, a Head] a Sum of
CHIFAGE } Money paid by Villains to
their Lords, as an Acknowledgment of their
Subjection. *F. L. T.*

CHEVAL'ROUS, Knightly. *Spenc.*

CHEVAL'RY [*of Chevalier*, *F.*] Knight-
hood. *Spenc.*

CHEVAN'TIA, a Loan of Money upon
Credit. *O. L.*

CHEVAUX' de Friza [*in Fortification*] large
Joists of Wood stuck full of wooden Spikes
armed with Iron, to stop Breaches, or to secure
the Passes of a Camp. *F.*

To **CHEVE**, to thrive. *C.*

CHEVELEU'RES [*in Botany*] the Fibres,
or Strings of Trees or Plants. *F.*

CHEVERIL Leather, a kind of soft tender
Leather, made of the Skin of wild Goats.

CHEVERIL'US, a Cockling or young
Cock. *O. L.*

CHEVESAIL, the Freight or Cargo of a
Ship. *Cbauc.* Also a Gorget. *O.*

CHEV'ILS, a small Piece of Timber nailed
to the Inside of a Ship to fasten the Ropes, called
Sheets or *Tacks*.

CHEV'IN [*Chevesne*, *F.*] the Chub-fish.

CHEVISAN'CE [*of Chevir* or *Vifir*, and
Chef, *F.*] a Bargain or Contract; also an un-
lawful Contract in Point of Usury. *F. L. T.*

CHEVISAUN'CE, Atchievement, Perform-
ance, Acquisition. *Spenc.* Merchandizing,
Profit in Trade. *Cbauc.*

To **CHEVISE**, to redeem.

CHEVITI'Æ } Heads of plough'd Lands.
CHEVISI'Æ } *O. L.*

CHEV'RON } [*in Heraldry*] an honour-
CHEVE'RON } able Ordinary, representing
two Rafters of a House meeting at Top. *F.*

CHEVRONEL, the half or Moiety of
a Chevron.

To **CHEW** [*Ceopian*, *Sax.* *Kalwen*, *Teut.*]
to grind Food between the Teeth.

CHEWING-Balls, Balls composed of several
sorts of Drugs, to be chewed by Horses, in or-
der to recover Appetite.

CHIA'VE [*in Musick Books*] is Cliff, a Term
or Character of Musick. *Ital.*

CHIAU'S, an Officer in the *Turkish* Court,
who performs the Duty of an Usher, and also an
Ambassador to foreign Princes and States.

CHIB'.

CHI

CHIB'BOL, a small sort of Onion.

CHICA'NE } a wrangling, crafty,

CHICA'NERY } Pleading, or perplexing a Cause with Tricks and impertinent Words. *F.*

To **CHICA'NE** [*chicaner*, *F.*] to perplex or puzzle a Cause; to use Quirks or Tricks, and Fetches.

CHI'CAR [כָּכָר, *H.*] a Talent of Gold, worth 4500 *l.* of Silver 375 *l.*

CHICHE, a covetous Fellow. *F. Chauc.*

CHICHEFACE, a meagre, hungry Starveling. *Chauc.*

CHICHESTER [Cittance-*צתן*, *Sax.*] a City in *Suffex*, and Bishop's See, so called, because built by *Cissa*, King of the South Saxons.

CHICK'INGS, Pulse called everlasting Pease.

A **CHICK** } [*Cicēn*, *Sax.* *Kuckēn*, *L. S.*

A **CHICKEN** } *Kuckēn*, *Teut.*] the Young of a Hen.

CHICKEN-Hearted, daftardly, pusillanimous.

CHICKEN-Pox, an eruptive Distemper.

To **CHIDE** [*Chidan*, *Sax.*] to rebuke, to taunt at, to brawl or wrangle.

A **CHIDER** [*Chiden*, *Sax.*] a Reprehender.

CHIDIRESS, a Scold. *Chauc.*

CHILD'LEY [of *Cib*, a Contention, and *Ley* a Lock, or Lege, *Sax.* a Field, *i. e.* a Ground about which Controversies arise, the Right of Possession thereof being disputable] a Place in *Devonshire*.

CHIEF [*Chēf*, *F.*] First, Principal, Sovereign.

A **CHIEF** [in *Warlike Affairs*] *subst.* a General, or Commander in chief.

CHIEF [in *Heraldry*] is one of the eight honourable Ordinaries, containing a third of the Field, and determined by a Line drawn through the Chief Point.

CHIEF Point [in *Heraldry*] is the uppermost Part of an Escutcheon, which are threefold, *Dexter*, *Middle*, and *Sinister* Chief Point; which see.

CHIEF Pledge, the same as *Headborough*.

CHIEFLY, principally.

CHIEFTAIN, a Captain or General.

CHIE'GO, a small Insect which gets into the Feet of the Inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, and is very troublesome.

CHIE'RI } the *Leucium Luteum*, the Wall-keyri } flower.

CHIE'SA, a Church or Chapel. *Ital.*

CHIE'SA [in *Musick Books*] is set to distinguish the Musick designed for Churches, from that designed for Chambers, or private Concerts; and a *Sonata di Chiefa*, is a Sonata for the Chapel.

To **CHIEVE**, to succeed; as *Fair Chieve you*, I wish you good Success; or, that you may achieve what you desire.

CHIL'BLAIN, a sort of Swelling occasioned by Cold; a Blain caused by Chilness.

A **CHILD** [*Cib*, *Sax.* *Kindt*, *Belg.* *Kind*, *Teut.*] a Son or Daughter,

CHI

CHILD-Bed, the Situation of a parturient Woman.

CHILD-Birth, Travel, Labour, bringing forth Children.

CHILD'ERMAS-Day, of *Cib*, a Child, and *Ma^{er}*, *Sax.* the Feast of the Innocents, being the 28th of *December*, observed in Commemoration of the *Bethlehem* Children of two Years old, and under, murdered by *Herod's* command.

CHILD-HOOD [*Cib* *hab*, *Sax.*] the State of a Child.

CHILD'ING [among *Betanists*] is a Term used of Plants, when the Offspring exceeds the Number of the kind, as *Childing Daisies*.

CHILDISH [*Ciborc*, *Sax.*] like a Child.

CHILDISHNESS, puerile Behaviour.

CHILDLESS, without Children.

CHILDLIKE, like a Child; innocent.

CHILD'WIT, a Power to take a Fine of a Bond-woman, who has been gotten with Child without her Owner's Consent. *S. L. T.*

CHIL'IAD [*Χιλιάς*, *Gr.*] the Number of a Thousand, whence Tables of Logarithms are often called *Cbiliads*.

CHIL'IARCH [*Cbiliarchus*, *L.* of *Χιλίαρχος*, of *χιλιάς*, and *αρχος*, a Governor, *Gr.*] a Commander of a thousand Men; a Colonel.

CHIL'TAST [*Cbiliafies*, *Cbiliafite*, *L.* of *Χιλιάς*, *Gr.*] a Sect of Christians called also *Millenaries*, who believe, That after the general or last Judgment, Christ shall remain and reign personally a thousand Years upon Earth with his Saints.

CHILIA'GON [of *Χιλιάς* and *γωνία*, a Corner, *Gr.*] a plain Figure, having a thousand Sides and Angels.

CHILL [*Cele*, *Sax.* Cold] cold.

To **CHILL**, to render cold.

CHILLINESS, a Shivering.

CHILLY, somewhat cold.

CHILOCAE [with *Surgeons*] a Canker in the Mouth, frequent in young Children.

CHILO'NIAN } brief, compendious, as a

CHILON'ICK } *Cbilonick Style*, so called from *Chilo*, one of the seven wise Men of Greece, whose Sentences were very short and pithy.

CHIL'TREN [*Cilte^{ren}*, *Sax.* so called by reason of the chil Air, or of *Cylt*, Clay] a Town in *Buckinghamshi e.*

CHIMB, outermost Part of a Barrel. *Chauc.*

CHIM'E'RA } [*Chimeré*, *F.* *Χιμαερα*, *Gr.*]

CHIME'RA } a Monster, feigned by the Poets to have the Head of a Lion, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent, that belches out Fire; a strange Fancy, a Castle in the Air, an idle Conceit. *L.*

CHIMER'ICAL [*Chimerique*, *F.* *Chimericus*, *L.*] imaginary, whimsical, that never was, nor can be.

CHIME, a Tune set upon Bells, or in a Clock.

To **CHIME**, to ring Bells in a particular Manner,

CHIM'.

CHI

CHIM'NAGE [of *Chemin*, F. a Way] a Toll for passage through a Forest. *O. L.*

CHIM'MAR, a Vestment without Sleeves, worn by *Popish* Bishops between their Gown and Rocket.

CHIM'NEY [*Cheminee*, F. of *Caminus*, L.] a kind of Funnel, &c. for Conveyance of Smoke.

CHIMNEY-Money, a Tax of two Shillings per Annum, formerly laid upon every Fire-hearth, &c.

CHIN [*Cinne*, *Sax.* *Kinn*, *Teut.*] the lower Part of the Face.

CHIN-Scab, a Scabby Disease in Sheep, which Shepherds call the *Dartars*.

CHINA, the Eastermost Parts of *Asia*, a vast Empire, containing 600 Cities, 2000 walled Towns, and 2000 unwalled ones.

CHINA Ware, a fine sort of Earthen Ware made in *China*.

CHINA Root, a Medicinal Root brought from the *East* and *West-Indies*.

CHINALRY. See *Chivalry*.

CHIN'CERY, Sparingness, Niggardliness, Stinginess. *Cbauc.*

CHINCH, a sort of Insect.

CHINE [*Echine*, F.] the Back-bone.

To **CHINE** one [*ecbner*, F.] to cut him down quite through the Back.

CHINE Cough ? [*Kienkheoff*, *Belg.*] a violent sort of Cough, incident to young Children.

CHIN Cough } lent sort of Cough, incident to young Children.

CHINK [*Cinc*, S.] a Cleft in a Wall, Board, &c.

To **CHINK** [*Cinan*, S.] to gape or chape like the Earth, when parched with Drought; also to sound or ring as Money does.

CHINKY, full of Holes.

CHINTS, fine *India* painted Calicoe.

A **CHIP** [*Cyp*, *Sax.*] a small Piece of Wood chipped off by an Ax.

To **CHIP**, to cut minutely.

CHIPPING, a small Piece cut off.

CHIPPENHAM [*Cyppenham*, of *Cyppan*, S. to cheapen, *q. d.* a Market or Market-place] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

CHIRAGRA [*Χειράγρα*, of *χείρ*, a Hand, and *άγρα*, Capture or Seizing, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Hands. *L.*

CHIRAGRICAL, having the Hand Gout. *Gr.*

CHIRCH GEMOTE } an ecclesiastical

CHIRG-GEMOT } Court. *O. L.*

CHIRKING, a chattering Noise. *O.*

CHIRKITH, chirpeth. *Cbauc.*

CHIROGRAPHER [*Chirographus*, L.] an Officer in the Court of Common-Pleas, who engrosses Fines acknowledged in that Court. *Gr.*

CHIROGRAPHUM [*Χειρογράφον*, *Gr.*] a Hand-writing, a Bond or Bill of one's Hand; also a Term used by the *English Saxons* for a publick Conveyance, or Deed of Gift.

CHIROGRAPHY [*Chirographia*, L. of *Χειρογράφος*, of *χείρ*, a Hand, and *γραφω*, to write, *Gr.*] a Writing with one's own Hand.

CHI

CHIROLOGY [*Χειρολογία*, of *χείρ*, a Hand, and *λογία*, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a talking by Signs made with the Hands.

CHIROMANCER [*Χειρομαντης*, *Gr.*] a Person skilled in the Art of Chiromancy.

CHIROMANCY [*Χειρομαντεια*, of *χείρ*, a Hand, and *μαντεια*, Divination, *Gr.*] a ridiculous divination, pretending to discover the Constitutions and Tempers of Persons, and to foretel Events by the Wrinkles, Lines, and Marks in the Hand.

CHIROMANTICAL [*Χειρομαντικος*, *Gr.*] belonging to Chiromancy.

CHI'RON, one of the *Centauri*, famous for his Skill in Physick and Surgery. *Poet.*

CHI'RONES, a sort of Wheals that arise in the Palms of the Hands. *Gr.*

To **CHIRP** [*Eschirpen*, *Teut.*] to make a chirping Noise as a Bird doth.

A **CHIRPING Cup** [*i. e.* making one to chirp, or be fluent in Discourse] a Draught of good Liqueur.

CHIRUR'GEON [*Chirurgien*, F. of *Cbirurgus*, L. of *Χειρουργος*, *Gr.*] a Surgeon.

CHIRUR'GERY [*Chirurgie*, F. *Cbirurgia*, L. *Χειρουργια*, of *χείρ*, a Hand, and *εργον*, Work, *Gr.*] Surgery.

CHIRUR'GICAL [*Chirurgique*, F. of *Cbirurgicus*, L.] belonging to Surgery.

CHIS'EL } [*Ciseau*, F. *Cisello*, Ital. of

CHIZZEL } *Scindere*, L. *q. d.* *Scissellum*]

an Artificer's Tool to rip and make Indentions with; also Bran. *Suffolk.*

To **CHISEL**, to cut with a Chisel.

CHIT [perhaps of *Cito*, Ital. a little Boy, or of *Rittan*, a young Cat] a snivelling little Boy or Girl.

To **CHIT** [in *Husbandry*] Seed is said to *chit*, when it first shoots its small Roots into the Earth.

CHIT-Cbat, Prattle, idle Talk.

CHIT-Lark, a kind of Bird.

CHITTE, a Shift, Shirt, or Shroud. *O.*

CHITTEFACE [of *Chickface*, *Chauc.* of *chiche*, F. meagre] a starveling young Child.

CHIT'TERLINGS [*q. d.* *Shitterlings*, because the Excrements are contained in them; or of *Rutterlin*, *Teut.* the Inwards] Hogs Guts dressed for Food; a Sort of Puddings or Sauces; also a fine Border on the Bosom of Shirts.

CHIVAL'ROUS, valiant. *Cbauc.*

CHIVALRY [*Chevalerie*, F.] Horsemanship, Knighthood, Valour.

CHIVALRY [in *Law*] a Tenure of Lands where the Tenant was anciently bound to perform some Military Office to his Lord.

CHIVAUNCHE, Chivalry, riding in State. *Cbauc.*

CHIV'ES } the fine Threads of Flowers, or

CHIEVES } the little Knobs which grow on the Tops of those Threads.

CHIV'ES } [*Cive*, F.] a small sort of Onions.

CIVES } [*Cive*, F.] a small sort of Onions.

CHIVES tipp'd with Pendants [among Botanists] is when the Thread of a Flower has an

Apex

C H O

Apex or little Knob hanging to it, which, when ripe, sheds a seminal dust, and is the Male Part of the Flower, as in Tulips, &c.

CHIV'ETS [among *Herbalists*] the small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated.

CHIURTS, certain *Turks* expert in Horse-manship.

CHLORO'SIS [*χλωρίτις*, Greenness, *Gr.*] the Green-sickness, a Disease in young Virgins which makes them look of a wasp fallow Complexion. *L.*

CHOA'NA [in *Anatomy*] a sort of Cavity or Funnel in the Basis of the Brain, by which the serous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain to the Pituitary Glandules.

CHO'COLATE, a sort of Paste or Drink made of the *Indian Cocoa-Nut*.

CHOCOLATE-House, a House appropriated to selling Chocolate.

CHOICE [*Cboix*, *F.*] Election, the Art of choosing; also rare, chosen, &c.

CHOICE'NESS, Excellency.

CHO'IR [*Cboeur*, *F.* *Chorus*, *L.* *Χῆρος*, *Gr.*] the Quire of a Cathedral, Collegiate, or Conventual Church, that Part of it where Divine Service is said or sung.

To **CHOK** [*Ceocan*, *Sax.* perhaps of *Cecca*, *Sax.* a Cheek, because the Halter is tied under the Cheek-bone of Criminals] to strangle; also to stop up.

CHOKELIN, Quavering in the Throat. *Cb.*

CHOAK Pear, a rough tasted Pear; also a Shock or Rub in one's Way.

CHO'LAGOGUES [*Cbolagoga*, *L.* of *Χολαγωγός*, or *χολή* *Choler*, and *ἀγω* to draw] Medicines which discharge or purge *Choler*.

CHOLED'CHUS *Ductus* [among *Anatomists*] the *Ductus Biliarius*, or Passage of the *Bile*, called *Common*, wherein the *Bile*, from the Bladder that contains it, and the *Ductus*, in the Liver, is carried on to the Gut called *Duodenum*.

CHOLER [*Cholere*, *F.* *Cholera*, *L.* of *Χολήρα*, *Gr.*] *Bile*, a hot and dry yellow Humour, contained in the Gall-Bladder; also Anger, Passion, Wrath.

CHOL'ERA Morbus [among *Physicians*] is when the *Bile* so exceeds in Quantity or Acrimony, as to irritate the Bowels and Stomach, to eject it both upwards and downwards. *L.*

CHOLERICK, abounding with *Choler*; hasty, passionate, apt to be angry.

CHOLERICKNESS, liableness to Passion.

CHOLIAM'BI, a sort of Iambic Verse, having a Spondee in the sixth or last Place.

CHO'LICK, See *Colick*.

CHO'MER [חומר, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure containing seventy Wine Gallons.

To **CHOOSE** [*Ceoran*, *Sax.* *choisir*, *F.* *kepler*, *Dan.*] to make choice of, to select, to pick out.

To **CHOP** [*couper*, *F.* *kappen*, *L.* *S.*] per-

haps from *κοπῶ*, *Gr.* to cut] to cut small or mince.

To **CHOP** [of *Ropen*, *L. S.* to buy] to make an Exchange, to truck.

CHOP *Cbirch*, an Exchange of Benefices or Churches between two Parsons. *O. L. T.*

A **CHOP'IN** [*Cbiopine*, *F.* a French Liquid Measure, containing about a Pint *Winchester* Measure.

CHOP-House, a House where Beef-steaks and Mutton-chops are prepared.

CHOPPINGS [*Coppini*, *Ital.*] a sort of Shoes with a very high Heel, worn by the *Venetian* Women, as also the *Geneese* Ladies.

A **CHOPPING-Boy** [either of *Cop*, *Sax.* stout, *q. d.* a stout Boy, or of *kooppe*, *Belg.* to buy, *q. d.* a Boy fit to be sold for Service] a lusty Boy.

CHOPPING-Knife, a large Knife used by Cooks to mince Meat.

CHORAL [*Cboralis*, *L.*] belonging to the Choir of a Church; as a *Vicar Choral*, i. e. one who was admitted to sit in the Quire during Divine Service.

CHORD [*Chorda*, *L.* of *χορδή*, *Gr.*] a right Line in Geometry, which joins the two Ends of any Arch of a Circle, otherwise called *Subtense*.

CHOR'DA [in *Anatomy*] a Tendon or Nerve.

CHORDE'E [among *Surgeons*] an Inflammation and Contraction of the *Frænum* of the Penis that holds the Glans downwards, and causes Pain in the Erection.

CHORDAPSUS [*Χορδαψός*, *Gr.*] the gripping or wringing Pain of the small Guts. *L.*

CHOREA *Sancti Viti* [St. *Vitus's* Dance, so called, because it often seized on those that used to visit the Chapel of St. *Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Swabia*] is a kind of hysterical Madness, to which Females are only subject, (owing to Obstructions) which occasions them to throw themselves in various strange Postures. *L.*

CHORE'US, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, which consists of three short Syllables, or else of two Syllables, the first long and the other short. *Gr.*

CHORIAM'BICK, a Foot in Verse consisting of four Syllables, two long at each End, and two short in the Middle, as *Ebrietas*.

CHORION [*Χωρίον*, *Gr.*] the outmost Membrane which covers the *Fætus* or Child in the Womb; it is pretty thick and smooth within, but rough on the Outside where the *Placenta* sticks. *Anat.*

CHORISTER [*Cboriste*, *F.* of *Cborista*, *L.*] a singing Boy or Man in a Cathedral, &c. a Quirister.

CHO'RO } [in *Musick Books*] is when all
CHO'RUS } the several Parts of a Piece of
Musick perform together, which is commonly at the Conclusion. *Ital.*

CHOROG'RAPHER [*Cborographus*, *L.* of *χωρογραφός*, *Gr.*] one skilled in Chorography.

CHI

CHOROGRAPHICAL [*Chorographique*, F.] belonging to Chorography.

CHOROGRAPHY [*Chorographie*, F. *Chorographia*, L. of *χορογραφία*, Gr.] a Part of Geography which treats of the Description of particular Counties; or of a County or Province.

CHOROIDES [among *Anatomists*] is the folding of the *Carotid Artery* in the Brain, in which is the *Glandula Pinealis*: Also the *Uvea Tunica* that makes the Apple of the Eye.

CHORUS [*Χορος*, Gr.] a Company of Singers and Dancers; also the Singing or Musick in a Stage-Play; also a Company of Choiristers in a Church; a Choir, or Quire. L.

CHOSE [*Law Term*] a Thing. F.

CHOSE Local [*Law Term*] is a Thing which is fixed to a Place, as a Mill, &c. F.

CHOSE Transitory [*Law Term*] a Thing which is moveable, or which may be carried from one Place to another.

CHOUGH [*Ceogh*, *Sax.*] a kind of Bird.

A CHOWSE, a Cheat, Sham, or Trick; also a silly Fellow who may be imposed upon.

To **CHOWSE** [probably of *Causser*, F. to illude] to cheat or cozen.

To **CHOWTER**, to mumble and mutter, as stubborn Children use to do.

CHRISM [*Chrisme*, F. *Chrisma*, L. of *Χρισμα*, Gr.] a Mixture of Oil and Balsam, consecrated by a Popish Bishop, on *Easter Even*, for the ensuing Year, to be used in Baptism, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, &c.

CHRISMA'LE, a Chrism-Cloth, laid over the Face of a Child at Baptism. O. L.

CHRISMATIS *Denarii*, Chrism-pence, Money paid to the Bishop by the Popish Clergy for their Chrism. L.

CHRISMATORY, a Vessel where the Chrism is kept.

CHRISOMS [of *Χρῖσμα*, Gr.] Infants that die within the Month of Birth, or while they wear the Chrism-Cloth.

CHRISOM-Calf, a Calf killed before it is a Month old. *Chauc.*

CHRIST [*Χριστος*, Gr. i. e. anointed] the proper Name of the Son of God made Man, and the ever-blessed Redeemer of Mankind.

CHRIST-Thorn } an Herb which flourishes

CHRIST-Wort } about *Christmas*, as the *Glastonbury Thorn*.

To **CHRIST'EN** [*Chriſtian*, *Sax.*] to baptize, to admit into the Communion of the Christian Church.

CHRISTENING, the Act or Time of baptizing a Child.

CHRIST'ENDOM [q. *Christi Dominium*, Christ's Government or Empire] all the Countries throughout the World, where the Christian Religion is professed.

CHRISTIAN Name, the Name which is given to a Person at Baptism.

A CHRISTIAN [*Chretien*, F. *Christianus*,

CHR

L. of *Χριστιανος*, Gr.] one who professes Christianity.

CHRIST'IAN, of or belonging to Christ, or his Doctrine.

CHRISTIANITA'TIS Curia, the Court Christian, or Ecclesiastical Judicature, in opposition to the Civil Court, styled *Curia domini Regis*.

CHRISTIANISM } [*Christianisme*, F. *Christianity* } [*τιανισμος*, L.] the Doctrines, Principles, and Religion of Christians.

CHRISTIANLY, like a Christian.

CHRISTMASS [of *Christi Missa*, L. i. e. Christ's Mass] a Festival celebrated on the 25th Day of December, in Commemoration of the Birth of Christ.

CHRISTMAS-Box, a present given at Christmas.

CHRIST'OPHER [*Χριστοφορος*, of *Χριστος*, Christ, and *φορος*, to bear, Gr. i. e. Christ's Carrier] a proper Name of Men.

CHRO'MA [*Χρωμα*, Gr.] Colour, Gracefulness.

CHRO'MA [in Musick] the graceful Way of singing, with Quavers and Trilloes.

CHRO'MA [in Rhetorick] a Colour, Set-off, or fair Pretence.

CHROMAT'ICK [*Chromaticus*, L. of *Χρωματικος*, Gr.] that never blushes, whose Colour never changes; delightful, pleasant; that consists in keeping the Intervals close, so as to make the Melody sweeter and softer.

CHROMATICKS [*Chromatiques*, F.] a delightful and pleasant sort of Musick.

CHRO MATISM [*Χρωματισμος*, Gr.] the natural Colour and Tincture of any Thing.

CHRON'ICAL } [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicus*, L. of *Χρονικος*, of *Χρονος*, Time, Gr.] belonging to Time, or of a long Continuance.

CHRON'ICAL Diseases, are such as come at certain Times like Fits, which do not come presently to a Height, but the Patient lingers, and lives perhaps many Years afflicted by Turns, as the Gout, Stone, &c.

CHRON'ICLE [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicon*, L. of *Χρονικον*, Gr.] a History according to the Order of Time.

CHRON'ICLE, to record in a Chronicle.

CHRON'ICLER [*Chronique*, F.] a Writer of Chronicles.

CHRON'ICLES [*Chronica*, L. of *Χρονια*, Gr.] the Name of two Books in the Old Testament.

CHRO'NOGRAM [of *Χρονος*, Time, and *γραμμα*, a Letter, Gr.] a sort of Verse, whereof the figurative Letters being joined together, denote the Date of it.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, a Writer of Chronograms.

CHRONOL'OGER } [*Chronologique*, and **CHRONOL'OGIST** } [*Chronologiste*, F. *Chronologus*, L. of *Χρονολογος*, Gr.] a Person skilled in Chronology.

CHU

CHRONOLO'GICAL [*Chronologique*, F.] to belong to Chronology.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, in a chronological Order.

CHRONOLO'GICKS, Books treating of Chronology.

CHRONOL'OGY [*Chronologie*, F. *Chronologia*, L. of *Χρονολογια*, of *χρονος*, Time, and *λογος*, Discourse, Gr.] a Science, teaching how to compute the Time from the Creation for the Use of History, and rightly dating all Events that have come to our Knowledge.

CHRONO'METER [of *χρονος*, and *μετρον*, Gr.] an Instrument for exact Mensuration of Time.

CHRYSAN'THUM [of *χρυσον*, Gold, and *ανθος* Gr. a Flower] any Plant that blows with a yellow, shining Flower, as Crowfoot, or Gold Knaps, &c. Among Botanists, this Name is peculiar to yellow compound discous Flowers, as the Common and Corn Marigold, &c.

CHRYSOM [of *χρυσισμα*, Gr.] it was an ancient Custom to anoint Children as soon as they were born, with some Aromatic Compositions, and to put on their Heads a Cloth daubed with Ointment, which they wore till they were deemed strong enough to endure Baptism; after which it was left off: And hence our Bills of Mortality call such Infants as die before Baptism, *Chrysoms*.

CHRYSI'TIS [*Χρυσιτις*, Gr.] Gold Foam, the Foam which arises from refined Lead, being of a yellow Colour, like Gold.

CHRYSOCERAUNIUS [*Pulvis*, a Chymical Powder made of Gold; the same as *Aurum Fulminans*].

CHRYSOCOL'LA [*Χρυσocolλα*, Gr.] Gold-folger, a Mineral somewhat like Pumice-stone, found in Copper-Mines, and sometimes in those of Lead, Silver and Gold.

CHRY'SOLITE [*Chrysolitus*, L. of *Χρυσολιθος*, or *χρυσος*, Gold, and *λιθος*, a Stone, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Golden Colour, transparent, mixed with Green. F.

CHRYSOPOPE'IA [among *Alchymists*] the Art of making Gold. Gr.

CHRYSOPRASUS [of *χρυσος*, Gold, and *πρασον*, a Leek, Gr.] a precious Stone of a greenish Colour, yielding a golden Lustre.

CHRYSOS'TOM [*Χρυσοςτομος*, Gr. i. e. Golden Mouth, of *χρυσος* and *τομα*, the Mouth] the Name of an ancient Bishop of Constantinople, famous for his Eloquence.

CHRYSUL'CA [of *χρυσος*, Gold, and *ελκω*, Gr. to draw] *Aqua Fortis*, a Water wherewith Refiners wash Gold off, when mixed with other Metals; also a chymical Liquor which dissolves Gold.

CHUB, a sort of Fish with a great Head.

CHUB [Cob, Sax.] a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full-cheeked Fellow.

CHUB'BEDNESS, the having full Cheeks.

A CHUCK, a great Chip. Suff.

To CHUCK [of *Chuc*, F. a striking against]

CHY

to stroke under the Chin; also to cry like a Partridge, or like a Hen to her Young.

CHUCKFARTHING, a Play, in which Money is chucked or tossed into a Hole.

To CHUCK'LE, to burst out ever and anon into Laughter; to laugh by Fits as if tickled.

A CHUCK'LE } a rattling, noisy,

A CHUCKLE-Head } empty Fellow.

A CHUFF, a Country Clown.

CHUF'FINESS, Clownishness.

CHUFFY, clownish, rough, rude, fat.

CHUM [of *Chomner*, F. to rest] a Chamber-fellow to a Student at the University.

CHUMP, a thick short Block or Log.

CHURCH [*Cynic*, Sax. *Kirche*, Belg. *Kirche*, Teut. q. [*Kuria*, sc. *Oikia*, Gr.] a Plate set apart for divine Worship; also a Congregation or assembly of Christians, governed by a Minister.

To CHURCH, to perform the Office returning Thanks after delivery in Childbirth.

The Catholic CHURCH, the whole Body of the People throughout the whole World, under Christ their Head.

CHURCH-Leiten, the Churchyard. C.

CHURCHMAN, a Clergyman; also one attached to the Church of England.

CHURCH-Receiver, the Guardian or Overseer of the Church; a Church-Warden. S.

CHURCH-SCOT } a certain Ma-

CHURCH-CHESET } sure of Wheat,

which formerly every Man gave to the Church on St. Martin's Day, as the first Fruits of Harvest.

CHURCH-Wardens, Officers annually chosen in every Parish to look to the Church, &c. and Affairs of the Parish.

CHURCH-Yard, the Place near the Church where the Dead are interred.

CHURL } [Ceopl, or Capl, Sax. *Beal*,

CARL } Teut. a Clown] a covetous Person; among our Saxon Ancestors, a Free-Tenant at Will.

CHURLICHE, Churlish, &c. Chauc.

CHUR'LISH [Ceophic, Sax.] clownish, ill-natured, surly.

CHURLISHLY, satirily.

CHURLISHNESS [*Cynliseneffe*, Sax.] Surlinefs, Ill-naturedness.

CHURME, a confused Sound; a Noise.

A CHURN [Cepene, Sax. *Bernu*, Teut.] a Vessel to make Butter in.

To CHURN [Cepman, Sax.] to agitate

Milk in a Church, to make Butter.

CHURR-Worm [of *Cynnan*, Sax. to turn, because it turns quick about] an Insect, the Fancricket.

CHUSHEREL, a Whoremaster, a Debauchee. *Shaksp.*

CHYLE [*Chylus*, L. *Χυλος*, Gr. Juice] the white Juice or digested Matter, whereof the Blood is made. F.

CHYLIFA'CTOUS, causing Chylification.

CHYLIFICATION, the Action or Faculty

C I C

of changing the Food into Chyle. *L.*

CHYLOPOE'TICK [of *Χύλος*, and *ποιέω*] having the Power of forming Chyle.

CHYLOSIS, the same as *Chylification*, *Gr.*

CHYLOUS, belonging to Chyle.

CHYME'RE, a kind of Jacket; also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

CHYM'ICAL [*Chymique*, *F.* *Chymicus*, *L.*] of or belonging to Chymistry.

CHYMICAL *Flowers*, the subtler Parts of any Body separated from the grosser, by Sublimation in a dry Form.

CHYMIST [*Chymiste*, *F.* *Chymicus*, *L.*] a Person skilled in the Art of Chymistry.

CHYMISTRY [*Chymie*, *F.* *Χημια*, *Gr.*] is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their component Parts or Elements by the Help of Fire.

CHYMOSIS } [of *Χαίω*, *Gr.* to gape] an
CHE'MOSIS } Inflammation of the Eye-lids, which turns out their Inside to Sight.

CHYMUS [*Χυμος*, *Gr.*] any kind of Juice; that especially of Meat after the second Digestion; this, mixing itself with the Blood, runs through the Veins, repairing the Waste of every Part. *L.*

CIACO'NA [in *Musick Books*] a Chacoon, signifies a particular kind of Air always in triple Time, which contains a great Variety of Humour, contrived to a Bass in 8 Bars, played several Times over; not so confined as is the Bass of a Ground, but is allowed to vary every Time, to humour the Treble, and sometimes to imitate it: It is common to play these Airs in a lively Manner. *Ital.*

CIBARIOUS [*cibarius*, *Lat.*] relating to Food.

CIBOL [*Ciboule*, *F.*] a sort of small degenerate Onion.

CIBOULET, a young Cibol.

CICATRICE } [*Citatrix*, *L.*] Mark, Scar,
CICATRIX } or Seam, left after a Wound or Ulcer is healed. *F.*

CICATRIC'ULA [among *Naturalists*] the Treadle of an Egg, a little whitish Speck in the Coat of the Egg, in which the first Changes appear towards the Formation of the Chick.

CICATRIZAN'TIA, Cicatrizing Medicines, which fill up Sores with Flesh, and cover them with Skin.

To CICATRIZE [*cicatrifer*, *F.*] to close up a Wound, or to bring it to a Scar.

CICELEY, a proper Name of Women.

CICERO, the Name of a famous Orator and Philosopher among the *Romans*.

CICERO'NIAN *Style*, an eloquent, pure rhetorical Style, or Manner of Expression, like *Cicero's*.

CICESTER } [*Cynenceaster*, *Sax.*

CIREN'ESTER } so called from the River *Cornu*, in *Latin Carinus*] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, sixty-eight Miles N. W. from *London*.

CICH, or *Cich Pease*, a sort of Pulse.

C I N

CICHLINGS, petty Ciches.

CIC'HORY } [*Cicoreë*, *F.* *Cichorium*, *L.* of
SUC'CORY } [*Χιχόριον*, *Gr.*] the wild Endive, an Herb.

To CICURATE [*cicurare*, *L.*] to make tame.

CICURATION, the Act of taming any thing wild.

CID, a valiant Man, a great Captain.

CID'ER [*Cidre*, *F.*] a Drink made of Apples.

CID'ERIST, one who has the Management of, or deals in Cider.

CID'ERKIN, a Liquor made of the gross Matter, after Cider is pressed out.

CIEL'ING [*Ciel*, *F.* a Canopy or Covering] the Partition betwixt the Floors of an House; also the Top of a Room or Chamber.

CIE'ERGE, a Wax Candle, Taper, or Lamp. *Cbauc. F.*

CIE'R'IE [in *Architecture*] Drapery Work like the Tops of Leaves, on Pillars.

CILIA'RE Ligamentum } [in *Anatomy*] a
Processus CILIA'IS } Collection of slender Filaments, which encompass the Crystalline Humour of the Eye, and serve to contract or dilate it.

CILI'CIOUS [of *Cilicium*, *L.*] belonging to Hair-Cloth.

CIL'IUM, the Eye-lid, properly the utmost Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. *L.*

CIM'BRI, a People of *Chersonesus*, formerly the Terror of the *Romans*, from whom (as some think) the ancient *Britons* descended, because they called *Wales Cumro*, and themselves *Cumraci*, Cumrages.

CIME'LIARCH [*Κημάλιαρχος*, *Gr.*] the chief Keeper of Plate, Vestments, &c. belonging to a Church; a Church-warden.

CIM'ENSHORE [perhaps of *Cyma*, a Guest, of *Cymen*, to come unto, *Sax.*] a Place in *Sussex*, so called of one *Cymen*, a *Saxon*, who, with his Brother *Ella*, the first King of the South *Saxons*, arrived there.

CIM'ETER, a heavy crooked Sword, used in *Turkey*, &c.

CIMME'RIAN, which sees no Sun, obscure, dark; from *Cimmerii*, a People in *Scythia*, so environed with Hills, Woods, and thick Clouds, that the Sun never came at them; whence comes the Expression, *Cimmerian Darkness*, i. e. great Obscurity.

CINA } the Jesuit Bark, the same as *Quina*.

CINÆ } *Quina*.

CINCA'TER } a Man aged Fifty Years.

CINQUA'TER } *F.*

CINCTURE [*Cinctura*, *L.*] a Girdle; any thing encompassing the Body; in *Architecture*, the Middle of a Pillar; something worn round the Body.

CIN'DERS [properly *Sax.* the Dross or Scum of Metal, *Cendre*, *F.* of *Cineres*, *L.*] Embers, or burnt Coals.

X 2 CINDER

CIR

CINDERWENCH, a Woman who rakes in Heaps of Ashes.

CINEFAC'TION } [in Chymistry] a reduc-
CINERITION } ing into, or burning to
Ashes.

To **CINEFY**, to bring to Ashes. *L.*

CINERES *Clavellati* [among Chymists] Ashes made of Tartar, or the Lees of Wine burnt.

CINERITIOUS [of *Cinis*, *L.* Ashes] of, or like Ashes.

CINERITIOUS Substance [with Anatomists] the same as *Cineritia*.

CIN'GLE [*Cingulum*, *L.*] a Horse Girth.

CIN'GULUM *Veneris* [in Palmistry] a Semiticircle drawn from the Space from betwixt the Middle-finger and Fore-finger, to the Space between the Little-finger and the Ring-finger.

CINIPHES, certain little Flies, but cruel Stingers, one of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

CIN'NABAR } [*Cinabre*, *F.* of *Κιννάβαρ*,

CIN'OPER } *Gr.*] Vermilion; a Mineral consisting of Mercury and Sulphur.

CIN'NABAR [of *Antimony*] is a Compound of equal Parts of Powder of Antimony and Sublimate Corrosive.

CINNAMON [*Cinamome*, *F.* *Cinnamomum*, *L.* *Κιννάμωμον*, *Gr.* or of *קנמון*, *H.*] a Spice, the second Bark of a Tree growing in some Islands near to *China*.

CIN'QUE, the Number of 5 on Dice. *F.*

CINQUE-Feil, Five-leaved Grass. *F.*

CINQUE-Ports, five Havens which lie on the East-part of *England*, towards *France*, so called by way of Eminence, viz. *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Romney*, *Hithe*, and *Sandwich*, to which *Rye* and *Winchelsea* are now added; they are under the Jurisdiction of the Constable of *Dover* Castle, and were first established by King *William I.* for the better Security of the Coasts.

Lord Warden of the CINQUE-PORTS, a Governor of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them, and issues out Writs in his own Name.

C'ION [*Scion*, *F.*] the same with the *Uvula*. *Anatomy.*

C'ION [in Botany] a young Shoot, Sprig, Sucker.

CIPERUS, a sort of Bulrush.

CIP'HER [*Clifre*, *F.* *Cblfra*, *L.* of *כפרה*, *H.* a Number] expressed thus (c) and is of no Value except any Figures are placed before it on the left Hand, and then it increases in Value by Tens.

CIPHER, the Letters of a Person's Name interwoven together, as in a Seal.

To **CIP'HER** [*chifferer*, *F.*] to cast up Accounts.

CIPHERS, are certain odd Marks and Characters in which Letters are written, that they may not be understood, in case they should be intercepted.

CIRCEN'SIAN Games, the Exercises or

CIR

Plays anciently exhibited in the *Circus* at *Rome*, in Imitation of the Olympick Games in *Greece*.

To **CIR'CINATE** [*circinare*, *L.*] to make a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

CIRCI'NATION, a circling or turning round. *L.*

CIR'CLE [*Cercle*, *F.* of *Circulus*, *L.*] a Compass or Ring.

To **CIR'CLE**, to surround, to move round,

CIR'CLE [in Geometry] is a plain Figure bounded with one Line only, and to which all the right Lines which can be drawn from a Point in the Middle of it, are equal to one another.

CIR'CLE of the *Equant* [in the *Ptolemaick Astronomy*] the Circle described in the Center of the *Equant*; its chief Use is to find the Variation of the first Inequality.

CIRCLE [of perpetual Apparition] one of the lesser Circles parallel to the Equator, being described by any Point of the Celestial Sphere, which toucheth the Northern Point of the Horizon, and is carried about with the diurnal Motion: All the Stars included within this Circle never set, but are always visible above the Horizon.

CIRCLE [of Inclination] a great Circle about the Sun, in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, falling right upon the *Ecliptick*.

CIRCLE [of perpetual Occultation] is another at a like Distance from the Equator as the Circle of perpetual Apparition, and contains all those Stars which never appear in our Hemisphere; but Stars situated between these Circles rise and set at certain Times.

CIRCLES [of Altitude] See *Almicanters*.

CIRCLES [of Declination] are the same with the Hour Circles, or Circles of the Sphere, passing through the Poles of the World, on which are accounted the Declination of a Planet or Star.

CIRCLES of Longitude [on the Globe] great Circles passing through the Star and the Pole of the *Ecliptick*, where they determine the Star's Longitude, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*. On these Circles are accounted the Latitudes of the Stars.

CIRCLES [of Position] are Circles passing through the common Intersections of the *Horizon* and *Meridian*, and through any Degree of the *Ecliptick*, or the Center of any Star, or other Point in the Heavens, and are used for the finding out of the Situation and Position of any Star, &c.

CIR'CLE [of the Empire] are Divisions of the Empire of *Germany*, of which there are ten in Number.

CIRCLET, an Utensil to set a Dish upon at Table, so as to turn about.

CIRCOCE'LE [with Surgeons] a Swelling of the Seed Vessels in the *Scrotum*. *Gr.*

CIR'CUIT [*Circuitus*, *L.*] a Compass; or going about; also the Journey of the Judges

CIR

twice a Year, to administer Justice in several Counties. *F.*

CIRCUTION, a fetching Compass, or going about. *L.*

CIRCUITY [of *Action*] a longer Course of Proceeding than is necessary, to recover the Thing sued for.

CIRCULAR [circulaire, *F.* of *circularis*, *L.*] round, that is, in Form of a Circle.

CIRCULAR Numbers [in *Arithmetic*] are such whose Powers end in the Roots themselves; as 5, whose Square is 25, and Cube 125, &c.

CIRCULARLY, in a circular Manner.

To CIRCULATE [circuler, *F.* of *circularis*, *L.*] to go or move round.

CIRCULATION, the Motion of that which circulates. *F.* of *L.*

CIRCULATION [in *Chymistry*] a particular Motion given to Liquors; which is stirred up by Fire, and causes the Vapours to rise and fall to and fro.

CIRCULATION [of the *Blood*] a continual Motion of it, passing from the Heart through the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

CIRCULATORY [Circulatorius, *L.*] that circulates through the Veins.

CIRCULATORY [in *Chymistry*] a Glass Vessel, wherein the Liquor infused, by its ascending and descending, rolls about as it were in a Circle.

CIRCULATORY Letters, are such as are sent into all Parts of a Kingdom by general Commissioners; or by an Archbishop into the several Parts of a Province, upon some particular Occasions; by Ambassadors and Envoys to their Fellow Ministers, wheresoever they reside; or by a Candidate to request the Favour of the Electors, and by a Debtor to summon his Creditors, &c.

CIRCULATUM Minus, the Spirit of Wine. *C. T.*

CIRCUMAGE'NTES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] are certain oblique Muscles of the Eyes, so called from their helping to wind and turn the Eyes round about.

CIRCUMAGGERATION, a heaping round about. *L.*

CIRCUMAMBIENT, encompassing, or flowing about; an Epithet mostly applied to Air, and other Fluids. *L.*

To CIRCUMAMBULATE [from *circum* and *ambulo*] to walk round about.

CIRCUMAMBULATION, a walking about.

CIRCUMCELLIONS [of *Circumcellio*, *L.* a Vagrant] a Sect of mad Christians in *Africa*, in *St. Austin's* Time, who strolled about from Place to Place, and to get Repute, either would lay violent Hands on themselves, or get others to kill them.

To CIRCUMCISE [circuncire, *F.* of *circumcidere*, *L.*] to cut about.

CIR

CIRCUMCIS'ION [circumcision, *F.* a cutting about] more properly, a cutting away a Part of the Prepuce, or double Skin which covers the Penis; a Ceremony used by *Jews* and *Turks*. *L.*

CIRCUMDUCTION, a leading about. *F.* CIRCUMDUCTION, Nullification, Cancellation.

CIRCUMFERENCE [Circumference, *F.* *Circumferentia*, *L.*] Circuit or Compass.

CIRCUMFERENCE [in *Geometry*] is the outermost bounding Line of any plain Figure; but it more properly belongs to the Perimeter of a Circle.

CIRCUMFERENCE, an Instrument used in Surveying, being the same with *Theodolite*. *L.*

CIRCUMFLEX [Circumflexe, *F.* of *Circumflexus*, *L.*] bowed or bended about.

CIRCUMFLEX [in *Grammar*] an Accent which being placed over a Syllable makes it long, as (˘) in *Greek*, (˘) in *Latin*.

CIRCUMFLUENT ? [Circumfluent, *L.*]

CIRCUMFLUOUS } flowing about.

CIRCUMFORANEUS [Circumforaneus, *L.* of *Circum*, about, and *Forum*, a Market, &c.] which goes, or is carried about Markets, or Courts.

CIRCUMFUS'ION, a pouring about. *L.*

To CIRCUMGYRATE [from *circum* and *gyrus*, *Lat.*] to wheel round.

CIRCUMGYRATION, a turning or wheeling about. *L.*

CIRCUMJACENT [Circumjacens, *L.*] lying round about.

CIRCUMINCES'ION, a Term used by Divines for the reciprocal Existence of the Three Persons in the Trinity, in each other. *L.*

CIRCUMITION, the Act of going round.

CIRCUMJUVIALISTS [of *circum*, about, and *Jove*, *Jupiter*, *L.*] certain Stars that attend the Planet *Jupiter*, called *Jupiter's* Satellites.

CIRCUMLIGATION, a binding or tying about. *L.*

CIRCUMLOCUTION [Circumlocution, *F.*] a Compass or Fetch of Words; an uttering in many Words what might be said in few. *L.*

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, to sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, a folding, winding, or rolling. *L.*

CIRCUM-PO'LAR Stars [in *Astronomy*] such as being pretty near our North-Pole, do move round it, and in our Latitude never set or go below the Horizon.

CIRCUMPOSITION, placing about. *L.*

CIRCUMPUL'SION, the thrusting forward of Bodies, which are moved by those which lie round them. *L.*

CIRCUMRA'SION, shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMRESISTENCY, a round Resisting, or Resistance about. *L.*

CIRCUMROTATION, a wheeling about. *L.*

C I R

To CIRCUMSCRIBE [*circumscribere*, F. of *circumscribere*, L.] to bound, or limit, or stint.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Figure round another.

CIRCUMSCRIBED [in *Geometry*] a Figure is said to be *circumscribed*, when either the Angles, Sides, or Planes of the outward Figure, touch all the Angles of the Figure which is inscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, the Act of circumscribing. L.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION [among *Philosophers*] the certain Bounds or Limits of any natural Body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *External*, is referred to the Place in which any Body is confined, and is termed *Local*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *Internal*, is that which belongs to the Essence and Quality of every Body, whereby it hath a determinate Extension, Bound, and Figure.

To CIRCUMSONATE [*circumsonare*, L.] to sound round about.

CIRCUMSPECT [*circumspect*, F. of *circumspectus*, L.] confidate, wary, wise.

CIRCUMSPECTION, is a looking about, Heed, Wariness; a marking and considering diligently. L.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, warily, cautiously.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, Vigilance, Caution.

CIRCUMSPICUOUS [*circumspicius*, L.] to be seen on all Sides.

CIRCUMSTANCE [*Circonfiance*, F. of *Circumstantia*, L.] a Particular that accompanies any Action, as Time, Place, &c.

CIRCUMSTANCED, that is attended with Circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, belonging or relating to Circumstances; particular.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, minutely, accurately.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE [*circumstantier*, F.] to describe a Thing by, or with its Circumstances.

De CIRCUMSTANTIBUS [*Law Term*] a Number of Jurors taken out of such Persons as are present, when so many are challenged that there are not enough to make up a Jury.

CIRCUMVAGRANT, wandering about. L.

CIRCUMVALLATION [in *Fortification*] The Line of Circumvallation, is a Trench cut by the Besiegers, and bordered with a Breast-work, so as to encompass all the Camp, to defend it against an Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and stop Deserters.

CIRCUMVECTION, is a carrying round about. L.

To CIRCUMVENT' [*circumvenire*, F. of *circumvenire*, L.] to come about; also to overreach, to deceive.

CIRCUMVENTION [*Circonvension*, F.] over-reaching, cheating; Cozenage, Deceit. L.

To CIRCUMVEST, to cloathe, or garnish round about. L.

C I T

CIRCUMUNDULATION, a waving all round. L.

CIRCUMVOLATION [from *circum* and *volo*, Lat.] flying round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, a rolling or turning about. L.

CIR'CUS, a large Theatre in Rome, built for Shews and Games; also a circular Building, inclosing an open Area.

CIR'RI [in *Botany*] are those fine Strings or Hairs by which some Plants fasten themselves, in order to their Support in creeping, as Ivy, &c. L.

CIRSOCELE [*Κίρκουδλη*, Gr.] a Swelling of the Vessels about the Testicles that prepare the Semen, so that it sometimes appears like a third Testicle. L.

CISALPINE, on this Side of the Alps.

CIS'BURY [q. d. the Borough of *Cissa*] a Town in *Sussex*, near a military Fort built by *Offa*, King of the *South-Saxons*.

CISSOID [in *Geometry*] the Name of a Curve Line invented by *Diocles*.

CISTA *Gratia*, a Church Coffer, where the People's Alms-Money was kept. O. L. The Poor's Box.

CIST } [among *Surgeons*] a Tumour
CIS'TA } where the obstructed Matter
CIS'TUS } collects as in a Bag, which may all be taken out at once.

CISTED, inclosed in a Cist.

CISTER'CIAN Monks, an Order founded Anno 1098, by Robert, Abbot of *Citeux*, in France.

CIS'TERN [*Cistern*, F. of *Cisterna*, L.] a Place under Ground, for the keeping of Rain-Water; also a Vessel of Lead, to keep Water for Household Uses.

CISTERN [among *Confectioners*] a Vessel in form of a Box, into which Creams or Jellies are put, to beiced over.

CIT, a Citizen; a pert, low Townsman.

CIT'ADEL [*Citadelle*, F. of *Cittadella*, Ital.] a Fort of four, five, or six Bastions, built near a City, on the most advantageous Ground, that it may command it in a Case of Rebellion.

CITA'TION [*Citatio*, L.] a citing or quoting from an Author, &c. also a Summons to appear before an Ecclesiastical Judge. F.

To CITE [*citer*, F. of *citare*, L.] to quote an Authority or Passage in a Book; also to summon to appear at the Spiritual Court.

CITER, one who cites; one who quotes Authors.

CITRESS, a City Woman.

CITIZEN [*Citoyen*, F. of *Civis*, L.] a Freeman of a City.

CITRI'ALE, a Citron or Guittar. *Chanc.*
CITRINE Colour } the Colour of a Pome-
CITRON } Citron, like Gold.

CITRINA'TION, perfect Digestion; the Colour proving the Philosopher's Stone; turning to a Citron Colour by Chymistry. *Chanc.*

CITRON [*Citron*, F. *Citrum*, L.] an agreeable

CL A

able Fruit resembling a Lemon.

CIT'RUL [*Citrum*, L.] a kind of Cucum-ber or Pumpkin of a Citron Colour.

CIT'TERN [of *Cithara*, L.] a sort of Musi-cal Instrument.

CITY [*Cité*, F. of *Civitas*, L.] a large walled Town; but especially a Town Cor-porate, having a Cathedral Church, and a Bishop's See.

CIVES, a sort of wild Leeks.

CIVET [*Civet*, F. *Zibethum*, L.] a Per-fume like Musk, formed like a kind of Grease, in a Bag, under the Tail of the Civet Cat.

CIVET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens, Hares, &c. first by frying, and afterwards by stewing them. F.

CIVICK *Crown*, a Garland made of the Leaves of Oak, &c. and given as a Reward to the Roman Soldiers, who had saved a Citizen's Life in a Battle.

CIVIL [*civilis*, L. of *Civis*, L.] courteous, kind, well-bred; also political, belonging to the Citizens, City, or State. F.

CIVIL Day, a Day of 24 Hours, reckoned from 12 at Night, to 12 the next Night.

CIVIL Death, is when, by being sentenced to perpetual Banishment, a Person is cut off from Civil Society, to working in the Mines, or to the Gallies.

CIVIL Law, is properly the peculiar Law of each State, Country, or City; but what we usually mean by the *Civil Law*, is a Body of Laws composed out of the best of the *Roman* and *Grecian* Laws, which were in the main re-ceived or observed, throughout the *Roman* Do-minions, for above 1200 Years.

CIVIL Year, is the legal Year, or annual Account of Time, which every Government appoints to be used within its own Dominions.

CIVILIAN, a Doctor, Professor, or Student in the Civil Law.

CIVILIZATION, the Act of civilizing and polishing Manners.

CIVILITY [*Civilitas*, F. of *Civilitas*, L.] Courtesy, Obliginefs.

To CIVILIZE [*civiliser*, F.] to make courteous and tractable; to polish Manners.

CIVILIZER, one who polishes savage Man-ners.

CIVILLY, courteous, politely.

CLACK, an incessant disagreeable Noise.

To CLACK [*clacker*, Belg. *clacker*, C. Br. *clacker*, F.] to rattle, snap, to make a shrill Noise.

CLAD, clothed, invested; from *to clothe*.

To CLACK *Wool*, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, by which it weighs less, and yields less Custom.

CLADUS, a hurdle or Wattle. O. L.

CLAIM [*Claim*, F. of *Clamare*, L.] a Chal-lenge or Demand.

CLAIM [in *Law*] is a Challenge of Interest to any thing which is in the Possession of an-other.

CL A

To CLAIM [*clamer*, F. of *Clamare*, L.] to lay claim to, to challenge.

CLA'IMANT, the Person claiming.

CLAIMER, one who lays claim to any thing.

To CLAMBER [*klammeren*, Teut. a Hook] to get up a high Place, by resting the Feet upon some hooked or jetting out Parts.

CLAMEA *admittenda in itinere per Attorna-tum*, is a Writ whereby the King commands the Justice in Eyre to admit one's Claim by an At-torney, employed in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Person.

CLAM'MED, starved with hunger.

* CLAMMY [of *Clamean*, Sax. to dawb with clammy Matter] gluish, sticking.

CLAM'MINESS, the being clammy.

CLAM'OROUS [*Clamosus*, L.] noisy, full of Clamour.

CLAM'OROUSNESS, Noisiness.

CLA'MOUR [*Clameur*, F. of *Clamor*, L.] a Noise, an Out-cry, a Bawling.

To CLA'MOUR [*clamer*, L.] to make a Noise, complain, or cry out against.

CLAMP [*klammen*, Teut.] a particular Way of letting Boards one into another in Joi-nery.

CLAMP [in a Ship] a Piece of Timber ap-plied to a Mast for strengthening it.

CLAMP [with Brickmakers] a Contrivance for burning Bricks.

CLAMP Nails, such as are used to fasten on Clamps in building and repairing Ships.

CLAMP Irons, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fewel, called also Creepers, or Dogs. C.

CLAN [probably from *Clan*, Brit. a Plat of Ground, *q. d.* such as dwell upon the same Spot of Ground] a Family or Tribe in Scot-land.

CLAN'ULAR [*clancularius*, L.] secret, privy.

CLANDE'STINE [*clandestinus*, L.] done in secret, private, contrary to Law, by stealth. F.

CLANDE'STINELY, secretly, privily.

CLANG [*clangor*, Lat.] a loud shrill Sound.

To CLANG [*clangere*, L. *klingen*, Teut.] to sound like a Trumpet.

CLANK, a loud, shrill, sharp Noise.

CLAP [of *Kloppen*, L. S. *Clap*, C. Br.] a Blow, a Crack.

CLAP [*Clapoir*, F.] an Infection occasioned by Copulation with an impure Person.

To CLAP [*clappen*, Sax. *clapper*, F. *klappen*, L. S.] to beat with the Hand; to make a noisy Sound with hitting against.

To CLAP one, to give one a Clap; to infect with the venereal Poison.

A CLAP [in *Falconry*] the nether Part of a Hawk's Beak.

CLAP-Board, a Board cut ready to make Casks, &c.

CLAP-Bread, thin hard oaten Cakes. C.

CLAPPERS, Rabbits Holes. *Chauc.*

CL A

CLAP-Net and Looking-glass, a Device to catch Larks, &c.

CLAPPEN [*Klapperen*, *Teut.*] to chatter, to prate. *Chauc.*

CLAPPER [of *Coneys*] a Place under Ground, where Rabbits breed. Also the Tongue of a Bell.

CLAPPER Dudgeon, a Beggar born. *Canting Term.*

To **CLAPPERCLAW**, to scold.

CLARA [*i. e.* clear, bright] a Name of Women. *L.*

CLARE [*Clarus*, *L.*] a Village in *Suffolk*, called also *Clarence*; a Title given to the Dukes of the Royal Blood.

CLARENCEUX, the second King at Arms, appointed by King *Edward IV.* on the Death of his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, whose Office is to marshal and dispose the Funeral of all Knights and Equires on the South of the River *Trent*.

CLARET [*Claret*, *F.* of *Clarus*, *L.* clear] a general Name for the red Wines of *France*.

CLARETUM [*Old Law*] a Liquor made with Wine and Honey, clarified by boiling. *Hippocrates.*

CLARICORDS, a sort of musical Instrument.

CLARIFICATION [*in Physick*] clarifying, or making Liquors or Juices clearer. *F.*

To **CLARIFY** [*clarifier*, *F.*] to grow clear, or to make Liquors or Juices clearer or finer.

CLARIGATION [*Roman Law*] a Demand of Satisfaction for any Injury offered or done, and a proclaiming War thereupon; a Letter of Marque or Reprisal. *L.*

CLARION [*Clarien*, *F.* *Clario*, *L.*] a shrill sort of Trumpet.

CLARION [*in Heraldry*] a Bearing representing an old-fashioned Trumpet.

CLARISONUS, sounding loud or shrill.

CLARTTY [*Cairté*, *F.* of *Claritas*, *L.*] Clearness, Brightness.

CLARMARTHAN, a Term in the *Scotch Law* for warranting stolen Goods.

CLARO Obscuro [*Chiaro Obscuro*, *Ital.*] a Term in *Painting*, which signifies the Art of distributing Lights and Shadows advantageously, with two Colours.

CLARY, a sort of Plant. *Sciarca. L.*

CLASH, a violent Collision, a harsh Noise.

To **CLASH** [*Klatschen*, *Teut.* to clap or make a Noise with one's Hands, perhaps from *κλάω*, *Gr.*] to make a confused Noise, to beat against; to disgrace, to wrangle.

A **CLASP** [*Clespe*, *Belg.*] a sort of Buckle; also a Tendril or spring of a Tree.

To **CLASP** [*Cleopan*, *Sax.* to close, *Clesper*, *Belg.*] to buckle, to embrace.

CLASPERS [among *Herbalists*] the twisted Threads by which certain Herbs and Shrubs lay hold of Plants, &c. growing near them.

CLASP Nails, are such whose Heads are brought into a little Compass, so that they will sink into the Wood.

CL A

CLASS [*Classis*, *F.* of *Classis*, *L.*] a Form in a School; an Order or Rank; a Distribution of Persons and Things, according to their several Degrees and Natures; an Assembly of Divines in Protestant Churches in *France*.

To **CLASS**, to range, to rank, to place methodically.

CLASSICAL } [*Classique*, *F.* *Classicus*, *L.*]
CLASSICK } belonging to a Class.

A **CLASSICK Author**, one of established Credit.

To **CLAT'TER** [*Klotteren*, *L. S.*] to make a Noise with the Tongue.

A **CLAT'TERING** [*Clatpunge*, or *Cleatup*, *Sax.*] a rattling Noise.

CLAUDENT Muscles [among *Anatomists*] Muscles serving to shut the Eye-lids.

CLAUDERE [*in Ancient Deeds*] to turn open Fields into Closes and Inclosures. *L.*

CLAUDIO Cimbolo [*in Musick Books*] a Harp-fichord. *Ital.*

To **CLAUDICATE** [*claudicare*, *L.*] to halt;

CLA'VER-Grass } [*Clapen pynt*, *Sax.*
CLO'VER-Grass } [*Alber*, *Teut.*] a kind of three-leaved Grass.

CLAVIS Insulae [*i. e.* the Keys of the Island, *L.*] a Title by which those twelve Persons are called in the *Isle of Man*, to whom all doubtful and weighty Cases are referred.

CLAVIA [*Old Law*] a Mace or Club; as *Serjantia Claviae*, is the Serjeanty of the Mace.

CLAVICLES [*Clavicules*, *F.* of *Clavicula*, *L.*] (*in Anatomy*) the two Channel Bones; two small Bones which fasten the Shoulder-Bones and Breast-Bone, being as it were a Key, situated at the Basis or Bottom of the Neck above the Breast.

CLAVIS, a Key. *L.* The Word is used in *English* for the expounding of a Cypher, or any secret Writing.

CLAVIS [among *Physicians*] a Pain in a small Part of the Head, commonly a little above the Eyes, which seems as if that Part was bored through with an Auger.

CLAUSE [*Clausula*, *L.*] an Article or Conclusion; a Condition or Proviso in a Contract, Deed, or other Instrument. *F.*

CLAUSE-Rolls, Rolls containing Records committed to close Writs, preserved in the Tower of London.

CLAUSICK } the Claw sickness, or Foot-
CLAUSIKE } Rot in Sheep.

CLAUSTRAL, belonging to a Cloister.

CLAUSTURA, Brush-wood for Fences or Hedges. *O. L.*

CLAUSUM fregit, an Action of Trespass; so called, because the Writ demands the Person summoned to answer to *Quare clausum fregit* why he committed such a Trespass. *L.*

CLAUSUM Pasche, the eighth Day after Easter, so termed because it ends that Festival. *O. S.*

CLAUSURA Hye [*Old Law*] the Inclosure of a Hedge.

To **CLAUT**, to scratch, to claw.

CLAVES

C L E

CLA'VUS [in *Physick*] a Pain in a small Part of the Head above the Eye-brow, and seems as if that Part of the Head was bored through with a Wimple.

CLAW [Clapu, Sax. Klawe, Teut. Klau, Dan.] the Nail of a Fowl's Foot.

To **CLAW** [Clapan, Sax. Klawen, Teut. klawu, Dan.] to scratch or tear.

CLAWA [Old Law] a Close, or small Inclosure.

CLAWBACK, a Flatterer; a Wheeler.

CLAWED, furnished with claws, also scratched.

CLAY, a fat clammy Earth.

CLAY-Cold, cold as Earth.

CLAYEY, consisting of Clay.

CLAYES [in *Fortification*] are Wattles made of Stakes interwoven with Osiers, &c. to cover Lodgments, having Earth heaped upon them: They are also made use of to lay in Ditches that have been drained, and upon marshy Grounds, to make them firm and fit to be passed over.

To **CLEME** [Clemian, Sax. of Kleben, Teut.] to stick or glue. C.

CLEAN [Clæne, Sax.] pure, chaste.

CLEAN'LINESS, the being cleanly.

CLEAN'LY [Clenlick, Sax.] clean, pure, affecting Cleanliness.

CLEAN'NESS [Clænegge, Sax.] Freeness from Filth; Pureness, &c.

To **CLEAN'SE** [Clænjan, Sax.] to make clean.

CLEANSER, that which purifies.

To **CLEAP**, to haunt, to attend, to breed upon, &c. *Shakesp.*

CLEAR [clair, F. of clarus, L. Klar, Teut.] fair, fine, pure, bright, pellucid; evident; guiltless; sounding distinctly.

CLEAR [in *Architecture*] inside Work.

To **CLEAR** [Military Term] as, to clear the Trenches, is to beat out those that guard them, by a vigorous Sally from the Place besieged.

CLEARANCE, a Certificate to a Ship, that she has been cleared at the Custom-House.

CLEARLY, manifestly, plainly.

CLEAR'NESS, Brightness, Transparency.

CLEAR'SIGHTED, one who hath acuteness of Sight, hence applied to the Mind.

To **CLEAR-Starch**, to stiffen with Starch.

CLEAR Walk [with Cock-fighters] is the Place the Fighting-Cock is in.

CLEAT [Sea Term] a Piece of Wood fastened on the Yard-arm of a Ship, to keep the Ropes from sliding off the Yard; also Pieces of Wood to fasten any Ropes with, or fasten any Thing to.

To **CLEA'VE** [Cleopen, Sax. kleben, Teut.] to stick fast.

To **CLEAVE** [Cleopen, Sax. kleben, Du.] to split in Pieces.

CLEA'VE, a Butcher's Chopping knife.

CLE'CHE [in *Heraldry*] any Ordinary pierced through with the same Figure.

CLEDGY, stiff. *Kent.*

C L E

To **CLEEP**, to call, to name. *Shakesp.*

CLEES, the two Parts of the Foot of Beast that are cloven-footed; the Claw of a Beast's Hoof.

CLEFT, a Rent, a Crack, also the Participle Passive of cleave, to divide.

CLEFTS in the Heels, a Disease in Horses.

CLEMENCY [Clemence, F. Clementia, L.] Meekness, Gentleness, Courtesy.

CLEM'ENT [Clemens, L.] meek, gentle, courteous; also a proper Name of a Man. F.

CLEM'ENTINES, a Part of the Canon-Law, being Decretals or Constitutions of Pops Clement V. and enacted into Laws by the Council of Vienna.

To **CLENCH** [of Clenche, F. perhaps of Klincke, a Latch of a Door, Teut.] to make fast, to pin down.

CLENCH-Bolts, Iron Pins in a Ship clenched at the Ends, where they come through.

CLENCH-Nails, are such as will drive without splitting the Board, and draw without breaking.

CLEP, a Form of Claim, Libel or Petition. *Scotch. L. T.*

CLEPED [of Clepian, Sax.] called or named. O.

CLEPSY'DRA [Clepsydre, F. κλεψύδρα, Gr.] an Instrument anciently used by the Egyptians to measure Time by the running of Water out of one Vessel into another; which we call an Hour-glass; so also *Parcellus* calls an Instrument to convey Steams into the Womb. L.

CLERGION, a Clerk or Clergyman. *Chauc.*

CLER'GY, Clergé, F. Clerus, L. of κληρος, Gr. Lot or Patrimony] that Order of Men which is peculiarly appropriated to the Service of God, and devoted to wait at the Altar, as God's Lot and Inheritance.

CLERGYMAN, an Ecclesiastic, one who officiates in divine Things.

CLER'ICAL [Clericus, L.] of or belonging to a Clergyman. F.

CLERICO admittendo, is a Writ directed to the Bishop, for the admitting a Clerk to a Benefice upon a *Ne admittas*. L.

CLERICO Capto per statutum Mercatorem, a Writ directed to the Bishop for Delivery of a Clerk out of Prison, who is in Custody upon the Breach of a Statute Merchant.

CLERICO convicto commissio Gaule in defectu Ordinarii deliberando, &c. is a Writ for the Delivery of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reason his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of a Clerk.

CLERICO infra sacros Ordines non eligendo in Officium, is a Writ directed to the Bishops, &c. who have thrust a Bailiwick or Beadleship upon one in holy Orders, charging them to release him again.

CLER'ICUS, a Clerk or Clergyman; also in Popish Countries a secular Priest, as distinguished from a regular one. L.

CLERICUS *Sacerdotis*, a Parish-Clerk, or inferior Assistant to a Priest. *L.*

CLERK [*Clerc*, *F.* of *Clericus*, *L.*] a Title given to Clergymen, or Ministers of the Church; also such as live, or exercise any Function by the Pen, in any Courts; or elsewhere.

CLERK *Attaint*, he who prayeth the Benefit of the Clergy after Judgment given upon him for Felony. *L. T.*

CLERK *Convict*, one who prayeth his Clergy before Sentence passeth upon him.

CLERK of the Crown [*in Chancery*] an Officer who attends the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, or special Matters of State.

CLERK of the Crown-Office [*in the King's Bench*] one who draws up, reads and records all Instruments against all Traitors, Felons, &c.

A **CLERK** [*in a Gaming-House*] a Check upon the Puff, that he sinks none of the Money given him to play with.

CLEROMANCY [*of κλῆρος*, a Lot, and *μαντεία*, *Gr.* a Prophecy] a Soothsaying, of telling Fortunes by Dice, or the throwing of Lots.

A **CLETCH**, a Brood; as a Cletch of Chickens. *C.*

CLEVELAND [*q. d.* Cliff-Lane, by reason of its being steep, and almost impassable, with Cliffs and Rocks] a Place in *Yorkshire*.

CLEVER [*leger*, *F.*] skilful, ingenious, neat-handed, well-shaped; also fit, proper.

CLEVERLY, skilfully, ingeniously.

CLEVIS, Clifts or Rocks. *O.*

CLEW [*Clupe*, *Sax.* *Clower*, *Du.*] a Bottom of Yarn, Thread, &c.

CLEW [*of a Sail*] is the lower Corner of it, which reaches down to where the Tackle and Sheet-Ropes are fastened.

CLEW-Garnet, a Rope made fast to the Clew of a Sail, and thence running in a Pulley, fastened to the Middle of the Main and Fore-yard, to hale up the Clew of the Sail close to the Middle of the Yard.

CLEW-Line, is the same to the Top-sail and Top-gallant and Sprit-sails, that the Clew-garnet is to the Main and Fore-sail.

CLEY, a Hurdle for penning or folding of Sheep. *C.*

CLEY'S [*q. d.* *Clawg*, or of *κνῆλαι*, *Gr.*] the Claws of a Lobster.

To **CLICK** [*clicken*, *Du.*] a Word used to express the Noise of a Watch, &c.

To **CLICK** [*as Shoemakers*, &c.] to stand at a Shop-door to invite Customers.

A **CLICK'ER**, a Shoemaker's Salesman, who at a Shop invites Customers.

CLICK'ET [*Clacquet*, *F.*] the Knocker of a Door; also a Lizard's Clapper.

CLICKET, a Key. *Chauc.*

CLICK'ETING [*Hunting Term*] a Fox is said to go a Clicketing, when he is desirous of Copulation.

CLIENT [*Clieus*, *L.*] one who retains a Lawyer or Proctor to plead his Cause. *F.*

CLIENT, a Roman Citizen, who put himself

under the Protection of some great Man, who was styled his Patron.

CLIENTED, Persons under Protection.

CLIENTSHIP, the Office of a Client.

CLIFF ? [*Clip*, *Sax.* *Clivus*, *L.*] the Side of

CLIFT } a Hill; a cragged Mountain or

broken Rock on the Sea-Coasts. *North-Country.*

CLIFF ? [*in Musick*] a Character placed

CLEAVE } on one of the Lines, by which the Places of all the other Notes are known and proved.

CLIKET, a Key; an Instrument of Iron, to lift up a Latch. *Chauc.*

CLIMACTERICAL [*climacterique*, *F.* *climactericus*, *L.* of *κλιμακτηρικὸς*, *Gr.*] ascending like a Ladder.

CLIMACTERICAL Years, are certain observable Years, which are supposed to be attended with some great Mutation of Life or Fortune; as the 7th Year, the 21st (made up of 3 times 7;) the 27th (made up of 3 times 9;) and the 81st (made up of 9 times 9;) Thus every 7th or 9th Year is said to be Climacterical.

Grand CLIMACTERICKS, the 63d and 81st Years, wherein, if any Sickness happens, it is accounted very dangerous.

CLIMATE [*Clima*, *F.* *Clima*, *L.* of *κλίμα*, *Gr.*] a Part or Portion of the Earth between two Circles, parallel to the Equator; and where there is half an Hour's Difference in the longest Day of Summer.

CLIMAX [*κλίμαξ*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, when from one thing you go by degrees to another; as Mars saw whom he loved; whom he loved he enjoyed. *L.*

To **CLIMB** [*Climan*, *Sax.* *Klimmenen*, *L.* *S.* and *Teut.* perhaps of *κλίμαξ*, *Gr.*] to creep up by little and little, or Step by Step.

CLIMBER, one who mounts or ascends any Place; also a sort of Herb, called Travellers Joy. *Viorna. L.*

CLIME, Climate, Region, Tract of Earth.

CLINCH, a sharp, witty Expression.

To **CLINCH** [*clingere*, *L.*] to gripe hard with the Fist; to bend the Point of a Nail in the other Side.

CLINCH [*of a Cable*] that Part which is made fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

CLINCH'ER, a witty, ingenious Reply, or a Person who makes smart Repartees; also a small Ship or Boat, whose Planks are laid one over another.

CLINCH'ING, the slight calking of a Vessel, when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; the Way of doing this, is by driving a little Oakham into the Sides to keep out the Water.

To **CLING** [*klinger*, *Dan.*] to stick close to; to hang upon; to dry up.

CLING Y, clammy, apt to cling.

CLIN'ICE [*of κλινικός*, *Gr.*] that Part of

Physick which regards Bed-ridden People. *L.*

CLIN'ICK ? belonging to Bed-ridden Per-

CLINICAL } sons.

CLINI-

C L O

CLINICUS [κλινικός, Gr.] a Physician or Nurse who attends Bed-ridden Patients; also a Bearer who carries the dead to the Grave. *L.*

To **CLINK** [klingen, Teut.] to ring or sound as Metal.

CLINKE, a Key-hole. *Spenc.*

CLINKET, a crafty Fellow. *C.*

CLINOIDES [among Anatomists] are four Processes in the Inside of the Os Sphenoides, forming a Cavity called *Cella Turcica*, in the Middle of that Bone in which lies the *Glandula Pituitaria*.

CLINQUANT [klingend, Teut.] sounding, making a clinking Noise. *Shakesp.* Also Embroidery; Spangles.

CLIO [κλειώ, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, feigned to be the first Inventress of History and Heroic Poetry.

To **CLIP** [of klippen, Du.] to cut about, or make small; also to embrace. *C.*

CLIPPER, one who diminishes Coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, embracing, also the Part cut off.

CLITO'RI, a Part which lies within the Skin in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the Bigness of the *Uvula*, which is seated before; the Substance of it consists of two spongy Bodies, and the End of it is called *Præputium*.

CLIVER, a kind of Herb. *Aparius, L.*

CLOAK [Skinner derives it from Lach, Sax. but *Μινσπερ* of *Καλύπτω*, Gr. to cover] a Garment; also a Blind, a Colour or Pretence.

Cut your Coat according to your Cloth.

This Proverb contains good Advice to People of several Ranks and Degrees, to balance Accounts betwixt their *Expences* and their *Income*, and not to let their Vanity lead them, as we say, *To out-run the Constable*; and so say the Latins, *Sumptus censum ne superat*; and the French, *Fol est qui plus despend, que sa rente ne vaut*.

CLOAKBAG, a Portmanteau.

To **CLOATH** [of Clað, Sax. or kleder, Dan. kleden, L. S.] to furnish or cover with Cloaths; to dress.

To be **CLOATHED** [of a Mast] is when the Sail is so long, as to reach down to the Gratings of the Hatches, so that no Wind can blow below the Sail.

CLOATHIER, a Maker of Cloth.

CLOCK [Clugga, Sax. Klocke, Dan. Clocke, Teut. Clocke, F.] a Device or Machine to measure Time.

A **CLOCK**, a Beetle or Dor, a Clock-Chaffer; also the inverted Work at the Ankle of a Stocking.

CLOCKMAKER, an Artist who makes Clocks.

CLOCKWORK, machinery moved by Springs or Weights.

CLOD [Cluð, Sax. Blot, Belg.] a Lump of Earth; any thing base; a dull Fellow.

CLOD-Salt [Salt Works] a Cake which

C L O

sticks to the Bottom of the Pan, and is taken out in twenty-four Hours.

CLODDY, abounding with Clods.

CLODPATE, a Blockhead.

CLODPOLL, a stupid Thickskull.

CLOERE, a Prison or Dungeon. *O.*

CLOFF, the Barrel, Box, Bag, Wrapper, &c. in which any Merchandize is contained. See *Clough*.

To **CLOG**, to load, to hinder, to burden, to obstruct.

CLOG [perhaps of *Log*] a Piece of Wood, &c. fastened about the Legs of Beasts to keep them from running astray; a Load, Lett or Hindrance.

CLOGS, Pattens without Rings.

CLOISTER [*Cloître*, F. Cloister, Dan. of *Claustrom*, L.] a Place in a Monastery with Piazzas; also the Monastery itself.

To **CLOISTER** up, to pen or shut up, confine in a Place.

CLOMB

CLOMB'EN } climbed, got up. *Milton.*

CLOSE [*Clos*, F.] thick, near together; also dark, hidden, reserved.

CLOSE [in *Heraldry*] is when any Bird is drawn in a Coat of Arms with its Wings close down upon it, i. e. not displayed, and in a standing Posture.

A **CLOSE** [of Clyran, Sax.] a Conclusion, End, or Issue.

A **CLOSE** [*Close*, F.] a Piece of Ground fenced or hedged about for Pasturage.

CLOSE *Fights*, Bulk-Heads put up in a Ship, fore and aft, in a close Fight, for the Men to stand behind them secure.

CLOSED behind [in *Horses*] an Imperfection in the Hind-Quarters.

CLOSE [in *Musick*] is either the End of a Strain, called an *Imperfect Close*; or the End of a Lesson or Tune, called a *Perfect Close*.

To **CLOSE** [Clyran, Sax. *Closse*, F.] to conclude or end, to agree with; also to tend to healing, or heal up.

To **CLOSE** an Account, is to end it, when no more is to be added, by drawing a Line, &c.

CLOSEHANDED, covetous.

CLOSELY, nearly, immediately.

CLOSE'NESS, the being close or near together, Reservedness; also sly Avarice.

CLOSESTOOL, a Chamber Convenience.

CLOSET [of *Closé*] a small Apartment in a Room.

CLOSET [in *Heraldry*] is the Half of the Bar; the Bar ought to contain the fifth Part of the Escutcheon.

CLOSETING, private Consultations or Intrigues of the Cabinet Council of a Prince.

CLOSH, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle, called the *Founder*.

CLOSHE, the Game called Nine-pins, *O. S.* Forbidden by Statute *An. 17 Edw. IV.*

CLOSURE, the Act of finishing; the Conclusion, or that by which a thing is concluded.

CLO

CLOTH [*Clab, Sax.*] the Matter whereof Garments are made.

To **CLOTHE**. See To cloath.

CLOTTHO, one of the three Destinies, feigned to cut the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

CLOTT-Burn, a sort of Plant. *Lappa.*

CLOT'TED, thick, in Lumps.

To **CLOTTER** [*clotteren, L. S.*] to grow thick as Cream, or Blood when cold. *N. C.*

CLOUDS [*Minshew* derives them of *claudere, L.* to shut up, because they shut up the Sun from us; *Somnerus* of *Clotus, q. d.* clodded Vapour] are a Congeries chiefly of watery Particles, drawn or sent out of the Earth in Vapours, into the middle Region of the Air, being computed by some never to be above one half or three-fourths of a Mile distant from the Earth.

To **CLOUD**, to darken.

CLOUD-compelling, an Epithet applied to Jupiter.

CLOUDSBERRY, *Pendle-bills*, in *Lancashire*; so called as though they came out of the Clouds.

CLOUDINESS, the being cloudy, Moroseness.

CLOUDY, abounding with Clouds.

CLOVE [*Clupe, Sax.*] of Garlick, &c.

CLOVES [*of Clup, Sax.*] a Spice, the Fruit of a Tree in the *Eastern Islands*.

CLOVE, a Weight in *Effex*, of Cheese and Butter 8 Pounds, or Wool 7 Pounds.

CLOVEN Part. Praet. of to cleave.

CLOVER *Grass* [*of Claepna, Sax.* Violets, because the Flower of it resembles Violets in Sent] an excellent Food for Cattle. See (*lucer-Grass*).

CLOUGH, an Allowance of two Pounds in every three hundred Weight, for the Turn of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out Weight when sold by Retail.

CLOUGH [*Clough, Sax.*] a Village between two steep Hills.

CLOUTED, covered with Clouts; also coagulated.

CLOUT'ERLY *Fellow* [*Blouete, Du.* a stupid Jolt-Head; or of *Blouter, Du.* thick] a great ill-shapen Fellow.

CLOUTS [with *Husbandmen*] the Axle-tree Clouts are Iron Plates nailed to the End of the Axle-tree of a Cart or Waggon, to save it from wearing, and the two Cross-trees that hold the Sides of a Cart together.

CLOUTS [*in Gunnery*] thin Plates of Iron nailed on that Part of the Axle-tree of a Gun-Carriage which comes through the Nave.

CLOUT-Nails, are such as are used for nailing on of Clouts to the Axle-tree of Carriages.

CLOWN [*of Colonus, L.* a Husbandman] a Country-fellow; also an unmannerly Person.

CLOWNISH, Clown-like, ungenteel, unmannerly, rude.

CLOWNISHNESS, Unmannerlinefs.

CLOWYS, Clove-gilly-flowers. *O.*

CLY

To **CLOY** [*encloyer, F.*] to give one his Fill, to glut, to surfeit.

CLOY'ED [*in Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is said to be cloyed, when any thing is got into the Touch-hole.

CLOYED } [*among Farriers*] a Horse is ACCLOYED } said to be cloyed, when he is pricked with a Nail in shoeing.

A **CLUB** [*Clubbe, Sax. Clava, L.*] a great thick Stick; an Assembly of good Fellows.

CLUB-Law [*of Clecpan, Sax.* to cleave, *q. d.* every Man to pay an equal Share] a paying an equal Share of Reckoning; also fighting with Clubs.

CLUB-Room, a room in which a Club meets.

To **CLUCK** [*Cloccan, Sax. Clucken, Teut.*] to cry as a Hen in calling her Chickens together.

CLUMB, a Note of Silence. *C.*

CLUMPER [*Clumpe, Teut.*] a Clot or Clod.

To be **CLUMPERED**, to be clotted together.

CLUMPERTON, a Clown.

CLUMPS, a Numskull, one void of Common Sense.

CLUMPT, lazy, unhandy. *Line.*

CLUMSILY, in an awkward Manner.

CLUMSINESS, Awkwardness, Unhandiness.

CLUM'SY [probably of *Lumpisch, Belg.* stupid] short and thick, awkward, unhandy.

CLUNCH } a Substance which is Blue CLUNCH } found next the Coal, upon sinking the Coal Pits at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*.

CLUNG [*of Clingan, Sax.*] shrunk up with Leanness, half famished, stuck close together, withered as Fruits may be.

To **CLUNG**, to dry as Wood does when it is laid up after it is cut.

CLU'NIAC *Monks*, an Order of Monks founded in the Year 900, by *Berno*, Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*.

CLUSH and *Swollen Neck*, a Distemper in Cattle, when their Necks are swelled and raw.

CLUMSED, clumsy headed. *Clauc.*

CLUSTER [*Clurten, Sax.*] a Bunch of Grapes, &c. also a Heap of several Things.

CLUSTERY, full of Clusters.

CLU'TA, Clouted-Shoes, or Horse-Shoes; also Strakes of Iron with which Cart Wheels are shod. *O. L.*

CLUTARIUM [*Clouterie, F.*] a Smithery or Forge, where Iron Shoes are made. *O. L.*

To **CLUTCH**, to clinch the Fist, to gripe. **CLUTCHES**, clinched Hands; as also in *his Clutches*, i. e. Possession.

To **CLUTTER** [*clottern, L. S.*] to make a Noise or Tumult.

A **CLUTTER** [*Cleadow, Sax.*] a Bustle, a Stir. *N. C.*

To **CLY** the *Yerc*, to be whipped. *Cant.*

CLYMBE, Noise. *O.*

CLYS-

COA

CLYS'SUS [in *Chymistry*] a long Digestion and Union of oily Spirits (especially Mineral ones) in order to make a Composition of them; also an Extraction or Union of the more subtle Parts of any Plants; also a Medicine of the most active Part of any Ingredient.

CLYS'TER [*Clyster*, F. *Klyster*, Gr.] a fluid Medicine of different Qualities, to be injected into the Bowels by the Fundament. *L.*

CLY'TO, a Title of Honour, anciently given in England to the King's Son.

CNOUTS Delf [q. d. *Canutus's Ditch*] a Ditch made by *Canutus the Dane*, between *Ramsey* and *Whittlesey*, to abate the Fury of the Sea in those Parts, his Sons and his Servants having been in danger of being cast away there; it was also called *Swords Delf*, because it was marked out with their Swords.

To **COACER'VATE** [*coacervare*, *L.*] to heap together, or raise in Heaps. *L.*

COACERVA'TION, a heaping up together. *L.*

A **COACH** [*Cocke*, F. and Spän. *Eutsche*, *Teut.*] a well known Carriage for four Persons.

To **COACH**, to go or carry in a Coach.

COACH-Box, the Seat of the Coachman.

COACH-Hire, Money paid for the Use of a Coach.

COACHMAN, the Man who drives a Coach.

COACT'ION, a Compulsion, Constraint, Force. *L.*

COADJUTANT, an Assistant.

COADJUTOR [*Coadjuteur*, F.] a Fellow-helper, an Assistant.

COADUNA'TION, an uniting, or gathering together into one. *L.*

To **COA'GITATE** [*coagitare*, *L.*] to move or stir together.

COAGMENTATION [in *Chymistry*] is a melting any Matter by casting in Powders, and afterwards making it concrete or solid.

To **COAGULATE** [*coagulare*, F. *coagulare*, *L.*] to congeal, curdle, thicken.

To **COAGULATE** [*Chymically*] to give a Consistence to Liquids, to make what was thin thick.

COAGULA'TION, a curdling, &c. F. of *L.*

COAGULATION [in *Chymistry*] a reducing any Liquid to a thicker Substance.

COAGULUM [in *Surgery*] a curdled Substance, growing in the Hollow of a disjointed Bone.

COAL [*Lol*, *Sax.* *Eaalen*, *L. S.* *Cohien*, *Teut.*] probably of *Calendo*, *L.* warming] a Mineral Fuel.

COAL Fire, a Heap of Fire-Wood for Sale, so much as will make a Load of Coals, when burnt. *C.*

COAL Mouse, a kind of Bird.

COALPIT, a Mine or Pit of Coals.

To **COALES'CE** [*coalescere*, *L.*] to grow together, or close together again.

COALES'CENCE [in *Philosophy*] the cleaving or uniting together of the small fine

COB

Parts which compose any natural Body.

COALES'CENCE [*Surgery*] the closing of a Wound; the growing together again of any Parts which before were separated. *L.*

COALI'TION, Union in one Mass.

COAL'TERN Fevers, are such as when two come together periodically, the one invades as the other goes off alternately.

COAM'INGS [of the *Hatches*] are the Flanks or Frame of a Ship which raises the Hatches above the Decks.

COAN [of the *Island Cos*] *adj.* is frequently applied to *Hippocrates*, or any thing relating to him or his Writings, he having been born at *Cos*.

COANGUSTA'TION, a making one thing strait or narrow by another. *L.*

COAPTA'TION, a sitting together. *L.*

COARCTA'TION, a straitning, a pressing together. *L.*

COARSE, not soft or fine; rude, uncivil.

COARSELY, rudely, inelegantly.

COARSENES, rudeness, indelicacy.

COARTED, compelled. *Cbauc.*

COARTICULA'TION, adjoining of Bones. *L.*

COAST [*Coste*, F.] a Country lying on the Sea; a Sea-shore.

To **COAST** along, to sail along the Sea-Coast.

COASTING, is sailing within Sight of Land, or within Sounding between them.

COASTING [in *Husbandry*] is the transplanting a Tree, and placing the same Side to the South, East, &c. which grew that Way where it stood before.

COAT [*Cote*, *Sax.* of *Coatre*, a Hut, *L. S.*] a Fold for Sheep; a Hut or Cottage.

COAT [*Cotte*, F. *Cotta*, *Ital.*] a Man's outward Garment; a Woman's Petticoat.

COAT [in *Anatomy*] is the membranous Cover of any Part of the human System, as the Coats of his Eyes, Arteries, Veins, and Nerves, &c.

COAT of Mail, a Piece of Armour made in Form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron Rings.

COAT [in a *Ship*] Pieces of tarred Canvas put about the Mast at the Partners; and also about the Pumps at the Decks, that no Water may go down there.

To **COATH** [*Cothe*, *Sax.*] to swoon or faint. *Linc.*

To **COAX**, to wheedle; to flatter.

COAXER, a smooth Flatterer.

COB, a rich and covetous Wretch; also a foreign Coin; also the Head or Top.

A **COB**, a Wicker-basket to carry upon the Arm. *C.*

COB [*Coppe*, *Sax.*] a Sea-fowl.

COB'BLE, a Pebble. *C.*

To **COBBLE** [*Kobbelen*, *L. S.* of *copulare*, *L.* to pin together] to botch, or do work bunglingly.

COBBLE

COBBLE *Colter*, a Turkey.

To COBBLE *with Stones*, to throw Stones at.

C. A COBBLER [*Robbler, Dan.* to mend Shoes] one who mends old Shoes; also a bungling Workman.

COBBY, stout, brisk, or hearty. C.

COBS, Balls or Pellets with which Fowls are crammed.

A COB'WEB *Morning*, a misty Morning. *Norfolk.*

COBWEB, a Web made by Spiders.

COC'A } a Cogge, or little Boat. O. L.
COCU'LA }

CO'CACLE, a Device the Fishermen of *Sherwoodbury* have, made of split Sallow-twigs, and next the Water covered with an Ox hide, in which a Man sits, rows with one Hand, and manages his Net, Angle, or other Fishing-tackle with the other.

COCCI'GIS Os } [among Anatomists] a cartilaginous kind of Bone,
COC'CYX } joined to the Extremity of the Os Sacrum, so called, because in Shape it is something like a Cuckow's Bill.

COCCIFEROUS [of *Coccus*, a Berry, and *fero*, to bear, L.] all those Plants or Trees are so called that bear Berries.

COCCINIAN [of *Coccus*, L.] of a Crimson or Scarlet Dye.

COC'CISM, the old silly Tune like a Cuckasory. *Stillingfleet.*

COCH [in Physicians Bills] signifies *Cochleare*, L. i. e. a Spoonful.

COCHINE'AL [*Cochenille*, F. of *Cocbinilla*, L.] a rich Drug used in dying Scarlet, &c.

COCH'LEA [in Anatomy] the last Cavity of the Ear, and resembles the Shell of a Snail.
COCHLEARY, like a Screw.

A COCK [*Coque, Sax. Coc, F. Rock, Dan.*] a Fowl; also the Pin of a Dial or Gun; the Needle of a Balance; also the wrought Piece which covers the Balance in a Clock or Watch; also a Spout fixed in a Vessel.

To COCK, to form the Hat in a particular Manner; to set up the Hat impertinently; to put Hay in small Heaps; also to fit the Lock of a Gun for a Discharge.

COCKA'DE, a Ribband worn in the Hat.
To COCK'ER, to indulge or pamper.

COCK of Hay [q. d. a Cop of Hay, a Trophe, Sax. a Top] a Heap of Hay.

COCK-a-boop [*Coqu-a-bupe*, i. e. Cock with a Cope-crest or Comb, F.] all upon the Spur; standing upon high Terms.

COCK on Hoop, [i. e. the Spiggot or Cock being laid on the Hoop and the Barrel of Ale flunn'd, i. e. drunk without Intermission] at the Height of Mirth and Jollity.

COCK'AL, a sort of Play.

COCK Apparel, q. d. [quelque Apparel, F.] great Pomp. *Linc.*

COCK'ATRICE [*Coquetris*, F.] a sort of Serpent, otherwise called a *Basilisk*.

COCK-brained, giddy-brained, rash.

COCK-Feather [in Archery] is that Feather of the Shaft which stands upright in due notching.

COCK-Pit, a Place where Cocks fight.

COCK-Pit [in a Man of War] is a Place on the lower Floor or Deck, behind the Main Capstan, lying between the Platform or Orlop, and the Steward's Room, where are Partitions for the Purser, the Surgeon, and his Mates.

COCK-Roads, a Net chiefly for the catching of Woodcocks.

COCK-Rocks, a kind of Insect.

COCK-Swain } an Officer of a Ship who
COCK'SON } takes care of the Cock-boat, Barge or Shallop, with all its Furniture, and is in Readiness with his Crew to man the Boat upon all Occasions.

COCKS-Walk, Place where a Cock is bred, and where commonly no other Cock comes.

COCKER, one addicted to Cockfighting.

COCKERMOUTH, a Town in Cumberland, 226 Miles N. W. from London.

COCK'ET, brisk, pert.

COCKET } a Custom-house Seal; also
COKET } Parchment sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Customs to Merchants, as a Warrant that their Goods are customed.

COCKET-Bread, the finest sort of Wheaten Bread.

COCK'ETTATA Lana, Wool duly entered at the Custom-house and cocketed, or allowed to be exported. O. L.

COCKET'TUM } the Office at the Custom-
COCKETUM } house, where the Goods to be exported are entered.

COCK'ING Cloth, a Frame made of coarse Canvas, with two Sticks set-across to keep it out, having a Hole to look out at, and to put the Nozzel of a short Gun through for the shooting of Pheasants, &c.

COCK'INGTON, a Village in Devonshire, probably so called from great Cock-fightings kept there.

COCK'LE [*Coccle*, Sax.] a Weed, otherwise called Corn-campien.

COCK'LE [*Coque*, F.] a Shell-fish.

To COCKLE, to pucker, shrink, or wrinkle up as some Cloth does.

COCKLE-Stairs, Winding-Stairs.

COCKLOFT, the Place above the Garret.

COCK'NEY [some derive it from the Tale of a Citizen's Son, who knew not the Language of a Cock, but called it *Neigbing*; others from being *Cocker'd*; others of *Coquin*, F. a slothful Person, the Citizens generally leading a less active Life than Country People] a Nick-name given to one who is born and bred in the City of London, or within the Sound of Bow-Bell; also a Foundling Child, born in the City.

COCK'REL [*Coquet*, F.] a young Cock, bred for Fighting.

COCOA-Tree, an Indian-Tree, much like a Date-tree, the Nut of which contains a sweet Liquor.

COE

Liquor, like Milk or Cream, and of a pleasant Taste; the inner Rind may be eaten like Artichokes, and the outward is a Material for large Cables.

COCK'QUEAN } [Korbin, Teut. or Coqua,
COT'QUEAN } L. a She-cook] a Man
that playeth the Cook among Women.

COC'TIBLE [coctibilis, L. of coctum, L.] ea-
sy to be boiled.

COC'TION [of coctum, L.] a Boiling; also
a Digestion in the Stomach. L.

CO'CULA } a small Drinking-Cup in the
CO'CULUM } Shape of a Boat. O. L.

COCULUS Indicus, a poisonous narcotick
Berry, made use of by Poachers to intoxicate
Fish, so that they may be taken out of the
Water with the Hand; called *Baccæ Piscatorie*,
Fishers Berries.

COD [Codde, Sax. Kōdde, Du.] a Husk,
or Shell; also a kind of Sea-fish.

CODDERS, gatherers of Pease.

CODEx [Codex, L. a Book or Roll, from
Caudex, L. the Trunk of a Tree; because an-
ciently their Books were made of Wood] a
Volume of the Civil Law, which the Emperor
Justinian collected from all the Pleas and An-
swers of the ancient Lawyers (which were in
loose Scrolls, or Sheets of Parchment or Paper)
and compiled them into a Book, which he
called *Codex*.

CODIA [among Botanists] the Top or Head
of any Plant; but is, by way of pre-eminence,
attributed to the Poppy.

COD'ICIL [Codicille, F. Codicillus, L.] a
Supplement to a Will or other Writing.

CODILLE, a Term in the Game of Ombre.

CODIN'IAC [Cognac, F. Cydoniatum, L.]
Quidney, or Marmalade of Quinces.

To CODLE, to parboil.

COD'LIN [of Codle, q. d. *Pomum Coctile*] an
Apple proper to be coddled or stewed.

CODOSCE'LAÆ [with *Falopius*] Venereal
Buboes in the Groin.

COE [of Coy, L. S. a Cabbin] among
Miners, is a little Lodgment they make for
themselves under Ground, as they work lower
and lower.

COE'CUM [in Anatomy] the blind Gut.

COEFFICIENT [coefficients, L. of con, i. e.
cum, and *efficio*] that which causes, makes, or
brings to pass together with another.

COEFFICIENT [in Algebra] the known
Quantity that is multiplied into any of the un-
known Terms of the Equation.

COEFFICIENT of any generating Term [in
Fluxions] is the Quantity which arises by divid-
ing that Term by the generated Quantity.

COE'LIAC Artery [in Anatomy] is that
which arises from the Trunk of the great Ar-
tery, and spreads itself towards the Ventricle
and Liver.

COELIAC Passion [of *Καίδια*, Gr. the
Belly] is a Looseness, wherein the Meat is either
wholly changed, or in part is ejected without
any Chylification.

COF

COELIAC Vein, is that which runs into
the *Intestinum rectum*.

COE'LOMA [Κοίλωμα, Gr.] a hollow
round Ulcer in, the horny Tunicle of the Eye.
L.

COE'LUM [among Anatomists] is the Cavity
of the Eye towards the Corner. L.

CO'EMETERY [Κοιμητήριον, Gr.] a Bury-
ing-place, a Church-yard.

COEMPTION, a buying of Things.

COENOBITES [Cænobita, L. of κοινός,
common, and βίος, Life, Gr.] Monasticks,
Jews or Christians, which had all Things in
common by way of religious Conversation. F.

COENO'BIARCH [Καινοβιαρχος, of κοινός,
βίος, and αρχων, a chief Governor, Gr.] the
Prior of a Monastery.

COENOBIT'ICK, of, or belonging to the
monastical Way of living in common.

COE'NOBY [Cænobium, L. of κοινός, com-
mon, and βίος, Life, Gr.] a living in common,
or like Monks, &c.

COENOS'ITY [Cænositas, L.] Filthiness,
Muddiness.

COE'QUAL [Coequal, F. of *Coequalis*, L.] e-
qual to one another as Fellows and Partners are.

COEQUALITY, the State of being equal
with another.

COER'CIBLE [coercibilis, L.] that may be
restrained, or held in.

COERCION [Coercio, L.] a keeping in,
or restraining.

To COERCE, to restrain, to oblige by
compulsion.

COER'CIVE, serving to keep in, or re-
strain. L.

COESSEN'TIAL [of con and *essentialis*, L.]
of the same Essence with another.

COESSENTIALITY, a Possession of the
same Essence.

COETA'NEOUS [of con and *ætas*, L.] of
the same Age, living together at the same time.

COETERNITY, a Participation of Eternity
equally with another eternal Being.

COETER'NAL [coeternel, F. of con and
æternus, L.] that is eternal to, with, or as well
as another.

COE'VAL, [of con and *ævum*, L.] of the
same Age or Duration with another.

COEXISTENCE, a State of being at the
same Time with another.

COEXIS'TENT [of con and *existens*, L.]
having an Existence or Being at the same Time
with another.

To COEXTE'ND, to extend to the same
Space or Duration with another.

COEXTENSION, Extension to the same
Duration with another.

COFFEE [Cahava, Arab.] a Drink well
known, made of a Berry brought chiefly from
Turkey, &c.

COFFEE-House, a House where Coffee is
sold, where People meet for Business, or to
hear News.

COFFER

COG

COFFER [*Coffen, Sax. Coffen, F. Kuffen, Teut.*] a Chest or Trunk; also a long square Box or Trough, in which Tin-Ore is broken to pieces in a Stamping-Mill.

COFFER [*in Fortification*] is a hollow Trench or Lodgment cut in the Bottom of a dry Ditch.

COFFER [*in Architecture*] the lower Part of the Cornice.

COFFERER, is the second Officer in the King's Household, next under the Comptroller; he hath the Oversight of the other Officers, and pays them their Wages.

COFFIN [*Coffre, F. Cope, Sax. a Hole, &c.*] a Case for a dead Body; also the hollow Part of a Horse's Hoof.

To **COFFRIN**, to put into a Coffin. *Chauc.*

To **COG** [*coqueliner, of Coque, F. a Shell*] to soothe up or flatter; to cheat at Dice.

COGENCY, force, compulsion.

COGENT [*cogens, L.*] pressing, enforcing, strong.

COGENTLY, forcibly.

COG'GA } a sort of Sea Vessel or Ship, a

COG'GO } Cock-boat. *O. L.*

COG'GLE } a small Fishing-boat. *C.*

COB'BLE }

COGITABLE [*cogitabilis, L.*] that may be thought on.

To **COGITATE** [*cogitare, L.*] to think or muse upon.

COGITATION, the Action of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind. *L.*

COGITATIVE [*cogitativus, L.*] thoughtful.

COGITATIVELY, thoughtfully, considerately.

COGNA'TE [*cognatus, L.*] near of kin, allied unto, very like.

COGNA'TION [*in Civil Law*] the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both descended from the same Father.

COGNISANCE [*Connoissance, F. of Cognitio, L.*] Knowledge.

COGNISANCE [*in Heraldry*] the same with Crest, which in every Attainment helps to marshal and set off a Coat of Arms.

COGNISANCE [*in Law*] the Hearing of a Thing judicially; also an Acknowledgment of a Fine.

COGNISANCE of a Plea, a Privilege which a Corporation has to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands within the Bounds of the Franchise.

COGNISEE } [*Law Term*] a Person to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

COGNISO'R } [*Law Term*] one who acknowledges or passeth a Fine of Lands and Tenements to another.

COGNITION, a knowing or judging of a Thing. *L.*

COGNITIONIBUS admittendis, is a Writ to a Justice, or other Person who hath Power to take a Fine, and having taken Acknowledg-

COI

ment of a Fine, defers to certify it in the Court of Common-Pleas, requiring him to do it.

To **COGNOMINATE** [*cognominare, L.*] to give a Surname to any one.

COGNOS'CENCE [*of cognoscere, L.*] Knowledge.

COGNOS'CITIVE, of, or pertaining to Knowledge.

COGS, the Teeth of a Mill-wheel; also a sort of Boats used on the river Humber.

COG-Ware, coarse Cloths, anciently used in the North of England.

COG-Men, Dealers in such Cloth.

To **COHABIT** [*cobabiter, F. cobabitare, L.*] to dwell together, especially as Man and Wife do.

COHABITA'TION, a cohabiting or dwelling together. *L.*

CO'HEIR [*Cobaretier, F. of Cobaret, L.*] a joint Heir with another.

COHEIR'ESS, a Woman who shares Inheritance with another.

To **COHE'RE** [*cobarrere, L.*] to stick or cleave to, to hang together well, to agree.

COHE'RENCE } [*Cobarentia, L.*] a stick-

COHE'RENCY } ing, cleaving, or hanging

together; an Agreement. *F.*

COHE'RENT [*cobarens, L.*] Discourses are said to be so, when there is a proper Connection and Agreement between their Parts.

COHE'SION [*Cobasio, L.*] a sticking or cleaving together.

COHESION [*in Natural Philosophy*] is that Principle, whatever it be, which makes the Parts of the Body cohere and stick to one another.

COHESIVE, that has the Power of sticking to another Body.

To **COHIBIT** [*cobibere, L.*] to restrain, to curb.

COHIBITION, a keeping in, or restraining. *L.*

To **COHO'BATE** [*among Chymists*] is to repeat the Distillation of the same Liquor, having poured it on again upon the Dregs which remain in the Vessel.

COHOBA'TION, a repeated Distillation of the same Liquor.

CO'HORT [*Coborte, F. of Cohors, L.*] among the Romans, was ordinarily a Band of 500 Men, or the 10th Part of a Legion.

COHORTA'TION, an Exhortation or Encouraging with another.

COIF [*Coiffe, F.*] a sort of Hood or Cap for the Head.

Serjeants of the COIF, a Title of Serjeants at Law, from the Coif of Lawn they formerly wore on their Heads under their Caps; but now upon the hinder Part of their Wigs.

To **keep a COIL** [perhaps of kellers, *Teut.*] to chide; to make a Noise, Clutter or Bustle.

A **COIL**, a Clutter, Noise, or Tumult; the Breech of a great Gun; also a Ring.

To **COIL a Cable** [*Sea Term*] to wind it about in Form of a Ring, the several Circles lying one upon another.

COIL

COL

COL'ING of the Stud, is the first making choice of a Colt or young Horse for Service.

COILONS [of Couillon, or Couilles, F.] Stones, Testicles. *Chauc.*

COIN [Coin, F. perhaps of *Cuneus*, L. a Wedge, *σίκων*, Gr. an Image, because it hath the Figure of the Prince's Head upon it; and some will have it from *Cunna*, Span. to coin] any sort of stamped Money.

COINAGE, the Practice of coining; also coin itself.

COINCIDE, concur, happen together.

COINCIDENCE, Concurrence.

COINCIDENT [*Coincidents*, L.] a happening together, a falling in with: Thus, in Geometry, such Figures, which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another, are called coincident Figures.

COINCLU'DED [of *con* and *inclusus*, L.] shut in together with.

COINDICATIONS [in *Physick*] are Signs which do not indicate by themselves alone, but, together with other Things and Circumstances, assist the Physician to form a Judgment of the Disease.

COINER, Maker of Money.

COINES } [in *Architecture*] the Corner
QUOINES } of Walls.

Rustick **COINS**, Stones sticking out of a Wall for new Buildings to be joined to it.

COINS } [among *Gunners*] large Wedges
QUOINES } of Wood for the levelling, raising, or lowering of a Piece of Ordnance; smaller Wedges used by *Printers*.

COINS } [on *Ship-board*] Pieces
Canting COINS } of Wood to lay between Casks.

Standing **COINS**, Pipe-staves or Billets to make Casks fast.

COINT, strange. *C.*

COIR, a kind of Flax in *East-India*.

COIST'REL, a young Lad.

COITION [*Coit*, F. of *Coitus*, L. of *con* and *re*] an assembling or meeting together; a mutual Tendency of Bodies towards one another, as the Iron and Loadstone; also Copulation.

COITION of the Moon [among *Astronomers*] is when the Moon is in the same Sign and Degree of the Zodiac with the Sun.

COITS } a sort of Iron Rings or Horse-
QUOITS } shoes to play with.

COKE, Pit-coal or Sea-coal burnt into a kind of Charcoal. *Linc.*

COKES, a meer Fool, a Ninny.

CO'LANDER } [of *Couloir*, F. a Vessel
CULLANDER } full of Holes, serving to strain any Liquid through.

COLA'TION, a straining, a passing through a Strainer. *L.*

COLATURE, is that which after boiling is percolated or strained through a Sieve or Cloth. *L.*

COL'BERTINE, a kind of Lace.

COL'CHESTER [*Colceasteren*, Sax. from the River *Coln*] the principal Town in *Essex*.

COL

COL'COTAL [among *Chymists*] is the dry Substance which remains after Distillation of Vitriol, commonly called *Caput Mortuum*.

COLCOTHAR [with *Chymists*] Vitriol calcined or burnt a good while over a strong Fire, which is very good for stanching Blood, when applied to a Wound, &c.

COLE } [*Coyl*, S. of *Caulis*, L. *Kohl*, *Teut.*]

CALE } Coleworts. *C.*

COLD [*Cealb*, Sax. *Kold*, Dan. *Kalt*, *Teut.*] one of the primary Qualities of Bodies, and is such a State of the minute Parts of any Body, in which they are more slowly or faintly agitated, than those of the Organ of Feeling; so that it is only a relative Term, the same Body being liable to be pronounced Hot or Cold, as its Particles are in a greater or lesser Motion than those of the sensory Organs.

COLDLY, without Heat, with Indifference.

COLDNESS, want of Heat, Indifference.

COLD'SHIRE Iron, is such as is brittle when it is cold.

COLE'BROOK [so called from the River *Cole*, because it is here parted into four Currents, but is joined together by four Bridges] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, 17 Miles West from London.

COLE'HAM [of the River *Cole*, and *Dam*, Sax. a Town] a Town in *Middlesex*.

CO'LENS Earth, a sort of Colour for Painting.

CO'LET } that Part of a Ring where the
COLLET } Stone is set. *F.*

COLE'WORT [*caplpywt*, Sax.] Cabbage.

COLFOX, a black Fox. *O.*

COLTBERTS [probably of *Libertus*, L.] Tenants or Villains made free; Persons of a middle Condition between Servants and Freemen.

CO'LIBUS, the humming Bird, which makes a Noise like a Whirl-wind, though it be no bigger than a Fly; it feeds on Dew, has an admirable Beauty of Feathers, a Scent as sweet as that of Musk or Ambergrease.

COLICK [*Colique*, F. of *Colica*, L. of *κόλιος*, Gr.] a violent Pain of the *Abdomen*, taking its Name from the Gut *Colon*, the principal Part affected.

CO'LING, a long pale Apple that grows about *Ludlow*.

COL'LA [*κόλλα*, Gr.] Glue; any thing glutinous, or of the Nature of Glue.

COLLABEFAC'TION, a destroying, wasting, or decaying. *L.*

COLLAPSE, to fall, to close together.

COLLAPSED [*collapsus*, L.] fallen.

COLLAP'SION, a falling together. *L.*

COL'LAR [*Collier*, F. of *collare*, L.] the upper Part of a Band or Doublet; also a Ring made of Metal to put about the Neck of a Slave, Dog, &c. also Harness for a Cart or Draught-Horse.

COLLAR [of a *Ship*] is a Rope fastened about her Beak-head, unto which a Pulley, called the Dead-Man's-Eye, is fixed, that holds

COL

her Fore-stay; also one about the Main-mast Head, called the Collar or Garland, which is wound about there to save the Shrouds from galling.

COLLAR of S's, an Ornament for the Neck, worn by the Knights of the Garter.

To COLLAR [in Wrestling] is to lay hold on the Adversary's Collar.

COLLAR-Days, Festival Days, whereon Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of S's.

COL'LARAGE, a Tax or Fine laid on the Collars of drawing Horses.

COLLAR-Bone, the Clavicle, or Bones on each Side the Neck.

To COL'LATE [collationer, F. collatum, L.] to bestow a Spiritual Living; to compare or examine; as, to collate Books, is to examine if they be perfect.

COLLA'TERAL [collateralis, L.] that hangs and depends on the Sides, or comes sideways, not direct, on one Side: Thus Collateral Prefecture is a Prefecture side-ways: and Collateral Relations are Brothers and Sisters Children, and those that descend from them. F.

COLLA'TERAL Security, is a Bond that is made over and beside the Deed itself, for the Performance of Covenants between Man and Man.

COLLATERAL, in a collateral Manner.

COLLA'TION, a handsome Treat or Entertainment. F. Also a collating or comparing together. L.

COLLA'TION [of a Benefice] is the bestowing a Church-Living by a Bishop, who has it in his own Gift.

COLLATION [of Seals] is when one Seal was set upon the Back of another upon the same Libel, in old Deeds.

COLLA'TIONE *facta unius post mortem alterius*, a Writ which enjoins the Justices of the Common-pleas to send out their Writ to a Bishop, to admit a Clerk in the Place of another presented by the King, who died during the Suit between the King and the Bishop's Clerk.

COLLATIONE *Hermitagii*, a Writ whereby the King was wont to confer the keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

COLLA'TIOUS [collatitius, L.] done by Conference or Contribution of many.

COLLA'TIVE [collativus, L. conferred together.

A COLLA'TIVE [Collativum, L.] a Benevolence of the People to the King, &c.

COLLATOR, one who compares Manuscripts or Books.

To COLLAUD' [collaudare, L.] to commend, or praise together with others.

COL'LEAGUE [Colleague, F. Collega, of *con* and *legatus*, L.] a Fellow, a Co partner in any Office.

A COL'LECT [Collecte, F. Collectum, L.] a short Prayer, with the Epistle and Gospel, appropriated to any particular Day or Occasion in the Church.

COL

To COLLECT' [colligere, F. colligere, L.] to gather or pick up.

COLLECTA'NEOUS [collectaneus, L.] gathering out of several Things or Places.

COLLECTION, a gathering together or picking up: Things gathered together or picked up; as a Collection of Books, &c. an Inference or Conclusion. F. of L.

COLLECTION of Light [in Astrology] is when two principal Significators cast their Aspect to a more dignified Planet, and do not behold each other.

COLLECTI'TIOUS [collectivus, L.] gathered up and down.

COLLEC'TIVE [collectivus, L.] that is gathered together into one, comprehensive, apt to gather.

COLLEC'TIVE Nouns [with Grammarians] is a Word that comprehends many Persons or Things in the Singular Number; as a Multitude, a Company, a Troop, &c.

COLLECTIVELY, taken together; in a Body.

COLLEC'TOR, a Tax-gatherer.

COL'LEGE [Collegium, L. of Collega] a Company or Society of Persons of the same Profession; also the Building where they live. F.

COL'LEGE [of Physicians] a Corporation of Physicians in London.

COLLE'GER } [collegiatus, L. a Fellow,
COLLE'GIATE } low, Member, or Student of a College.

COLLE'GIAL [collegialis, L.] belonging to a College.

COLLE'GIATE Church, is one endowed for a Society, Body Corporate, of a Dean, &c. and Prebendaries or Canons, &c.

COL'LERED [in Heraldry] wearing a Collar.

COL'LERY, a Store-house of Coals.

COL'LET [a Diminutive of Nicholas] a Sirname; also the Part of a Ring in which a Stone is set.

COLLET'ICKS, Medicines that conglutinate, or glue together as it were. P. T.

COLLY'CIÆ [in Anatomy] the joining of the *Puncta Lacrymalia* into one Passage. L.

To COLLIDE [collidere, L.] to beat, knock, or bruise together; to dash against one another.

COL'LIER [Roßler, L. S.] one who deals or works in Coals; also a Ship that is loaded with Coals.

To COL'LIGATE [colligare, L.] to bind together.

To COL'IMATE [collimare, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COLLIMA'TION, an aiming at. L.

To COLLIN'EATE [collineare, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COL'INES [of Collis, L.] little Hills, Hills.

COL'LINESS, Blackness or Dawbedness with Coals or Soot.

COL'LING, embracing about the Neck. Ch. COL'

COL

COL'LINS [diminutive of *Nicholas*] a Surname.

COLLIQUAMENT [*colliquamentum*, L.] that which is melted.

COLLIQUATED [*colliquatus*, L.] melted or dissolved.

COLLIQUATION, a melting or dissolving any thing by Heat. L.

COLLIQUATIVE Fever, one attended with a *Diarrhea*, or profuse Sweats, from too lax a Contexture of the Fluids.

COLLIRIDIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who worshipped the Virgin *Mary* as a Goddess, and offered Sacrifice to her.

COLLISION, a dashing or striking one Body against another. F. of L.

COLLISTRI'GIATED, pillory'd. L.

COLLISTRI'GIUM } a Pillory or Pair of

COLLISTRID'IUM } Stocks. O. L.

COL'LOCATION, a placing or setting in order. F. of L.

COL'LOCUTION, Conference, Conversation. L.

COL'LOCK, a Pail with one Handle. O. To COLLO'GUE [*colloqui*, L.] to flatter, coax, to soothe up.

COL'LOP [perhaps of *Κολοψ*, Gr. a flat Piece of Flesh] a Cut or Slice of Flesh Meat.

COL'LOQUY [*Colloque*, F. *Colloquium*, L.] a talking together, a Conference.

COLLUCTATION } a struggling together

COLLUCTANCY } or wrestling. L.

To COLLUDE [*colluder*, F. *colludere*, L.] to

plead by Covin, with Intent to deceive.

COLLU'SION, Deceit, Cozenage. L.

COLLU'SION [in *Law*] a fraudulent Contrivance or Compact between two or more Parties, to bring an Action one against the other, for some deceitful End, or to the Prejudice of the Right of a third Person. L.

COLLUSIVE, fraudulent.

COLLUSIVELY, fraudulently.

COLLU'SORY [*Collusoire*, F.] done by Co-
vin and Collusion.

COLLU'THEANS [so called from one *Coluthus*] Hereticks in the fourth Century, who

confounded the Evil of Punishment with the Evil of Sin, saying that the former did not proceed from God any more than the latter; denied Episcopal Ordination, &c.

COL'LY [of *Cole* or *Coal*] the Black or Soot on the Outside of a Pot or Kettle.

To COL'LY, to dawb with Colly or Soot, &c. to smut.

To COLLY [of a *Haruk*] who is said to

stally, when she stretches out her Neck straight forward.

COLLY-FLOWER [*Caplyjux*, Sax.] a sort of Cabbage.

COLLY'RUM [*Κολλურიον*, Gr.] any liquid Medicine designed to cure Diseases in the Eyes. L.

COLO'BOMA [*Κολόβωμα*, Gr.] a preternatural growing together of the Lips, Eye-lids,

COL

&c. or the adhering of the Ears to the Head preternaturally. L.

CO'LON [*Κῶλον*, Gr. a Member] the second of the great Guts; a Point in Grammar, marked thus (:) which shews that the Sentence is perfect or entire, but the Sense still depending or continuing on.

COLONNADE [in *Architecture*] a Range of Pillars running quite round a Building, and standing within the Walls of it.

COL'ONEL [*Colonel*, F. of *Colonello*, Ital.] the chief Commander of a Regiment of Horse or Foot.

COLONIST, an Inhabitant of a Colony.

COLONIZE, to plant a Colony.

COL'ONY [*Colonie*, F. of *Colonia*, L.] a Plantation; a Company of People transplanted from one Place to another, in order to cultivate and inhabit it.

COLOPHONI'A } any Pitch or Rosin made

COLOFONI'A } by the Exhalation or drawing off the thinner Parts of terebinthinous juices.

COLOQUIN'TIDA [*Colocynthus*, L.] the bitter Apple, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taste. L.

COLORATION, a Colouring. L.

COLORATION [with *Chymists*] the brightening of Gold or Silver.

COLORIFICK, that has the Power of producing Colours. *Newt.*

COLORETIC, pertaining to Colours. *Shak.*

COLOSS' } [*Colosse*, F. of *Κολοσσος*,

COLOS'SUS } Gr.] a large Statue, representing a Giant, as that of the Sun at *Rhodes*, seventy Cubits high; between whose Legs Ships failed.

COLOS'SEAN, large, like a Coloss.

COLOSTRA'TION, a Disease in young Calves, &c. caused by sucking the Beasts milk.

COL'OUR [*Coleur*, F. *Color*, L.] that Sensation we perceive when we look upon any coloured Body; or that Quality in any Body which is the Occasion of that Sensation; also Complexion or Looks; also Pretence or Shew.

COL'OUR [in a *Law Sense*] is a Plea that is probable, though really false, put in with an Intent to draw the Trial of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges.

COL'OURABLE, fair, plausible.

COL'OUR of Office, an evil or unjust Act committed by the Countenance of an Officer.

To COL'OUR [*colorer*, F. *colorare*, L.] to give Colour to; to cloke, to excuse; to blush.

To COLOUR Strangers Goods, is when a Freeman permits a Foreigner to enter Goods in his Name at the Custom-house, to pay but single Duty, when he ought, by Law, to pay double.

COLOURLESS, without Colour.

COLOURING, the Painter's art in laying on Colours.

COL'OURS, the Banner of a Company of Soldiers;

COL

Soldiers; also those Ensigns which are placed at the Sterns and Poops of Ships, to shew of what Country or Part they are.

COLP [*Golpe*, Span.] a Blow; also a Bit of any thing.

COLPA'RE *arbores*, to lop, to top Trees.

O. L.

COLPATU'RA } the cutting or lopping of
CULPATU'RA } Trees; a Trespass within
a Forest. O. L.

COL'SON [*q. d. Nicholas's Son*] a Surname.

COLT [*Colt*, Sax.] a young Horse, Mare, or Ais; also a young foolish Fellow.

COLT Evil, a preternatural Swelling in the Pizzle and Cods of Horses.

COL'TER [*Cultop*, Sax. *Couter*, F. *Router*, Du. of *Culter*, L.] a Piece of Iron in a Plough which cuts up the Ground.

COLTS-Foot, an Herb. *Tuffilago*. L.

COLUBRINE [*Colubrinus*, L.] cunning, crafty, relating to a Serpent.

COLUMBRAY [*Columbier*, F. of *Columbarium*, L.] a Dove-house or Pigeon-house.

COLUMBINE [*Columbinus*, L.] Dove-like, or pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

COLUMBINE [*Columbine*, F. *Columbina*, L.] a Plant bearing pretty Flowers of divers Colours. *Aquilegia*.

COLUMELLA, an Inflammation of the Uvula, when it is extended in Length like a little Column.

COLUMN [*Cokonne*, F. of *Columna*, L.] a round Pillar to bear up or beautify a Building.

COLUMN [*in Architecture*] is properly that round long Cylinder or Part of a Pillar, which is called the *Shaft*, *Trunk*, &c. and reacheth from the Astragal of the Base to the Capital.

COLUMN [*in the Military Art*] is the long File or Row of Troops, or of the Baggage of an Army in its March.

COLUMN [*among Printers*] is a Part of a Page divided by a Line, as this is, into two Columns, and others into three, four, &c.

COLUMNA Nafi [*in Anatomy*] the fleshy Part of the Nose, jutting out in the Middle, near the upper Lip. L.

COLUMNA Cordis [*in Anatomy*] the Muscles and Tendons, by which the Heart is contracted and dilated. L.

COLUMNA Oris [*in Anatomy*] the Uvula or little Piece of Flesh in the Palate of the Mouth. L.

COLUMNÆ Herculis [the Pillars of Hercules, L.] two Mountains opposite one to another, in the Mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar.

COLURES [*Coluri*, L. of *κολυροι*, Gr.] are two great imaginary Circles, which intersect one another at Right Angles in the Poles of the World; one of which passeth through the equinoctial Points of Aries and Libra, and the other through the two solstitial Points, Cancer and Capricorn. *Astron.*

The COLURE [of the Equinoxes] is that which passes through the Pole and the Points

COM

Aries and Libra, and makes the Seasons of Spring and Autumn.

The COLURE [of the Solstices] is that which shews the solstitial Points, cutting Cancer and Capricorn, and making Summer and Winter.

COMA Vigil, a Distemper accompanied with a strong Inclination to sleep, without being able to do so. L.

COMATOSE, Lethargic.

COMB [*Cam*, Dan. *Kamm*, Teut.] an Instrument to untangle and trim the Locks, Wool, &c. also the Crest of a Cock.

To COMB [*kammen*, Teut. and L. *3*, *cæmban*, Sax. *comare*, L.] to untangle the Hair, &c.

COMB [of a Ship] is a small Piece of Timber set under the lowest Part of the Beak-head, near the Middle; its Use is to help to bring the Tacks aboard.

COMB [Comb, Sax.] a Valley between Hills, or a Valley with Trees on both Sides.

COMBMAKER, one who makes Combs.

COMBA Terra, a Piece of low Ground, O. L.

COMBAR'ONES, the Fellow-Barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque-Ports. O.

COMBATANT, a Champion, a fighting Man. F.

COMBATANT [*in Heraldry*] two Lions are said to be Combatant, when they are borne in a Coat of Arms rampant, with their Faces towards each other, in a fighting Posture.

COMBAT [*Combat*, F.] a Battle or Fight.

COMBATE [*in Law*] a formal Trial of a doubtful Case, by the Swords of two Champions.

To COMBATE [*combattre*, F.] to fight, to oppose, to resist, to withstand.

COMBER [*koinber*, Belg. *kummer*, Teut.] Perplexity, Trouble, Misfortune.

COMBINA'TION [*Combinaison*, F.] a joining together, a Conspiracy. L.

COMBINA'TION [*in Arithmetick*] an Art of finding how many different Ways a certain given Number of Things may be varied, or taken by one and one, two and two, three and three.

COMBINA'TION [*in Rhetorick*] a Figure when the same Word is immediately repeated.

To COMBINE [*combiner*, F. of *combinare*, L.] to join or plot together.

To COMBRE, to incurber. Ch.

COMBROUS [*Kummerlich*, Teut.] cumbersome. *Spenc.*

COMBUR'GESS, a Fellow Citizen.

COMBUST [*combustus*, L. i. e. burnt or scorched] a Term in Astronomy: When a Planet is not above 3 Degrees, 30 Minutes distant from the Sun, it is said to be *combust*, or in Combustion, which Astrologers pretend, shews, that the Party signified thereby is in great Fear, and much overpowered by some great Person.

COMBUST Way [*in Astronomy*] the Space in the second Half of Libra, and through the whole Sign of Scorpio.

COMBUS-

COM

COMBUS'TIBLE [*combustibilis*, L.] apt to take Fire or Burning. F.

COMBUST'ION, a Burning, L. Also an Hurly-burly or Uproar. F.

COMBUSTION [among *Astrologers*] a Planet being under the Sun, which continues till it be removed 17 Degrees.

COMBUSTION [of Money] an ancient Way of trying base and mixed Money, by melting it down.

COM'E, the small Strings or Tails of Malt, upon its first shooting forth. C.

To **COME** [*coman*, *Sax.* *kommen*, *Teut.*] to draw nigh, to approach.

COM'E'DIAN, is common to both Sexes with us; but in French *Comedien* denotes a male, and *Comedienne* a female Player, Actor on the Stage, or Writer of Plays. Of *Comædus*, L.

COM'EDY [*Comédie*, F. of *Comædia*, L. of *Komai*, a Village, and *oion*, a Song, Gr.] a Play composed with Art either in Prose or Verse, to represent some Action agreeable to human Life, and not cruel.

COMELING [*Ankomling*, *Teut.*] a New-comer, a Stranger. C.

COMELINESS, Beautifulnes, Gracefulness.

COMELY [*Caf.* derives it of *Kομμος*, i. e. neat, Gr. but more properly from *Become*, Eng.] handsome, beautiful, graceful.

COM'ES [*Comes*, L. a Companion] an Earl or Count.

COME Sopra [in *Musick Books*] signifies as above, or the Part above over again; which Words are used when any foregoing Part is to be repeated. *Ital.*

COMER, one who comes.

COMET [*Comette*, F. *Cometa*, L. of *Kομητης*, Gr.] a Blazing Star, with a long Tail of Light.

COMETOG'RAPHY [of *Κομητης* and *γραφη*, Description] a Description or Discourse of Comets. Gr.

COM'FIT [*Confit*, F. of *Confectio*, L.] Sweetmeats, Fruits, &c. preserved dry.

To **COM'FORT** [*conforter*, F. of *comfortare*, L.] to strengthen or instruct with Counsel.

COM'FORT [*confort*, F.] Consolation.

COMFORTABLE, cherishing, importing Consolation.

COMFORTER, one who administers Consolation.

COM'FREY, an excellent Wound-herb, in Latin called *Symphyton*.

COMICAL [*Comique*, F. *Comicus*, L. of *Κομικος*, Gr.] merry, facetious, pleasant, belonging to, or fit for a Comedy; also humorous.

COMICALLY, facetiously, humourously.

COMICALNESS, Facetiousness, Humourousness.

A **COM'ING Wench** [of *Cpemen*, *Sax.* to please] a free-tempered Maid.

COMITA'TU et *Castro commissio*, a Writ whereby the Charge of the County, together with the keeping of a Castle, is committed to the Sheriff. L.

COM

COMITATU commissio, is a Writ of Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the Charge of a County.

COMIT'IAL [*Comitialis*, L.] belonging to an Assembly or Meeting of People.

COMITIALIS Morbus, the Falling Sickness. L.

COM'ITY [*Comitas*, L.] Courtesy.

COM'MA [*Κομμα*, Gr.] is one of the Points or Stops, used in Writing, and is marked thus, (,) implying only a small Rest, or little Pause. L.

COMMA [in *Musick*] the 9th Part of a Tone, or the Interval whereby a Semitone, or a perfect Tone exceeds the imperfect.

To **COMMAND'** [*Commander*, F. of *con* and *mandare*, L.] to bid, charge, or order; to have the Management or Rule of.

COMMAND', Charge, Government, Management, Rule.

COMMANDER [*commandeur*, F.] one who has Command, a chief Officer or General; also the Governor of a Commandry or Order of Religious Knights; also a Beetle or Hammer used by Paviours.

COMMAND'ING Ground [in *Fortification*] is such as overlooks any Post or strong Place.

COMMAND'ING Signs [among *Astrologers*] the first Signs of the Zodiac, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

COMMAND'MENT [*Commandement*, F. of *Con* and *Mandatum*, L.] a Divine Precept, Ordinance, or Law.

COMMAND'MENT [in *Fortification*] is the Height of nine Feet, which one Place has above another.

COMMAND'MENT [in *Law*] is when either King or Justices commit a Person to Prison upon their own Authority.

COMMAND'RY [*Commanderie*, F.] a Manour with which Lands or Tenements were occupied, belonging to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, near London.

COMMATE'RIAL [of *Con* and *Materialis*, L.] that which is made of the same Matter or Substance with another.

COMMAUNCE, Community, having all things in common. *Cb.*

COMMEATURA, a Commandry, or Portion of House and Lands, set apart for the Use of some Religious Orders, especially for the Knights Templars. *O. L.*

To **COMMEMO'RATE** [*commemorare*, L.] to mention or remember; to celebrate the Memory and Acts of a Person and Thing.

COMMEMORA'TION, a mentioning or remembering; a solemn Remembrance of some remarkable Action. F. of L.

To **COMMENCE** [*commencer*, F.] to begin; also to proceed in a Suit; also to take a Degree in a University.

COMMENCE'MENT, a Convention Academical at Cambridge, at the Time when Students commence, i. e. begin to be Masters of Arts, &c. F.

To **COMMEND'** [*commendare*, L.] to praise or set forth; also to commit or give in Charge.
COMMEND'ABLE [*commendabilis*, L.] that is to be commended, Praise-worthy.

COMMENDABLY, in a commendable Manner.

COMMENDAM [*Commende*, F.] a void Benefice commended to an able Clerk, till it be otherwise disposed of. L. T.

COMMENDA'TION, a praising or setting one forth.

COMMENDA'TION, Respect or Service conveyed to another.

A **COMMENDA'TORY** [*Commendatoire*, F. *Commendatorius*, L.] is one who hath a Church-living in *Commendam*.

COMMENDATORY, which serves to commend. L.

COMMENSAL, a Boarder. *Cb.*

COMMENSURABILITY, an equal Proportion or Measure of one Thing with another.

COMMENSURABLE [of *Con* and *Mensurabilis*, L.] equal in Measure and Proportion. F.

COMMENSURABLE *Quantities* [in *Geometry*] are either such as will measure another precisely; or such, that some other third Quantity may be found, which will measure them both.

COMMENSURABLE in *Power* [in *Geometry*] right Lines are said to be commensurable in Power, when their Squares are measured by one and the same Space of Superficies.

COMMENSURABLE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] whether Integers or Fractions, are such as have some other Number which will measure or divide them without any Remainder; so 6 and 8, 8-16ths and 4-6ths are respectively commensurable Numbers.

COMMENSURABLE *Surds* [in *Algebra*] are such Surds as being reduced to their least Terms, become true figurative Quantities of the kind, and are, therefore, as a rational Quantity to a Rational.

COMMENSURATE [of *Commensus*, L.] of the same, or equal Measure.

COMMENSURA'TION, Equality of Measure, or measuring one thing with another.

COMMENT [*Commentum*, L.] an Exposition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation.

To **COMMENT** [*commenter*, F. of *commentare*, L.] to expound, to write Notes upon, to gloss, to criticize, or find fault.

COMMENTARY [*Commentaire*, F. of *Commentarium*, L.] an Interpretation of an obscure and difficult Author; also a brief Abstract, or historical Abridgement of Things.

COMMENTATOR [*Commentateur*, F.] a Maker or Writer of Commentaries. L.

COMMENTITIOUS [*Commentitius*, L.] forged, counterfeit, imaginary.

COMMERCE [*Commercium*, L.] Trade or Traffick; also Converse, Correspondence. F.

COMMIGRA'TION, a going from one Place to dwell in another. L.

COMMINA'TION, a severe Threatening,

a Denunciation of Punishment. F. of L.
COMMINATORY, of, or belonging to Threatenings.

To **COMMINGLE**, to mix all together; to blend.

COMMINU'TION, a breaking or bruising; a dividing a Thing into very small Parts or Particles. L.

To **COMMIS'ERATE** [of *con* and *misereri*, L.] to take pity of.

COMMISERA'TION, a taking pity on. F. of L.

COM'MISSARY [*Commissaire*, F.] a Church Officer who supplies the Bishop's Place, in the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in the remote Parts of his Diocese, or in such Parishes as are peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the Archdeacon's Visitation; also one who has the Distribution of Provisions in an Army. L.

COM'MISSARY *General* [of the *Musters*] an Officer who takes a particular Account of the Strength, &c. of every Regiment, sees the Horses are well mounted, and the Men armed and accounted.

COMMIS'SION, a Power given from one Person to another of doing any Thing. F. of L.

COMMISSION [in *Law*] a Delegation for the determining any Cause, &c.

COMMISSION [in *Military Affairs*] the Warrant or Authority, by virtue of which every Officer acts in his Post.

COMMISSION [in *Trade*] the Order by which any Person trafficks for another.

COMMIS'SION [of *Anticipation*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy or Tax before the Time appointed.

COMMISSION [of *Association*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned Persons with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in *Wales*.

COMMIS'SION [of *Bankruptcy*] is a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, which is directed to five or more Commissioners, to enquire into the particular Affairs and Circumstances of the Bankrupt, or broken Tradesman; to act for the Benefit of the Creditors, and to proceed according to the Statutes made for that Purpose.

COMMIS'SION [of *Rebellion*] a Writ against a Man who has not appeared after a Proclamation.

COMMIS'SION-Money, the Wages allowed to a Factor, who trades for another by Commission.

To **COMMISSION** [of *Commissio*, or *committere*, L.] to give a Commission; to appoint or empower a Person to act for another.

A **COMMIS'SIONER**, one who has received a Commission, or acts by virtue of it.

A **COMMIS'SIONER** [in *Law*] is one who has a Commission to execute any publick Office, either by Letters Patent, the Publick Seal, or any other Way.

The King's High COMMISSIONER in Scotland, a Nobleman who represents the Person of the King of Great-Britain.

A COMMISSURE [*Commiffura*, L.] a Joint of any Thing; a joining close, or couching Things together.

COMMISSURE [in *Architecture*] a close joining of Planks, Stones, &c.

A COMMISSURE [among *Anatomists*] the Mould of the Head where the Parts of the Skull are united.

COMMISSURES [among *Naturalists*] the small Pores of a natural Body, or the little Cavities, Spaces, or Clefts, that are between the Particles of any Body, especially when the Particles are broadish and flattish, and lie contiguous to one another, like very thin Plates.

To COMMIT' [*commetre*, F. of *committere*, L.] to act or do, to deliver up, to refer or leave a Business to.

COMMITMENT, an Act or Order for sending to Prison.

COMMITTEE, a Number of select Persons to whom the ordering of any Matter is referred, by some Court, or other Persons concerned.

COMMITTEE' [of the King] a Widow of the King's Tenant, so called, as being committed by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

COMMITTION } a mingling Things to-
COMMIXTURE } gether.

COMMODE, a sort of Head-dress of Women. F.

COMMODIOUS [*commodus*, L.] fit, convenient, useful.

COMMODIOUSLY, conveniently.

COMMODIOUSNESS, Fitness, &c.

COMMODITY [*Commodité*, F. of *Commoditas*, L.] Advantage, Convenience, Profit; also Wares and Merchandize.

COMMODO'RE, an under Admiral, or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

COMMON [*Commun*, F. of *Communis*, L.] ordinary, public, useful; that which belongs to all alike, owned or allowed by all.

A COMMON [in *Law*] a common Pasture-Ground; that Land or Water which is common to this or that Town or Lordship.

COMMONALTY [*Communauté*, F.] the common People.

COMMONER, a Gentleman not ennobled; a Member of the House of Commons; a Student of the second Rank at Oxford.

COMMONLY, usually.

COMMON Bench, or Court of Common Pleas, so called from the Pleas or Controversies between common Persons tried there. This Court was anciently moveable; but is now always held in *Westminster-Hall*.

COMMON Divisor [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which exactly divides any two Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

COMMON-Fine, a Sum of Money paid by

the Inhabitants of a Manor to their Lord, towards the Charge of holding a Court-Leet.

COMMON-Hunt, a chief Huntsman belonging to the Lord-Mayor and City of London.

COMMON Intendment, i. e. common Meaning; so a Bar to the Intendment, is a General Bar, which commonly disables the Declaration of the Plaintiff.

COMMON-Law, is either, 1. Simply the Law of the Land, without any other Addition. 2. The Law more generally before any Statute was made to alter it. Or, 3. The King's Court, distinguished from both inferior Courts.

COMMON-Place-Book, a Book methodically ranged to assist the Memory.

COMMON-Pleas, a Court held in *Westminster-Hall*, for trying of all Civil Causes Personal and Real.

COMMON per Cause de Vicinage, a Liberty which the Tenants of one Lord, in one Town, have to Common with the Tenants of another Lord in another Town.

COMMON Receptacle [in *Anatomy*] is a certain Vessel which receives the Juices called Chyle and Lympha.

COMMON Sensory [with *Naturalists*] is that Place in the Brain where all Sensation is supposed to be performed, where the Soul takes Cognizance of the Objects which present themselves to the Senses.

COMMON Signs [among *Astrologers*] Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

COMMON Time [in *Musick*] is the same as Duple Time.

COMMONWEALTH', any State of Government, as it is distinguished from a Monarchy.

COMMONWEALTH's Man, a Member of a Commonwealth, a Stickler for a Commonwealth Government; also one who acts for the Good of the Publick Weal.

COMMONING, receiving the Communion. Cbauc.

COM'MONS, a Proportion of Victuals, especially the regular Diet of a College or Society.

The COMMONS [of *Great-Britain*] the Knights, Burgesses, &c. in Parliament; one of the three Estates of the Realm, called the House of Commons.

COM'MOTE } [in *Wales*] a Part of a
COMMO'TH } Shire, hundred, or Cantred, containing fifty Villages; also a great Lordship or Seniory which may include one or several Manors.

COMMORA'TION, a tarrying or dwelling in a Place for a Time. L.

COMMO'TION, a Disturbance, Hurly-burly, Uproar, Tumult. F. of L.

COMMUNA [Law Term] the Common of a Pasture.

COMMUNANCE, a Title anciently given to the Commons, who had a Right of Commoning in open Field, &c.

COMMUNA'RE [*Old Law*] to enjoy the Right of Common.

To **COMMUNE** [*communicare, L.*] to talk or discourse together.

COMMUNIA *Placita non tenenda in Scaccario*, a Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold a Plea between common Persons in that Court, where neither of them belong. *L.*

COMMUNIA *Custodia*, a Writ for that Lord whose Tenant dieth and leaveth a Son under Age, against a Stranger who entereth the Land. *L.*

COMMUNICABLE [*communicabilis, L.*] that may be communicated or imparted. *F.*

COMMUNICANT [*Communicant, F. Communicans, L.*] one who receives the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

To **COMMUNICATE** [*communiquer, F. communicare, L.*] to impart, to shew, to tell to, to discover or reveal; also to partake of the Holy Sacrament.

COMMUNICA'TION, Intercourse, Conference, Converse. *L.*

COMMUNICATION [*in Law*] is a Discourse between several Persons without coming to an Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded. *F. of L.*

Lines of COMMUNICATION, are Trenches made to preserve a safe Correspondence betwix two Posts or Forts, or at a Siege, betwixt two Approaches.

COMMUNICATIVE, ready to communicate or impart, sociable, free. *F.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS, a Disposition to be communicative.

COMMUNION, Fellowship, Union in Faith; also the Sacrament of the *L. Supper. F. of L.*

COMMUNITY [*Communitas, F. Communitas, L.*] a Partnership, the having Things in common; a Society of Men inhabiting the same Place; or a Body of Men uniting in a civil Society for mutual Advantage.

COMMUTABLE, that may be exchanged.

COMMUTATION, a changing one Thing for another, a bartering. *F. of L.*

COMMUTATIVE [*commutativus, L.*] belonging to Commutation or Exchanging. *F.*

To **COMMUTE** [*commuter, F. commutare, L.*] to exchange.

To **COMMUTE** [*in Civil Law*] is to buy off a Punishment by a pecuniary Consideration.

COMORTH, a Contribution formerly made at Marriages, &c. *O. S.*

COMPACT [*Compacte, F. Compactus, L.*] close, well joined; brief and pithy.

A **COM'FACT** [*Compactum, L.*] an Agreement or Bargain.

To **COMPACT** [*compangere, L.*] to clap close together.

COMPAC'TNESS, a compacting or joining close *L.*

COMPAC'TION [*among Philosophers*] the drawing together or strengthening a Body or

Substance, by its having less Parts, or by the more close sticking together of those Parts; and it is usually opposed to Diffusion.

COMPAGES, *L.* a System of many Parts united.

To **COMPAGINATE**, to join, to couple, or knit together. *L.*

COMPANAGE, any Sort of Victuals which is eaten with Bread. *O. R.*

COMPANION [*Compagnon, F.* perhaps of *con* and *Pagus*, i. e. one of the same Town, or of *con* and *Panis*, *L. i. e.* one that partakes of the same Bread, *Comes, L.*] a Fellow, a Mate, or Partner, an Associate.

COMPANION [*of the Garter*] a Knight of the Garter.

COMPANIONABLE, social, adapted to Company.

COMPANY [*Compagnie, F.*] an Assembly of People; a Society, or Body Corporate; a small Body of Foot commanded by a Captain; also Conversation, Fellowship.

COMPANY *Independent*, a Company of Soldiers not embodied in a Regiment.

COMPANY [*of Merchants*] are either, first, Societies in joint Stocks, as the *East-India, African, South-Sea Company, &c.* or secondly, regulated Companies, as the *Hamburg, Turkey, &c.*

COM'PARABLE [*comparabilis, L.*] that may be compared, like. *L.*

COM'PARATES [*in Logick*] Things compared one with another; as *Man's Life* is like a Leaf. *L.*

COMPAR'ATIVE [*Comparativus, L.*] capable of, or implying Comparison. *F.*

COMPARATIVE *Degree* [*in Grammar*] the middle Degree of Comparison, as *Better* is the middle Degree between *Good* and *Best*.

COMPAR'ATIVELY, as compared to something else.

To **COMPARE** [*comparer, F. of comparare, L.*] to examine one Thing by another, to liken.

COMPAR'ISON [*Comparaison, F. Comparatio, L.*] a setting two Things together, to see wherein they agree or disagree; Agreeableness, Proportion, Resemblance.

COMPART'MENT [*in Architecture*] a proportionable Division in Building, &c. *F.*

COMPARTMENT [*in Painting, &c.*] a regular Disposition of agreeable Figures, all round any Picture, Map, &c. Also a Border or Knot in a Garden.

COM'PASS [*Compas, F.*] the Extent of a Thing on all Sides, or round about.

To **COMPASS** [*compasser, F.*] to contrive, to plot, or to endeavour; also to effect; also to environ, to surround.

Mariners **COMPASS**, an Instrument in Use in Navigation, &c.

COMPASS *Callipers*, an Instrument used by Gunners, for the disparting a Piece of Ordnance.

COM

COMPASS Dial, a small Pocket Dial, shewing the Hour of the Day by the Direction of a touched Needle.

Pair of COMPASSES, an Instrument for drawing Circles, &c.

COMPASSES [of Proportion] an Instrument for drawing Lines and Circles into proportionable Parts at one Opening, used in the reducing or enlarging of Maps.

COMPASSION, a Sense of the Miseries, &c. of others, a Fellow-feeling, Pity. *F. of L.*

COMPASSIONATE, apt or inclined to Compassion.

To **COMPASSIONATE**, to pity, to commiserate.

COMPASSIONATELY, mercifully.

COMPASTURES, large Tracts of Pastures or Pasture-grounds lying together. *Shakesp.*

COMPATIBILITY [*Compatibilité, F.*] Agreeableness, Suitableness, &c.

COMPATIBLE [*Compatible, F. of con and patibilis, L.*] that agrees, or suits, or subsists with another Thing.

COMPATIENT, suffering together. *L.*

COMPATRIOT [*Compatriote, F. Compatriota, L.*] one of the same Country.

COMPEER [*Compere, F. Compar, L.*] a Companion, a Fellow, an Equal.

To **COMPEL** [*compellere, L. of con and pello*] to force or constrain.

COMPELLATION, a calling by Name, a friendly Salutation. *L.*

COMPELLER, he who forces another.

COMPENDIOUS [*Compendiosus, L.*] brief, short, very concise.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, a being short, or brief.

COMPENDIUM, an Abridgment. *L.*

COMPENSABLE, able to recompense, or make Amends.

To **COMPENSATE** [*compensare, F. compensare, L.*] to make Amends for, or recompense.

COMPENSATION, a Recompense, or making Amends for a good Turn.

COMPENSATIVE [*compensativus, L.*] recompensing, belonging to Amends.

COMPENSATORY, such as will give Satisfaction, or make Amends.

To **COMPERENDINATE** [*comperendinare, L.*] to delay or prolong from Day to Day.

COMPERENDINATION, a delaying, deferring, or adjourning. *L.*

COMPERTORIUM, a judicial Inquest in the Civil Law, made by Delegates, or Commissioners, to find out or relate the Truth of a Cause.

COMPETENCE [in Law] the Power of a Judge for taking Cognizance of the Matter.

COMPETENCY [*Competence, F. of Competentia, L.*] Conveniency, Meetness, but most usually a Sufficiency of Estate, Learning, &c.

COMPETENT [*Competant, F. Competens, L.*] convenient, meet, sufficient, duly qualified.

COMPETENTLY, moderately, reasonably.

COM

COMPETIBLE, suitable, or agreeable to. *L.*

COMPETITION, a Rivalship, canvassing, or suing for the same Thing. *L.*

COMPETITOR [*Competiteur, F.*] a Rival, one who sues for the same Office or Thing which another does. *L.*

COMPLA'TION, a robbing or plundering; also a heaping up. *L.*

To **COMPILE** [*compiler, F. compilare, L.*] of *con* and *pilo*, i. e. *cogo*] to collect from several Authors, to amass or heap together.

COMPILER, a Collector, one who frames a Composition from various Authors.

COMPLACENTIAL, grateful, satisfactory, pleasing to the Mind in a very eminent Degree.

COMPLA'CENCY [*Complacentia, L.*] a taking Delight in a Thing, a being pleased with, an obliging agreeable Temper.

COMPLAIN'ANT [*Complainant, F.*] one who prefers a Complaint against another, Plaintiff at Law.

To **COMPLAIN** [*complandre, F.*] to make Complaint, to bewail, to bemoan.

COMPLAISANCE, an obliging Carriage, a pleasing Behaviour. *F.*

COMPLAISANT, of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous. *F.*

COMPLAISANTLY, in a very polite and civil Manner.

COM'PLEMENT [*Complementum, L.*] a filling up, or perfecting that which is wanting.

COMPLEMENT of an Angle } [in Geom-
COMPLEMENT of an Arch } try] is so much as that Angle or Arch wants of 90 Degrees to make it up a Quadrant.

COMPLEMENT of the Course [in Navigation] is what the Angle of the Course wants of 90 Degrees, or 8 Points, viz. a Quarter of the Compass.

COMPLEMENT of the Courtin [in Fortification] is that Part of the Courtin, which being wanting, is the Demi-gorge, or the Remainder of the Courtin, after its Flank is taken away to the Angle of the Demi-gorge.

COMPLEMENT of the Line of Defence, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank.

COMPLEMENTS [in a Parallelogram] are the two lesser Parallelograms, which are made by drawing two Right Lines parallel to each Side of the Figure, through a given Point in the Diagonal.

COMPLETE [*complete, F. of completus, L.*] perfect, full; also neat, fine.

To **COMPLETE**, to accomplish, to perfect.

COMPLE'TION, an accomplishing, fulfilling, a Performance. *L.*

COMPLEX [*complexus, L.*] compound, or consisting of divers Ingredients.

The **COMPLEX**, the Sum or Whole. *L.*

COMPLEX Ideas [in Logick] are Ideas compounded, or consisting of several simple Ideas. *Lacks.*

COM

COMPLEX'ION, an embracing, *L.* Also Temperament; the State and Constitution of the Body, as sanguine, phlegmatick, or choleric; the Colour of the Face. *F.*

COMPLEX'IONAL, of or belonging to the Complexion.

COMPLEX'IONED [*complexione, F.*] tempered.

COMPLEXLY, in a complex Manner.

COMPLEX'NESS, the being compounded of several Things or Parts.

COMPLEX'URE, a joining together.

COMPLEX'US [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head, serving to move it backwards, called *Trigeminus. L.*

COMPLI'ANCE [*Complaisance, F.*] a complying or yielding.

COMPLI'ANT [*complaisant, F.*] submitting or yielding to.

COMPLICATED [*complicatus, L.*] of *con* and *plicatus*, folded or wrapped up together.

COMPLICA'TION, a Collection or Mass of Things joined together.

COMPLICA'TION [*of Diseases*] is when divers Distempers seize on the Body at the same Time, especially such as depend one upon another.

COM'PLICE, a Partner in an ill Action, an Accomplice.

COMPLIMENT'AL, of, or given to Compliments.

COM'PLIMENT, obliging Words, with other Civilities of Behaviour. *F.*

To **COMPLIMENT** [*complimenter, F.*] to use Compliments.

COMPLI'NES, the last Prayers, or Conclusion of the Evening Prayer. *F.*

To **COMPLORE** [*complorare, L.*] to bewail, or weep together.

To **COM'PLOT** [*comploter, F.*] to plot together, to combine, to conspire.

A **COM'PLOT**, a Plot, Combination, or Conspiracy. *F.*

To **COMPLY** [*perhaps of complaire, F. to please greatly; or complacere, L. to appease*] to yield or submit to.

COMPO'NED [*in Heraldry*] a Row of Characters of two Colours.

COMPO'NENT [*componens, L.*] that which constitutes a compound Body; constituent.

To **COM'PORT** [*comporter, F. comportare, L. to carry together*] to agree, to demean, or behave one's self.

COMPORT'MENT [*Comportement, F.*] Behaviour, Carriage.

To **COM'POSE** [*composere, F. componere, L. to put together*] to put together, to make or frame; to appease or quiet; to repose or refresh; to adjust or settle; to compound.

To **COMPOSE** [*with Printers*] is to set the Letters or Characters in order, according to the original Copy.

To **COMPOSE** [*in Musick*] is to make or set Tunes, Airs, &c.

To **COMPOSE** [*a Difference*] is to make it

up, to bring it to an Agreement.

To **COMPOSE** [*one's Manners, &c.*] is to regulate them.

COMPO'SED, quiet and easy in Mind.

COMPOSEDNESS, quietness of Mind.

COMPO'SER, an Author; a Writer; he who adapts Musick to Words.

COMPOSITE Order [*in Architecture*] the fifth Order, compounded of the other four.

COMPOSITES [*in Pharmacy*] Medicines made up of any simple ones; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, &c.

COMPOSITION, a setting or joining together. *F. of L.*

COMPOSITION [*in Physick*] is a Mixture of several Ingredients.

COMPOSITION [*in Musick*] is a Treatise or Piece of Musick.

COMPOSITION [*in Mathematicks*] is the Reverse of the Analytical Method, or of Resolution; it proceeds upon Principles in themselves self-evident, on Definitions, Postulates and Axioms; and previously demonstrated Series of Propositions, Step by Step, till it gives you a clear Knowledge of the Thing to be demonstrated: This is what they call the *Synthetical Method*, and is used by *Euclid* in his Elements.

COMPOSITION [*in Motion*] is the Composition of the several Directors or Declivities of Motion, whether equable or unequable.

COMPOSITION [*of Proportion*] is the comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent with the Consequent in two equal Ratios; as suppose 4, 8, :: 3, 6, which is expressed by Composition of Proportion 12, 8 :: as 9, to 6.

COMPOSITION [*in Painting*] is used in the same Sense with Invention or Design.

COMPOSITION [*among Tradesmen*] is when a Debtor, not being able to discharge his whole Debts, agrees with his Creditors to pay them a certain Sum instead of all that is due.

COMPOSITOR [*Compositour, F.*] a Printer who arranges and adjusts the Types, and makes the Forms ready for the Press.

COMPOS'SIBLE Things, such as are capable of existing or being together.

COMPOS'T [*Compostum, L.*] Dung or Soil for improving Lands.

COMPO'SURE [*Compositura, L.*] any Thing composed; also Calmness of Mind.

COMPOTA'TION, a drinking together, *L.*

COMPO'TE [*in Cookery*] Fruit or Meat stewed. *O.*

COMPOUND [*in Grammar*] a compound Word or Word made of two, &c.

COMPOUND Number. See Number.

COMPOUND Quantities. See Quantities.

To **COMPOUND** [*componere, L.*] to make up of several Ingredients; to come to an Agreement, especially with Creditors for Debts.

COMPOUND'ED Flower [*among Botanists*] is such a one as consists of many little Flowers meeting

COM

CON

meeting together to make up one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and sticking Seed, all contained within one and the same *Calix*.

COMPOUNDER, one who compounds or mixes things, or one who conciliates Parties.

COMPTON *in the Hole* [*q. d.*] Comb-Town, i. e. a Village in a Valley] a Place in *Warwickshire*, so called, from the low-Situation of it.

To **COMPREHEND** [*comprendre*, F. of *comprehendere*, L.] to contain or include; also to perceive or understand.

COMPREHENSIBLE [*comprehensibilis*, L.] that may be comprehended, contained, or understood.

COMPREHENSION, the understanding of any thing; also Comprisal; as an *Act* of *Comprehension*, i. e. an act of Parliament that takes in all Parties. F. of L.

COMPREHENSIVE [*comprehensivus*, L.] containing much, full, very significant.

COMPREHENSIVELY, in a brief significant Manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, the containing much; Fulness.

COMPRESS [*in Surgery*] a Bolster of folded Linen to be laid on a Wound. F.

To **COMPRESS** [*comprimer*, F. *compressum*, L.] to squeeze close together.

COMPRESSIBILITY [*Compressibilité*, F.] Aptness or Capableness to be pressed close.

COMPRESIBLE, that may be compressed or squeezed into a narrow Compass, as the Air, and most other Fluids. F.

COMPRESION, a squeezing or pressing together. L.

COMPRESIVES, Medicines which cause a Dryness in an affected Member.

COMPRESSURE, the Force of one Body pressing against another.

To **COMPRINT** [*comprimere*, L.] is to print by Stealth a Copy or Book belonging to another, to his Prejudice. L. T.

To **COMPRISÉ** [*compris*, of *comprendre*, F.] to contain, include, or take in.

COMPROBATION, a mutual Allowing or Approving; an Attestation.

COMPROMISE [*compromis*, F. of *compromissum*, L.] is a Promise of two or more Parties at Difference, to refer the deciding their Controversies to the Decision of Arbitrators. L. T.

To **COMPROMISE** [*compromettre*, F. of *compromissum*, L.] to consent to such a Reference; also to put to the Hazard of being censured.

COMPROMISSORIAL, belonging to such a mutual Agreement.

COMPT [*comptus*] fine, neat, polite.

COMPTNESS, Fineness, Neatness.

COMPTROLLER, a Director, a Superintendent.

COMPULSION, a Constraint or Force.

COMPULSIVE, forcible.

COMPULSORY, of a forcing or constraining Nature.

COMPUNCTION [*Compunctio*, F.] a Pricking; also Remorse of Conscience for an Offence committed. L.

COMPUNCTIVE, that promotes godly Sorrow.

COMPURGATION [*Lavo Term*] a clearing or justifying another by Oath.

COMPURGATOR, one who by Oath justifies the Innocency of another. L.

COMPUTABLE [*computabilis*, L.] that may be reckoned.

COMPUTATION, a reckoning or casting up Accounts. L.

To **COMPUTE** [*computare*, L.] to reckon or cast up; to calculate.

COMPUTO reddendo, a Writ which compelleth a Bailiff, Receiver, or Chamberlain, to give upon his Accounts. L.

COMRADE [*camerade*, F.] a Companion; a Partner.

To **CON** [*Kenner*, *Teut.*] to ken, to know or learn. *Spenc.* To understand. *Chauc.*

CON [*in Musick Books*] signifies with. *Ital.*

CON Affetto [*in Musick Books*] signifies that *Musick* must be performed in a very moving, tender, and affecting Manner, and therefore not too fast, but rather slow. *Ital.*

CONA'TUS [*in a Body in Motion*] is that Disposition or Aptitude to go on in a Right Line, if not prevented by other Causes; *no Matter without Motion*, it is the Force of Attraction or Gravitation.

CONA'RIMUM [*among Anatomists*] a Part of the Brain, which hangs in the small Cavity called the *Anus*, called also the *Glandula Pinealis*, in the hinder Part of the third Ventricle, and is so called from its Shape, resembling the Cone of a Pine.

To **CONCAMERATE** [*concamerare*, L.] to vault or arch.

CONCATENATION, a chaining or linking together. F. of L.

To **CONCATENATE** [*concatenare*, L.] to chain or link together.

CONCAVATION, a making hollow. L.

CON'CAVE [*concavus*, L.] hollow. Inside like an Oven. F.

CONCAVE Glasses, such as are ground hollow on the Inside, and reflect on their hollow Side.

A **CON'CAVE** [*Concavum*, L.] a Hollowness. F.

A **CONCAVE** [*in Gunnery*] the Bore of a Piece of Ordnance.

CONCAVITY [*Concavité*, F. of *Concavitas*, L.] the inside Hollowness of a round or roundish Body.

CONCAVOUS [*concavus*, L.] hollow.

To **CONCEAL** [*concelare*, L.] to keep close or secret; to hide.

CONCEALABLE, capable of being concealed.

CON

CONCEALER, one who hides any thing.
CONCEAL'EDNESS, Hiddennes, Secrecy.
CONCEAL'ERS [*Law Term*] those who find out Lands which are privily kept from the King by Persons who have nothing to shew for them.

CONCEAL'MENT, Act of Concealing.
CONCE'ED [*conceder*, F. of *concedere*, L.] to grant, to yield or condescend to.

CONCEIT' [*Conceptum*, L.] Imagination, Fancy, Opinion.

To CONCEIT' [*concipere*, L.] to imagine, to fancy.

CONCEITED, opinionated, affected, proud.
CONCEITEDLY, fantastically.

CONCEIT'EDNESS, the being proud of some peculiar Opinion; Affectdness.

CONCEIV'ABLE [*conceivable*, F.] that may be conceived.

CONCEIV'ABLENESS, the being capable to be conceived, or understood.

To CONCEIVE [*concevoir*, F. of *concipere*, L.] to imagine or apprehend; to form an Idea of; also to breed a Child in the Womb.

CONCENT' [*Concentus*, L.] a concert of Voices or Instruments; an Agreement of Parts in Musick.

To CONCENT'RE [*concentrer*, F. of *con* and *centrum*, L.] to meet in the same Centre.

CONCENTRANT Medicines, are such whose Acids are so moderated by *Alkalis*, that neither of them predominates.

CONCENTRA'TION, a driving towards the Middle or Centre; also a crowding together any fluid Matter into as close a Form as it is capable of; or bringing any separate Particles into as close a Contact as is possible. L.

CONCENTRICK [*concentrique*, F. of *concentricus*, L.] that hath one and the same Centre.

CONCEPT, a set Form or Term used in publick Acts.

CONCEPTACLE [*Conceptaculum*, L.] any hollow Thing fit to receive or contain.

CONCEPTION, a conceiving or breeding a Child; a comprehending. F. of L.

CONCEPTION [*in Logick*] is the simple Apprehension, Perception, or Idea, which we have, without proceeding to affirm or deny any Thing.

CONCEPTIVE, capable of conceiving.

To CONCERN' [*concerner*, F.] to belong to, or regard, to interest or trouble one's self with.

CONCERN', Affair, Business, or Matter of Importance; also a being concerned or affected in Mind.

CONCERNED, interested, affected, troubled.
CONCERNING, relating to.

CONCERN'MENT, Affair, Business, &c.

To CONCERT' [*concertar*, F. of *concertare*, L.] to state or debate Matters, to contrive or lay a Design, in order to bring an Affair to pass.

CONCERTANTE [*in Musick Books*] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them

from those that play only in some Parts. *Ital.*

CONCERTA'TION, a striving together. L.

CONCERTO [*in Musick Books*] signifies a Concert, or Piece of Musick of several Parts for a Concert. *Ital.*

CONCERTO Grosso [*in Musick Books*] signifies the Grand Chorus of the Concert, or those Places of the Concert where all the several Parts perform or Play together. *Ital.*

CONCESSI [*in Law*] is a formal Word, and implies a Covenant made.

CONCESS'ION, a granting, or yielding; as Allowance, Grant, or Permission. F. of L.

CONCESSIVELY, in a Way of Concession.

CONCH [*Concha*, L.] a Shell.

CON'CHA [*in Anatomy*] the winding of the Cavity of the inner Part of the Ear. L.

CONCHOID' [*in Geometry*] the Name of a Curve Line, invented by *Nicomedes*.

To CONCIL'ATE [*conciliare*, F. of *conciliare*, L.] to reconcile, to make, or agree, or unite; to gain.

CONCILIA'TION, a Reconcilement, Agreement, or Union. F. of L.

CONCILIATORS, a Title affected by Writers of the *Romish* Church, who have put the fairest Varnish on the Doctrines of that Church.

CONCILIATORY, relating to Reconciliation.

CONCIN'NATE [*concinuus*, L.] apt, fit, proper; also meet.

CONCIN'NITY [*Concinuitas*, L.] Properness, Aptness, Handfomeness, Decency.

CONCISE [*concis*, F. *concisus*, L. of *con* and *caedo*, to cut] short, brief.

CONCISELY, briefly.

CONCISENESS, Brevity.

CONCIS'ION, a Word used for Circumcision, by Way of Scoff. *Phil. iii. 2. L.*

To CON'CITATE [*concitare*, L.] to provoke, stir up, or prick forward.

CONCLAMA'TION, a Shout or Noise of many together. L.

CONCLAVE [*Conclave*, F.] a Closet or inner Room, shut up, under Lock and Key; more especially the Room in the *Vatican*, where the Cardinals meet to chuse a Pope; the Assembly of Cardinals for the Election of a Pope, or the Decision of any important Affairs in the Church of *Rome*. F.

CONCLA'VIST [*Conclaviste*, F.] one who attends a Cardinal during his Abode in the Conclave.

To CONCLU'DE [*conclure*, F. *concludere*, L.] to make an End or finish; to resolve upon, or determine; also to draw a Consequence upon something said before.

CONCLU'SION, the End, Close, or Issue of a Thing; a Consequence or Inference. F. of L.

CONCLUSION [*in Law*] is when a Man, by his own Act upon Record, has charged himself with a Duty, &c.

CONCLUSION [*in Logick*] the last of the three

three Propositions in a Syllogism.

CONCLUSIVE [*conclusus*, L.] which serves to conclude: Thus an Argument is said to be *conclusive*, when the Consequences are rightly and truly drawn.

CONCLUSIVELY, in a decisive Manner.

CONCLUSIVENESS, the being conclusive.

CONCOAGULATION [according to Mr. Boyle] the Crystallizing of Salts of different kinds together, when they shoot into one Mass of various Figures suitable to their respective kinds.

CONCOCTION, a Boiling: It is commonly used for the same as *Digestion*, though *Digestion* is more generally confined to what passes in the Stomach; whereas *Concoction* is applied to what Alterations are made in the Blood Vessels, which may be called the second Concoction; and that in the Nerves, Fibres, and Minute Vessels, the third and last Concoction.

CONCOLOUR [*concolor*, L.] of one Colour.

CONCOMITANCE, an accompanying together with. F.

CONCOMITANT [*Concomitans*, L.] accompanying; a Companion. F.

CONCOMITANTLY, in course, along with another.

CONCORD [*Concorde*, F. *Concordia*, L.] Agreement, Union, good Understanding.

CONCORD [in *Law*] is an Agreement between Parties who intend the levying a Fine upon Lands one to another.

CONCORDS [in *Musick*] are certain Intervals between Sounds, which delight the Ears, when heard at the same Time.

Perfect CONCORDS, are the fifth and eighth, with all their *Octaves*.

To **CONCORD** [*concordare*, L.] to agree together.

CONCORDANCE [*Concordantia*, F.] an Agreement; also a general alphabetical Index of all Words in the Bible. F.

CONCORDANT [*Concordans*, L.] agreeing together.

CONCORDATES, publick Acts of Agreement between Popes and Princes.

To **CONCORPORATE** [*concorporare*, L.] to mix together in one Body; to imbody.

CONCORPORATION, a mixing or tempering into one Body; an Incorporation. L.

CONCOURSE [*concours*, F. *Concurfus*, L.] a running or resorting of People to a Place; a Multitude of People assembling together upon some particular Occasion.

CONCREMATION, the Act of burning together.

CONCRETE [*concretum*, L.] a Thing grown together, or made up of several Ingredients.

CONCRETE [in *Philosophy* and *Chymistry*] is a Body made up of different Principles, and signifies much the same with *mixed*.

CONCRETE [in *Logick*] is any Quality

considered with its Subject: Thus, when we say *Snow is white*, we speak of *Whiteness* in the Concrete; and in this respect it is distinguished from the *Abstract*, when the Quality is considered separately, as *Whiteness*, which may be in *Paper*, *Bone*, and other Things as well as *Snow*.

CONCRETE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are Numbers which express or denote some particular Subject; as 3 Men, 4 Horses, 5 Pounds, &c. whereas, if nothing be joined with the Number, it is taken abstractedly or universally; Thus, 5 signifies an Aggregate or Sum of 5 Units, whether Men, Horses, Pounds, or any thing else.

CONCRETED [*concretus*, L.] congealed or clotted.

CONCRETION [of *con*, together or with, and *cresco*, to grow, L.] a growing or gathering together, the Composition or Union of several Particles together into a visible Mass, whereby it becomes of some particular Figure and Property.

CONCRETION [in *Philosophy*] is the uniting together of several small Particles of a natural Body into insensible Masses or Concretes.

CONCRETION [in *Plysick*] is a thickening of any boiled Juice or Liquor into a more solid Mass.

To **CONCRETE** [*concretere*, L.] to grow together. *Spene*.

CONCUBARIA, a Fold, or Pen where Cattle lie together. O. L.

CONCUBINAGE [*Concubinatus*, L.] the keeping a Concubine; Fornication. F.

CONCUBINAGE [in *Law*] is an Exception against a Woman that sues for her Dower, whereby it is alleged she is not a lawful Wife, but a Concubine.

CONCUBINARY, that keeps a Mistress. F.

CONCUBINE [*Concubina*, L.] a Woman that lives with a Man as if his lawful Wife.

To **CONCULCATE** [*concucare*, L.] to stamp upon; to tread under Foot. L.

CONCULATION, a stamping upon, treading or trampling under Foot.

CONCUMBENCE [of *concumbere*, L.] lying together.

CONCUPISCENCE [*Concupiscentia*, L.] a vehement Desire of enjoying any thing, but more particularly the Venereal Desire. F.]

CONCUPISCENT, libidinous.

CONCUPISCIBLE [*Concupiscibilis*, L.] that which desires earnestly or naturally, or which is desirable.

CONCUPISCIBLE Faculty, is the sensual or unreasonable Part of the Soul, which only seeks after the Pleasure of Sense; or that Affection of the Mind which stirs up to covet or desire any Thing.

To **CONCUR** [*concurrere*, L.] to run together, to conspire, to agree with one.

CONCURRENCE, a running together; an Agreement

CON

Agreement in Judgment and Opinion. *F.*

CONCUR'RENT [*Concurrents*, *L.*] concomitant; acting in Union.

CONCUR'RING *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another.

CONCUS'SION, a shaking or jumbling together, a Shock of an Earthquake.

To COND ? [*Sea Term*] to conduct or
To CONN } guide a Ship in a right
Course; to direct the Man at the Helm how to steer.

To CONDEMN' [*condamner*, *F.* *condemnare*, *L.*] to sentence one to Death; to dislike, to disapprove, to give Judgment against a Person.

CONDEMN'ABLE [*condamnable*, *F.*] which deserves to be condemned. *L.*

CONDEMNATION [*Condamnation*, *F.*] a blaming or disapproving; also a sentencing to Death, or other Punishment. *L.*

CONDEMNATORY, of a condemning Nature. *L.*

CONDEMNER, one who condemns.

CONDENSABLE, capable of being condensed.

CONDENSATION, thickening, a making any natural Body take up less Space, or confining it within less Dimensions than it had before. *F.* of *L.*

To CONDENSATE [*condenser*, *F.* of *condensare*, *L.*] to thicken or grow thick.

CONDENSATION [among *Chymists*] a Stoppage and Collection of Vapours made by the Top of an Alembic, whereby it is returned in the Form of a Liquid, or as it is raised in the Head and Receiver there to harden into a permanent and solid Substance, as in Sublimation of all Kinds.

CONDENSENESS, the being condense.

CONDENSER, any thing that condenses.

CONDENSITY [*Condensitas*, *L.*] Thickness, Closeness, Hardness.

CONDERS [of *conduire*, *F.* to conduct] Persons who stand upon high Places near the Seacoast, at the Time of Herring-fishing, to make Signs with Boughs, &c. in their Hands, which way the Shoal passeth.

To CONDESCEND' [*condescendere*, of *con* and *descendere*, *L.*] to comply, submit, or yield to.

CONDESCENSION [*Condescendance*, *F.*] Complaisance, Compliance.

CONDIGN' [*condignus*, *L.*] Worthy, according to Merit; deserved.

CONDIGNLY, deservedly.

CON *Diligenza* [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Diligence, Care, and Exactness. *Ital.*

CONDIMENT [*Condimentum*, *L.*] Sauce, Seasoning.

CONDISCIPLE [*Discipulus*, *L.*] a School-Fellow, or Fellow-student.

CON *Discretione* [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Judgment and Discretion. *Ital.*

CON

CONDITA'NEOUS [*conditaneus*, *L.*] that may be seasoned, pickled, or preserved.

CONDI'TED [*conditus*, *L.*] seasoned, pickled.

CONDITE'MENT, a Composition of Conserves, Powders and Spices, made up in the Form of an Electuary, with a proper Quantity of Syrup.

CONDITION, Nature, Disposition; the Quality or Circumstances of a Person or Thing, which renders it good or bad, perfect or imperfect; also Estate or Fortune, likewise a Bargain or Agreement; or a Clause and Term of it. *F.* of *L.*

To CONDITION *with one* [*conditioner*, *F.*] to make an Agreement or Bargain with him.

CONDITIONAL [*conditional*, *F.* of *conditionalis*, *L.*] implying Conditions or Terms.

CONDITIONAL Propositions, are Propositions consisting of Parts connected by the conditional Particle *if*.

CONDITIONALLY, under certain Limitations.

CONDITIONED [*Conditionné*, *F.*] endued with certain Humours or Qualities.

CON *Dolce Maniere* [in *Musick Books*] signifies, after a sweet and agreeable Manner. *Ital.*

CONDOLE'ANCE [*Condolence*, *F.*] a Sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrows, &c.

To CONDO'LE [*se condouloir*, *F.* *condolere*, *L.*] to express to another a Fellow-feeling or Sympathy with him in his Sorrows, &c.

CONDOLER, one who shares another's Grief.

CONDONATION, a Pardoning or Forgiving. *L.*

To CONDU'CE [*conducere*, *L.*] to avail, to help, to contribute to.

CONDU'CIBLE } [*Conducibilis*, *L.*] profit-
CONDU'CIVE } able, good, advantageous.

CONDUCIBLENESS, the Quality of conducting.

To CONDUCT' [*conduire*, *F.* of *conducere* *L.*] to guide, lead, or bring along.

CONDUCT [*Conduite*, *F.* of *Conducere*, *L.*] a Guiding or Management of an Affair for one's self; Forecast, or Discretion, Behaviour, Deportment.

Safe CONDUCT, a Security given by a Prince under his Great Seal to a Stranger for his quiet coming into and passing out of the Realm. A *Safe Conduet* is granted to Enemies, a *Passport* to Friends.

CONDUCTOR [*Conducteur*, *F.*] a Leader, Guide, &c. An hollow Instrument thrust into a Bladder, to direct another Instrument into it, to extract the Stone. *L.*

CONDUCTRESS, a female Guide, &c.

CONDUCTIOUS [*Conducitius*, *L.*] that may be hired; also belonging to leading.

CONDUIT [*Conduit*, *F.*] a Pipe for conveying Water; a Water-course.

CONDUPLICATION, a Doubling.

CON.

CON

CON'DYLI [*Κονδυλοι*, Gr.] the Joints and Knuckles of the Fingers; also the small Knobs or Bones called *Productions*.

CONDYLOMA [*Κονδυλωμα*, Gr.] a hard brawny Swelling in the anus, proceeding from black Humours settling there, which sometimes cause an Inflammation; also the knitting or jointing of the Bones in an Animal Body; but more particularly those of the Fingers.

CONE [*Conus*, L. of *Κωνος*, Gr.] is a Geometrical Solid in the Form of a Sugar-Loaf, which may be conceived to be formed by the Revolution of a Right-angled Triangle round the perpendicular Leg. *L.*

CONE of Rays [in *Opticks*] are a Parcel of Rays in the Form of a Cone, issuing from any radiating Point.

CONE Right, is when its Axis is normal to its Base, and then its Sides are equal.

CONE Scalene, is when its Axis is inclined to its Base, and then its Sides are unequal.

CON e Senza Violino [in *Musick Books*] signifies either with or without Violins. *Ital.*

CO'NEY [of *Cuniculus*, L.] a Rabbit.

To **CONFA'BULATE** [*confabuler*, F. *confabulare*, L.] to talk together.

CONFABULATION, a familiar discoursing or talking together. *F. of L.*

CONFALON, a Confraternity of Seculars in the Church of *Rome*, called Penitents.

CONFANCATION [from *confancatio*, L.] solemnizing Marriage, by eating Bread together.

CONFEC'TION, a Medicinal Composition of Gums, Powders, Syrups, &c. made up into one Substance. *F. of L.*

CONFEC'TIONER [*Confiturier*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Confits or Sweetmeats.

CONFECTS [*Confitures*, F.] are Things crusted over with dry Sugar.

CONFED'ERACY } [*Confederatio*, L.]

CONFEDERATION } an Alliance between Princes and States for their Defence against a common Enemy.

CONFEDERACY [in *Law*] is an uniting of Persons, to do any unlawful Act. *F.*

To **CONFEDERATE** [*confederer*, F. of *confederare*, L.] to unite into a Confederacy; combine; to plot together.

CONFEDERATES [*les confederes*, F. *Confederati*, L.] Princes or States entered into an Alliance for common Safety.

To **CONFER** [*conferer*, F. of *Conferre*, L.] to give or bestow; to compare; also to discourse, or talk together.

CONFERENCE, a Discourse held between several Persons about particular Affairs; a Parley. *F.*

To **CON'FESS** [*confesser*, F. of *confiteri*, L.] to acknowledge, or own; to declare one's Sins in order to Absolution.

CONFESSEDLY, indubitably.

CONFES'SION, Acknowledgment, Declaration. *F. of L.*

CON

CONFES'SION *Auricular*, a Confessing of Sins to a Priest.

CONFES'SION of Offence [in *Law*] is when a Prisoner at the Bar, arraigned for Felony or Treason, pleads guilty to the Indictment.

CONFES'SIONAL [*Confessional*, F.] the Chair wherein the Priest sits to hear Confession.

CONFES'SOR [*Confesseur*, F. *Confessor*, L.] a Person who has adhered to the Faith, notwithstanding cruel Persecutions and Sufferings upon that Account.

Father **CONFES'SOR**, a Popish Priest, who hears the Confession of Penitents, and gives them Absolution.

CONFICIENT [*Conficiens*, L.] which finisheth, procureth, or worketh with.

To **CONFIDE** in [*confier*, F. *confidere*, L.] to trust in, to rely upon.

CONFIDENCE [*Confidentia*, L.] Assurance, Boldness, Presumption. *F.*

CONFIDENT [*confidens*, L.] bold, daring, positive, presumptuous.

A **CONFIDENT**, an intimate, trusty, bosom Friend, employed in Matters of Secrecy, and Trust.

CONFIDENTLY, in a confident Manner; positively.

CONFIGURATION, a fashioning, or making of a like Figure; a Likeness or Resemblance of Figures. *F. of L.*

CONFIGURATION [among *Astrologers*] is the Conjunction or mutual Aspect of Stars.

To **CONFINE** [*confiner*, F.] to curb, to restrain, to imprison, to border upon.

CONFINE'MENT, restraint, Imprisonment.

CONFIN'ES [*Confinis*, F. of *Confinia*, L.] the Limits or Borders of a Field, County, or Country; Frontiers.

To **CONFIRM'** [*Confirmar*, F. of *Confirmare*, L.] to give new Assurance of the Truth or Certainty of any thing; to strengthen or establish; also to administer the Church Rite of Confirmation.

CONFIRMATION, is the giving new Assurance or Evidence of the Truth and certainty of any thing; a Strengthening. *F. of L.*

CONFIRMATION [in *Law*] is a Conveyance of an Estate or Right, by which a voidable Estate is made sure, or unvoidable.

CONFIRMATION [in an *Ecclesiastical Sense*] is a holy Rite or Ceremony in the Church, by which baptized Persons are confirmed in a State of Grace.

CONFIRMATORY, that which ratifies and strengthens.

To **CONFIS'CATE** [*confisquer*, F. of *confiscare*, L.] to seize and take away Goods as forfeited to the King's Exchequer, &c.

CONFIS'CATE [*confisque*, F. of *confiscatus*, L.] forfeited to the publick *Fisque*, or King's Treasury.

CONFISCATION, Forfeiture of the Goods of Criminals to the Publick Use.

CON-

CON

CONFITENT [*confitemi*, L.] one confessing.

CONFITURE, a Sweetmeat; a Confection.

To **CONFIX** [*confixum*, L.] to fix down.

CONFLAGRATION, a general Burning, or consuming with Fire. F. of L.

CONFLATION, the Act of blowing many Bellows together; also the casting or melting of Metal.

CONFLEXURE, a Bending. L.

CONFLICT [*Conflictus*, L.] a Skirmish or Combat; a Bickering, a Dispute.

To **CONFLICT** [*Conflictare*, L.] to encounter or fight with; to struggle with.

CONFLUENCE [*Confluens*, F. of *Confluentia*, L.] a flowing together, as of Waters, as the Meeting of two Rivers; also of People, &c. a Concourse or Resort.

CONFLUENT [*Confluens*, L.] a flowing or running together; generally used for that sort of Small-pox, wherein the Pustules run into one another.

CONFLUX [*Confluxio*, L.] a flowing or running together, as of Humours.

CONFORM [*conforme*, F. of *conformis*, L.] agreeable, conformable to.

To **CONFORM** [*conformer*, F. of *conformare*, L.] to make like to, to frame, fashion, or suit, to comply with.

CONFORMABLE, agreeable, suitable, of the like Nature, Form or Fashion. L.

CONFORMABLENESS, Agreeableness, Suitableness.

CONFORMABLY, agreeably, suitably.

CONFORMATION, a fashioning, or framing of a Thing. F. of L.

CONFORMATION [among *Anatomists*] denotes the Figure and Disposition of the Parts of the Body of Man; hence *Mal-conformation*, a Fault in the First Rudiments, whereby a Person comes into the World crooked, or with some of the *Viscera*, &c. unduly proportioned; as when Persons are subject to incurable *Asthmas* from too small a Capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFORMIST, one who conforms to any Establishment, especially to the Discipline of the Church of *England*.

CONFORMITY [*Conformitas*, F. of *Conformitas*, L.] a Compliance.

CONFORTATION [*conforto*, L.] Collation of Strength.

To **CONFOUND** [*confondre*, F. of *confundere*, L.] to mix or huddle together, to put out of Order, to perplex or puzzle, to dismay, to put out of Countenance, or abash; also to destroy or waste.

CONFOUNDEDLY, after a terrible Manner, horribly; hatefully; shamefully.

CONFUNDER, one who breeds Confusion.

CONFRATERNITY [of *con* and *fraternitas*, L.] a Brotherhood or Society united together, chiefly upon a religious Account.

CON

CONFRE'RES, Brothers in a Religious House, Fellows of one Society. F.

CONFRICATION, the Act of rubbing against any Thing.

CONFRICATIONES so some Authors call lustful Women, who titillate one another in the *Clitoris*, in Imitation of venereal Intercourses with Men.

To **CONFRONT** [*confronter*, F. of *con* and *frons*, L.] to bring Face to Face; to oppose; to compare.

CONFUSÆ Febres [among *Physicians*] such Fevers as come together alternately in the same Persons, but keep not their Periods and Alterations so exact, as to be easily distinguished from one another. L.

CONFUSED [*confusus*, F. of *confusus*, L.] mixed together, disordered, perplexed.

CONFUSEDLY, in a perplexed disorderly Manner.

CONFUSEDNESS, want of clearness and precision.

CONFUSION, a Disorder, a Jumble, a Mishmash; a Disturbance, a Hurly-burly; a being abashed or out of Countenance; Ruin, or Destruction. F. of L.

CONFUSION [in *Chymistry*] a Mixture of liquid or fluid Things.

CONFUTATION, a disproving that which was spoken. L.

To **CONFUTE** [*confuter*, F. of *confutare*, L. of *con* and *futo*, i. e. *arguo*] to disprove and overthrow the Reasons and Arguments of one's Adversary; to baffle.

CONG. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Con-gius*, L. a Gallon.

To **CONGAYN**, to convince. C.

CONGE' [*Conge*, F.] Leave, Licence, Permission; also a Bow or Reverence.

CONGE' *d'accorder*, Leave to accord or agree. F.

CONGE' *d'Elire*, the King's Permission to a Dean and Chapter to chuse a Bishop. F.

To **CONGEAL** [*congeler*, F. of *congeler*, L.] to freeze, or be frozen, to thicken as Ice does.

To **CONGEAL** [in *Chymistry*] to let some Matter that is melted fix or grow into a Consistency.

CONGEALABLE, that may be congealed.

CONGEE', a low Bow or Reverence. F.

CONGELATION, a freezing or growing into a Consistency. F. of L.

CONGEN'EROUS [*congener*, L.] of the same kind, or fort.

CONGEN'EROUS Muscles [in *Anatomy*] such as serve together to produce the same Motion.

CONGEN'IAL [of *con* and *genialis*, L.] that is of the same Stock or Kind.

CONGENIALITY [of *con* and *genialitas*, L.] a Likeness of Genius or Kind with another.

CON

CON

CON'GEON one of low Stature; a Dwarf.
CON'GER [*Conger*, F.] a great kind of Sea Eel.

CONGE'RIES, a Heap, a Hoard, a Pile. L.
CONGE'RIES [in *Philosophy*] a Collection of many Bodies or Particles into one Mass. L.

CON'GERSBURY [g. d. the Borough of *Conger*, a pious Man who lived there as an Hermit] a Town in *Somersetshire*.

CON'GES [in *Architecture*] Rings about the Ends of wooden Pillars to preserve them from splitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work.

To CONGEST [*congestum*, L.] to heap, or gather together.

CONGE'STION, a heaping or gathering together. F. of L.

CONGESTION [in *Surgery*] a settling of Humour in any Part of the Body, which insensibly causes a Swelling, by reason of the slow Progress and Thickness of the Matter.

CON'GIUS, a Roman Measure containing about a Gallon.

To CONGLA'CIATE [*conglaciatus*, L.] to turn to Ice.

To CONGLO'BATE [*conglobare*, L.] to gather into a Ball or Lump, to embody.

CONGLO'BATE } [*conglobatus*, L.] heap-
CONGLO'BATED } ed or gathered round together.

CONGLOBATED Glands [with *Anatomists*] such Glands in any animal Body as are smooth in their Surface, and seem to be made up of one continued Substance, as those of the *Mesentery* are, and all those which serve to separate the Juice called *Lympha*, from the arterious Blood, and to return it by proper Channels.

CONGLOBA'TION, a gathering together in a Mass or Lump. F. of L.

To CONGLOMERATE [*conglomerare*, L.] to wind upon a Bottom, to heap upon one.

CONGLO'MERATE } [*conglomeratus*, L.]
CONGLOMERATED } heaped or wound round together.

CONGLOMERATED Glands [with *Surgons*] are such as seem to be made up as it were with lesser Glands, and are uneven in their Surface.

CONGLOMERA'TION, a rolling up into a Heap, or winding upon a Bottom.

To CONGLUTINATE [*conglutiner*, F. *conglutinare*, L.] to glue, knit or join together.

CONGLUTINA'TION, a fastening together of Bodies with Glue, or any other glutinous or tenacious Substance. F. of L.

CONGLUTINATIVE, that has the Power of uniting.

To CONGRATULATE [*congratuler*, F. *congratulare*, L.] to rejoice with one for some good Fortune that has befallen him, or to express joy on such an Account.

CONGRATULA'TION, a congratulating F. of L.

CON

To CONGRE'E, to agree, to join. *Shaksfp.*
To CON'GREGATE [*congregare*, L.] to assemble or gather together.

CONGREGA'TION, an Assembly, or gathering together; a Society or Company of People meeting; more especially for Divine Service. F. of L.

CONGREGA'TIONAL, of or belonging to a Congregation.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, a Sect of *Independents* between *Presbyterians* and *Brownists*.

CON'GRE } [of *congruere*, L. to agree to-
CON'GER } ther] a Society of Booksellers who have a joint Stock in Trade, or agree to print Books in Copartnership.

CON'GRESS [*Congrés*, F. of *Congressus*, L.] a Meeting or coming of People together; also an Engagement or Fight.

CONGRUENCE [*Congruentia*, L.] Agreeableness, Conformity, Suitableness.

CONGRU'ENT [*congruens*, L.] agreeable, suitable.

CONGRU'ING, agreeing together. *Shaksfp.*

CONGRU'ITY [*Congruitas*, L.] Agreeableness, Conformity, Fitness, Pertinence.

CONGRUITY [among *Naturalists*] a relative Property of a fluid Body, whereby any Part of it is really united, with any other Part of it, or any other similar or fluid Body.

CONGRU'OUS [*congruus*, L.] convenient, meet, proper.

CONGRUOUSLY, pertinently.

CO'NICAL } [*Conicus*, L.] belonging to
CO'NICK } the Figure of a Cone, *Geometry*.

CONICK Sections, are the *Parabola*, *Hyperbola* and *Ellipsis*, which are formed or produced by cutting a Cone with a Plane, according to such and such Conditions.

CONJEC'TURAL [*conjecturalis*, L.] that which is only granted upon Supposition or Probability. F.

CONJECTURALLY, by Conjecture.

CONJEC'TURE [*Conjectura*, L.] a Guess, probable Opinion, or Supposition. F.

To CONJEC'TURE [*conjecturer*, F. *conjecturam facere*, L.] to judge at random, to guess without any Demonstration.

CONJECTURER, one who guesses.

CONIF'EROUS [*coniferus*, L.] bearing Fruit in Form of a Pine-apple.

CONIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such Shrubs, Trees, &c. as bear a sort of wooden Fruit in the Shape of a Cone, in which are many Seeds, and when they are ripe, the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone open, and the Seeds drop; of which are the *Fir*, *Pine*, *Beech*, &c.

To CONJOIN' [*conjungere*, F. *conjungere*, L.] to join or put together.

CONJOINT' [*conjunctus*, L.] joined together, mutual. F.

CONJOINTLY, together.

CON

CONJUGAL [*conjugal*, L.] conjugal, belonging to Marriage.

CONJUGALLY, in a conjugal Manner.

CONJUGATE [*Conjugatum*, L.] that spring from one Original.

CONJUGATE Diameter, is the shortest Axis or Diameter in an Ellipsis or Oval.

CONJUGATE [of the *Hyperbola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the middle Point of the Transverse Axis, sometimes called the second Axis.

To **CONJUGATE** a Verb [in Grammar] is to form or vary it according to its several Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

CONJUGATES [in Rhetorick] are such things as are derived from the Original, as Mercy, Merciful, Mercifully.

CONJUGATES [in Logick] when from one Word we argue to another of the same Origination; as, *If weeping is to sorrow, then to weep is to sorrow.*

CONJUGATION, a coupling or yoking together in Pairs; also a Term in Grammar. L.

CONJUNCT Morbi [among Physicians] are two Diseases that come together, and are distinguished into *connexi* and *consequentes*, the former subsisting at the same Time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNCTLY, jointly.

CONJUNCTION [*Conjunction*, F.] a joining together. L.

CONJUNCTION [in Grammar] is a Particle which serves to join Words or Sentences together.

CONJUNCTION [in Astronomy] is when two Planets meet in the same Degrees of the Zodiac, and either is apparent or true.

CONJUNCTION apparent [in Astronomy] is when a Right Line drawn through the Centre of two Planets, does not pass thro' the Centre of the Earth.

CONJUNCTION real or true, is when a Right Line passing through the Centres of the two Planets, and being produced, passes also through the Centre of the Earth.

CONJUNCTIVE [*Conjunctivus*, L.] that serves to conjoin. F.

CONJUNCTURE [*Conjunctura*, L.] the State and Circumstances of Affairs. F.

CONJURATION, a Plot or Conspiracy, to do any publick Harm; also a personal Dealing with the Devil or evil spirits, to know any Secrets, or compass any Design. F. of L.

To **CONJURE** [*conjurer*, F. of *conjurare*, L.] to adjure, to charge upon Oath; to conspire or plot together; to practise Conjuratation; to rattle or lay Spirits.

To **CONN** [Connan, Sax. to know] to learn or get without Book; to give, as *Dei conn* you Thanks; also to strike with the Fist.

CONNASCENCE [of *con* and *nascens*, L.] being born or growing up together with.

CONNA'TE [of *con* and *natus*, L.] born together with a Person.

CON

CONNATURAL [of *con* and *naturalis*, L.] that is natural to several Things with others.

CONNATURALNESS, Agreeableness by Nature.

CONNECT'ED [*connexe*, F. of *connexus*, L.] joined, tied, or fastened together.

To **CONNECT'** [*connectere*, L.] to knit, join, or fasten together.

CONNECTIVELY, in conjunction.

CONNEX' [in Logick] Things are said to be *connex*, which are joined to one another, without any Dependency or Sequence.

CONNEXION, a joining Things together, a Dependence of one Thing upon another. F.

CONNEX'ITY, that by which one Thing is joined to another.

CONNICTA'TION, a twinkling or winking with the Eye. L.

CONNIVANCE [*Connivance*, F. of *Conniventia*, L.] a feigning not to see, a winking at, or passing by the Faults of others without Punishment.

To **CONNIVE** [*Conniver*, F. of *connivere*, L.] to wink at, to take no Notice of.

CONNIVENT'ES Glandulæ [among Anatomists] are those Wrinkles which are found in the Inside of the Duodenum, Ilium, and Jejunum.

CONNOISSE'UR, F. a Judge; a Critick.

To **CONNOTE'**, to make known together. L.

CONNOTA'TION, a making two Things or Persons known from others, by the same Distinction.

CONNU'BIAL [*Connubialis*, L.] belonging to Marriage or Wedlock.

To **CONNU'DATE** [*Connudare*, L.] to strip naked.

CONNUTRITIOUS [among Naturalists] is what becomes habitual to a Person from his particular Nourishment, or what breaks out in a Disease in Process of Time, which gradually had its first Aliments from sucking a disordered Nurse, or the like. L.

CONOID' [in Geometry] is the Solid produced by the Circumvolution or Turning of any Section of a Cone about its Axis.

CONOIDICAL, approaching to a conic Form.

To **CONQUA'DRATE** [*conquadrare*, L.] to bring into a Square.

To **CONQUAS'SATE** [*conquassare*, L.] to shake, dash or break in Pieces.

CONQUASSA'TION, a shaking, as in an Earthquake; a dashing or breaking to Pieces; also the beating of Things with a Pestle in a Mortar.

To **CON'QUER** [*conquerir*, F.] to bring under, to gain or get by Force of Arms.

CON'QUERABLE, that may be conquered.

CON'QUEROR [*Conquerant*, F.] one who has conquered; a Subduer.

CON'QUEST [*Conquete*, F.] Victory; the Thing conquered.

CON-

CON

CONRADE [of Con, and ra'd, Sax. able Counsel] a proper Name of a Man.

CONREATE *Pellis* [of *Corroyeur*, F. i. e. a Carrier] a Hide or Skin dressed. O. L.

CONSANGUINITY [*Consanguinité*, F. of *Consanguinitas*, L.] the Relation between Persons descended from the same Family.

CONSCARCINATION, a patching together. L.

CONSCIENCE [*Conscientia*, L.] the Opinion or Judgment which the rational Soul passes upon all her Actions; or the Testimony or Witness of one's Mind. F.

CONSCIEN'TIOUS [*Conscientieux*, F.] that has a good Conscience; upright in Dealing.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSLY, justly, uprightly.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSNESS, Justness, Uprightness.

CONSCIONABLE, conscientious; also equitable, reasonable.

CONSCIOUS [*consciens*, L.] inwardly guilty, privy to one's self of an Error; also knowing from Memory.

CONSCIOUSLY, guiltily.

CONSCIOUSNESS, Guiltiness.

CONSCRIBED [among *Geometricians*] the same as circumscribed.

CONSCRIPT, an Epithet often applied to the Roman Senators, who were called *Patres Scripti*.

CONSCRIPTION, an enrolling or registering. L.

To **CONSECRATE** [*consacrer*, F. of *consecrare*, L.] to dedicate, to devote, or hallow; also to canonize.

CONSECRAT'ION, a consecrating or hallowing. F. of L.

CONSEC'TARY [*Consecrarium*, L.] a Consequence or Deduction from a foregoing Argument or Proposition.

CONSEC'UTIVE, following or succeeding immediately one after another; it is always said of Things, not of Persons. F.

CONSEC'UTION *Month*, the Space between the Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, being something more than 29 days and a half.

To **CONSEMINATE** [*conseminare*, L.] to sow different Seeds together.

CONSE'NSION, Agreement.

To **CONSENT** [*consentir*, F. of *consentire*, L.] to accord, agree, or allow of; to yield to Truth, or the doing of a Thing.

CONSENT' [*Consentiment*, F. *Consensus*, L.] Accord, Agreement, Approbation.

CONSENT of Parts [with *Philosophers*] is that Perception one Part has of another at a Distance, by means of some Fibres and Nerves which are common to them both, or communicated by other Branches with one another.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*consentaneus*, L.] agreeable, suitable.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, agreeably, suitably.

CONSEN'TIENT [*conscientiens*, L.] suit-

CON

able, agreeable, willing the same things.

CONSEQUENCE [*Consequentia*, L.] an orderly Following, Conclusion, or Inference; Importance, Moment, Weight. F.

CONSEQUENCE [in *Astrology*] is when a Planet moves according to the natural Succession of the Signs. F.

CONSEQUENT [*consequens*, L.] ensuing, following, succeeding. F.

A **CONSEQUENT**, that which follows upon something.

CONSEQUENT [in *Logick*] is the last Part of an Argument, opposed to the Antecedent.

CONSEQUENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the latter of two Terms, which are immediately compared with one another in any Set or Proportionals.

CONSEQUENTIAL, what is regularly deduced, conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, agreeably to just Consequences.

CONSEQUENTLY, following necessarily.

CONSERV'ABLE [*conservabilis*, L.] easy to be kept.

CONSERVATION, a keeping or preserving. F. of L.

CONSERVATIVA *Medicina* [among *Physicians*] is that Part of a Physician's Care that preserves a Person in Health; in Distinction from the *Pharmaceutick*, which applies Remedies to the Diseased. L.

CONSERVATOR [*Conservateur*, F.] a Keeper or Maintainer; a Defender or Protector. L.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Peace*] one whose Office is to see that the King's Peace be kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Truce and Safe-Conducts*] was an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea-Port, to enquire of Offences committed upon the Main-Sea, out of the Liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, against the King's *Truce and Safe-Conduct*.

CONSERVATORY, a Place to keep or lay Things up in; a Green-House for Plants, &c.

A **CONSERVE**, Flowers, Roots, or Herbs, beaten together with Sugar. F.

To **CONSERV** [*conservare*, F. *conservare*, L.] to preserve or keep; to defend.

CONSES'SION, a sitting together. O.

To **CONSID'ER** [*considerare*, F. *considerare*, L.] to mind, to think of; to meditate upon; to regard; to have respect for.

CONSID'ERABLE, worthy of Consideration, or Notice, remarkable. F.

CONSIDERABLY, in a remarkable Degree.

CONSID'ERABLENESS, the being worthy of Consideration.

CONSID'ERATE, advised, circumspect, wary, discreet. L.

CONSID'ERATELY, advisedly, calmly.

CONSID'ERATENESS, Advisedness, Wariness.

CONSIDERATION, a bethinking one's self;

CON

self; a Motive or Reason; Regard or Respect. F. of L.

CONSIDERATION [in *Law*] is the material Cause of a Bargain or Contract, either expressed or implied, without which it would not be effectual and binding.

To **CONSIGN** [*consigner*, F. of *consignare*, L.] to appoint, to deliver, to make over.

To **CONSIGN** [in *Trade*] Goods are said to be *consigned* to the Correspondent or Factor, which are sent over to them by the Merchant or Employer; or the contrary.

CONSIGNATION, a Sealing; the Act of consigning, making over, &c. also the Writing sealed. F. of L.

CONSIGNATION [in *Law*] the putting a Sum of Money, &c. into sure Hands, till the Decision of a Controversy, or Law-Suit, which hinders the Delivery of the said Trust.

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, which is of the same Signification with another.

CONSIMP'LAR, alike or agreeing.

CONSIMITTY [*Consimilitas*, L.] Likeness or Resemblance.

To **CONSIST** [*consistere*, F. of *consistere*, L.] to be made up of, to hang or agree together.

CONSISTENCE [*Consistentia*, L.] Essence, the Manner of being; the Thickness of liquid Things; an Agreement or Relation. F.

CONSISTENT [*consistans*, F. *consistens*, L.] agreeable or suitable to; also that is not fluid, but has a Consistence.

CONSISTENT *Bodies* [among *Philosophers*] are solid or firm Bodies in opposition to such Bodies as are fluid; or such Bodies as will preserve their Form, without being confined by any Boundary, and having no Degree of Fluxility.

CONSISTENTLY, agreeably.

CONSISTO'RIAL, belonging to a Consistory.

CONSISTORY [*Consistorium*, F. of *Consistorium*, L.] the Court Christian, or Spiritual Court, formerly held in the Nave of the Cathedral Church, or some Chapel or Isle belonging to it, in which the Bishop presided, and had some of his Clergy for his Assessors and Assistants; also a solemn Meeting of the Pope and Cardinals.

CONSISTORY [in *Law*] the Tribunal or Place of Justice in the Spiritual Court belonging to the Archbishop or Bishops.

To **CONSO'CIATE** [*consociare*, L.] to join in mutual Society, to unite.

CONSO'LABLE [*consolabilis*, L.] that may be comforted. F.

To **CONSULATE**, to administer comfort.

CONSOLATION, comforting, an easing of Grief. F. of L.

CONSO'LATORY [*consolatoire*, F. of *consolatorius*, L.] affording Comfort, comfortable.

To **CONSO'LE**, to comfort to cheer.

CONSOLE [in *Architecture*] is a kind of Bracket, or Shouldering-piece, which hath a Projecture, and serves to support a Cornice, and bear up Figures, &c.

CON

CONSOLER, one who imparts comfort.

CONSOLIDANTS [*consolidantia*, L.] Medicines, which cleansing with a moderate Heat, do cause the Nourishment to be fitly apply'd to the Part afflicted.

To **CONSOLIDATE** [*consolidare*, F. of *consolidare*, L.] to make whole, or to close up; also to grow hard or solid.

CONSOLIDATION, a soldering or making solid; an uniting or hardening of broken Bones, or the Lips of Wounds. F. of L.

CONSOLIDATION [among *Surgeons*] the uniting strongly together the Fractures or broken Bones, or the Lips of a Wound.

CONSOLIDATION [*Civil Law*] is the uniting the Possession and Profits of Lands, &c. with the Property.

CONSOLIDATION [in *Common Law*] is a joining of two Benefices into one.

CONSONANCE [*Consonant*, F. *Consonantis*, L.] is an Agreement of two Sounds, the one *Grave*, and the other *Acute*; compounded by such a Proportion of each as shall be agreeable to the Ear. L.

CONSONANCE [of *Words*] is when two Words sound much alike at the End, chiming or rhiming.

CONSONANT [*consonante*, F. *consonans*, L.] agreeable, conformable.

CONSONANT [in *Grammar*] is a Letter which hath no Sound of itself, but must be joined to some Vowel to make a Syllable.

CONSONANTE [in *Musick*] signifies all agreeable Intervals in Musick. *Ital.*

CONSONANTLY, conformably.

CONSORT [*Consort*, L.] a Fellow or Companion; a Partaker of the same Condition; the Wife of a Sovereign Prince, &c.

CON'SORT [in *Musick*] *Concert*, F. *Concerto*, *Ital.* a Piece of Musick consisting of three or more Parts.

To **CONSORT**, to keep Company, or have Society with.

CONSOUND, the Herb Comfrey.

CONSPEC'TABLE [*conspicetus*, L.] easy to be seen.

CONSPER'SION, a sprinkling or strewing about with. L.

CONSPICUOUS [*conspicuous*, L.] clear, manifest, easy to be seen.

CONSPICUOUSLY, manifestly, eminently.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, obviousness to the public View, eminence.

CONSPIR'ACY [*Conspiratio*, L.] a Combination, a secret Consultation, a Plot, an Agreement of Parties to do any thing, either good or bad.

CONSPIR'ACY [in *Law*] is always taken in the worst Sense, and signifies an Agreement of Persons to do some illegal Act.

CONSPIRATIONE [*Law Term*] a Writ against Conspirators.

CONSPIRATOR [*Conspirator*, F.] a Plotter, who has conspired for some ill Design.

To **CON**

C O N

To **CONSPIRE** [*conspirare*, F. *conspirare*, L.] to bandy or plot together, to agree together.

To **CONSPURCATE** [*conspurare*, L.] to defile or pollute.

CONSPURCATION, a fouling or defiling. L.

CONSTABLE [*Constable*, F. *Verstegan* derives it from Cynning, Sax. a King, and Stable, q. d. King of the Stable, or Master of the Horse] a Title heretofore belonging to the Lords of certain Manors; after that, High Constables of Hundreds were appointed, and under those, Petty Constables of every Parish.

The **Lord High CONSTABLE** [of England] an Officer anciently of such great Power, that it was thought too great for any Subject; he had the same Jurisdiction as the Earl Marshal, and took place of him as Chief Judge in the Marshal's Court.

CONSTABLE [of the Tower] one who hath the Government of that Fortreis.

CONSTANCY [*Constance*, F. of *Constantia*, L.] an Immoveableness of the Mind in all Conditions; Firmness, Resolution, Steadfastness.

CONSTANT [*constans*, L.] steady, resolute, continuing in the same Mind; lasting or durable, certain or sure. F.

CONSTANTLY, perpetually, steadily.

CONSTAT, a Certificate given out of the Court of Exchequer of all there is upon Record, relating to any Matter in question; also an Exemplification or Copy of the Inrolment of Letters Patent.

CONSTELLATION, a Company of fixed Stars, imagined to represent the Form of some Creature, &c. and called by that Name F. of L.

CONSTERNATION, a great Fear or Astonishment, by reason of some sudden Affliction, or public Calamity. F. of L.

To **CONSTIPATE** [*constipare*, L.] to thicken, or make more compact; to cram or ram close; to bind the Belly.

CONSTIPATION [with *Philosophers*] is when the Parts of a natural Body are more closely united than they were before. L.

CONSTITUENT [*constituens*, L.] which constitutes or makes up.

To **CONSTITUTE** [*constituere*, F. of *constituere*, L.] to appoint, ordain, or make.

CONSTITUTION, an Ordinance or Decree; the State of the Body; the Form of Government used in any Place; the Law of a Kingdom.

CONSTITUTIONAL, belonging to the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIVE, that which is fit or proper to constitute. F. of L.

To **CONSTRAIN** [*contraindre*, F. of *constringere*, L.] to oblige by Force, to keep in or restrain.

CONSTRAINT [*Contrainte*, F.] Force, Compulsion, Violence, Confinement.

CONSTRICION [in *Philosophy*] is the crowding the Parts of any Body close together, in order to Condensation.

C O N

CONSTRUCTOR [*Labiorum* among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Lips which puries them up, and is by some called *Oscularius*. L.

CONSTRICTORES [*Alarum Nasi* in *Anatomy*] Muscles which draw the upper Lip and *Alae* downwards. L.

To **CONSTRINGE** [*constringere*, L.] to bind, to contract, to compress.

CONSTRUCTION, a building or making. L.

CONSTRUCTION of *Equations* [*Algebra*] the contriving such Lines and Figures as shall demonstrate the Equation, Canon, or Theorem, to be true geometrically.

CONSTRUCTION [in *Grammar*] is the natural, just, and regular placing and disposing of Words in Discourse, so as to make proper and intelligible Sense.

CONSTRUCTIVE, which tends to Construction. L.

To **CONSTRUE** [*construire*, F. of *construere*, L.] to expound or interpret.

To **CONSTUPRATE**, to debauch a Woman.

CONSTUPRATION, a debauching of Women.

CONSUBSTANTIAL [*consubstantialis*, F. of *consubstantialis*, L. of the same Substance, Kind, or Nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, Existence in the same Substance with another Being.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, the Doctrine of the substantial Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, together with the Substance of the Bread and Wine, maintained by the *Lutherans*.

CONSUEUDINIBUS & Servitiis, a Writ of Right, lying against the Tenant that forceth the Lord of the Rent or Service due to him. L.

CONSUL [*Consul*, L.] was the Title of a Sovereign Magistrate among the *Romans*, whereof there were two in Number; it is now given to chief Governors of some Cities, but especially to the chief Managers of Trade, or Residents for Merchants in foreign Parts. F.

CONSULAR [*Consulatus*, F. of *Consularis*, L.] of or belonging to a Consul.

CONSULATE, the Office of Consul.

CONSULSHIP, the Office of Consul.

CONSULTER, he who asks Advice of another.

To **CONSULT** [*consultare*, F. of *consultare*, L.] to advise with, or ask Advice of any Person; to deliberate upon a Thing; to consult an *Aurhor*, to see what is his Opinion of a Matter; also to take care of, or provide for.

A **CON'SULT**, is a Consultation, but commonly taken in an ill Sense for a Secret Cabal of Plotters against the State. L.

A **CONSULTATION**, an asking or taking Counsel or Advice, especially of *Physicians*, concerning their Patients; also a Writ for removing a Cause from the King to the Ecclesiastical Court. F. of L.

To **CONSUME** [*consumere*, F. of *consumere*, L.]

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L.] to destroy or waste, to pine away; to wear out or decay; to spend or squander away; to diminish.

CONSUM'MATE [*consummatus*, L.] complete, perfect, accomplished.

To **CONSUM'MATE** [*consummer*, F. *consummare*, L.] to fulfil, finish, or make perfect.

CONSUMMA'TION [*Consummation*, F.] a fulfilling, finishing, perfecting; an End. **L.**

CONSUMMA'TUM, the Juice of an Hen cut into small Pieces, drawn out by Distillation in *Balneo Mariae*; strong Broth.

CONSUMP'TION [*Consumption*, F.] is a Defect of Nourishment, or the consuming, decaying, and wasting of the Body, and particularly of the muscular Flesh; also a consuming of Provisions, Commodities, &c. **F. of L.**

CONSUMP'TIVE, that is actually in, or inclined to, a Consumption.

CONSU'TILE [*consultilis*, L.] any thing sewed or stitched together.

To **CONTABULATE** [*Contabulare*, L.] to plank or floor with Boards; to join together.

CONTABULA'TION, a fastening of Boards or Planks together; a flooring. **L.**

CONTACT [*Contactus*, L.] the Touch or Touching; close Union.

CONTACT [in *Mathematicks*] Points of Contact, are those Places or Points in which one Line or Body touches another.

CONTA'GION, the same with Infection; the spreading or catching a Disease: It is the communicating or transferring a Disease from one Body to another by some certain Effluvia or Steams from the Body of the sick Person. **F. of L.**

CONTA'GIOUS [*contagieux*, F. of *contagiosus*, L.] infectious; apt to infect.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, the Quality of infecting.

To **CONTAIN'** [*contenir*, F. *continere*, L.] to comprehend, inclose or hold; to keep back, or restrain; to keep within Bounds.

To **CONTAMINATE** [*contaminare*, F. *contaminare*, L.] to defile or pollute.

CONTAMINA'TION, Defilement, Pollution.

To **CONTEM'ERATE** [*contemerare*, L.] to violate or pollute.

To **CONTEMN'** [*contemnere*, L.] to despise or slight; to set at nought.

CONTEMNER, one who despises.

To **CONTEM'PER** [*contemperare*, L.] to moderate, to temper, temperate.

To **CONTEM'PLATE** [*contempler*, F. of *contemplare*, L.] to behold or take a full View, to muse or meditate; to consider seriously.

CONTEMPLA'TION, is a preserving the Idea which is brought into the Mind for some time in view, in order to meditate upon it; Meditation, Study. **F. of L.**

CONTEM'PLATIVE [*contemplativus*, L.] given to Contemplation. **F.**

CONTEMPLATIVELY, in a studious Manner.

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CONTEM'PLATIVENESS, the being addicted to Contemplation.

CONTEM'PLATIVES, Friars of the Order of *Mary Magdalen*, who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

CONTEM'PLATOR [*Contemplateur*, F.] one who contemplates. **L.**

CONTEM'PORARY [*Contemporain*, F. of *Contemporaneus*, L.] of the same Time or Standing; that lives in the same Time or Age with another. **L.**

CONTEMPT [*Contemptus*, L.] Despise, disdain, Scorn.

CONTEMPT'IBLE [*contemptibilis*, L.] deserving to be despised and scorned, base, mean, vile. **F.**

CONTEMPTIBLY, scornfully.

CONTEMPTUOUS, scornful, slighting reproachful. **L.**

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, in a scornful Manner.

To **CONTEND'** [*contendere*, L.] to strive, to quarrel, to dispute, to vie.

CONTEN'EMENT, Freehold Land, which lieth to a Man's Dwelling-House that is in his own Occupation. **O. L. T.**

CONTEN'SION, great Effort, united Endeavour. **L.**

CONTENT' [*content*, F. *contentus*, L.] satisfied, well pleased with what one has.

CONTENT' [*Substantive*] Contentedness, Satisfaction. **L.**

CONTENT [*Contentum*, L.] the Compass or Extent of a Thing.

CONTENT [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Solidity of any Surface or Body estimated or measured in square or solid Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

CONTENT [with *Merchants*] the Wares contained in any Cask, Vessel, Bale, &c.

CONTENT'MENT [*Contentement*, F.] Contentedness, Satisfaction or easiness of Mind.

CONTENT'ION, Strife, Dispute, Quarrel. **F. of L.**

CONTENT'IOUS [*contentieux*, F. of *contentiosus*, L.] litigious, quarrelsome.

CONTENTIOUSLY, quarrellomely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, addictedness to Strife and Quarrels.

CONTENTS' [*Contenta*, L.] the Matters contained in a Book, Chapter, Letter, Cask, Vessel, Chest, &c.

CONTERMINOUS, bordering upon. **L.**

CONTERRA'NEOUS, of the same Country. **L.**

CON'TEST [*Conteste*, F.] Controversy, Dispute.

To **CONTE'ST** [*contestari*, F. of *contestari*, L.] to contend, quarrel, wrangle.

CONTEST'ABLE, disputable; that may be controverted, or contended for. **F.**

CONTESTA'TION, a quarrelling, opposing, striving with or against. **L.**

To **CONTEX**, to weave together. **L.**

CON.

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CONTEXT [of *Contextus*, L.] the Scripture which lies about the Text before or after it.

CONTEX'TURE [*Contextura*, L.] the joining together or framing of a Discourse, or other Thing.

CONTIGNA'TION [in *Architectura*] the laying of Rafters together; also Flooring. L.

CONTIGU'ITY ? [*contiguus*, F.]

CONTIG'UOUSNESS } the Touch of two distant Bodies, Nearness or Closeness; as when the Surface of one Body touches another.

CONTIG'UOUS [*contiguus*, L.] that touches, or is next; very near, close, adjoining.

CONTIG'UOUS Angles [in *Geometry*] are such as have one Leg common to each Angle, otherwise called *Adjacent Angles*.

CONTIGUOUSLY, in a Manner so as to touch.

CONTINENCE ? [of *Continentia*, L.] the CONTINENCY } abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; also Chastity, Temperance. F.

CONTINENT [*Continentis*, L.] abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; temperate, sober. L.

CONTINENT [in *Geography*] is a great Extent of Land, which comprehends several Regions and Kingdoms, which are not separated by Sea. F.

CONTINENT Cause [of a *Dissemper*] is that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and no longer. Thus, a Stone sticking in the Ureters is the continent Cause of the Stoppage of the Urine.

CONTINENT Fever, is that which performs its Course without either Intermission or Abatement.

To **CONTINGE** [*contingere*, L.] to happen, to fall out. *Shakesp.* Also to touch, to reach.

CONTING'ENCE ? a Casualty or Event
CONTING'ENCY } which happens by chance; an Accident. F.

CONTING'ENT [*contingens*, L.] accidental, casual, that may or may not happen. F.

CONTINGENTLY, accidentally.

CONTINGENT Line [in *Dialling*] is a Line supposed to arise from the Intersection of the Plane of the Dial with the Plane of the Equinoctial, so that the Hour-Lines of the Dial and the Hour-Circles mutually cut one another.

CONTINGENT Use [*Law Term*] is a Use limited in a Conveyance of Land, which may or may not happen, to vest or put into Possession, according to the Contingency expressed in the Limitation of such Use.

CONT'INGENTS [*Contingentia*, L.] Casualties, Things that happen by Chance.

CONT'INGENTS [in *Mathematics*] the same as *Tangents*.

CONTINUAL, [*continuel*, F. *continuus*, L.] that is without Intermission.

CONTINUALLY, incessantly.

CONTINUAL Claim [*Law Term*] is a

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Claim made from Time to Time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or other Things, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without Danger of being killed or beaten.

CONTINUAL Fever, is that which sometimes remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits: That is to say, the Patient is sometimes better, but never absolutely free from the Dissemper.

CONTINUANCE [*Continue*, F.] Lastingness, Length, or Duration of Time.

CONTINUANCE [in *Common Law*] is the same with Prorogation in the Civil, as, *Continuance till the next Assizes*, i. e. a putting off the Trial.

CONTINUAND'O [*Law Term*] when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for several Trespases in the same Action.

CONTINUA'TION, the lasting of any thing without Intermission. F. of L.

CONTINUA'TO [in *Musick*] signifies to continue a Sound or Note in an equal Strength or Manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the way. *Ital.*

To **CON'TINUE** [*continuer*, F. *continuare*, L.] to carry on, to pursue, to hold on or persevere, to abide or last.

CONTINUED Bass, the same with *Thorough-Bass*, because it goes quite through the Composition.

CONTINUED Body, a Body whose Parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUED Quantity, that whose Parts are so joined and united together, that you cannot tell where the one begins or the other ends, called *Continuum*.

CONTINU'ITY [*Continuité*, F. of *Continuitas*, L.] the Connexion or Joining together of the several Parts of a Thing.

CONTINU'ITY [in *Surgery*] is when the Parts of the Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

CONTIN'UO [in *Musick Books*] signifies thorough, as *Basso Continuo*, the continued Bass, or *Thorough-bass*. *Ital.*

CONTIN'UOUS, close, touching each other.

CONTO'RSION, a wrenching, wrestling or pulling away. F. of L.

CONTO'RSION [in *Surgery*] is when a Bone is somewhat disjointed, though not entirely; a Sprain.

CONTOUR [in *Graving and Painting*] are the out-lines of a Figure or Picture. F.

CONTRA Antiscion [among *Astrologers*] is the Degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the *Antiscion*.

CON'TRABAND Goods [of *contra* and *Ban*, an Edict, F. i. e. contrary to Precept or Law] such Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament to be exported or imported.

CONTRACT [*Contractus*, L.] a Covenant, Agreement, or Bargain; Articles in Writing, a Deed or Instrument.

To **CONTRACT** [*Contracter*, F. of *contractare*, L.] to article, covenant, or make

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Contract; also to abridge or shorten; also to get a Disease, or ill Habit.

CONTRACTA'TION-House, a Place where Agreements or Contracts are made for the Promotion of Trade.

CONTRACTEDNESS, the being shortened; Brevity.

CONTRACTIBLE [among *Anatomists*] a Term applied to such Muscles and Parts of the Body as are, or may be contracted.

CONTRACTILE is such a Body, as when extended has a Property of drawing itself up again to that Dimension it was in before Extension.

CONTRACTION, a drawing together, a making short; also a shrinking up. *F. of L.*

CONTRACTION [in *Logick*] a Method whereby the Thing reducing abridges that which is reduced.

CONTRACTURE [*Contractura*, *L.*] is the making Pillars small about the Top. *Architecture*.

CONTRACTURE [in *Surgery*] is a Contraction of the Back, Hands, &c. made by Degrees.

To **CONTRADICT'** [*contradire*, *F. of contradicare*, *L.*] to oppose the Assertion of another, to gainsay.

CONTRADICTION a Contrariety of Words and Sentiments, gainsaying. *F. of L.*

CONTRADICTIONOUS, full of Contradiction, apt to contradict. *L.*

CONTRADICTIONALLY, in a thwarting Manner.

CONTRADICTIONINESS, Aptness to contradict, Thwartingness.

CONTRADICTIONARY, which contradicts itself, or implies a Contradiction.

CONTRADICTIONARY Opposition [in *Logick*] is the Contrariety of two Propositions, both in Quantity and Quality.

CONTRADICTIONARY Propositions, are such as consist of an Universal and Particular, of which one affirms and the other denies; so that if one of them be Affirmative, the other shall be Negative; if one Universal, the other Particular.

CONTRADISTINCTION [of *contra* and *distinctio*, *L.*] a distinguishing by Qualities on the other Side, or in opposition to.

To **CONTRADISTINGUISH** [of *contra* and *distinguere*, *L.*] to distinguish by opposite Qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE [of *contra* and *fissura*, *L.*] a Counter-cleft,

CONTRAFISSURE [in *Surgery*] a Fracture in the Skull, when the Part struck remains whole, and the Part opposite is cleft.

CONTRA Formam Collationis, a Writ lying where a Man has given a perpetual Alms to any Religious House, Hospital, &c. and the Governor has alienated the Lands, contrary to the Donor's Intent. *L.*

CONTRA Formam Feoffamenti, a Writ for

a Tenant who is feoffed by the Lord's Charter, to make certain Suit and Service to his Court, and is afterwards distrained for more than is contained therein. *L.*

CONTRAINdications [in *Physick*] divers Considerations in a Disease that dissuade a Physician from using such a Remedy, when other Things induce him to it. *L.*

CONTRAMANDATIO Placiti [*Low Term*] a respiting, or giving the Defendant farther Time to answer. *L.*

CONTRAMURE [in *Fortification*] is a little Out-wall built before another Partition-wall, or about the Main-wall of a City, &c. to strengthen it.

CONTRAN'TENCY [of *contra* against, and *nitro* to endeavour, *L.*] striving or resisting against; Opposition; Re action.

CONTRAPOSITION, a placing over, against.

CONTRAPOSITION [in *Logick*] a changing of the whole subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary.

CONTRAPUN'TO [in *Musick*] signifies a Way or Method of composing Musick, called Counterpoint, now very little in use. *Ital.*

CONTRARIAUNTES, Things contrary to, contradictory. *Chauc.*

CONTRA'RIED, contradicted. *O.*

CONTRA'RIENTS, a Name given to the Barons who took Part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against King Edward II.

CONTRARIETY [*Contrarietas*, *F. of Contrarietas*, *L.*] Opposition, Disagreement.

CONTRARIOUSLY, contrarily, contrawise. *Stakep.*

CONTRARY [*contraire*, *F. of contrarius*, *L.*] those Things are said to be contrary, whose Nature and Quality are absolutely different, and which destroy one another.

CONTRARY Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as consist of two Universals, one affirming, and the other denying.

CONTRARIES [in *Logick*] is when one Thing is opposed to another, as Light and Darkness, Sight and Blindness, &c.

CONTRAST [*Contrastus*, *F. of Contrastare*, *L.*] a small Dispute or Difference.

CONTRAST [in *Painting*] is the due placing the different Objects and Parts of the Figures.

To **CONTRAST** is to place or dispose different Objects or different Colours, so as to have a good Effect; to place in opposition.

CONTRA Tenor [in *Musick Books*] stands for Counter Tenor, a Part in Musick. *Ital.*

CONTRATE Wheel, the Wheel in a Watch which is next the Crown Wheel, the Teeth and Hoop of which lie contrary to those of other Wheels.

CONTRAVALLATION Line [in *Fortification*] is a Trench guarded with a Parapet, and usually cut round a Place by the Soldiers, to secure themselves, and stop the Sal-

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lies of the Garrison, and is a Musket-shot from the Town; so that the whole Army that carries on the Siege lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

To CONTRA'VE'NE [*contravenir*, F. of *contravention*, L.] to act contrary to Agreement; to infringe or break an Agreement or Law.

CONTRAVENTION, a Contravening; Infringement of an Agreement, or Opposition, F.

CONTRAYERVA, a kind of Birthwort.
CONTRACTA'TION, a touching or handling. L.

CONTRI'BUTARY, that pays Contribution. L.

To CONTRI'BUTE [*contribuer*, F. of *contribuere*, L.] to give something with others; to assist towards the doing of a Thing; to avail, to conduce.

CONTRIBUTION, a joint giving of Money towards any Business of Importance. F. of L.

CONTRIBUTION [in *Military Affairs*] a Tax paid by Frontier Countries to save themselves from being plundered.

CONTRIBUTIO'NE *facienda*, a Writ for those who are put to the Burden of a Thing which others are equally obliged to, to oblige them to bear an equal Share. L.

CONTRIBUTIVE, that has the Power of concurring with any Thing to promote an End.
CONTRIBUTOR, one who contributes.

To CONTRIS'TATE [*contristare*, L.] to make sad or sorrowful.

CONTRISTA'TION, a making sad. L.

CON'TRITE [*Contrit*, F. of *contritus*, L.] worn, bruised; most commonly used for sorrowful, very penitent for Sins and Transgressions against the Divine Law.

CONTRI'TION, a true, sincere Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from Love to God more than Fear of Punishment. F. of L.

CONTRI'VANCE, Device, Ingenuity in contriving; a Scheme or Plan. F.

To CONTRI'VE [*controuuer*, F.] to invent, to devise or imagine, or plot.

CONTRIVER, one who invents.

To CONTROL' [*controller*, F.] to examine an Account, to overlook, to disprove, censure, or find fault with.

CONTROL' [*controlle*, F.] Check, Censure, Contradiction; also a Book or Register, in which a Roll is kept of other Registers.

CONTROL'ER [*Controlleur*, F.] an Overseer, an Officer who keeps a Roll of the Accounts of our inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER [*of the King's Household*] an Officer of the Court who has Power to allow the Charge of Pursuivants, Messengers, Purveyors, &c. also the Controlling of all Defaults and Miscarriages of inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER *General*, an Officer belonging to the Artillery.

CONTROLLER [*of the Hanaper*] an Officer in the Chancery, who attends daily in

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Term-time on the Lord Chancellor, and takes also Things sealed, inclosed in a Leather Bag from the Clerk of the Hanaper.

CONTROLLER [*of the Mint*] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Money be made to the just Assize; to overlook and control the Officers, in case of Default, &c.

CONTROLLER [*in the Navy*] an Officer whose Business is to control all Payment of Wages; to examine and audit the Accounts of Store-keepers, Treasurers, Victuallers, &c.

CONTROLLER [*of the Poll*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who keeps a Controlment of the Poll of Receipts and Goings-out.

CONTROLLER [*of the Pipe*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes out a Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe.

CONTROVER, a Forger of false News. F.
CONTROVER'SIAL, of or belonging to Controversy.

CONTROVERSIALIST, a Disputant, one fond of Controversy.

CONTROVERSY [*Controversie*, F. of *Controversia*, L.] Debate, Dispute, Variance.

To CONTROVERT [*controverti*, L.] to argue *pro* and *con*, to dispute.

CONTROVERT'ED [*controverté*, F.] undetermined, not agreed upon, that may be disputed *pro* and *con*. L.

CONTUMACIOUS [*contumax*, L. of *contra* and *tumco*, L. to swell] self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, rebellious.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, stubbornly.

CONTUMACY [*Contumacia*, F. of *Contumacia*, L.] Stubbornness, Wilfulness, Rebellion.

CONTUMELIOUS [*contumeliosus*, F. of *contumelia*, L.] reproachful, affrontive, abusive, sarcastick.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, reproachfully.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

CONTU'MELY [*Contumelia*, F. of *Contumelia*, L. of *contumes*] Abuse, Affront, Reproach, scurrilous Language.

To CONTUSE [*contundere*, L.] to beat small, or pound; to bruise.

CONTU'SION, a beating or bruising. F. of L.

CONTUSION [in *Chymistry*] a reducing into Powder by beating in a Mortar.

CONTUSION [with *Surgeons*] a Bruise dividing the Continuity of Parts in Bones or Flesh, or a Bruise either by a Fall or Blow, so that though the Skin appears whole, yet the Flesh is broken.

A CONTUSION [of the *Skull*] is when the Skull-bone is so hurt, that though no Fracture appears outwardly, yet it is separated from the whole on the Inside.

To CONVA'L [*convalescere*, L.] to recover. *Chauc.*

CONVALES'CENCE } [of *convalescere*,
CONVALES'CENCY } L.] a Recovery of

CON

of Health; also the Space from the Departure of a Disease, and the Recovery of the Strength which was lost by it. *F.*

CONVAL' *Lilly, May Lilly, or Lilly of the Valley.*

CONVE'NABLE [*Law Term*] agreeable, convenient, fitting. *F.*

To CONVE'NE [*convenire, L.*] to meet or come together, to assemble, to call together.

CONVE'NIENCE } [*Convenance, F. of*
CONVE'NIENCY } [*Convenientia, L.*] Advantage, Agreeableness, Fitness, Suitableness.

CONVE'NIENCE [*in Architecture*] is the disposing several Parts of a Building, so that they may not obstruct or shock one another.

CONVENIEN'DUM, an Assembly: *A Word of Humour.*

CONVE'NIENT [*covenant, F. of conveniens, L.*] fit, seasonable, suitable, commodious.

CONVENIENTLY, suitably, commodiously.

CON'VENT [*Convent, F.*] a Monastery or Religious House; a Nunnery.

To CONVENT [*conventare, L.*] to summon, to cite. *O.*

CONVENT'ICLE [*Conventiculum, F. of Conventiculum, L.*] a little private Assembly for Religious Exercises.

CONVENT'IO [*in Law*] an Agreement or Covenant.

CONVENT'ION, an Assembly of the States of the Realm; also a temporary Contract; Union; Coalition. *L.*

CONVENTIONAL [*conventionalis, L.*] belonging to an Assembly or Convention; also done by Agreement, or under certain Articles.

CONVENTIONE, a Writ which lies for any Covenant in Writing unperformed. *F. of L.*

CONVENT'IONER, a Member of a Convention.

CONVENT'UAL, belonging to a Convent, or a Company of Religious Persons.

CONVENT'UALS, Friars or Nuns who live in a Convent.

CONVERGE, to tend to one Point.

CONVER'GENT } [*in Opticks*] are Rays

CONVER'GING } which go from divers Points in the Object, and incline towards one another, till at last they meet and cross, and so become diverging.

CONVER'SABLE, sociable, easy, free of Access.

CONVER'SABLENESS, Sociableness.

CONVERSANT [*conversans, L.*] keeping Company with; also well versed or skilled in.

CONVERSA'TION, Discourse among Persons, Intercourse, Behaviour, Society. *F. of L.*

CON'VERSE, familiar Discourse; Correspondence, &c.

CONVERSE [*Conversus, L.*] turned or translated.

CONVERSE [*in Mathematics*] is when after a Conclusion is drawn from something supposed in the first Proposition; and in the second Proposition, the Conclusion of the first

is made the Supposition; and what was supposed in the first, is thence concluded, and is called the *Converse* of it.

CONVERSE *Direction* [*among Astrologers*] is when a *Significator* is brought to the Place of the *Promissors*, by the Motion of the highest Sphere, called *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To CONVER'SE [*converser, F. conversari, L.*] to discourse or talk familiarly with, to keep Company, and be familiar with.

CONVERSELY, with Change of Order.

CONVER'SION, a Turning, Alteration, Change, especially of Manners, from bad to good. *F. of L.*

CONVERSION [*among Divines*] is that turning to God, or Change, which is wrought in every true Penitent.

CONVERSION of Equations [*in Algebra*] is a peculiar Manner of altering an Equation, when either the Quantity sought or any Member of it is a Fraction.

CONVERSION of Propositions [*in Logic*] is the changing the Subject into the Place of the Predicate, and still retaining the Quality of the Proposition.

CONVERSION of the Reasons or Ratios [*in Arithmetick*] is the comparing the Antecedent with the Difference of the Antecedent and Consequent, in two equal Ratios or Proportions.

To CONVERT' [*convertir, F. of convertere, L.*] to turn or change; also to apply to one's Profit or Use.

To CONVERT [*in Divinity*] to bring a Person to a Profession of the true Religion.

A CON'VERT [*un Converti, F.*] a Person who is turned to the true Religion.

CONVERT'IBLE [*convertibilis, L.*] changeable, that may be turned. *F.*

CONVERTIBLY, changeably, reciprocally.

A CONVER'TITE, a Convert to the Christian Faith. *Shakesp.*

CON'VEX [*Convexus, F. of convexus, L.*] bending down on every Side like the Heavens, or the Outside of the Globe, or any other round Body, or the external round Part of any Body opposite to the Hollow, and in *Anatomy* is called *Protuberance*.

CON'VEXITY [*Convexité, F. of Convexitas, L.*] the bending or bowing of any Thing down on the Outside.

CONVEXNESS, the Quality of a convex Form.

To CONVEY' [*conveyer, F. of com and vehe, L.*] to carry or send into another Place, to make over an Estate, &c.

CONVEYANCE, carrying.

CONVEYANCE [*in Law*] a Deed or Instrument, by which Lands, &c. are conveyed or made over to another.

CONVEYANCER, a Person who makes or is skilled in Conveyances.

CONVEYER, one who carries any Thing.

CONVICT

CON

CONVICT [*Convaincu, F. Convictus, L.*] one who is found guilty of an Offence.

Recusant CONVICT, one who has been indicted and convicted for refusing to come to Church, commonly applied to Papists.

To **CONVICT** [*convaincre, F. convictare, L.*] to prove one guilty. &c.

CONVIC'TION [*in Divinity*] is the first Degree of Repentance, i. e. when a Penitent is convinced of the evil Nature of Sin, and his own Guiltiness.

CONVIC'TION [*in Law*] the proving a Man guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of Jury, or when a Man who is outlawed, appeareth and confesseth.

CONVICTIVE, tending to convict. *L.*

CONVICTIVELY, in such a Manner as to convince.

To **CONVINCE** [*convincere, L.*] to make a Man sensible of the Truth of the Thing, by Reasons and Arguments.

CONVINCIBLE, capable of receiving Conviction.

CONVINCINGLY, in a convincing Manner.

CONVIVIAL [*convivialis, L.*] pertaining to Feasts or Banquets.

CONUN'DRUM, a quaint humorous Expression, Word, or Sentence; a Quibble.

To **CONVOCATE**, to call together.

CONVOCA'TION, a calling together, an Assembly of a National Synod, most commonly of the Clergy, to consult about Church Affairs; also the Persons so met together are called a *Convocation*. *F. of L.*

CONVOCA'TION-House, the Place where the Clergy meet for that Purpose.

CONVOCA'TION [*of Upper-House*] where the Archbishops, Bishops, &c. sit severally by themselves.

CONVOCA'TION [*of Lower House*] where the Body of the inferior Clergy sit.

To **CONVO'KE** [*convoyer, F. of convocare, L.*] to call together.

CONVOLUTED, twisted.

CONVOLU'TION [*Convolutio, L.*] a wrapping, rolling, or winding about.

CONVOLU'TION [*among Herbalists*] a winding or turning Motion, which is peculiar to the Stems or Trunks of some Plants, as Bindweed, and the Claspers of Vines, &c.

CONVOY [*Convey, F.*] a Guide or Conductor; also a Man or Men of War that go along with Merchant Ships, to defend them from Enemies; also Men, Ammunition, &c. conveyed into a Town.

To **CONVOY** [*convoyer, F. conveyere, L.*] to convoy, or guard, to conduct safely.

CONU'SANT, knowing, understanding, or being privy to. *F. L. T.*

CONVULSION, an Involuntary Contraction or Motion, whereby the Nerves, Muscles, and Members, are contracted and drawn together against, or without the Will, as in the Cramp, &c. *F. of L.*

COP

CONVULSIVE [*Convulsivus, L.*] belonging to a Convulsion. *F.*

CONVULSIVELY, after the Manner of a Convulsion.

To **COO**, to make a Noise like Turtles or Pigeons.

COOK [*Coc, Sax. Coq, C. Br. Rock, Dan. Coqus, L.*] a Man or Woman who dresses Meat, &c.

COOK-Room [*in a Ship*] is where the Cook dresseth the Meat, &c.

To **COOK**, to dress Victuals.

COOK'ERY, the Trade of a Cook, the Art of dressing Meat, &c.

COOK-Maid, a Woman who dresses Victuals.

COOL [*Cole, Sax. Kuhl'e, Teut.*] cooling or cold.

COOLER, a Vessel used by Brewers.

COOL'LY, in a cool or sedate Manner.

COOL'NESS, the being cool or sedate.

COOM, Soot which gathers over the Mouth of an Oven.

COOMB } [*of Cumulus, L.*] an Heap, a

COMB } Measure of Corn, containing

four Bushels. *C.*

A **COOP**, [*Copa, Sax.*] a Place where Fowls are kept and made fat; also a Barrel.

To **COOP**, to shut up in a small compass.

A *Fish* **COOP**, a Vessel of Twigs with which they catch Fish in the Humber. *C.*

A *Lime* **COOP** } a close Cart.

A *Muck* **COOP** }

COOPEE' [*Coupee, F.*] a Sort of Step in Dancing.

A **COOPER** [*Cooper, L. S. a Tub*] one who makes Tubs, Casks, Barrels, &c.

To **CO-OPERATE** [*cooperer, F.*] to work together, to act or work with another in producing some Effect.

CO-OPERATION, a working together with. *F. of L.*

CO-OPERATOR, a Fellow-worker. *L.*

CO-OPER'TIO, the Head or Branches of a Tree cut down. *O. L.*

CO-OPERTU'RA, a Thicket or Covert of Wood. *L. T.*

To **CO-OPTATE**, to elect or chuse. *L.*

CO-OPTATION, an Election or Choice.

CO-ORDINATE, of equal Order, Degree, or Rank. *L.*

COOT, [*Coet, Belg.*] a Water Fowl, called also a Moor-Hen.

COP [*Cop, Sax. Kopff, the Head, Teut.*] the Top of any Thing, also a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

COPAL, a hard Sort of Resin of a white or yellowish Colour, brought from America.

COPAR'CENERS, such as have equal Shares in the Inheritance of their Ancestors.

COPAR'CENY } such an equal Share or

COPAR'SENY } Division.

COPART'NER, one who is joined in Partnership with another.

COP

COPARTNERSHIP, the State of Possessing an equal Share.

COPATAIN, high, raised, pointed.

A COPE [Cæppe, Sax.] a Priest's Vestment, fastened with a Clasp before, and hanging down from the Shoulders to the Heels; also a Cloak. *Chauc.*

COPE [in *Doomsday Book*] an Hill.

COPE [Cop, Sax. the Head] a Tribute paid to the King, &c. out of the Lead-Mines at *Wirksworth* in *Derbyshire*.

To **COPE** a Wall, to cover it. *C.*

To **COPE** [in *Architecture*] to jut out as a Wall.

To **COPE** [in *Falconry*] to pare the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

To **COPE**, to barter or truck. *N. C.*

To **COPE** together [of *coupler*, F. of *copulare*, L.] to match with; to vie with.

To **COPE** with one, to strive with, or make head against.

A COPE, an Arch.

The **COPE** of Heaven, the Arch or Concavity of Heaven.

COPERNICAN System [in *Astronomy*] an old System revived by *Copernicus*, in which the Sun is supposed to be placed in the Centre; next to him *Mercury*, then *Venus*, then our *Earth*, with its *Satellite* the *Moon*, then *Mars*, and next to him *Jupiter*, and last of all *Saturn*; and the Planets, with the *Earth*, are supposed to move about the Sun.

COPES-Mate, a Partner in Merchandizing; a Companion. *Dan.*

COPE *Sale and Pins*, are Irons that fasten the Chains with other Oxen to the End of the Cope of a Waggon.

COP'PHOSIS [Κώφωσις, Gr.] Deafness in the Ears.

COP'IA *Libelli deliberando*, a Writ that lies in a Case where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel at the Hands of the Judge Ecclesiastical.

COP'YER, a Transcriber; a Plagiary.

COP'ING [in *Architecture*] the Top of a Building or the Brow of a Wall made sloping.

COP'ING-Iron [Falconry] an Instrument for paring the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

COP'IOUS [copieux, F. of *copiosus*, L.] abounding, plentifully.

COP'IOUSLY, abundantly, plentifully.

COP'IOUSNESS, Abundance, Plentifulness.

A CO'PIST, a Transcriber; an Imitator.

COP'LAND, Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Furlong shoot. *S. O. R.*

COP'PA, a Cock of Corn, Hay, or Grass, divided into Portions fit to be tithed.

COP'PE, the End of a Thing. *Chauc.*

COP'PED, sharp at Top.

COP'PEL a Pot in which Goldsmiths melt and fine their Metals; also a sort of crucible used by Chymists in purifying Gold or Silver.

COPPER [Koper, Belg. Kupffer, Teut. Rubler, Dan. of *Cuprum*, L.] a Metal well known; also a large Boiler.

COR

COPPER-Plate, a Plate on which engravings are traced.

COPPERSMITH, a Brazier, one who manufactures Copper.

Rose-COPPER, Copper several Times melted, and refined from its grosser Parts.

COPPERAS, a Sort of mineral, otherwise called Vitriol.

COP'PET, saucy, malapert, merry, jolly. *C.*

COP'ICE [of *couper*, F. to cut] a small COPSE } Wood consisting of Underwood, which may be cut at the Growth of twelve or fifteen years.

COPROS'TACY [κοπροστασία, Gr.] Costiveness or Binding in the Belly.

COPULA [in *Logick*] is the Verb which joins together any two Terms in an Affirmative or Negative Proposition; as *Man* is an *Animal*; where (*is*) is the Copula.

COPULA'TION, a coupling together; carnal coupling between Male and Female. *F. of L.*

COPULATIVE [in *Grammar*] that which serves to couple or join; as a *Conjunction Copulative*. *F.*

COPULATIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] those which include several Subjects, or several Attributes, joined together by an Affirmative or Negative Conjunction, viz, *and*, *not*, or *neither*.

COPY [Copie, F.] a Pattern to write after; the Original of a Book; also a printed Book.

COPY [in a *Lavo Sense*] is the Duplicate or Transcript of an Original Writing.

COPY-BOOK, a Book in which Specimens of Writing are given for Learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD, a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to shew but the Copy of the Rolls made by the Lord's Court.

To **COPY** [copier, F.] to write after an Original.

COQ, *ad Med. consumpt.* an Abbreviation in Physick, signifying, Boil it till half of it is wasted. *L.*

COQ in *S. Q. Ag.* that is to say, Boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Water.

COQ *S. A.* that is, Boil it according to Art. *L.*

COQUET, an amorous Courter, one who by affected Carriage and Tattle endeavours to gain the Love of Women; also a Woman of the like Qualities, &c. *F.*

To **COQUET**, to treat with amorous but false Tenderness.

COQUET'TE, an amorous, wanton, tattling Girl. *F.*

C'OUQUETRY [Coquetterie, F.] an affected Carriage to win the Love of Men or Women; a Skill in carrying on amorous Intrigues; Wantonness, Effeminacy.

COR [among *Botanists*] the inward, soft, pithy Part of any Plant or Tree.

COR Caroli [so called in Honour of King Charles II.] a Star in the Northern Hemisphere, seated between the *Coma Berenices* and *Ursa Major*. *L.*

COR

COR Hydra, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Constellation called *Hydra*. L.

CORACLE, a sort of small Boat used by Fishermen in the River *Severn* in *Wales*.

CORACOBRACHIALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm, so called from *κόραξ*, Gr. a Crow, from its Resemblance to a Crow's Beak] which moves it upwards, and turns it obliquely outwards.

CORACOHYOIDÆ'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the upper End of the *Scapula* near the Neck, and is inserted into the *Ost. Hyoides*, which it pulls obliquely downwards.

CORACOIDES [in *Anatomy*] is a Process of the Shoulder-blade, in Form of a Crow's Beak.

CORAGE, the Herb Bugloss.

CORAL [*Corallium*, L.] a sort of marine Plant turned to a Stone, a certain Shoot from a Rock in the Form of a Plant.

CORALLINE, a sort of Moss sticking to Rocks.

CORALLINE, of or belonging to Coral.

CORAL WORT, an Herb.

CORAM non Judice [in the *Common Law*] is when a Cause is brought into a Court out of the Judge's Jurisdiction.

CORBAN [קרבן, H.] a Gift or Offering made on the Altar, properly the Treasure that was kept for the Use of the Temple or Priests at *Jerusalem*.

CORBEILS [in *Fortification*] are little Baskets filled with Earth, and placed upon the Parapets, &c. leaving Port-holes to fire through upon the Enemy.

COR'BEL } [in *Architecture*] is a Shouldering-piece, or Jutting-out
COR'BIL }
COR'BET } in Walls, to bear up a Post, Summer, &c.

COR'BEL } a Niche in the Wall of a
CORBETEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

COR'BEL Stones, smooth polished Stones laid in the Front and Outside of the Corbels or Niches.

COR'BET [*Corbeau*, F. a little Crow] a Surname.

CORBET'TIS, Stones wherein Images stand. *Chauc.* Probably the same as

CORBS, Ornaments in Architecture. *Spen- cer.* Also Colliers Baskets.

COR'COUSNESS, Corpulency or Grossness of Body. O.

CORD [*Corde*, F.] a Rope or Line.

CORD [among *Farriers*] is a straight Sinew in the Fore-leg of a Horse reaching from the Shackle Vein to the Gristle of his Nose.

CORDS } [*Χορδοί*, Gr.] in Music, pro-
CHORDS } perly signifies the Strings of an Harp, Lute, Violin, or other Musical Instrument; but more usually the Sound which proceeds from Musical Instruments, even those that have no Strings.

CORD of Wood, a Parcel of Fire-wood four Foot broad, four Foot high, and eight Foot long.

COR

CORD'AGE, all the Ropes belonging to the Rigging or Tackling of a Ship; also all Sorts of Stuff for making Ropes. F.

CORDELIER [of *Corda*, L.] a Rope; a Grey Friar of the *Franciscan* Order, who wears a Cord full of Knots about his Middle. F.

COR'DIAL [of *Cor*, L. the Heart] good for the Heart, comfortable, hearty, sincere. F.

COR'DIAL, a Physical Drink to comfort the Heart. F.

CORDIALLY, heartily, sincerely.

CORDIA'LITY [*Cordialité*, F.] Heartiness, sincere Love.

COR'DIT, agreed. *Chauc.*

COR'DON, the Twist of a Rope. F.

COR'DON [in *Architecture*] the Edge of Stone on the Outside of a Building.

CORDON [in *Fortification*] is a Stone jutting out between the Ramparts and the Basis of the Parapet; it goes quite round the Fortification. F.

CORDO'VAN Leather, a Sort of Leather made out of Goat-skins at *Cordova* in *Spain*.

CORD'WAINER } [*Kordwain*, Belg.

COR'DINER } Un *Cordanier*, F. of *Cordova*, Leather] a Shoemaker.

CORE [*Core*, Ital. of *Cor*, L. the Heart] the Core in Fruit, so called, because, like the Heart, it is in the Middle of Fruit.

COREA'CIOUS, consisting of Leather.

CORIAN'DER [*Coriandre*, F. *Coriandrum*, L. of *Κοριανδρον*, Gr.] an Herb somewhat like Parsley.

COR'IGED, corrected. O.

CO'RINTH, a once famous, but now ruined City of *Peloponnesus*, in the *Morea*.

CORINTHIAN Brass, Gold, Silver, and Copper, casually mixed together at the Burning of the City of *Corinth*, there being a great many Statues and Vessels melted down, and so embodied.

CORINTHIAN Order [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, so called from *Corinth*, the Place of its Invention: It is the most noble, true, delicate, and rich of all others.

CORITA'NI, the People which anciently inhabited *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Derbyshire*, were so called by the *Romans*. *Cambd.*

COR'ITON [of *Copuon*, *Coriander*, *Sax.* and *ton*, a Town] a Village in *Devonshire*, probably so called from the great Income they have by *Coriander*; or else from one *Corius*, who founded it.

CORK, the Bark of the Cork-tree, which somewhat resembles an Oak, and grows plentifully in some Parts of *Spain*.

CORKING-Pin, a very large Pin.

CORK-Tree [*Korck*, L. S. Teut. of *Cortex*, L. the Bark] of which there are several sorts; one of which is to be seen in the Physick-Garden at *Chelsea*.

COR'MORANT, a Water-fowl resembling a Raven; also a Glutton. F.

CORN [*Cornu*, *Sax.* *Born*, *Teut.* *Born*, *Dan.*]

Dan.] the Grain of Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c.

To CORN, to salt.

CORN [of *Cornu*, a Horn, *L. Hyrn, C. Br.*] a Disease in the Toes, so called from the Hardness or Horniness of them.

CORN-Flag, a Plant fit for Borders in Gardens.

CORN-Mill, a Mill that grinds Corn.

CORNACHINE Powder, a purging Powder, is composed of 10 Parts of *Diagrydium*, 6 Parts of Diaphoretic Antimony, and 16 Parts of Cream of Tartar.

CORN-Flower, the Blue-bottle.

CORN-Sallet, an Herb, the Leaves of which is a Sallet.

CORN'AGE [of *Cornu*, *L.* a Horn] a kind of Grand Sergeantry, the Service of which Tenure, was to blow a Horn when any Invasion of a Northern Enemy was perceived; and by this many held their Land Northward about the *Picts* Wall.

CORNA'NII, People who in old Times inhabited the Counties of *Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire*, were so called.

CORNED [from *corned*, *Sax.*] seasoned with Salt.

COR'NEL, a Corner. *O.*

CORNEL-Berry, the Fruit of the Cornel-tree.

CORNE'LIAN [*Cornaline*, *F.* *Cornelino*, *Ital.* *Corneolus*, of *Caro*, Flesh, *L. q. d.* of a Flesh Colour; or of *Cornus*, *L.* the Hawthorn, because it is red like the Fruit] a sort of precious Stone, of which Rings are made.

CORNE'LIUS [*Κορνελιός*, of *Κεράς*, *Gr.* or *קרן*, *H.* a Horn, and *ἡλίου*, the Sun, *Gr. i. c.* the Horn of the Sun] a proper Name of Men.

COR'NEOUS [*Corneus*, *L.*] horney.

COR'NER [*Corniere*, *F.* *Cornet*, *C. Br.*] an Angle; also a remote Place.

CORNER Stone, the angular Stone that unites the two Sides of a Building.

COR'NET [*Cornetto*, *Ital.* of *Cornu*, *L.* a Horn] a sort of musical Instrument made of Horn, or something like a Hautboy, now out of Use; a Fish resembling a Horn.

COR'NET [from *Coronet*, because in old Times they wore Garlands on their Heads, or *Cornette*, *F.*] an Ensign of a Company of Horse, who carries the Standard or Colours.

CORNET, a Linen or laced Head-dress of Women; also a Scarf of black Taffaty which Doctors of Law or Physick used to wear on the Collar of their Robes.

CORNET, a Farrier's Instrument for letting Horses Blood.

CORNETTI'NO, a small or little Cornet; also an Octave Trumpet. *Ital.*

COR'NICE [*Corniche*, *F.*] is the third and highest Part of the *Entablature*, and commonly signifies the uppermost Ornament of any Wainscot, &c. *Architecture.*

CORNICE-Ring [of a Piece of Ordnance] is that which lies next the Trunnion-Ring, or

next from the Muzzle-Ring backwards.

CORNICULA'RIS *Processus* [among *Anatomists*] the Process or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, resembling the Figure of a Crow's Beak. *L.*

CORNI'ULATE Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as, after each Flower, produce many distant and horned Seed-pods called *Siliquæ*.

CORNI'GEROUS [*Corniger*, *L.*] wearing Horns; horned.

CORN'NUSE [*Cornemuse*, *F.*] a Bagpipe. *Chauc.*

COR'NU *Cervi*, Harts-horn; also the Herb Bucks-horn. *L.*

CORNU *Cervi* [among *Chymists*] the Mouth of an Alembick.

CORNU *Copiae*, the Horn of Plenty, taken figuratively for great Plenty or Abundance of all Things. *L.*

COR'NUA *Uteri* [in *Anatomy*] two Side-Parts of the *Matrix* in some Beasts; as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, &c.

CORNU'TE [*Cornutus*, *L.*] horned, a Cuckold; also a Still or luted Mattress with a crooked Neck.

To CORNU'TE one, to make him a Cuckold.

CORNUTED, cuckolded.

CORNU'TUM *Argumentum* [in *Logic*] a subtil or sophistical Argument, as it were horned. *L.*

CORN'WALL [*Cornpealh*, *Sax.* from the *Latin*, *Cornu*, a Horn, and *pealh*] because in that Part *England* is extended like a Horn.

CORNWALLIS [*q. d.* Come of *Cornwall*] a Surname.

COR'NY *Ale*, strong nappy Ale. *Chauc.*

CORO'DIO *habendo*, a Writ for exacting a Corody of an Abbey, or a religious House, *L. T.*

COR'ODY, a Sum of Money, or an Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, allowed by an Abbot out of the Monastery to the King, for the Maintenance of any one of his Servants. *L. T.*

COROL'LARY [*Corollarie*, *F.* of *Corollarium*, *L.*] a Consequence drawn from some thing already proved or demonstrated.

CORON [*כרן*, *H.*] a Jewish Liquid Measure, containing about 75 Gallons.

CORO'NA, a Crown; a Circle appearing about the Sun or Moon, called *Halo*.

CORO'NA [in *Architecture*] is a flat and most advanced Part of the Cornish, called the Drip or Eaves.

CORO'NAL, a Garland, a Crown. *Spenc.*

CORONA'L [in *Anatomy*] the Coronal Bone, or Bone in the Forehead.

CORO'NAL *Suture* [among *Anatomists*] is that which joins the Frontal Bone to the two Bones of the Bregma.

CORONA'RIA *Vasa* [in *Anatomy*] the Veins and Arteries which surround the Heart to nourish it, or the two Branches which the great Artery spreads over the Outside of the Heart, for its Supply with Blood and Nourishment,

COR

meat, before it pierces the *Pericardium*.

CORONARY [*coronarius*, L.] by way of, or instead of a Crown.

CORONATION, the crowning of a King. L.

CORONATO'RE *eligendo*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Freeholders of the County, in order to choose a new Coroner.

CORO'NE, an acute Process of the lower Jaw, in the Form of a Beak. Gr.

COR'ONER [of *Corona*, L. because in the King's Name he maketh Inquisition into the casual and unnatural Death of a Person] an Officer who, with the Assistance of a Jury, of 12 Men, enquires, on the Behalf of the Crown, into all untimely Deaths.

COR'ONER *Sovereign*, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CORONER [of *the Verge*] an Officer who has Jurisdiction within the Verge or Compass of the King's Court.

COR'ONET [*Coronetta*, Ital.] a little Crown or Chaplet worn by the Nobility.

CORONET [of *Horse*.] See *Coronet*.

COR'PORA *Olivaria* [among *Anatomists*] are two Prominences, one on each Side the *Corpora Pyramidalia*. L.

COR'PORA *Pyramidalia* [among *Anatomists*] are two Prominences in the *Cerebellum*, in Length about an Inch. L.

CORPORA *Striata* [among *Anatomists*] Protuberances upon the *Crura Medullæ Oblongatæ*.

COR'PORAL [*corporel*, F. of *corporalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Body, bodily.

A COR'PORAL, an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot-Soldiers; also an Officer on Ship-board, that has the Charge of setting the Watches, &c. F.

A CORPORAL *Oath*, so called, because the Party who takes it is obliged to lay his Hand upon the Bible.

CORPORA'LE, a Communion Cloth used in the Church of *Rome*, being a square Piece of Linen on which the Chalice and Host are placed by the Priest who officiates at Mass.

CORPORALITY [*Corporalitas*, L.] Bodiness, bodily Substance.

COR'PORALLY, bodily.

CORPORATE [in a *Political Sense*] united into one Body, as a *Body Corporate*.

CORPORATION, a Political Body or Company established by a Royal Charter, &c. L.

CORPORATION *Spiritual*, and of *able Persons in the Law*, is where it consists of a Dean and Chapter, a Master of a College or Hospital.

CORPORATION *Temporal by the King*, is where there is Mayor and Commonalty.

CORPORATION *Temporal by the Common Law*, is the Parliament, which consists of the King, the Head; with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, the Body.

CORPORATURE [*Corporatura*, L.] Form, Bulk, or Constitution of the Body.

COR

CORPOREAL [*corporel*, F. of *corporeus*, L.] that is of a bodily Substance, or pertainteth to the Body.

CORPO'REALLY, bodily.

CORPOREALNESS, the consisting of a bodily Substance.

CORPORE'ITY, the Philosophical School-Term for the Nature of a Body; a Being of such or such Substance. L.

CORPORIFICA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the giving to a Spirit the same or a like Body to that it had before Spiritualization.

CORPSE [*Corps*, F. of *Corpus*, L.] a dead Body or Carcase.

CORPS *de Bataille*, the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle. F.

CORPS *de Garde*, are Soldiers entrusted with the Guards of a Post, under the Command of one or more Officers.

CORPS *Politick*, are Bishops, Deans, or Parsons of Churches, and such like, who have Succession in one Person only.

COR'PULENCY [*Corpulence*, F. *Corpulentia*, L.] Bulkiness or Grossness of Body.

COR'PULENT [*Corpulentus*, L.] Big-bodied, fat, gross.

CORPUS *Callosum* [among *Anatomists*] is the upper Part or Covering of a Space made by the joining together the Right and Left Side of the internal Substance of the Brain. L.

COR'PUS *cum Causa*, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record into the King's Bench. L.

CORPUS *Christi*, i. e. the Body of Christ, L.] a College in *Oxford*, built by Richard Fox, Bishop of *Winchester*.

CORPUS *Christi* Day, a moveable Festival, appointed by the Church of *Rome* in Honour of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. L.

COR'PUSCLE [*Corpusculæ*, F. *Corpuscula*, L.] the smallest Part or Physical Atom of a Body. *Philos.*

CORPUS'ULAR, belonging to such Atoms. L.

CORPUSCULAR *Philosophy*, is that which explains natural *Phænomena* by the Motions and Affections of minute Particles of Matter.

CORR [כור, H.] a certain Hebrew Measure, containing two Quarts *English*.

To CORRA'DE [*corraderæ*, L. of *con* and *radere*] to scrap together; to rub off.

To CORRECT' [*corriger*, F. *corrigeræ*, L.] to amend; to reprove or check; to chastise or punish; also to alloy or temper.

CORRECT [*correctus*, L.] without Faults. F.

CORREC'TION, Correcting or Mending; Chastening, Punishment, Reproof. F. of L.

CORRECTION [in *Pharmacy*] is when Salt, or some other Thing is added to a Medicine to quicken it; when a Medicine is mended or made better.

CORREC'TIVE, which serves to correct, alloy, or temper. F.

CORREC'TIVES, Medicines which being administered

COR

administred with others, correct some bad Quality is them.

CORRECT'LY, exactly, accurately.

CORRECT'NESS, Exactness.

A CORRECTOR [*Correcteur*, F.] one who corrects or amends. L.

CORRECTOR [to a *Printing-Office*] a Person of Letters, who takes care that the Faults in every Sheet be corrected before it be wrought off at the Press.

CORRECTOR [of the *Staple*] an Officer of the Staple, who recordeth the Bargains of Merchants made there.

CORRELATE, that which stands in a correspondent Relation.

CORREL'ATIVE [*Correlativa*, L.] that has a mutual Relation.

CORREP'TION, a snatching away. L. Also a Correction in Words.

To **CORRESPOND'** [*correspondere*, F. of *con* and *respondere*, L.] to answer, fit, or agree; to hold mutual Commerce and Familiarity with.

CORRESPONDENCE [*Correspondance*, F.] holding mutual Intelligence, Commerce, and Familiarity with; also an answering, fitting, or Proportion of one thing with another.

CORRESPONDENT [*correspondant*, F.] agreeable, suitable.

A CORRESPONDENT, one that holds Correspondence, or with whom it is kept, which is either personal, or at a Distance by Letters; as in *Trade*, when two Persons have Intercourse by Letters, they are called *Correspondents*. F.

CORRESPOND'ENTLY, agreeably, suitably.

CORRESPON'SIVE, apt or inclinable to Correspondence.

CORRIDOR' [in *Fortification*] is the *Covert-way*, lying round about the whole Compass of the Fortification of a Place, between the Outside of the Moat and Pallisades. F.

COR'RIGIBLE [*corrigibilis*, L.] that may be corrected or amended. F.

CORRI'VAL [*Corrivalis*, L.] a Competitor either in Love or Business; one who courts the same Mistress, or makes suit for the same Office or Business.

CORRIVALRY, Competition.

To **CORROB'RATE** [*corroborare*, F. *corroborare*, L.] to strengthen a weak or feeble Part, to confirm or make good an Evidence or Argument.

CORROBORA'TION, a strengthening or confirming. L.

CORROBORATIVE, a strengthening or confirming.

To **CORRODE'** [*corroder*, F. *corrodere*, of *con* and *rodo*, L.] to gnaw or fret; to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT'IA, Medicines which consume or eat away proud Flesh. L.

CORRODIBLE, that may be corroded.

COR'RODY [of *corrodere*, L.] Money or Provision due to the King from an Abbey or

COR

Religious House, as he is Founder, for the Maintenance of one that he appoints.

CORR'OSIBLE, which may be corroded. L. **CORROSIBILITY** [among *Chymists*] the Power or Faculty of being corroded by any corrosive Liquor.

CORRO'SION, a gnawing or fretting. L.

CORROSION [in *Chymistry*] is a Dissolution of mixt Bodies by *corrosive Menstruums*.

CORRO'SIVE [*corrosivus*, L.] which has a gnawing Quality. F.

A CORRO'SIVE, a corroding Medicine. F. of L.

CORRO'SIVELY, in manner of a Corrosive.

COR'ROSIVENESS, is the Quality that some Liquors, which are called *Menstruums*, have of dissolving Bodies.

CORRUGANT Muscles [in *Anatomy*] are Muscles which help to knit the Brows when one frowns.

To **CORRUGATE**, to wrinkle.

CORRUGA'TION, a contracting or drawing into Wrinkles. L.

CORRUGA'TOR Supercilii [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle serving to wrinkle or draw up the Eye-brow. L.

CORRUPT [*corruptus*, L.] naught, rotten, tainted, vicious; also bribed.

To **CORRUPT'** [*corrompre*, F. *corruptare*, L.] to mar or spoil; to debauch or defile; to bribe or pervert; to putrify.

CORRUPTIBILITY [*Corruptibilité*, F.] Aptness to be corrupted, or the State of that which is corruptible.

CORRUPT'IBLE [*corruptible*, F. *corruptibilis*, L.] subject to Corruption, or that may be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLY, in a corrupt Manner.

CORRUPTION [among *Surgeons*] is the corrupt or rotten Matter of a Sore.

CORRUPTION [among *Philosophers*] is the Destruction of the Form or proper Mode of Existence of any natural Body, or, at least, the Cessation of it for a Time.

CORRUPTION of Blood [in *Law*] an Infection growing to the Blood, Estate and Issue of a Man attainted of Felony or Treason.

CORRUPTIVE, apt to corrupt.

CORRUPTLY, viciously.

CORSAIR [*Corfaire*, F.] a Robber by Sea.

COR'SE [*Corps*, F.] a dead Body; a Carcase.

CORSE Present, a Mortuary; an Offering of the best Beast belonging to a Person deceased, anciently made to the Parish-Priest. L. T.

COR'SLET } Armour for a Pike-man, to
COR'SLET } cover either the whole Body, or the Trunk of it. F.

COR'SNEID, Ordeal-Bread, a Piece of Bread consecrated by the Priest for that Use, used by the *Saxons* when they would clear themselves of a Crime they were charged with, wishing it might be their Poison or last morsel, if they were guilty.

CORTEX

CORTEX *Peruvianus*, the bark of Peru, the Jesuits Bark. *L.*

CORTICAL Part of the Brain [in *Anatomy*] the external Part of it, which is soft, glandulous, and of the Colour of Ashes.

CORTICOUS [*Corticofus*, *L.*] full of thick Barks.

CORTIN } [*Courtine*, *F.* of *Cortina*, *L.*]
COURTIN } in Fortification, is the Wall
CURTAIN } or Distance between the
Flanks of two Bastions.

CORTULARIUM } a Court or Yard join-
CORTARIUM } ing to a Country Farm.

O. L.
CORVETTO, the Curvet.

CORUS [כר, *H.*] an Hebrew Measure of thirty Bushels *English*.

CORRUSCANT [*corrascans*, *L.*] glittering, shining, or lightning. *L.*

CORRUSCATION, a Flash of Lightning, or seeming sparkling Fire, which appears often by Night; a Glittering.

To **CORYBANTATE** [*corybantiare*, *L.*] to sleep with one's Eyes open, or be troubled with Visions that one cannot sleep.

CORYMBIFEROUS [*corymbifer*, *L.*] that beareth Berries like Ivy.

CORYMBIFEROUS Plants [among *Herbalists*] are such as have a compound discous Flower, but the Seeds have no Down sticking to them, as Daisy, Camomile, &c.

CORYMBUS, a Bunch or Cluster of Ivy-Berries. *B.*

CORYMBUS [with *Botanists*] a compound discous Flower, whose Seeds are not pappous, and do not fly away in Down.

CORYZA [κόρυζα] a Deluxion of a sharp Humour into the Mouth, Nostrils, and Lungs, from the Brain by the Olfactory Nerves.

COSCINOMANCY [*Koscinomantia*, of *Ελεων*, a Sieve, and *μαντις*, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by a Sieve.

CO-SE'CANT [in *Mathematicks*] the Sine of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

To **CO'SEN**, to cheat, or defraud.

COSTENAGE [in *Law*] is a Writ for the right Heir against the Intruder.

COSH, or *Cotterel*, a Cottage, or Hut. *O.*

COSHERING [in the *Feudal Law*] a Privilege which some Lords of Manors anciently had, to lie and feast themselves and their Retinue at their Tenant's House. *L. T.*

COSIER, a Butcher, otherwise called a Sower. *O.*

COSIN } [*Consanguineus*, *L.*] a Cousin, a

COSEN } Kinsman or Woman by Blood,

COZEN } or Marriage.

CO'SINE [in *Geometry*] is the Right Sine of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

COSMETICKS [*Kosmetikē*, *Gr.*] Medicines which whiten and soften the Skin; or in general, any thing which tends to promote Beauty.

COS'MICAL [*Cosmicus*, *L.* of *Κοσμικός*, *Gr.* belonging to the World] a Term in *Astronomy* expressing one of the Poetical Risings or Settings of a Star; Thus a Star is said to rise *Cosmically*, when it rises together with the Sun; and to set *Cosmically*, when it sets the same Instant that the Sun rises: But to rise and set *Cosmically*, according to *Kepler*, is to ascend above the Horizon, or descend below it.

COSMICALLY, along with the Sun.

A **COSMODELYTE** [of *Κόσμος*, the World, and *δύλος*, *Gr.* fearful] one fearful of the World; a Worldly Wretch.

COSMO'GONY [*κόσμος* and *γονή*] the Birth of the World; the Creation.

COSMOG'RAPHER [*Cosmographie*, *F.* *Cosmographus*, *L.* of *Κοσμογραφος*, *Gr.*] one skilled in Cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHICAL [*Cosmographique*, *F.* *Cosmographicus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHY [*Cosmographie*, *F.* *Cosmographia*, *L.* of *Κοσμογραφία*, of *κόσμος*, the World, and *γράφω*, to describe, *Gr.*] a Science describing the several Parts of the visible World, delineating them according to their Number, Positions, Motions, Magnitudes, Figures, &c. the Parts of which are *Astronomy* and *Geography*.

COSMO'LOGY [*Κοσμολογία*, of *κόσμος* and *λόγος*, a Speech, *Gr.*] a speaking of the World.

COSMO'METRY [of *κόσμος* and *μετρίον*, *Gr.* Measure] the Mensurations of the World by Degrees and Minutes.

COSMOP'OLITE [of *κόσμος*, the World, and *πολίτης*, *Gr.* a Citizen] a Citizen of the World.

COS'SACKS, a Militia or Body of Soldiers in Poland, set up by King Stephen Bathori; there are also Russian *Kossacks*.

COS'SE [*Cosa*, *Ital.*] Algebra. *O.*

COS'SET, a Lamb, &c. brought up by Hand. *Spencer.*

COS'SIS, Worms that lie between the Body and Bark of Trees.

COS'SICK, belonging to Algebra; as *Coslick Quantities*.

COST [*Kosten*, *L. S.* of *costare*, *L.*] Charge, Price, Expence, Lots.

COST [in *Heraldry*] the fourth Part of a Bend; or half a Garter.

COSTÆ, the Ribs, which are in Number twenty-four, on each Side the *Vertebrae* of the Back. *L.*

COSTÆ Veræ [among *Anatomists*] the seven uppermost Ribs, so called because their cartilaginous Ends are received into the *Sinus* of the *Sternum*.

COSTÆ Falsæ [among *Anatomists*] the five lowermost Ribs, so called because they are shorter and softer, and not joined to the Extremity of the *Sternum*.

COS'TARD, a sort of Apple; a Head.

COSTARD-Head, a Blockhead. *O.*

D-d

COSTARD-

COT

COSTARD *Monger* [*Costard and Manger*, a Trafficker] a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

COS'TIVE [probably of *conspire*, F. to be bound in Body; one who hath his Excrement dried within him] bound in the Belly.

COS'TIVELY, in a costive Manner.

COS'TIVENESS, being bound in the Belly.

COSTLEW [*Kostlicy*, *Teut.*] Costly. *Chaucer.*

COST'LINESS, the being of great Price.

COST'LY, costing much, of great Price.

COS'T'REL, a Vessel to carry Wine in. *O.*

COT } Core, *Sax.* *Haate*, *L. S.* a Cot-

COTE } stage, *O.* } Also a Man that busies himself with the Affairs of a Kitchen.

COT-Gare, Refuse Wool, so clotted together, that it cannot be pulled asunder.

COT'TANGENT [in *Mathematics*] is the Tangent of any Complimental Arch, or what the Arch wants of a Quadrant or 90 Degrees.

COTARIUS, one who held by a free Socage Tenure. *O. L.*

COTEREL'LI, a sort of straggling Thieves and Plunderers, like the Moss-Troopers which were on the Borders of *Scotland*. *O. R.*

COTEREL'LUS, a servile Tenant, who held Lands in meer Villenage.

COTE'RI, a Cottage or Homestead.

COTES, Sheepfolds. *Spencer.*

COTES'WOLD [of Cote, a Sheep-cote, and wold, *Sax.* a Place that hath not so much as a Tree in it] a Place in *Gloucestershire*, so called from Abundance of Sheep-cotes there.

COT'LAND } Land held by a Cot-

COTSETH'LAND } tager. *O. L.*

COT'QUEAN, a Man who is too busy in meddling with Women's Affairs.

COT'TAGE [of Cote, *Sax.*] a little House in the Country.

COT'TAGER, who lives in a Cottage.

COT'TEREL [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Cottage.

COT'TISES [in *Heraldry*] certain Subdivisions, from the Bend of which they make but two third Parts, taking up no more than a fourth or fifth Part of an Escutcheon.

COT'TON [*Cotton*, *F.* *Cotton*, *C. Br.*] *Cottona*, *L.*] a woolly Stuff contained in the Fruit of the same Name.

To **COT'TON** [perhaps of *conspicere*, *L.*] to agree, to succeed, to hit.

COT'TRE } a Trammel to hang or set a

COT'TREL } Pot over the Fire. *F.*

COT'TUM, Cat or Dog-wool, of which *Cotto* or coarse Blankets were formerly made. *O. L.*

COTU'CHIAN [in *Doomsday-Book*] Boors, Halfhandmen.

COTY'LE [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity of the Huckle-Bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-Bone.

COTYLEDONES [among *Anatomists*] certain Glandules, in some Creatures, dispersed up and down the *Chorion*; the gaping Meetings of the Veins in the *Matrix* of Women.

COV

To **COUCH** [*coucher*, *F.*] to lie down; to comprehend or comprise; to take the Web from off the Eye, as *Oculists* do; also to set a Lance on the Rest in Justings.

A **COUCH** [*couche*, *F.*] a Seat or moveable Bed to lie down on.

COUCH [in *Painting*] a Term signifying the Ground, Bed, or Bais on which the Colour lies.

COUCH'ANT [in *Heraldry*] expresses the Posture; as a *Lion couchant* in a Coat of Arms, is a Lion lying on his Belly with his Head upright.

COUCH'ER, a Factor residing in some Place for sake of Traffick; a Register-Book of a Corporation or Religious House; also one who couches Cataracts. *O. L.*

COUCH-Grass, a bad Weed.

COUCHER, a Setter or Setting-Dog. *C.*

COUCH'ING [among *Hunters*] the Lodging of a wild Boar.

COVE, a little Harbour for Boats. *W. C.* Also a Man. *Cant.*

CO'VENABLE } fit, convenient, suitable,

CON'VENABLE } *O. L. T.*

CO'VENANT [*Covenant*, *F.* of *Conventum*, *L.*] an Agreement or Bargain, the mutual Consent of two or more to one thing, to do or give somewhat, &c.

CO'VENANT [in *Divinity*] is a particular Dispensation, whereby God deals with Mankind; as the *Covenant of Works* under the *Mosaic* Dispensation, and that of *Grace* under the Gospel.

COVENANT [in *Law*] is that which the Law intendeth to be made, though in Words it be not expressed.

COVENANT [in *Fact*] is that which is expressly agreed between the Parties.

The **COVENANT**, a particular Agreement made in the Time of King *Charles I.* called, *The Solemn League and Covenant*.

To **COVENANT** [*covenant*, *F.*] to make a Covenant or Agreement.

CO'VENER, one who took the *Presbyterian* Covenant in the Time of the Civil Wars.

COVENOUS [*covinus*, *F.*] fraudulent, collusive.

CO'VENT } [*Convent*, *F.* of *Conventus*, *L.*]

CON'VENT } a Monastery or Religious House. In *Law*, the Society or Members of an Abbey, Priory, &c.

CONVENTRY [either from *Convent*, a Monastery of Monks anciently there; or *Conve*, the Name of a River] a City and Bishoprick in *Warwickshire*.

To **COVER**, to overspread any thing; to conceal; to hide; to shelter, to incubate; to copulate with the Female; to wear the Hat.

CO'VERCHIEFS [*Coverchief*, *F.* i. e. a Cover-head] Head-dresses. *Chaucer.*

COVERCLE } [*Covercle*, *F.*] a Cover of

COVERKIL } Lid. *O.*

COVER-

COVERLET [*Coverlet*, F. i. e. a Cover-bed] a Covering for a Bed.

CO-VER'SED Sine [in *Geometry*] the remaining Part of the Diameter of a Circle, after the versed Sine is taken from it.

CO'VERT [*Couvert*, F.] an Umbrage or shady Place.

COVERT Baron [*Lato Term*] the State of a Woman who is under the Power and Protection of her Husband. See *Coverture*.

COVERT, a *Femme Couverte*, i. e. a married Woman, covered by, or under the Power of an Husband. F. L. T.

COVERT-Way [in *Fortification*] a Space of Ground level with the Field, on the Edge of the Ditch, three or four Fathoms broad, ranging quite round the Half-Moons and other Works towards the Country.

COVERTLY, privately, secretly.

COVERTURE [*couverture*, F.] any thing that covers.

COVERTURE [in *Law*] is the State and Condition of a married Woman, who is under *Covert Baron*; and, by Law, is disabled from making any Bargains without her Husband's Consent and Privy.

To **COVET** [*covvoiter*, F. perhaps of *cupere*, L.] to desire eagerly; to lust after.

COVETABLE, that which is to be, or may be coveted or desired.

COVETISE [*Canvoitise*, F.] Covetousness. *Spenc.*

COVETOUS [*covvoiteux*, F. *cupidus*, L.] very desirous; also griping, close-fisted, niggardly, stingy, avaritious.

COVETOUSLY, avaritiously.

COVETOUSNESS [*Canvoitise*, F.] Avarice, an eager Desire of Money, &c.

COVEY, a Hatch; a Number of Birds together.

COV'IN } is a deceitful Assent or Agreement between two or more, to the Prejudice of another.

COVING Cornish [in *Architecture*] is a Cornice which hath a great Casement or Hollow in it.

To **COUGH** [*Kuchen*, to make a Noise in one's Breathing, *Teut. Kuchen*, L. S.] to make such a Noise as is occasioned by the Obstruction of the Lungs.

A **COUGH**, a certain Noise made by Persons troubled with an Obstruction of the Lungs.

COUL, a Tub or Vessel with two Ears. O.

COUL-Staff, a Piece of Wood or Pole, on which a Coul is carried.

To **COUL** [in *Archery*] to cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

COULD [of *Couler*, F. to stream] dispensed. *Spenc.* Also the Imp. Præter. of *Can*.

COULDRAY, a Grove of Hazle-trees. O.

A **COULTER** [*Culter*, L.] a sort of cutting Instrument to a Plough.

A **COUNCIL** [*Concile*, F. of *Concilium*, L.] a general Assembly of the Clergy of the Nation, or of a particular Province; also an As-

sembly of the chief Persons of a Nation met together to confer about Affairs of State; also an Assembly of the Members of the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*.

Common-COUNCIL, an Assembly of a select Number of principal Citizens, chosen out of every Ward, to manage the public Affairs of the City, within their several Precincts, and to act in Concert with the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

COUNCIL } an Advocate or Counsellor, **COU'NSEL** } who pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

COUNCIL-Board, a Table where Matters of State are agitated.

COUNSEL [*Conseil*, F. of *Consilium*, L.] Advice, Scheme, Direction.

To **COUNSEL** [*conseiller*, F. of *Consulere*, L.] to give Advice or Counsel.

COUNSELLOR [*Conseiller*, F. of *Consiliarius*, L.] an Adviser; especially a Person well versed in the Law, who is consulted upon Matters of Weight.

Privy COUNSELLOR, a Member of the King's Privy Council.

COUNT, Account or Value. *Spenc.*

COUNT' [*Compte*, or *Comp*, F. of *Comes*, L.] a foreign Earl.

COUNT [in *Law*] is the original Declaration in a real Action.

To **COUNT** [*comter*, F. perhaps of *computare*, L.] to reckon, or cast up an Account; also to account, value or esteem.

COUNT-Wheel, is a Wheel in the striking Part of a Clock, which moves round in twelve or fourteen Hours, by some called the *Locking-Wheel*.

COUN'TENANCE [*Contenance*, F.] Looks, Face, Visage; also Encouragement.

COUN'TENANCE [in *Law*] Credit or Estimation.

To **COUNTENANCE** [*contenancer*, F.] to encourage, to favour, to abet.

COUN'TER [*Comptoir*, F.] a Counting-Board in a Shop; a Piece of Brass or other Metal with a Stamp on it, formerly used in counting, but now in playing at Cards.

COUNTER, the Name of two Prisons in the City of London, i. e. the *Poultry* and *Wood-street*.

COUNTERS, are also Parts of a Ship, called the *upper* and *lower Counters*.

COUN'TERS } Serjeants at Law, which **COUN'TORS** } were retained as Advocates to defend their Client's Cause, who were anciently called *Serjeant Counters*.

COUNTER [of *contra*, L. against] is a Particle signifying Opposition, and often used in compounding *English* Words; and sometimes by itself, as, *To run Counter*.

To **COUNTERACT**, to hinder any thing from its Effects by contrary Agency.

COUNTER Approaches [in *Fortification*] Works made by the Besieged, when they come out, to hinder the Approach of the Enemy, and when they design to attack in Form.

To COUNTER-balance, to weigh one Thing against another, to make an equal Amends for.

COUNTER-Battery, is a Battery raised to play upon another.

COUNTER-Bond, a Bond to save a Person harmless, who has given Bond for another.

COUNTER Breast-Work, is the same with False-Bray.

COUNTER-Change, a mutual Exchange between two Parties by Agreement or Compact.

COUNTER-Changed [in Heraldry] is when there is mutual Changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by one or more Lines of Partition.

COUNTER-Charged, is a Charge brought against an Accuser.

COUNTER-Clarm, a Charm to hinder the Force of another.

COUNTER-Check, is a Censure made upon a Reprover.

COUNTER-Compound [in Heraldry] is a Bordure, or any Ordinary which hath only two Rows of Chequers, of two different Colours, set contrarywise.

COUNTER-Cunning, Subtily used by the adverse Party.

COUNTER-Distinction, distinguishing with respect to the opposite Side.

COUNTER-Evidence, by which the former Evidence is opposed.

COUNTERFEASANCE, Counterfeiting, Forgery. *Spenc.*

COUNTERFEIT [contrefait, F. of centre and faelus, L.] imitated, feigned, dissembling.

A COUNTERFEIT, a Cheat, a deceitful Person.

To COUNTERFEIT [contrefaire, F.] to imitate, dissemble, forge, feign.

COUNTERFEITS and Trinkets, Porringers and Saucers. *Chefb.*

COUNTER-Foil, } that Part of a Tally
COUNTER-Stock, } struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an Officer in that Court, the other being delivered to the Person that has lent the King Money upon the Account, and is called the Stock.

COUNTER-Forts [in Fortification] certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place about fifteen or twenty Foot one from another, which are advanced as much as possible in the Ground, and joined to the Height of the Cordon by Vaults.

COUNTER-Fuges [in Musick] is when the Fuges proceed contrary to one another.

COUNTER-Guards [in Fortification] are large Heaps of Earth in Form of a Parapet, raised above the Moats before the Faces and Points of the Bastions, to preserve them; called *Conserve* or *Envelop*.

COUNTERMAND [Contremandement, F.] is revoking or recalling a former Command.

To COUNTERMAND [Contremander, F.] to forbid, to contradict former Orders.

COUNTERMAND [in Law] is where a Thing formerly executed is by some Act afterwards made void by the Party who did it at first.

COUNTER-March [Military Term] is the drawing up the Soldiers, so as to change the Face or Wings of a Battalion.

COUNTER-Mine, is a subterraneous Passage of a Mine, made by the Besieged, in search of the Enemy's Mine, in order to give Air to it, to take away the Powder, or by other Means hinder the Effects of it.

To COUNTER-Mine [contreminer, F.] to sink such Mines, to hinder or prevent another's Design from taking Effect.

COUNTER-Mure [Contremure, F. of L.] a Wall made in Defence against another, opposite to the Town-wall.

COUNTER-Pane [Contrepoinle, F.] a Coverlid for a Bed.

COUNTER-Part [in Musick] a Term denoting one Part to be opposite to another, as the *Base* is the Counter-Part of the *Treble*.

COUNTER-Part [in Law] the Duplicate or Copy of any Indenture or Deed, so that one Copy may be kept by one Party, and another by the other.

COUNTER-Passant [in Heraldry] two Beasts borne walking two ways, are said to be Counter-Passant.

COUNTER-Plea [in Law] a cross or contrary Plea; an Answer to an Accusation; a Recrimination.

A COUNTER-Plot, a Plot contrived to overthrow a Pot; a sham Plot.

COUNTER-Point [in Musick] the old Method of composing Parts, by setting Pricks or Points one against another, to denote the several Concords.

To COUNTERPOISE [contrepeser, F.] to weigh one Thing against another.

A COUNTERPOISE [contrepoids, F.] an equal Balance; as when one Thing is weighed against another.

COUNTER-Poison, an Antidote to hinder the Effect of Poison.

COUNTER-Roll [Law Term] a Counter-Part or Copy of the Rolls relating to Appeals, Inquests, &c.

COUNTER-Round [Military Term] a Number of Officers going to visit the Rounds or Centinels.

COUNTER-Saliant [in Heraldry] leaping contrarywise, when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of Arms, in a Posture of leaping from each other, directly the contrary Way.

COUNTERSCARP [in Fortification] is that Side of the Ditch which is next the Camp, or Slope of the Moat, which faces the Body of the Place; but when an Enemy is said to have lodged themselves on the Counterscarp, it is generally to be understood of the whole Covert-Way, with its Glacis and Parapet.

COUNTER-Security, Security given to a Party

C O U

Party who has entered into Bonds or other Obligations to another.

To COUNTER-sign, to sign an Order of a Superior, in Quality of a Secretary.

COUNTER-Sophister, a Disputant who holds an Argument against another Sophister.

COUNTER-Swallow-Tail [in Fortification] is an Out-work in the Form of a single Trench, wider at the Gorge than at the Head.

COUNTER-Tally, one of the two Tallies on which any Thing is scored.

COUNTER-Tenor [in Musick] one of the middle Parts; so called because it is as it were opposed to the Tenor.

COUNTER-Tripping [in Heraldry] is when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of Arms Tripping, i. e. in a walking Posture, and the Head of the one to the Tail of the other.

To COUNTERVAIL, to be of equal Value to another Thing; to be a sufficient Recompence for.

COUNTERVIE'W, Opposition, Contrast.

TO COUNTERWAIT', to watch against.

Chauc. To COUNTERWORK [Military Term] to raise Works in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

COUNT'ESS [Contesse, F. of Comitissa, L.] the Wife of a Count or Earl.

COUNTING-House, an Apartment appropriated by Tradesmen to their Books.

COUNTLESS, innumerable, numberless.

COUNTRY [Contrée, F. q. d. Contrée, L. i. e. one Land joining to another] an Empire, Kingdom, or Province; it is usually understood in opposition to City.

COUNTRY-Man, a Native of the same Country, also a Rustic.

COUNTY [Compte, F. of Comitatus, L.] one of the Circuits or Parts into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more easy Administration of Justice; a Shire.

COUNTY [in a Law Sense] is taken for the County-Court.

COUNTY-Court, a Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy; also that called a Turn, held twice every Year.

COUTIES Corporate, are Cities or ancient Boroughs, upon which the Kings of England have bestowed great Liberties and Privileges.

COUNTIES Palatine, are in Number four, viz. Chester, Durham, Lancaster, and Ely; the Jurisdiction of which was formerly very great, but their Power now is very much abridged.

COUPE, a Piece cut off or out.

COUPED } cut off [in Heraldry] is any
COUPEE } thing in an Escutcheon which is cut clear and evenly off.

COUP'ERGORGE, a Cut-throat, Chauc. F.

COUPLE [Couple, F. of Cepula, L.] two Things of the same Kind set together; a Pair; also a Band to tie Dogs with.

To COUPLE [coupler, F. of copulare, L.]

C O U

to join together, to copulate, as in the Act of Generation.

COUPLE Close [in Heraldry] the fourth Part of a Chevron.

To COUR [Canerren, Teut.] to stoop down. C. COUR'AGE [Courage, F.] Mettle, Boldness, Stoutness, Valour.

COURA'GEOUS [Courageux, F.] Stout, full of Courage, bold.

COURA'GEOUSLY, stoutly, bravely.

COURA'GEOUSNESS, Stoutness.

COURANT, a Dance, F. also the Title of a News-Paper.

COURA'P, an Indian Itch; a Disease like a Tetter or Ring-worm.

COURD, covered. Spenc.

COURFINE, fine Heart; O. F.

COUR'ER, a Messenger who rides Post to bring Expresses. F.

COURACIER, a Horse-courser. O. F.

A COURSE [Cursus, L.] a Race, Running, Order, Turn; also a Service of Meat, &c. F.

COURSE [in Navigation] is a Ship's Way, or that Point of the Compass in which it is to be steered.

COURSE [in Heraldry] is a Fleece or Turn of Hay, &c. laid on a Cart, &c.

A COUR'SER, a swift Horse, also one who courses Hares.

COURSES [with Physicians] the Monthly Terms or Flowers in Women.

COURSES, [with Sailors] the Main-Sail and Fore-Sail of a Ship.

COURT [Corte, Ital. Cors, L. Cour, F. of Xépi, Gr.] a Yard belonging to a House, or Houses; also the King's Palace.

COURT [Curia, L.] a Hall, or Place where Justice is administered. F.

COURT [of Admiralty] first established by King Edward III. for the deciding of Causes relating to Sea-Affairs.

COURT-Baron, is a Court which every Lord of a Manor (who anciently were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts, in which Admittances and Grants of Land, &c. are made to the Copyholders, Surrenders are accepted, &c.

COURT [of Chivalry] the Marshal's Court, which is the Fountain of the Martial Law, wherein the Lord High Constable of England and the Marshal sit as Judges.

COURT Christian, the Spiritual Court, where Matters relating to Christianity are more especially managed.

COURT-Leet, a Court belonging to a Lord of a Manor, in which all Offences under High-Treason are enquired into.

COURT [of the Legate] a Court erected by Cardinal Wolsey, to prove Wills, and dispense with Offence against the Spiritual Laws.

COURT [of Peculiars] a Spiritual Court kept in Parishes free from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, and peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

COURT

COW

COURT [of *Requies*] a Court of Equity appointed for the Help of such Petitioners, who in conscionable Cases, should deal with the King by Supplication; but this Court is now quite suppressed.

COURT of Session [in *Scotland*] consists of a President and fourteen Senators, who are the supreme Judges there in all Civil Affairs, &c.

To **COURT** [*courtiser*, F.] to make Love to, or woo; to desire earnestly, to importune; to sue or stand for.

COURT Bouillon [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of boiling Fish in Wine, &c. with various Sorts of Spice. F.

COURT Days, Days when the Courts of Judicature are open, and Pleas held.

COURT Lands, such as the Lord of the Manor keeps in his own Hands, for the Use of his Family, and Hospitality.

COURT Roll, a Roll containing an Account of the Number, &c. of Lands which depend on the Jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor, with the Nature of the Tenants, &c. that are admitted to any Parcel of Land, &c.

COURTEOUS [*curtois*, F.] affable, civil, gentle.

COURTEOUSLY, civilly, affably.

COURTEOUSNESS, Civility, Affability.

COURTESAN ? [*Courtesana*, Ital.] a Lady. **COURTEZAN** } dy or Gentlewoman belonging to the Court; a professed Strumpet or Whore. F.

COURTESY [*Courtesie*, F.] Civility, Kindness, a good Turn; a kind and obliging Behaviour and Management; a Curtsey or Reverence done by a Woman.

COURTESY of England [*Law Term*] a Tenure whereby a Man marrying an Heiress, possessed of Lands in Fee-Simple or Fee-Tail, if he have a Child by her, which comes alive into the World, although both she and the Child die forthwith, yet if she were in Possession, he shall hold the Lands during Life.

COURTLY, airy, gallant, spruce.

COURTMAN, a Courtier. *Chauc.*

COURTSHIP, Courtesy, amorous Carriage, or Speech.

COUSIN [*Consanguineus*, L.] a Kinsman or Kinswoman by Blood or Marriage.

COUTH [*Cuð*, Sax.] knowing or skilful in.

COUTHEUTLAUGHE, one who knowingly cherishes, entertains, or hides any outlawed Person. O. L. T.

COW [*Cu*, Sax. *Bo*, L. S. and *Dan*. *Ruh*, *Teut.*] a Beast well known.

Curs'd Cows have short Horns,

This Proverb is sarcastically apply'd to such Persons, who though they have *Malignity* in their Hearts, have *Feebleness* in their Hands, disabling them from wreaking their *Malice* on the Persons they bear Ill-will to. Also, under this ridiculous Emblem of *curs'd Cows*, inveterate Enemies are couch'd, whose barbarous Designs are often frustrated by the Intervention of Providence, according to the Latin, *Dei Deus humiliti cornua curta brevit.*

CRA

To **COW** one, to put one out of Heart, or keep one in Awe.

COW-Blakes, Cow-dung.

COWHOUSE, a Place where Cows are kept.

COW-Weat, a Weed growing among Corn, *Melampyrum sylvaticum*. L.

A **COWARD** [*Coward*, F. some derive it of *Cow* and *Arb*, *Teut.* Nature, *q. d.* Cow-hearted, or of the Nature of a Cow] one that hath no Courage.

COWARD [in *Heraldry*] a Lion borne in an Escutcheon, with his Tail doubled or turned in between his Legs, is called a *Lion Coward*. **COWARDLINESS**, Want of Courage.

COWARDLY, like a Coward.

COWAY Stakes [of *Cow* and *Way*, *q. d.* a Passage for Cows] a Place in *Surrey* so called from the Stakes which the *Britons* set up upon the adverse Shore against *Cæsar*, where he passed over the *Thames* in the Ford.

COW-Herd [*Cu*, *heorð*, Sax.] one who looks after Kine.

COWDE, a Goblet. O.

COWL, a sort of Hood, such as Monks wear; also an *Effex* Word for a Tub.

COWNER, arched Part of a Ship's Stern.

To **COWER**, to squat down; to kneel.

COWRING [in *Falconry*] the quivering of young Hawks, which shake their Wings in sign of Obedience to the old Ones.

COWSLIP [*Curlyppe*, Sax.] a Flower.

COX'Æ Os [in *Anatomy*] the Hip-bone.

COX-COMB, a conceited Fool; a Pop.

COY [perhaps of *quoy*, F. why] one pretending to much Modesty, shy.

COY, nice, dainty. O.

COYLY, in a shy Manner.

COYNESS, Shyness, Reservedness, Indisposition to Familiarity.

COZENAGE, cozening or cheating.

CRAB [*Crabba*, Sax. *Kraube*, *Dan.*] a Sea-Fish; a wild Apple; an Engine with three Claws for the launching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

CRABBAT ? [*Crabbat*, and *Cravate*, F.

CRAVAT } probably of one *Crabbat*, a *Croatian*, who first wore it] a sort of Neckcloth; also handsome, comely. O.

CRABBED [of *Crab*, a sour Apple] sour, or unripe, as Fruit; rough, surly.

CRABBEDLY, sourly, surly.

CRABBEDNESS, Sourness, Surlinefs.

CRAB'BING [in *Falconry*] when Hawks stand too near, and fight one with another.

CRA'BBER, the Water-Rat.

CRABS Eyes [*Krebs Augen*, *Teut.*] a Stone in the Crab-fish resembling an Eye.

A **CRACK** [*krack*, Belg. *Crac*, F.] a crashing Noise.

To **CRACK** [*kracke*, Belg. *kracken*, *Teut.* *craker*, F.] to make a Noise; also to crack at Wood does for Dryness.

CRACK-BRAINED, crazy, disordered in Senses.

CRACK.

C R A

CRACK'ER, a Squib, or kind of Fire-work.
To **CRACK'LE**, to make a crackling Noise.

CRACK'MANS, Hedges. *C.*
CRACK'NELLS [*Craquelins*, *F.*] a Sort of Cakes baked hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth.

A **CRAD'DANTLY** Lad, a Coward. *Lancsh.*

CRA'DLE [*Cnabel*, *Sax.* *Cruth*, *C. Br.*] a sort of Bed for a young Child; also the Place where the Bullet lies in a Cross-bow.

CRA'DLE [in *Husbandry*] a wooden Frame fixed to Scythes.

CRA'DLE [among *Ship Carpenters*] a Timber Frame raised along the Out-side of a Ship by the *Billge*, for the greater Ease and Safety in launching her.

CRADLE [among *Surgeons*] a Machine of Wood, to lay a broken Leg in that is newly set to hinder its being pressed by the Bed-cloaths.

CRADLE-Cloaths, Cloaths belonging to a Cradle.

CRAFT [*Cnæft*, *Sax.* *Crefit*, *C. Br.* *Bruth*, *Teut.*] signifies Strength, Power, Craftiness, Cunning, Subtlety, Wile, or Trick; also a Trade or manual Art.

CRAFT [among *Mariners*] all manner of Lines, Hooks, Nets, &c. for Fishing.

Small CRAFT, are Vessels used in the Fishing Trade, as Hoys, Ketches, Lighters, Smacks, &c.

HANDY-CRAFT, any Mechanical Art or Trade.

CRAFTS-Man, one skilful in a Handy-craft or Trade.

CRAFT'ILY, cunningly.

CRAFTINESS, Cunningness, Subtlety.

CRAFTY, cunning, subtle, sly.

CRAG [*Kraeghe*, *Belg.* *Kraghen*, *Teut.* the Throat] the Neck, or Nape of the Neck.

CRAG [*Craig*, *C. Br.*] the Top of a Rock; a rough steep Rock.

CRAG'GED } uneven, rough, steep.

CRAG'GY }

CRAGGINESS, ruggedness.

CRAKE Needle, Shepherd's Needle. *C.*

To **CRAKE**, to crack or boast. *Spenc.*

To **CRAM**, [*Cramman*, *Sax.*] to stuff, to thrust close.

CRAM'BLE [*Kpáμen*, *Gr.*] a Repetition of Words, or saying the same thing over again.

CRAM'BO, a Play in Rhyming, in which he that Repeats a Word that was said before forfeits something.

CRAMP [*Krampe*, *Dan.* and *L. S.* *Krampt*, *Teut.*] a Disease caused by a violent Distortion of the Nerves, Muscles, &c.

CRAMP-Fish, a Fish that benumbs the Hands of those who touch it.

CRAMP'ERN } an Iron which fastens

CRAMP-Iron } Stones in Buildings; also a Grappling Iron to grapple or lay hold of an Enemy's Ship.

C R A

CRAMP-Irons [among *Printers*] Irons nailed to the Carriage of the Press, to run it in and out.

CRAMPOONS [*Crampons*, *F.*] Pieces of Iron hooked at the Ends for the drawing or pulling up of Timber, Stones, &c.

CRA'NAGE, Money paid for the Use of a Crane in Landing and Shipping Wares at a Wharf.

CRAN'BOURN [*i. e.* the Bourn or River of Cranes] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 73 Miles S. W. by W. from London.

A **CRANE** [*Cran*, *Sax.* *Kran*, *C. Br.* *G. Kran*, *Teut.*] a Machine for drawing up a Weight; also a crooked Pipe for drawing Liquors out of a Vessel.

CRANE, a Fowl in *America*, of a hideous Form, having a Bag under the Neck, which will contain two Gallons of Water.

CRANE-Lines [in a *Ship*] Lines going from the upper End of the Sprit-sail Top-mast to the Middle of the Fore-stays.

CRANE's Bill, an Herb; also a Surgeon's Instrument, a sort of Pincers.

CRA'NIUM [*Crane*, *F.*] the Skull, or the whole Compages of the Bones of the Head, which, like an Helmet, defends the Brain from external Injuries.

CRANK, brisk, lusty, merry, jocund. *C.*
A **CRANK**, the Draw-beam of a Well.

CRANK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *crank*, when she cannot bear her Sail, or can bear but a small Part, for fear of oversetting; a Ship is also said to be *crank by the Ground*, when her Floor is so narrow, that she cannot be brought on Ground without Danger.

CRANKS, Offices. *Shakspr.*

To **CRANKLE** [of *Krengele*, *Teut.*] to go in and out, to go winding about.

CRAN'NOCK } an old Measure of Corn.

CREN'NOCK }

CRAN'NY [*Cren*, *F.* of *Crena*, *L.*] a Chink, or little Crack, or Crevice.

A **CRANNY** Lad, a jovial brisk Lad. *Ches.*

CRAP, Darnel, or Buck-wheat. *C.*

CRAP, Money. *Cant.*

CRAPAUD'INE [in a *Horse*] an Ulcer on the Coronet, called also *A Tread upon the Coronet*.

CRAPE, a sort of thin Stuff much used in Mourning.

CRA'PULA, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking; Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

CRAP'ULENT [*Crapulemus*, *L.*] oppressed, surfeited, crop-sick.

CRAP'ULOUS [*Crapulosus*, *L.*] given to Gluttony, excess in eating, &c.

CRAISED, cracked. *O.*

CRASH, a shrill violent Noise.

To **CRASH** [*crasser*, *F.*] to make a Noise.

CRASH'ING Cheats, the Teeth. *Cant.*

CRA'SIS [*Kpáσις*, *Gr.*] a Mixture. *L.*

CRA'SIS [in *Grammar*] a Contraction of two Syllables into one, as *Veb'ment*, for *Vebement*.

CRA'SIS

CRE

CRA'SIS [in *Physick*] a proper Constitution, Mixture, or Temperature of Humours in an animal Body, such as constitutes a State of Health.

CRASS [*crasse*, F. of *crassus*, L.] fat, gross.

A CRAS'SANTLY *Lad*, a coward. *Chefb.*

CRAS'SITUDE [*Craſſitudo*, L.] Thickness.

CRASTINA'TION, a putting off, or delaying. *L.*

CRATCH [*Craſche*, F. *Crates*, L.] a Rack for Hay or Straw.

CRATCH'ED [of *Kratzen*, *Teut.*] scratched with the Fuller's Teafil. *O.*

CRATCH'ES } a stinking Sore in a Horse's
SCRATCHES } Heel.

CRA'TER [in *Falconry*] any Line on which Hawks are fastened when reclaimed.

CRAVA'T, a Neckcloth.

To CRAVE' [*Craſtan*, *Sax.*] to desire earnestly; to beseech.

CRA'VEN [of *Craeg*, *C. Br.* a Rock, and *Den*, a Head] a Place in *Yorkshire* very stony.

CRA'VEN } a Cow. *O.* Also anciently

CRA'VENT } a Term of Disgrace, when the Party that was overcome in a single Combat yielded, and cried *Cravent*, &c.

To CRAUNCH, to crush in the Mouth.

CRAW [*Kree*, *Dan.* *Kragen*, *Teut.*] the Crop of a Bird.

To CRAWL', to creep along slowly.

CRAWLER, one who crawls or creeps.

CRAWLY *Mawly*, indifferently well. *Norſ.*

CRAY, a Disease in Hawks, which hinders their Muting, much like the *Pantaf*.

CRAY-Fiſh [*Krebs*, *Teut.* *Eſcrvice*, F.] a sort of River Fish.

CRAYER, a sort of small Sea Vessel.

CRAY'ON, a Pencil of any sort of colouring Stuff made into Paste, and dried, for drawing in dry Colours on Paper, &c. *F.*

A CRAZE Mill, a Mill used by Tinnners, to grind their Tin.

CRA'ZILY, sickly, weakly.

CRAZ'INESS, Sickliness, Weakliness.

CRA'ZY [of *κράσις*, Gr.] distempered, sickly, weak.

To CREAK, to make a disagreeable harsh Noise.

CREAM [*Crème*, F. of *Cremor*, L.] the thicker and more substantial Part of Milk; and prime and best Part of a Thing.

To CREAM [spoken of *Drink*] to flower or mantle. *C.*

CREAM of Tartar, a Preparation of the Lees of Wine.

CREAM-Water, that has a kind of Oil upon it, Fat or Scum, which being boiled is used in several Medicaments.

CREANCE' a fine small long Line, fastened to a Hawk's Leash, when she is first lured.

CREASE [*Skinner* derives it of *Creta*, L. Chalk, *q. d.* a Line drawn with Chalk] an Impression or a Fold in a Garment.

To CREATE [*creo*, F. of *creare*, L.] to make out of nothing; to fashion, form, or frame, also to cause or procure.

CRE

CRE'ATION, is a forming something out of nothing, or of no præ-existing Materials, and is proper to God only. It differs from all other Sorts of Formations; whereas they all suppose something to work upon, but this supposes nothing at all. *F. of L.*

CREATIVE, productive, having the Power to create.

CREA'TOR [*Createur*, F. of *Creator*, L.] the Being who creates.

CREA'TURE [*Creatura*, L.] a created Being; also one who owes his Fortune and Rise to the Favour of some great Man. *F.*

CREAU'NCE [*Creance*, F.] Faith, Credit, Confidence.

CREB'RITY [*Crebritas*, L.] Frequency.

CRE'BROUS [*creber*, L.] frequent.

CRECK'LADE [some call it *Greeklade*, from a School which the *Greek* Philosophers instituted there, which was afterwards removed to *Oxford*; others call it *Creceglade*, from *Cnecca*, *Sax.* a Brook, and *ladian*, to empty; for thereabouts some Brooks disemboque themselves into the *Thames*] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 65 Miles W. from *London*.

CRE'DENCE [*Credentia*, L.] Belief, Credit. *F.*

CREDEN'TIALS, Letters of Credit and Recommendation, especially those given to an Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, &c. *L.*

CREDIBILITY [*Credibilitas*, F.] Credibleness, Likelihood, Probability.

CRED'IBLE [*credibilis*, L.] that which is to be believed, worthy of Credit; that which, tho' it is not apparent in itself, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently from its Cause, or reversely by its Effect, yet has the seeming Attestation of Truth.

CRE'DIBLY, in Manner deserving Belief.

CRE'DIBLENESS, the being worthy of Belief.

CRED'IT [*Creditum*, L.] Belief, Esteem, Reputation, Trust; Authority, Interest, &c. *F.*

To CRED'IT [*credere*, L.] to give Credit; or Trust; to grace or set off.

CRED'ITABLE, which is of fair Credit, which brings Credit or Honour.

CRED'ITABLY, in good Credit, handsomely.

CRE'DITOR, one who gives Credit, lends, or trusts another with Money or Goods. *L.*

CRE'DITON } [*Craeton*, *Sax.*] *q. d.* the

KIR'TON } Cart Town, or from *Cnecca*, *Sax.* the Apostle's Creed; because, perhaps, in this Town the first Bishop's See was founded among the *Saxons*; and from thence the Christian Faith propagated thro' the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*; others from the River *Credian*, that runs by it] a Town in *Devonshire*, famous for the Birth of St. Boniface or Winifred, 147 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

CREDU'LITY [*Credulitas*, F. *Credulitas*, L.] easiness or Readiness to believe.

CRE'DULOUS [*credulus*, F. *credulus*, L.] easy, light, or rash of Belief.

CRE'DULOUSLY, believing too easily.

CREDU-

CRE

CRED'ULOUSNESS, the being too easy in Belief.

To **CREE** [*Wheat or Barley*] to boil it soft. *C.*

The **CREED**, a short and summary Account of the chief Articles of the Christian Faith, called the Creed, from the first Word of it in *Latin*, *Credo*, i. e. I believe.

CREEK [*Cnecca, Sax. Crique, F.*] a little Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where any thing is landed.

A **CREEK** in the Neck, a small Pain and Stiffness there.

To **CREEK** [*criqueter, F.*] to make a Noise as a Door does.

CREEKY, abounding with Creeks.

CREEP it into my Hand, put it in sily or secretly. *Cheff.*

To **CREEP** [*Croppian, C. Br. Krippe, Belg. Cneopan, Sax. Kriechen, Teut. Craper, F. Repere, L.*] to crawl upon all Four; also to come privately.

A **CREEPER**, a creeping Creature; an Andiron; also an Apple growing on a low Tree, whose Branches trail on the Ground.

CREEPING, crawling along slowly or privately.

CREEPINGLY, slowly, privately.

CREEPERS, a sort of Galashes for Women, between Clogs and Pattens.

CREMASTER [*Κρεμαστήρ, of κρεμάω, to hold up, Gr.*] a Muscle in the Testicles of a Man, which serves to draw them up, and raise them in Coitu.

CREMATION, burning. *L.*

CREMOR, *L.* a milky Substance; a Liquor resembling Cream.

CRE'NA, a Notch, Slit, or Dent. *L.*

CRE'NATED Leaves, [*Botany*] Leaves of Plants that are jagged or notched.

CRE'NKLES [*in a Ship*] small Ropes

CRE'NGLES [*Spliced into the Bolt-ropes of the Sails of the Main-mast and Fore-mast, and fastened to the Bowling-Bridles, to hold by when the Bonnet-Sail is shaken off.*]

CRENEL'LE [*in Heraldry*] the same as Embattled.

CREPANCE [*in a Horse*] an Ulcer in the Fore-part of the Foot, about an Inch above the Coronet.

CRE'PATURE [*in Physick*] is when any Thing is boiled till it cracks. *L.*

CREPINES [*in Cookery*] a sort of Farce wrapt up in a Veal Caul. *F.*

CREPITATION, a Cracking or Rattling.

CREPUS'CLE [*Crepuscle, F. of Crepusculum, L.*] the Twilight, or the dubious half Light, which we perceive in the Morning before the Sun's rising and at Night after the Sun's setting.

CREPUS'CULOUS, belonging to the Twilight.

CRES'CENT [*in Heraldry*] the Figure of a Half-Moon, with the Horns turned upwards,

CR I

which is the distinguishing Mark of the second Brother or Family.

CRES'CENT [*Crescens, L.*] increasing. [*With Farriers*] a Horse is said to have Crescents, when the Point of the Coffin Bone, which is most advanced, falls down and presses the Sole outwards, &c.

CRESSAN, a Pear, called the *Bergamot Cressan*.

CRES'SES [*Kresse, Teut.*] the Name of an Herb, called *Nasturtium*. *L.*

CRES'SET Light, a large Lanthorn fixed on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.

CRES'SIVE [*of crescere, L.*] of a growing Nature or Quality. *Shakesp.*

CREST [*Cresté, F. Crista, L.*] the Tuft on the Head of a Bird; the Mane of a Horse; or the Top of an Helmet.

CREST [*among Carvers*] an Imagery or carved Work to adorn the Head or Top of any Thing, like our modern Cornish.

CREST [*in Heraldry*] is a Device representing a living Creature, Plant, or other artificial Thing set over a Coat of Arms.

CREST Fallen [*of a Horse*] is when the upper Part of the Neck on which the Main grows, does not stand upright, but hangs either on one Side or other.

CREST Fallen [*spoken of Men*] signifies dispirited, out of Heart, cast down, &c.

CREST Tile, a Tile on the Ridge of a House.

CRESTED having a Crest or Comb.

CRESWELL, the broad Edge or Vergé, the Shoe Sole round about.

CRETACEOUS [*creta, L.*] chalky; abounding with Chalk.

CRE'TE, an Island in the *Mediterranean-Sea*, now called *Candy*.

CRE'TISM } a forging of Lies, Falshood,

CRE'TICISM } Perfidiousness, so called from the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for those bad Qualities.

CRE'VET } [*cruset, F.*] a Melting-pot

CRU'SET } used by Goldsmiths.

CREV'ICE [*Crevusse, F.*] a Chink or Cleft; also a Cray-fish.

CREW [*Skinner* derives it of *kroethen, Du.* to drink or tope; but *Minsbeto* of *Cru*, for *acru*, *F.* increased] a Company or Gang; a Ship's Company.

CREW'EL, two threaded Worsted.

CREW'ET } [*Cruche, F.*] an earthen Pot,

CREV'ET } a Phial, or narrow-mouthed Glass, to hold Oil or Vinegar

CREY'FORD [*Crettanford, Sax.* of the River *Crey* and *Ford*] a Town in *Kent*, famous for the Overthrow given to the *Britons* by *Hengst* the *Saxon*.

CRIB [*Cribbe, Sax. Kriibe, Dan. and Kriip, Teut. and L. S.*] a Cratch or Manger for Cattle; a Stall; a Cottage.

CRIB'AGE, a Game at Cards.

CRIB'BLE [*Cribble, F. of Crebelium, L.*] a Corn Sieve.

C R I

CRIBLE, coarse Meal, a little better than Bran. C.

CRIBRA'TION [among *Chymists*] the sifting of Powder through a fine Sieve.

CRICK, a sort of Cramp or Pain in the Neck; also the Noise of a Door.

CRICKET [of *krekēl*, of *krekēn*, L. D. to chirp] a little Insect haunting Ovens, Chimneys, &c.

CRICK'ET, a low Stool such as Children use to sit upon.

CRICK'ET, a sort of Play with Bats and a Ball.

CRICOARYTÆNOIDES [of *κρίκος*, a Ring, *ἀρδω*, to drink, or *ἀρδω*, a sort of Cup, to drink out of, and *ειδος*, Shape, Gr.] Muscles arising from the Cartilage called *Cricoides*.

CRICOIDES [of *κρίκος*, a Ring, Gr.] the Cartilage of the Wind-pipe.

CRICOTHYROIDES [of *κρίκος*, a Ring, *σπίς*, an Helmet, and *ειδος*, Shape, Gr.] a Pair of Muscles arising from the Fore-part of the *Cricoides*, and ending in that called *Scutiformis*.

CRIER, one who cries or makes Proclamation.

CRIME [*Crimen*, L.] a Fault, a foul Deed, an Offence, a Sin, Breach or Transgression of the Law.

CRIM'INAL [*Criminel*, F. of *Criminalis*, L.] guilty of a Crime, of or belonging to a Crime.

ACRIMINAL, an Offender or Malefactor, L.

CRIM'INALTY, a criminal Case. L.

CRIM'INALLY, in a criminal Manner.

CRIMP, friable, brittle.

CRIMP, an Agent for Coal Merchants and Persons concerned in Shipping.

CRIM'SON [*Cramusin*, F.] of a fine deep red Colour.

CRINATED Roots [with *Botanists*] are such as shoot into the Ground in many small Fibres like Hair.

CRINE [in *Heraldry*] having Hairs.

CRINELS [in *Falconry*] small black Fea-

CRINETTS } thers in a Hawk, like Hair,

CRINITES } about the Sere, or Yellow between the Eyes and Beak.

To **CRINGE** [*kriechen*, Teut. to creep] to make low Bows; to shew abject Submission.

CRINGES, Hinges. *Shakesp.*

To **CRINK'LE** [*krinckelen*, Du.] to go in and out, to run in Folds or Wrinkles.

CRINO'NES, Cutaneous Worms. L.

CRINO'SITY [*crinis*, L.] Hairyness.

CRIP'PLE [*Cripi*, C. Br. *krepel*, L. S. of *kreyen*. to creep] a lame Person who has lost the Use of his Limbs.

CRIP'PLEGATE, a Gate of the City of London, so called from an Hospital of Cripples, formerly erected there.

CRIP'LINGS [in *Architecture*] short Spars or Piles of Wood against the Side of an House.

CRIS'IMA [*κρίσιμα*, Gr.] Signs by which a Physician may judge of a Disease. L.

CRIS'IS [*κρίσις*, Gr.] a Judgment, Sentence, or Verdict. L.

C R O

CRIS'IS [among *Physicians*] is a sudden Change in a Disease, either for the better or worse, or towards a Recovery, or Death.

An *Imperfect* CRIS'IS, is that which does not clearly determine the Disease, but leaves room for another Crisis.

A *Perfect* CRIS'IS, is that which frees the Patient perfectly and entirely from the Distemper, and is either salutary or deadly.

CRIS'OM } [of *Χρισμα*, Gr. an Unction, CHRI'SOM } which was used in christening Children] an Infant dying before Baptism.

CRISP [*crispatus*, L. *krautz*, Teut.] friable, dried by frying, &c. till it is frizzled, or apt to crumble.

To **CRISP** [*crispare*, L.] to frizzle or curl.

CRISP'NESS, Friableness.

St. **CRISPIN's** Lance, an Awl, so named from *Crispin*, the famous Patron of the Shoemakers.

CRIS'TA Galli [among *Anatomists*] a small Process in the Middle of the *Os Etmoides*.

CRITE'RION [*κρίτηριον*, Gr.] a Judgment made of the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition; also a Mark whereby to judge of the Truth of a Thing.

CRIT'ICAL [*Critique*, F. *Criticus*, L. of *κρίτιδος*, Gr.] of a nice Judgment; also censorious, that gives Signs to judge by.

CRIT'ICAL Days [among *Physicians*] are those Days whereon there happens a sudden Change of the Disease, or on which it comes to the Crisis.

CRITICAL Signs [among *Physicians*] are Signs taken from a Crisis, either towards a Recovery or Death.

CRIT'ICISM, the Art of judging or censoring Men's Actions, Words, or Writings; also nice Judgment, critical Discourse or Reflection.

To **CRIT'ICIZE** upon [*critiquer*, F.] to play the Critick, to judge and censure a Man's Actions, Words, or Writings; to examine nicely; to find Fault with.

A **CRIT'ICK** [*Critique*, F. of *Criticus*, L. of *κρίτιδος*, Gr.] one skilled in Criticism, a profound Scholar, a nice Censurer.

CRIT'ICKS [*Critique*, F.] the Art of criticising; a Skill consisting in a nice and curious Examination of Authors.

CROAK, the Cry of a Raven or Frog.

To **CROAK**, to make a hoarse Noise.

CRO'ATS, a Regiment of Horse in France, so called because they were of the Country of *Croatia*.

CRO'CARDS, a sort of Money some Time current in *England*.

CROCE, a Shepherd's Crook or Staff. O.

CRO'CHES [among *Hunters*] the little Buds about the Top of a Deer's Horns.

CRO'CI, [among *Botanists*] the Apices or small Knobs on the Tops of Flowers.

CRO'CIA, a Bishop's or Abbot's Crozier, or Pastoral Staff, also the Collation of Bishopricks and Abbays, by giving a *Crozier*. O. L. **CRO-**

CRO

CROCIARIUS, the Bearer of a Crozier-Staff before a Bishop.

To **CROCK**, to black one with Soot. *C.*

CROCK, a coarse earthen Pot.

CROCKERY, earthen Ware.

CROCK'ETS, Locks of Hair. *O.*

CROCK'HERN [*Cruceperu*, *Sax.* of *Cruce*, a Fountain so called and *peru*, a Cottage] a Town in *Somerſetſhire*, 110 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

CROC'DILE [*Crocodilus*, *L.* of *Κροκόδειλος*, *Gr.*] a very large Beast in the Shape of a Lizard, living both on the Land and in the Water. *L.*

CROCUMAG'MA [in *Pharmacy*] a Physical Composition, the chief Ingredient of which is Saffron. *L.* of *Gr.*

CRO'CUS, Saffron; also an early Flower. *L.*

CRO'CUS [among *Chymists*] a Powder of a Saffron Colour.

CRO'CUS Martis, Saffron of Steel, so called from its reddish Colour. *L.*

CROCUS Martis aperiens, the Rust of Iron Plates washed and exposed some Time to the Dew. *L.*

CROCUS Martis astringens, Filings of Iron deprived of their more saline Parts. *L.*

CROCUS Metallorum, a kind of impure opaque Glass of Antimony. *L.*

CRO'E [*Crum*, *Teut.* and *L. S.* crook-**CRO'ME** *sed*] an Iron Bar or Leaver; also a Notch in the Side-boards or Staves of a Cask, where the Head-pieces come in.

CROFT [*Croft*, *Sax.*] a little Close adjoining to a House for Pasture or Tillage. *Yorkſh.*

CROISA'DE [*Croisade*, of *Croix*, *F.* of *Cruz*, **CRUSA'DO** *L.* a Cross] the Expedition of the Princes of *Christendom* for the Conquest of the Holy Land, in which every Soldier bore a Crucifix on his Breast, as an Emblem of Spiritual Warfare: For their Encouragement in this Enterprize, all that died in the War were promised by the Pope an immediate Entrance into Heaven.

CROIS'ERY, those for whom Christ suffered on the Cross. *Chauc.*

CROISES [*Croisiez*, *F.*] Pilgrims for the sake of Religion, who wore a Cross on their Garments; also the Knights of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, created for the Defence of Pilgrims.

CROK, the turning of the Hair into Curls. *O.*

CROKETTES, Locks of Hair. *Chauc.*

CRONE [*Crone*, *Sax.*] an old Ewe or Female Sheep, also an old Woman. *Chauc.*

CRO'NET, the Hair which grows over the Top of a Horse's Hoof; also the Iron at the End of a tilling Spade.

CRO'NIQUE, a Chronicle. *Chauc.*

CRO'NON, an *Irish* Song.

CRO'NY [perhaps of *κρονος*, *Gr. q. d.* a good old Friend; or of *Congerrones*, *L.*] an intimate Companion, or contemporary Dis-
ciple.

CRO

To **CROO** } to make a Noise like a
To **CROO'KELL** } Dove or a Pigeon.

A **CROOK** [*Croc*, *F.* an Hook] a Shepherd's Staff.

CROOK'ED [*croget*, *Dan.*] not straight.

CROOKED [is said to be derived of *Crok*, the turning up of the Hair into Curls] bowed, bent, turning in and out.

CROOKEDLY, in a crooked Manner.

CROOK'EDNESS, being crooked or bent.

CROOKES, Hooks. *O.*

To **CROOL**, to growl, mumble. *O.*

CROO'TES, a Substance found about the Ore in Lead Mines.

CROP [*Croppar*, *Sax.*] Ears of Corn, the gathering of Hay or Corn, of the whole Stock which the Ground affords.

CROP [*Bropp*, *L. S.* *Croppa*, *C. Br.* *Kroptl*, *Teut.*] a Bird's Claw; also the Handle of a Coachman's Whip.

To **CROP** [*Krappe*, *Belg.*] to cut off, to gather.

CROPSICK, a low Term for a disordered Stomach.

CROP'PA } a Crop of Corn, or the Pro-
CROP'PUS } duct in Harvest. *O. L.*

CRO'QUETS [in *Cookery*] a certain Compound made of a delicious Fare. *F.*

CRO'SIER [of *Crosse*, *F.*] a Bishop's Staff, made in the Shape of a Shepherd's Crook, intimating, that they are spiritual Shepherds.

CRO'SIERS [in *Astronomy*] are four Stars in the Form of a Cross, by the Help of which those who sail in the Southern Hemisphere find the Antarctic Pole.

CROS'LET, a Frontlet or Head-cloth.

CROS'LET } [in *Heraldry*] a little plain

CROSSET } Cross, whose Ends also have the Form of a plain Cross; and those are often borne *ficke*, i. e. pointed at Bottom.

To **CROSS**, to lay one Body athwart another; to pass over, to counteract.

CROSS [*Croix*, *F.* of *Cruz*, *L.*] a Gibbet, on which the Ancients used to hang Malefactors; also Affliction, Misfortune, Trouble.

CROSS [in *Heraldry*] one of the honourable Ordinaries, of which there is great Variety in its Form, according to the Lines which compose it.

CROSS Avellane [in *Heraldry*] a Cross, the Ends of which shoot forth like the Husk of a Filberd.

CROSS Examine, to investigate the Truth by puzzling and captious Interrogatories.

CROSS Fitched } [in *Heraldry*] a Cross

CROSS Fitches } pointed at Bottom.

CROSS Fleury [in *Heraldry*] a Cross with a *Fleur-de-Lis* at each End.

CROSS Fourchet [in *Heraldry*] a forked Cross.

CROSS Miltine or *Moline* [in *Heraldry*] a Cross, the Ends of which are elomped and turned again like a Miltine, which carries the Milt-none.

CROSS Voided [in *Heraldry*] is when a
E c 2 Ling

C R O

Line is drawn parallel to the Out-lines of a Cross, and then the Field is supposed to appear through.

CROSS Bar Shot [with Gunners] a round Shot, having a long Iron Spike cast with it, as if it were let quite through the Middle.

CROSS-Beam { [in Architecture] a Beam

CROSS-Piece { laid across another.

CROSS-Beam [in a Ship] a great Piece of Timber which goes across two other Pieces called *Bites*, and to which the Cable is fastened when a Ship rides at Anchor.

CROSS-Bill, a Bird.

CROSS-Bow, a Bow placed across a Stock to throw missile Weapons.

A **CROSS Caper**, a Leap with crossing the Legs.

CROSS-grained, that goes against the Grain; peevish, stubborn, humourfome.

CROSS-Jack [in a Ship] is a small Yard flung at the upper End of the Mizzen-Mast under the Top.

CROSS-Matches } when a Brother and

CROSS-Marriages } Sister intermarry with two Persons who have the same Relation one to another.

CROSS Purposes, contrary Designs or Devices; also a kind of Sport.

CROSS Staff, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

CROSS Trees [in a Ship] are four Pieces of Timber bolted and let into one another across at the Head of the Mast.

CROSS Trip [among Wrestlers] is when the Legs are crossed within one another.

CROSS Wort, an Herb, the Leaves and Flowers of which grow in Shape of Crosses.

CROTAPHICK Artery [among Anatomists] a Name given to the Tendon of the Muscle *Crotaphites*.

CROTAPHITES [Κροταφίται, Gr.] Muscles of the Temples.

CROTCH, the forked Part of a Tree.

CROTCH ET [Crotch, F. of Crot, an Hook] a Note in Musick, which is half a Minim.

CROTCH'ET, a Fancy or Whim.

CROTCH'ETS [among Printers] are formed thus [] to denote some Word or Sentence omitted before; or that is explanatory, and may be omitted.

CROTCHETS [among Hunters] the Master Teeth of a Fox.

CROT'ELS } the Ordure or Dung of a

CROT'EYING } Hare.

CROUCH' [Crouch, F.] crooked; also a Cross. O.

CROUCH' Mafs } a Festival observed by

CROUCH Mafs Day } the Roman Catho-

icks in Honour of the Holy Cross, on the

14th of September.

To CROUCH' [croucher, F.] to bow sub-

missively; to stoop low.

CROUCH'ING, bowing, submissive.

CROUCH'INGLY, submissively.

C R O

CROUD, a Fiddle. O. See *Crowd*.

CROUP [of a Horse] the hindmost Part of a Horse, the Buttocks and Tail, from the Haunch Bones to the Dock.

A **Rocking CROUP**, is when a Horse's Fore-Quarters go right; but his Croup, in walking, swings from Side to Side.

CROUPA'DE [in Horsemanship] a Leap in which the Horse pulls up his hind Legs, as if he threw them up to his Belly.

A **CROUPER** [in Horsemanship] a Device put under the Tail of a Horse to keep the Saddle more steady.

A **CROUP'ER** [at a Gaming-House] one who watches the Cards, and gathers Money for the Bank.

CROUTA'DE [in Cookery] a peculiar Manner of dressing a Loin of Mutton. F.

A **CROW** [Crape, Sax.] a large black Bird; also a Southern Constellation; also an Iron Instrument for moving heavy Things.

To CROW [Crajan, Sax. krahēn, Teut.] to cry as a Cock; also to brag, to vapour.

CROW Net, a Net for catching wild Fowl in Winter.

CROWS-Bill, a Surgeon's Instrument for drawing Bullets, broken Bones, &c. out of the Body.

CROWS-Feet [in a Ship] small Ropes divided by the Hofs of a little Block or Pulley, called the *Dead Man's Eye*, into six, ten, or more Parts.

CROWS-Feet [in the Military Art] are Irons with four Points, of three or four Inches long, so that which Way soever they fall, one Point will be uppermost.

CROWD [Cruo, Sax.] a Throng or Press.

CROWD [Cruth, C. Br.] a Fiddle.

CROW'LAND [perhaps so called from the Multitude of Crows] a Town in Lincolnshire, famous for an Abbey, and for Fowling, 71 Miles N. by W. from London.

CROWLE, curled. Chauc.

CROWL'ING, the crying and fretting of the Guts in Cattle.

CROWN [krohne, Teut. Couronne, F. of Corona, L.] a Cap of State worn on the Head of Sovereign Princes; also a Coin, in Value Five Shillings; also the Top of the Head.

CROWN [in Geometry] a Ring comprehended between two Concentrick Peripheries.

To CROWN [krohnen, Teut. couronner, F. of coronare, L.] to set a Crown on the Head; to reward; to make perfect; to finish honourably.

CROWN Glass, the finest Sort of Window Glass.

CROWN Imperial, the most beautiful and largest Kind of Daffodil Flowers.

CROWN-Post [in Architecture] a Post which in some Buildings stands upright in the Middle between two principal Rafters.

CROWN Scab, a mealy white Scurf growing on the Legs of Horses.

CROWN

CRU

CROWN-Wheel [of a Watch] is the upper Part next the Balance, that drives it by its Motion.

CROWN Works [in Fortification] are Bulwarks advanced towards the Field, to gain some Hill or rising Ground; being composed of a large Gorge, and two Wings, which fall on the Counterescarp near the Faces of the Bastion.

CROWN'ED Horn-work, is a Horn-work with a Crown-work before it.

CROWNED Top [Hunting Term] the first Head of a Deer; the Crotchets or Buds being raised in Form of a Crown.

CROWSE, brisk, lively, jolly. C.

CROY [in Scotch Law] a Satisfaction that a Judge, who does not administer Justice as he ought, is to pay to the nearest of Kin to the Man that is killed.

To **CROYN** [Hunting Term] to cry as Fallow Deer do at Rutting-time.

CRU'CIAL, of the Form of a Cross; also transverse.

To **CRUCIATE** [*cruciare*, L.] to torment.

CRUCIA'TUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Thigh lying under the *Vastii*.

CRU'CIBLE, a Melting-pot made of Earth, tempered so as to endure the strongest Fire, for the melting Metals, Minerals, &c.

CRUCIFEROUS [*Crucifer*, L.] which bears the Cross.

CRUCIFERS, same as *Crutched Friars*. L.

CRU'CIFIX [q. d. *Cruci affixus*, i. e. hung on the Cross, L.] a Figure representing our Saviour on the Cross.

CRUCIFIX'ION, a fixing to a Cross, a Crucifying.

CRUCIFORM, having the Form of a Cross.

To **CRU'CIFY** [*crucifer*, F. of *crucifigere*, L.] to fasten or nail to a Cross; also to kill or mortify.

CRUCI'GEROUS [*cruciger*, L.] bearing the Cross.

CRUDE [*crud*, F. of *crudus*, L.] raw, undigested.

CRU'DELY, undigestedly.

CRUDENESS, Undigestedness.

CRU'DITY [*Crudit  *, F. of *Cruditus*, L.] Rawness.

CRU'DITY [among Physicians] is when the Blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right Consistence.

CRU'DITY [in the Stomach] is an ill Digestion, when the Aliment of Meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into Chyle; and is of three Sorts, *Apepsia*, *Bradypepsia*, and *Dyspepsia*; which see in their proper Places.

CRU'EL [*cruel*, F. *crudelis*, L.] hard-hearted, fierce, grievous, painful. F.

CRU'ELLY, in a cruel Manner, grievously.

CRU'ELTY [*Cruaut  *, F. *Crudelitas*, L.] Barbarousness, Fierceness, Hard-heartedness, inflexible Temper; also ill Usage.

CRUEN'TOUS [*Cruentus*, L.] bloody, stained with Blood.

CRU

CRU'ET [*krucke*, Dut.] a Vial for Vinegar or Oil.

To **CRUI'SE** [*kruse*, Belg. a Cross, i. e. to cross to and fro] to sail up and down for Guard of the Seas.

CRUI'SER, a Ship appointed to cruise.

CRUK [*Crocca*, Sax. *Crochan*, C. Br.] a Crock, an Earthen Pot. *Cbout.*

CRULL, curled, smooth. O.

CRUM of Bread [*Cruma*, Sax. *krumpe*, Belg. *krume*, Teut.] a small Particle, or the soft Part of Bread.

To **CRUMBLE** [*Accruman*, Sax. *krumpelen*, Belg. *krummen*, Teut.] to break small by rubbing.

CRUME'NIAL ? [of *Crumena*, L.] a Purse.

CRUM'NAL } *Spenc.*

CRUM'INESS, the being full of Crums.

CRUM'MY, full of Crum, Plumpness, soft.

CRUMP [*Crum*, Sax. *Crwum*, C. Br.] crooked, crook-backed.

To **CRUMPLE** [of *Crompeht*, Sax. of *krimpe*, or *krumpe*, Belg.] to put out of the Folds or Plaits; to ruffle or towze.

CRUMLING, a small imperfect Apple.

CRUNK, to cry like a Crane.

CRUP'PER [*Crouperie*, F.] the Buttocks of a Horse, the Rump; also a Roll of Leather under a Horse's Tail.

CRUP'PER Buckles, large square Buckles fixed to the Saddle-tree behind, to fasten the Crupper.

CRURA Medulla oblongata [among Anatomists] the two Heads or Beginnings of the marrowy Substance of the Brain.

CRU'RAL [*Cruralis*, L.] belonging to the Leg.

CRU'RAL Artery [in Anatomy] the Artery of the Thigh, which spreads itself among the Muscles.

CRU'RAL Vein [with Anatomists] a Vein of the Thigh, going up to the Groin, and ending in the *Iliaca*.

CRU'REUS, a Muscle of the Leg, helping to extend the *Tibia*; so called from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh.

CRUSE [*Crucbe*, F. *Krois*, L. S. *Kruar*, Teut. *Crocca*, Sax.] a Vial for Oil or Vinegar.

CRUS or *Magnus Pes* [among Anatomists] is all that Part of the Body which reaches from the Buttocks to the Toes, and is divided into Thigh, Leg, and Foot. L.

CRUSH, a Bruise, a violent harsh Sound.

To **CRUSH** [*escraser*, F. probably of *cruciare*, L.] to break or squeeze to pieces; to oppress or ruin.

CRUSSEL, a Gristle. O.

CRUST [*Cr  te*, F. *Crusta*, L.] the outward Part of Bread, or shelly Part of any Thing.

CRUSTA'CEOUS [of *Crusta*, L.] crusty, covered with, or hard like a Crust.

CRUSTA'CEOUS Fishes, are Shell-Fishes, such as Crabs, Lobsters, &c.

CRUST

CRY

CRUST *Clung*, an hard sticking together of the Earth, so that nothing will grow on it, called also *Soil-bound*.

CRUSTA *laEtea* [among *Physicians*] a kind of Scurf or crusty Scab upon the Body of an Infant, at the Time of its first Sucking. *L.*

CRUSTA *vermicularis* [among *Anatomists*] the Velvet Covering or soft Skin of the Guts.

CRUSTULA [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, being a falling of Blood from the Arteries into the *Tunica Conjunctiva*, occasioned by a Wound, Stroke, &c.

CRUTCH'D Friars [*Freres Croises*, *F. i. e.* Friars signed with a Cross] a Place in the City of London, near *Aldgate*, called so from a Convent of them near that Place.

CRUTCHES [*Cruce*, *Sax.* *kručke*, *Teut.* *Merisches*, *F.*] Supports for lame Persons.

CRUZA'DO } a Portuguese Coin, in Value
CRUZA'TE } 3 s. Sterling.

To **CRY** [*crier*, *F.* *schreyen*, *Teut.*] to weep, to make Proclamation.

CRY'AL, the Heron.

CRYPT'AE, the Graves of the Martyrs, where the Primitive Christians met to perform Divine Service; hence also a Church under Ground is called *Crypta*, as that of St. Faith's, formerly under St. Paul's. *L.*

CRYPTICAL [*crypticus*, *L.* of *κρυπτικός*, *Gr.*] hidden, secret.

CRYPTOG'RAPHY [of *κρυπτός* and *γραφῆ*, *Gr.* Writing] the Art of Secret Writing, or Writing in Cyphers.

CRYPTOL'OGY [of *κρυπτός* and *λόγος*, *Gr.*] a discoursing or speaking in secret, a whispering privately.

CRYSTAL [*Cryſtallus*, *L.* of *κρυσταλλος*, *Gr.*] a very bright and transparent Stone, which looks like Ice, or the clearest Sort of Glass. *F.*

CRYSTAL [among *Chymists*] the Part of a Lye made of any Metal or Mineral that remains congealed after some Part of the Moisture is drawn off.

CRYSTAL [of *Silver*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt, by the Spirit of *Nitre*.

CRYSTALL'INE [*Cryſtallinus*, *L.* of *κρυσταλλινός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Crystal, bright or clear as Crystal.

CRYSTALLINE Heavens [among *Astrologers*] two Spheres, supposed by the Astronomers of old; by one of which they explained the slow Motion of the fixed Stars, supposing that they caused them to move one Degree Eastward in 70 Years; and by the other, they solved a Motion, which they called the Motion of Trepidation and Libration, by which they imagined the Sphere to sway from Pole to Pole.

CRYSTALL'INE Humour [with *Oculists*] a white shining Humour of the Eye, taken to be the first Instrument of Sight, called also *1st Humour*.

CUB

CRYSTALLOIDES, the Crystalline Coat of the Eye.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the reducing of Salt into small-figured Particles, clear as Crystal.

To **CRYSTALLIZE** [*crystalliser*, *F.*] to reduce to, or grow into such Crystals, by being dissolved in some Liquor, and set in a cool Place, to shoot into Crystals.

CRYSTAL'LI [among *Physicians*] Pustules, dispersed all over the Body, white, and of the Bigness of a Lupine. *L.*

CUB [*Munshew* derives it of *cubare*, *L.*] a Bear's Whelp or young Bear; also a Fox and Marten of the first Year.

CUBA'TION, the Act of lying down.

CU'ATURE [in *Geometry*] is finding exactly the cubical solid Content of any proposed Body, in Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

CUBBRIDGE Heads [in a Ship] the Bulkheads of the Fore-castle and the Half-deck.

CUBE [*Cubus*, *L.* *κύβος*, *Gr.*] in *Geometry*, is a solid Body terminated by six equal Squares, as a Dye truly made. *F.*

CUBE [in *Algebra*] is the second Power from the Root, and is formed by multiplying the Root continually into itself twice, as *a* is the Root, *aa* the Square, and *aaa* the Cube.

CUBE [in *Aritmetick*] is that which arises from the Multiplication of any Number first by itself, and then by the Product; so 125 is a Cube Number produced by 5 first multiplied by itself, and then by 25 the Product.

CUBE-Root, is the Side of a Cube Number; so 3 is the Side or Root of 27.

CU'BEBs, Aromatick Fruits brought from the East-Indies, good for strengthening the Brain, and drawing Phlegm from the Head.

CU'BICAL } [*cubicus*, *L.* of *κύβινος*, *Gr.*]

CU'BICK } belonging to, or having the Figure of a Cube.

CU'BICAL Artery [in *Anatomy*] is a Branch in the Axillary Artery.

CUBICAL Foot, a Measure of solid Bodies, which are a Foot every Way.

CU'BICALLY, in Form of a Cube.

CU'BICK Equations [in *Algebra*] are such where the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Cube.

CUBICULAR [*cubicularis*, *L.*] belonging to a Bed-chamber. *L.*

CU'BIFORM [*cubiformis*, *L.*] in the Shape of a Cube. *L.*

CU'BIT [*Cubitus*, *L.*] the Length of the Arm from the Elbow to the middle Finger, or, according to some, the middle Part between the Shoulder and Wrist.

CU'BIT, a Scripture Measure, about 5 English Feet 9 Inches, and 880 Decimal Parts.

The **CU'BIT** [in *Anatomy*] is a long hard Bone, which lies in the Inside of the Arm, reaching from the Elbow to the Wrist.

CUBI-

C U D

CUBITÆ'US Externus [among Anatomists] a Muscle serving to extend the Wrist. L.
CUBITÆ'US Internus [with Anatomists] a Muscle serving to bend the Wrist. L.
CUBITURE [Cubitura, L.] a lying down.
CUBO-CUBE } [in Mathematicks] is the
CU'BED-CUBE } sixth Power of any Number or Quantity; so 64 is a Cubed-Cube, raised from the Root 2, five times multiplied into itself.

CUBOIDES [in Anatomy] is the seventh Bone of the *Tarsus* of the Foot.
CUCK'ING-Stoll } [q. d. a Choaking-Stool, because Scolds being thus punished, are almost choaked with Water; but Dr. T. H. derives it from *Coquine*, F. a Beggar-woman, because sturdy Beggar-women were washed in it. The Saxons called it *Sealping Stole*] a Machine formerly used for the Punishment of Scolds and Brawling Women; also a Punishment anciently inflicted on Brewers and Bakers, who transgressed the Laws, and were, in such a Chair or Stool, to be ducked and immersed in *Stercor*, i. e. some muddy or stinking Pond.
CUCK'OLD [Cocu, F. probably from *Cuckoo*, and *Held*, q. d. a poor Man, in whose Nest some Cuckoo has laid his Eggs, for him to keep and bring up the young ones] one whose Wife's adulterous and lewd Pranks are said to have grafted Horns on his Head.
CUCKOLD-Maker, one who debauches married Women.
CUCKOLDOM, the State of being a Cuckold.
CUCKOLDLY, like a Cuckold.
CUCK'OO } [Lec, Sax. *Coucou*, F. *Cucco*, Cuck, Teut. and L. S. *Cog*, C. Br. *Kech-koch*, Du. *Cuculus*, L. of *Kennel*, Gr.] a Bird well known.
CUCK'OW Flower, the Herb *Lady's Smock*. *Cardamine*.

CUCKQUEEN, a Wench or Whore.
CUCUL'ATE Flowers [among Botanists] are such as resemble a Monk's Hood or Helmet.
CU'CUMBER [Cucumer, L.] a well-known Fruit.
CUCU'PHA [among Physicians] a Cover for the Head, made of Cephalick Spices powdered, sewed within a Cap, and worn against Catarrhs and Diseases of the Head, &c.
CUCURB'ITE [Cucurbita, L. *Kurbis*, Teut. a Gourd] a Chymical Vessel of Glass, Earth, or Metal, made in the Shape of a Gourd, used in Distillations and Rectifications. F.
CUCURBITINI *Lumbrici*, broad Worms resembling Gourd Seeds in Shape, that breed in the Entrails of Men, &c. L.
CUCURBIT'ULA, a Cupping-glass.
CUCUYOS, an American Fly, which shines in the Night so brightly, that Persons may see to travel, read, and write by the Light of it.
CUD [Cud, Sax.] the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

C U L

To *chew the CUD* [Ceopan, Sax.] to chew again, as a Cow does; also to muse upon, to think or reflect.

CUD'DEN } a Changeling, a Nizey, or
CUD'DY } silly Fellow.
To CUDDLE, to lie close, to squat.
CUD'DY, in a first Rate Man of War, is a Place lying between the Captain's and the Lieutenants Cabbins, under the Poop, and divided into Partitions, for the Master's and Secretary's Offices.

CUDE-Cloth, a Face-cloth for a young Child, which anciently was used at Baptisings, and was the Priest's Fee.

CUDG'EL [Knüttel, Teut. a knotted Stick] a Stick to fight with.

To CUDGEL, to beat with a Cudgel or Staff.
CUD Lost, an Infirmary in Cows, Oxen, and Sheep, &c.

CUE, an Item given to Stage-Players, what or when to speak; also a Mood or Humour, as in a merry Cue.

CUER'PO, a Body, *Span*. To walk in *Cuerpo*, i. e. to go without a Cloak, q. d. to shew one's Shapes.

CUETH, pulleth, forceth. O.
CUFF [zuffa, a Battle, Ital.] a Blow with the Fist, a Box, a Stroke.
To CUFF, to box, to fight.

CUI anti Divortium [i. e. to whom before Divorce] a Writ empowering a divorced Woman to recover her Lands from him to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage, because she could not gainsay it. L.

CUI in vita [i. e. to whom in the Life of, scil. her Husband] a Writ of Entry for a Widow upon her Lands alienated by her Husband.

CUI'NAGE, the making up of Tin into Pigs, &c. for Carriage.

CUIRA'SS an Armour of Steel, &c. or Iron Plates beat thin, which cover the Body from Neck to Waist, as well behind as before. F.

CUIRAS'SIERS, Horsemen armed with Cuirasses. F.

CUIS'SES [Cuisse, F.] an Armour for the Thighs.

CULAGE, the laying up a Ship in the Dock, in order to be repaired. O. R.

CULDEE'S, a sort of religious People formerly at *Scone* in Scotland, so called, *a colenda Deo*, for worshipping God.

CU'LINARY [Culinarius, L.] belonging to a Kitchen.

To CULL [cueillir, F. of colligere, L.] to pick and chuse, to pick out.

CULL-Fish, a kind of Fish.

CUL'ERS, the worst Sort of Sheep, or those which are left of a Flock when the best are picked out. C.

CUL'IONS, the Stones or Testicles; also the Name of an Herb. F.

CUL'LIONS [among Gardeners] are round Roots

CUL

Roots of Herbs, whether single, double, or triple.

CUL'LION Head, a Sconce or Blockhouse, the same as a Bastion.

CUL'LIS [*Coulis*, F. of *Colando*, L. Straining] (in *Cookery*) a strained Liquor made of Meat boiled, &c. and pounded in a Mortar, and passed through a Sieve to be poured either on Flesh, or Fish, or Pies, before they be brought to Table.

CUL'LY [of *Coglione*, Ital.] a Fool, a soft-headed Fellow, one who may be easily imposed upon; a Letcher, whom a Courtisan or Jilt calls her Cully.

To CUL'LY one, to impose upon one.

CULM, a Smoke or Soot. O.

CUL'MEN *Caeli* [among *Astrologers*] the highest Point of Heaven that a Star can rise to in any Latitude.

CULMIFEROUS [of *Culmus* and *fero*, L.] Stalk-bearing.

CULMIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as have a smooth-jointed Stalk, and usually hollow, and at each Joint wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed Leaves, and their Seeds are contained in chaffy Husks, as Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, &c.

To CULMINATE [of *Culmen*, L. the Top, &c.] to raise to the Top.

To CULMINATE [among *Astronomers*] is to come to the Meridian; thus the Sun or Star is said to *culminate*, when it is in the highest Point in the Heavens possible for it to be; that is, when it is upon the Meridian.

CULPABLE [*coupable*, F. of *culpabilis*, L.] blame-worthy, faulty, guilty.

CULPABLENESS, liableness to be blamed, guilt.

CULPABLY, in a culpable or blameable Manner.

CULPONS, Streaks, Heaps, small Parts. *Chaucer*.

CUL'PRIT, a Word of Form used by the Clerk of the Arraignments, in Trials, to a Person indicted for a criminal Matter, when he has registered the Prisoner's Plea, *Not Guilty*. The Word seems to be compounded of two Words, *i. e.* *Cul* and *Prit*, viz. *Cul* of *Culpa*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer on Behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be guilty, after he has pleaded not guilty; the other Word *prit* or *prest*, F. *i. e.* Ready; is as much as to say, that he is ready to prove the Party guilty. Others again derive it from *Culpa*, in a Fault, and *Præbensus*, taken, L. *i. e.* a Criminal or Malefactor.

CULRA'GE, the Herb Arse-smart.

CULTCH, the Bottom of the Sea where Oysters spawn.

CULTELLATION, a measuring of Heights and Distances by Piece-meal; that is, by Instruments which give us such Heights or Distances by Parts, and not all at one Operation. O.

CULTER, the Iron of a Plow. L.

CUP

To CUL'TIVATE [*cultiver*, F. of *cultus*; Tillage, L.] to till or husband the Ground; to improve, to manure.

CULTIVATION, the Art of tilling or improving.

CUL'TURE [*Cultura*, L.] Husbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education. F.

CUL'VENAGE, Faint-heartedness; or turning the Tail to run away.

CUL'VER [*Culpe*, Sax.] a Dove or Pigeon. O.

CULVERTAGE [in the *Norman Law*] the Escheat or Forfeiture of the Vassal's Lands to the Lord of the Fee.

CUL'VERIN [*Coulevrine*, F. of *Colubra*, L. a Snake] a Piece of Ordnance about five Inches and a Quarter Diameter in the Bore, carrying a Ball of 18lb.

CUL'VERTAIL [among *Shipwrights*] is the fastening the Ship's Curlings in the Beam.

CUL'VERTAIL [among *Carpenters*] a particular Manner of fastening Boards, by letting one Piece into another.

To CUMBER [*ingombrare*, Ital. *kumern*, Teut.] to trouble, to stop or crowd.

CUMBERLAND, *i. e.* the Country of the *Cumbri*, Britons who remained there a long Time after all the rest of England was conquered.

CUMBERSOME } troublesome, unwieldy,

CUMBEROUS } inconvenient.

CUMBERSOMELY, unwieldily.

CUM'BLE, full heaped Measure.

To CUMULATE [*cumulare*, L.] to heap up.

CUMULATION, a heaping up. L.

To CUN [Sea Term] is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer.

CUNCTATION, prolonging of Time. L.

CUNEATED, made like a Wedge.

CUNETTE [in *Fortification*] a deep Trench, about three or four Fathoms wide, sunk along the middle of a dry Moat, to make the Passage difficult to the Enemy. F.

CUNEIFORMIA *Offa* [among *Anatomists*] are three Bones of the *Tarsus* which is Part of the Foot. L.

CUNEIFORME *Os* [among *Anatomists*] a Bone of the Head, so called from its Resemblance to a Wedge. L.

CUNICULOUS, full of Coney-burroughs.

CUN'NER, a sort of Fish.

CUN'NING [Cuning, Sax.] expert, skilful, or having Skill in.

CUN'NING, Craftiness, Ingenuity.

CUN'NING-Man, an Astrologer, a Fortune-Teller.

CUN'NINGLY, craftily.

CUN'NINGNESS, being crafty, or cunning.

CUN'TOR, a Bird in *America*, with a Beak so strong and sharp, that it will pierce an Ox-hide; so that two of them will set upon, kill, and devour a Bull.

CUP [Cuppe, Sax. *Kop*, Belg. *Croppan*, C. Br. *Cupa*, L. of *Kyru*, Gr.] a Vessel to drink out of.

CUR

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip,

Is a cautionary Proverb, applicable to such sanguine Persons, who too confidently depend upon future Expectations, unthoughtful of the preventional Contingencies that may intervene: It is only a Version of the Latin, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra*; as that of the Greek *Πολλά μεταξὺ πάλαι κύλικος καὶ χειλέος ἀπὸ*; as also the French, *De la main à la bouche se perd souvent la soupe*.

CUPS [among Botanists] are those short Husks wherein Flowers grow; some of them are pointed into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Leaves.

To CUP, to apply Cupping-Glasses.

CUPBEARER, a Servant who administers Wine at a Feast.

CUPBOARD, a small Apartment with Shelves, on which Cups are placed.

CUP-Shot } who is in his Cups, overloaded

CUP-Shoten } with Drink, drunk.

CUPID [*Cupido*, L.] the fabulous God of Love.

CUPID'ITY [*Cupidité*, F. of *Cupiditas*, L.] Concupiscence, inordinate Desire, Covetousness, Sensuality, Lust.

CUPOLA [*Cupola*, Ital.] an arched Tower or a Building, in form of a Bowl turned upside down.

CU'PEL } [among Chymists] a Furnace

CO'PEL } made of Ashes and burnt

CU'PEL } Bones to try and purify Gold and Silver.

CUPPING-Glass, a sort of Glass Vial, applied to the fleshy Part of the Body, to draw out corrupt Blood, and windy Matter.

CU'PREOUS, coppery.

CU'RABLE [*curabilis*, L.] that may be cured.

CU'RACY } [of *Cura*, L. Care] the

CU'RATE-ship } Office of a Curate.

CU'RATE [*Curator*, L.] a Parson or Vicar of a Parish, who has the Charge of the Parishioners Souls.

CURATION [in *Physick*] is a right Method of finding out, by Symptoms, proper Remedies for any Disease. L.

CURA'TIVE Indication [among Physicians] a Sign which has relation to the Disease to be cured.

CU'RATOR [*Curatura*, L.] Care in ordering or managing any Thing; as a Curator for fatherless Children.

A CURB, a Part of a Bridle, also a Swelling beneath the Elbow of a Horse's Hoof.

To CURB [*curber*, F.] to restrain or give a Check, to keep under.

CUR'CUMA, an Indian Root, commonly called Turmeric.

CURD, Coagulation of Milk.

To CUR'DLE, to turn into Curds.

CURDY, full of Curds.

CURE [*Cura*, L.] the healing of a Distemper or Wound; also a Benefice or spiritual Living with the Charge of Souls.

CUR

To CURE [*curare*, L.] to heal.

What can't be cur'd must be endur'd.

This is a consolatory Saying, applicable to Persons under the Pressure of some inevitable Calamity; advises to make a Virtue of Necessity, and not aggravate, but alleviate the Burden by patient bearing, according to the Latin, *Levis sit Patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas*.

CU'RFEW [*Couvre feu*, F. i. e. Cover the Fire] a Law made by William the Conqueror, that all Persons should put out their Fire and Lights at the Ringing of the Eight o'Clock Bell, and go to Bed.

CUR'FEW-Bell, Eight o'Clock Bell.

CU'RIA, a Court of Judicature; also the Company of Tenants who did their Service at the Lord's Court. L.

CU'RIA *advifare vult* [Law Term] a Deliberation intended to be taken by the Court upon a Matter, before they proceed to pass Judgment.

CURIA *claudenda*, a Writ which lies against a Man, who being under Obligation to fence his Ground, refuses or delays it.

CURIOSITY [*Curiosité*, F. *Curiositas*, L.] Inquisitiveness, a Desire of knowing; overmuch Care, Niceness; also a Rarity or curious Thing.

CURIOUS [*Curieux*, F. of *Curiosus*, L.] desirous or inquisitive to see or know every Thing; neat, nice, excellent, rare.

CURIOUSLY, in an inquisitive Manner; also exactly, ingeniously.

To CURL [*Crullen*, L. S. *curlare*, Ital. q. d. *gyrulare*, L. or perhaps of *cynnan*, or *cynan*, Sax.] to twirl or turn up.

A CURL [*Crulle*, L. S. probably of *Gyrulus*, L.] a Twirl or Ringlet of Hair, &c.

CURLEW, a Water-Fowl.

CUR'LINGS [among Hunters] the little spotted Curls with which the Bur of a Deer's Head is powdered.

CURMUD'GEON, a covetous Hunk, a pitiful, niggardly, close-fisted Fellow.

CUR'NOCK, a Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels.

A CURR [*Corre*, Belg. or of *Ritren*, Teut. to grin] a Mongrel Dog.

CUR'RENT Money [of *Courant*, F. running] good Money that in Commerce passes from one to another.

CURRA'NTO } a running French Dance;

CURRA'NT } also a musical Air consisting of triple Time, called *Imperfect of the More*.

CUR'RANTS [q. d. *Corinths*, from *Corinth*, the Place whence they come] a sort of Fruit of the Grape-kind.

CURREIDEN, courted, curried Favour, *Cbauc*.

CUR'RENCY [of *Currens*, L.] Currentness, Course, Circulation.

CUR'RENT [*currens*, L.] that goes or is established or received as Current-Money.

CUR

A CUR'RENT [*Currens*, L.] a running Stream.

CUR'RIDOW, a Curry-favour or Flatterer. *O.*

CUR'RIER [*Courrier*, F. *Coriarius*, L.] one who dresses, liquors, and colours tanned Leather, to make it gentle, &c.

To **CUR'RY** [*Corium*, L.] to dress Leather.

To **CUR'RY** a Horse [*Curer*, F. *Curare*, L.] to rub down, comb, and dress him.

To **CUR'RY Favour** [probably of *Querir*, F. of *Quarere*, L.] to make suit to one, to get into or insinuate one's self into Favour.

CURRY-Comb, an Iron Tool for dressing of Horses.

To **CURSE** [*curjan*, Sax.] to wish ill to.

A CURSE [*Cupre*, Sax.] an ill Wish; also a Punishment.

CURSEDLY, wretchedly.

CURSEDNESS, the State of being cursed.

CUR'SER [*Cursor*, L.] a Courier, an Express, a Messenger of Haste.

CUR'SITER } an Officer belonging to the
CUR'SITOR } Chancery, who makes out original Writs for that County or Shire that is allotted him.

CUR'SORILY, slightly, hastily.

CUR'SORINESS, slowness, hastiness.

CUR'SORY, a little Ruler of Brass representing the Horizon.

CUR'SORY [*Curforius*, L.] slight, hastily, running over negligently.

CURST [*Rurid*, Belg.] angry, fierce, shrewd; also cursed.

CURSTNESS, Fierceness, a crabbed, dogged, furly Humour; Rigorousness.

CURT [*curtus*, L.] short.

To **CUR'TAIL** [*Retellen*, Du. to cut short; or of *Curtus*, L. short, and *Tail*] to dock or cut off a Horse's Tail; to diminish or diminish.

A CUR'TAIL, a nasty Slut or Drab.

Double CUR'TAIL, a Musical Instrument that plays the Bass.

CUR'TAIN [*Courtine*, F. *Cortina*, L.] a Hanging about a Bed, a Window, &c.

CUR'TAIN [in Fortification] the Front of a Wall or fortified Place, between two Bastions.

CURTAIN-Lecture, Reprehension from a Wife to her Husband in Bed.

CURTA'NA } King Edward the Confessor's
CURTEYN } sword without a Point

(an Emblem of Mercy) which is carried before the Kings and Queens of England at their Coronation.

CURTA'TION, shortening. *L.*

CURTA'TION of a Planet [among Astronomers] according to some, is a little Part of a Line cut off from its Distance from the Sun.

CURTESY of England. See *Courtesy*.

CUR'TI Cone [in Geometry] a Cone whose Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Base.

CUR'TILAGE [*Law Term*] is a Piece of Ground, Yard, or Garden-Plot belonging to or lying near a House.

CUS

CUR'TILES *Terre* [among the *Fendisse*] Court Lands, or Lands properly belonging to the Court, or House of a Lord of a Manor.

CURVATION, a bending. *L.*

CURVATURE [*Curvatura*, L.] Bending, or Bowing; Crookedness.

A CURVE [*Curva linea*, L.] a curved or crooked Line.

To **CURVE**, to bend.

CURVE Lines [in Geometry] crooked Lines; as the Periphery of a Circle, Ellipsis, &c.

Regular CURVES [in Geometry] such Curves as the Perimeters of Conic Sections are, which are always curved and bent after the same regular Geometrical Manner.

Irregular CURVES [in Geometry] such as have a Point of Inflection, and which being continued, do turn themselves a contrary Way, as the Conchoid and Solid *Parabola*.

A CUR'VET [*Courbette*, F. *Courvetta*, Ital.] the Gait, Motion, or Practising of a managed Horse.

CURVILINE'AL Figures [in Geometry] Spaces bounded by crooked Lines; as the Circle, Ellipsis, Spherical Triangle, &c.

CURVILINE'AL } [*curvus* and *linea*, L.]

CURVILINE'AR } crooked lined.

CURVITY [*Curvitas*, L.] Crookedness.

CUR'LE Chair, an Ivory Chair, Sedan, or Chariot, in which the *Ædiles Curules*, among the Romans, were carried.

CUSH'NET [*Couffinet*, F.] a little Cushion.

CUSH'ION [*Kussen*, Teut. & L. S. *Coussin*, F.] a sort of Pillow to sit or lean on.

CUSK'IN, an Ivory Cup.

CUSP [*Cuspis*, L.] the Point of a Sphere, &c. It is particularly used in Astronomy, to express the Points or Horns of the Moon.

CUSP [in Astrology] the first Point of the twelve Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CUSP'ATED [in Botany] is when the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

To **CUSPIDATE** [*cuspidare*, L.] to sharpen at the Point, to bring to a Point.

CUSPIDATED [*cuspidatus*, L.] pointed like a Spear.

A CUS'TARD [*Gustard*, of *gustando*, L. Tasting, or of *Croctard*, C. Br. *forma casearii*] a Dish of Food made of Milk, Eggs, &c.

CUSTO'DE *admittendo*, a Writ for admitting a Guardian. *L.*

CUSTODE *amovendo*, a Writ for removing a Guardian. *L.*

CUSTO'DY [*Custodia*, L.] Ward, or keeping in safe hold, or Prison.

CUSTOM [*Costume*, F.] Fashion, Habit, Way, Usage, or Use.

CUSTOM [in Law] is a Law or Right not written, which being established by long Use, and the Consent of our Ancestors that were *Ultra Tritavum*, i. e. beyond the third Generation, commonly accounted about 100 Years, is deemed as a Right in Law.

CUSTOM [in Traffic] is a Duty paid by the

the Subject to the King, upon the Importation or Exportation of Commodities; so called because Tonnage and Poundage were only granted by Parliament for certain Years till the Time of *Henry VI.* but then constantly and perpetually, thence called Customs, or Customary Payments.

CUSTOM HOUSE, is a Warehouse or Building in Sea-Port Towns, where the King's Customs are received.

CUSTOMABLE, which is according to Custom, or liable to pay Custom.

CUSTOMABLY, according to Custom, or common Use.

CUSTOMARILY, commonly used.

CUSTOMARY, accustomed, common, ordinary.

CUSTOMARY Tenants [in *Law*] such as hold by Custom of the Manor.

CUSTOMER, one who buys any Thing of another; a Custom-house Officer.

CUSTOMS and Services, Name of a Writ of Right. See *Consuetudinibus et Servitiis*.

CUSTOS, a Keeper, a Guardian. *L.*

CUSTOS Brevium, the principal Clerk belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*. *L.*

CUSTOS Rotulorum, he that hath the keeping of the Records of the Sessions of Peace: He is always Justice of the Peace, and of the *Quorum* in the County where his Office is, &c. *L.*

CUSTOS [of the *Spiritualities*] he that exercises Jurisdiction during a Vacancy of a See.

CUSTOS Oculi [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument for preserving the Eye from being hurt in some Operations.

CUSTREL, a Servant to a Man of Arms, or a Prince's Life-guard. *O.*

To **CUT** [*Couteau*, a Knife, or *Couper*, to cut, *F.*] to part or divide with a Knife, &c.

To **CUT** a Feather [*Sea Term*] is when a well-bow'd Ship so swiftly presses the Water, that it foams before her, and in a dark Night seems to sparkle like Fire.

To **CUT** the Sail, is to unfurl it, and let it fall down.

CUTTING, dividing with a Knife, &c.

CUTTINGLY, sharp, sarcastically.

CUTLETS in *Cookery* [of *Cotelette*, *F.*] a small Rib] short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton or Slices of Veal.

CUT Water, the Sharpness of a Ship, which is under the Beak-head, which divides and cuts the Water, ere it comes to a Bow.

CUT-Throat, a Murderer, an Assassin, a Villain.

A **CUT-Throat Place**, where People are exposed upon, as an Inn or Tavern.

CUTANEOUS [*cutaneus*, *L.*] belonging to the Skin.

CUTBERT [of *Cu'd*, known, and *Beche*, famous, *Sax.*] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Beginning of the *Saxon* Monarchy.

CUTE, new Wine unworked.

CUTICLE [*Cuticula*, *L.*] the utmost thin Skin which covers the whole Body. *F.*

CUTICULAR, belonging to the Skin.

CUTLASS [*Coutelas*, *F.*] a short broad Sword.

CUTLER [*Coutelier*, *F.*] a Maker or Seller of Knives, Swords, &c.

CUT-PURSE, a Thief, one who cuts Purfes.

CUTTED, Brawling. Quarrellsome.

CUTTER [of the *Tallies*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who provides Wood for the Tallies, and cuts the Sum paid upon them.

CUTTERS, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

CUTTING the Neck [among *Reapers*] a cutting the last Handful of Standing Corn, which, when it is done, they give a Skout and go to Merry-making, it being the finishing of such a Man's Harvest.

CUTTINGS [with *Gardeners*] Branches or Sprigs of Trees or Plants cut to set again.

CUTTLE-Fish, a Sea-fish. *Sepia*, *L.*

CUTTS, a sort of flat-bottomed Boats formerly used in the Channel for transporting Hotties.

CU'VA, a Keever, a Vessel for Brewing.

CUVETTE [in *Fortification*] a Trench sunk in the Middle of a great dry Ditch.

CUYNAGE, the making up of Tin for the better Carriage of it.

CUZ [among *Printers*] one admitted, by a jocular Ceremony, to the Privileges of a Printing-House.

CY'CLE [*Cyclus*, *L.* of *κύκλος*] is a continual Revolution of Numbers, which go on without any Interruption from the first to the last, and then return again to the first. *F.*

CYCLE [of the *Sun*] is a Revolution of twenty-eight Years, for finding out the Dominical Letters, which then return all in the same Order as before; the Solar Cycle.

CYCLE [of the *Moon*] or Golden Number, is a Period or Revolution of nineteen Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar, after the Expiration of which all the Lunations return to their former Place in the Calendar, that is, the New Moons happen in the same Months, and Days of the Month; the Lunar Cycle.

CYCLE [of *Indiction*] a Revolution of 45 Years, established by *Constantine the Great*, A. C. 312.

CYCLIS'CUS [of *κύκλος*, *Gr.*] an Instrument in Form of a Half-Moon, used by Surgeons to scrape away Rottenness.

CYCLOID [in *Geometry*] a Figure made by the upper End of the Diameter of a Circle, turning about a Right Line.

CYCLOIDAL Space, the Space contained between the Curve or crooked Line and the Subtense of the Figure.

CYCLO'METRY [of *κύκλος* and *μέτρον*, *Gr.* Measure] the Art of measuring Cycles.

CYCLOPE'AN, of the Cyclops.

CYN

CYCLOPÆ'DY [*Cyclopædia*, F. *Cyclopædia*, of *κυκλοπαίδια*, of *κύκλος*, a Circle, and *παίδια*, Discipline, Gr.] the Circle of Arts and Sciences, or universal Knowledge.

CYCLOPHORIA *Sanguinis*, the Circulation of the Blood. L.

CY'CLOPS, a gigantick People, having but one Eye, and that in the Middle of their Forehead; said anciently to have inhabited the island of Sicily.

CY'GNET [of *Cygnus*, L.] a young Swan. F.

CY'GNUS, a Swan; also a Northern Constellation. L.

CYL'INDER [*Cylindre*, F. *Cylindrus*, L. of *κύλινδρος*, Gr.] a Roller, a Rolling Stone.

CYL'INDER [in *Geometry*] is a Solid, formed by the Revolution of a rectangled Parallelogram about one of its Sides, so that it is extended in Length equally round, and its Ends or Extremities are equal Circles.

CYL'INDER charged [in *Gunnery*] is the Chamber of a Great Gun, or that Part that receives the Powder and Shot.

CYLINDER Concave [in *Gunnery*] is all the hollow Length of a Piece of Ordnance.

CYLINDER Vacant [in *Gunnery*] is that Part of the Hollow that remains empty after the Gun is charged, or that Part between the Trunnions and the Muzzle.

CYLINDRICAL [*Cylindræus*, L. of *κύλινδρος*, Gr.] belonging to, in Form of, or like to a Cylinder.

CYLINDRO'ID [in *Geometry*] is a solid Figure, with Elliptical Bases, parallel and alike situated.

CY'MA [κύμα, Gr.] is the Top of any Plant or Herb. Botany.

CYMA'TIUM [in *Architecture*] a Member, whereof the one-half is Convex, and the other Concave. Gr.

CYMATO'DES [among the *Galenists*] an unequal fluctuating Pulse.

CYMBAL [*Cymbalum*, L. κύμβαλον, Gr.] a musical Instrument.

CYMBALIST [*Cymbalistes*, L. of *κύμβαλις*, Gr.] one that plays on a Cymbal.

CYMBRÆ'CAN Language, the Welsh Tongue.

CYNANTHRO'PY [of *κύων*, a Dog, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a Man, Gr.] Madness caused by the Bite of a Dog, wherein the Patient avoids Light and Water; or a particular kind of Melancholy, when Men fancy themselves changed into Dogs, and imitate their Actions.

CYNEGET'ICKS [*Cynegetica*, L. of *κυνεγετικά*, Gr.] Books which treat of Hunting.

CYNICAL [*Cynique*, F. *Cynicus*, L. of *κυνικός*, Gr.] dogged, churlish.

CYN'ICALLY, churlishly.

CYN'ICKS [*Cynici*, L. of *κυνικοί*, Gr.] a Sect of Philosophers instituted by *Diogenes*; called Cynicks, from *κύων*, a Dog, because of their curish and churlish Behaviour.

DAB

CYNOD'ECTOS [κυνόδεντος, Gr.] a Person bitten by a mad Dog. *Dioscorides*.

CYNODENTES [of *κύων*, Gr. a Dog, and *δενς*, L. a Tooth] Dog-Teeth.

CYNODESMUS [among *Anatomists*] the Band which ties the little Skin of the Yard to the Nut. Gr.

CY'ON [Cion, F.] a Graff, Sprig, or Sucker of a Tree.

CYNOREX'Y [κυνορέξια, of *κύων*, Gen. *κύωνος*, a Dog, and *ὄρεξις*, Appetite, Gr.] a greedy, unsatiable Appetite, like a Dog.

CYNO'SURE [*Cynosure*, F. *κυνόσωρα*, Gr.] the Constellation of the Lesser Bear, or the Polar Star in the Tail of it. L.

CYPHOMA } [among *Anatomists*] the
CYPHOSIS } bending of the Vertebrae of the Back towards the back Parts.

CY'PRESS [*Cupressus*, L.] a Tree.

CYP'RIAN [*Cyprianus*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

CYPRUS, a Rush. O. L.

CYR'TOMA [κύρτωμα, Gr.] a Tumour in any Part of the Body.

CY'RICKSCEAT, a Tribute or Duty anciently paid to the Church.

CYST } a Bag containing morbid Mat-
CYSTIS } ter.

CYS'TEPATICK Duct [in *Anatomy*] is that Duct which is implanted in the Hepatick Duct and the Gall-Bladder. Gr.

CYS'TICÆ Gemellæ [in *Anatomy*] two very small Branches of the Callick Artery dispersed through the Gall-Bladder.

CYS'TICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which goes up to the Neck of the Gall-Bladder.

CYS'TICKS [of *κύστις*, Gr. the Bladder] Medicines against Distempers in the Bladder.

CYSTOT'OMY [of *κύστις* and *τομή*, Gr.] the cutting of the Bladder for the Stone.

CZAR [q. d. *Cæsar*] the Title of the Emperor of Muscovy or Russia.

CZAR'INA, the Empress of Russia.

DAB

D Is a Numerical Letter, and in the Titles of Books, Inscriptions, &c. denotes 500.

D, is also frequently set after an Author's Name, to denote Doctor; as *D. T. Doctor Theologiae*, i. e. Doctor of Divinity; but *S. T. P. Sacra Theologiae Professor*, is generally used; *M. D. Medicinæ Doctor*, i. e. Doctor of Physic.

D. D. D. sometimes signifies these three Words, *Dat, Dicat, Dedicat*. L.

DA [in *Musick Books*] signifies *for or by*.

D. C. an Abbreviation of **DA CAPO** [in *Musick Books*] commonly placed at the End of Rondeaux, or such Airs or Tunes as end with the first Part, and signifies at the Head, or at the Beginning, again; and intimates, that the Song or Air must be begun again, and ended with the first Part.

DAB,

D A G

DAB, a Sea-fish of the flat Kind.
DAB, a Slap on the Face, a Box on the Ear, &c. also a dirty Clout.
 To **DAB** [*dauber*, F.] to slap or strike.
DAB-CHICK, a Water-Fowl.
 To **DAB-BLE** [*babbele*, Belg.] to splash, to stir about in the Water and Dirt.
A DABBLER, a superficial Smatterer or Intermeddler with Science.
DABU'ZE, a Weapon in the Nature of a Mace, carried before the Grand Seigneur.
DACE, a small River-fish.
 To **DACK'ER** [*utckere*, Belg.] to waver, to stagger or totter. *Linc.*
DACRYO'DES [of *δακρυ*, Gr. a Tear] a kind of weeping Ulcer.
DACRYOPOE'OS [of *δακρυ*, a Tear, and *ποιεω*, Gr. to make] Things which excite Tears by their Acrimony, as Onions, Horse-Radish, or the like.
DAC'TYLE [*Daetylus*, L. of *δάκτυλος*, Gr.] a Daetyl, a Foot or Measure in a Latin Verse, consisting of one long Syllable and two short, as *Dominus*. *Gr.*
DACTYL'OGY [of *δάκτυλος*, a Finger, and *λογος*, Speech, Gr.] a discoursing by Signs made with the Fingers.
DACTYLO'NOMY [of *δάκτυλος*, and *νομος* of *νομος*, Gr.] the Art of Numbering on the Fingers.
DAD or **DADDY** [*Dab*, C. Br. *Dadda*, Ital.] a Name whereby young Children call their Fathers.
DAD'DOCK [*q. d.* dead Oak] the Heart or Body of a Tree thoroughly rotten. *C.*
DADO [in *Architecture*] is used by some Writers for the Dye, which is the Part in the Middle of the Pedestal of the Column betwixt its Base and Cornice.
DÆDAL [*dædalus*, L.] various, variegated.
DÆ'MON [*δαίμων*, Gr.] a Spirit either good or bad.
DÆ'MONES [among some *Physical Writers*] such Distempers as cannot be assigned to a natural Cause, and supposed to proceed from the Influence or Possession of the Devil.
 To **DAFF**, to daunt, *C.* to baffle, to banter, to cheat. *O.*
DAFF, stupid, blockish, daunted. *C.*
DAF'FISHLY, dastardly, cowardly.
A DAF'FOCK, a Dawkin. *C.*
DAF'FODIL [*Asphodelus*, L. of Gr.] a Flower commonly called Daffy-down-dilly.
DAG, a Leather Latchet; also a Hand-Gun. *O.* Also a Dew upon the Grass.
 To **DAG Sheep** [probably of *dag*, Sax.] to cut off the Skin of the Fleece.
DAG-LOCKS, the Wool so cut off.
DAG'GER [*Dagger*, †, *Dan.* *dagge*, Belg.] a Weapon well known.
DAGGER-FISH, a sort of Sea-fish.
DAG'GES, Latches or Slips of Leather; the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. *Chauc.*
 To **DAG'GLE** [*deagan*, Sax.] to dawb the Shirts of one's Cloaths with Dirt.

D A M

DAGGLEDTAIL, bemired, spattered with Dirt.
DA'GON [דגון, *H. i. e.* the God of Corn] an Idol of the *Philistines*.
DA'GON [of *Dagge*, *O.* or *Dagn*, C. Br.] a Piece, a Remnant. *Chauc.*
DAG-SWAIN, a rough coarse Mantle.
DAIL [*Sea Term*] a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.
DAILY [*dagliff*, Teut.] every Day, each Day.
 To **DAIN** [*daigner*, F.] to vouchsafe, to condescend.
DAIN'TIES, Delicacies, Niceties, Tid-bits.
DAIN'TILY, delicately, nicely.
DAIN'TINESS, Delicateness, Nicety.
DAIN'TY [*Dain*, *O. F.*] curious, delicate, fine, nice.
DAIRY [of *Derriere*, F. *q. d.*] a House backwards; a Place where Milk and Milk-meats are made and kept.
DAIZ [*Daiz*, F.] a Canopy.
DAISY, a Flower. *Bellis*, L.
DA'KIR, a Number of ten Hides, as a *Loß* is of twenty.
DA'KER Hen, a Fowl.
DAL [in *Musick*] signifies for or by. *Ital.*
DALE [*dal*, in *Dan.* and *L. S.* *Cahf*, Teut.] a Valley; a Bottom between Hills.
DALI-PRAT [of *Dal*, L. S. and *Pratum*, L.] narrow Slips of Pasture-Ground. *O. L.*
DAL'LIANCE, Toying, Wantonness.
DAL'LISON [*q. d.* *d'Alençon*, of *Alençon* in France] a Surname.
DAL'LOPS, Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among Corn. *C.*
 To **DAL'LY** [probably of *Dollen*, L. S. to play the Fool] to toy with; to be full of wanton Tricks; to delay or trifle.
DALMA'TIAN Cap, a Tulip.
DALMA'TICK, a certain Vestment worn by Deacons in the Church of Rome.
DAM [probably of *Dame*, F. Mistress] a Female Beast which brings forth Young.
 To **DAM** [*demman*, Sax. *dammen*, L. S. *damen*, Teut.] to stop, or shut up; hence
DAM [*dam*, Belg. *dammen*, Teut.] a Flood-Gate, or Stoppage in a River.
DA'MAGE [*Dammage*, F. of *Damnum*, L.] Hurt, Loss, Prejudice.
 To **DAMAGE**, to hurt, to injure.
DAM'ASCUS [דמשק, *H.*] the chief City of Syria, from whence come the Plumbs we call *Damask Prunes*.
DAM'ASK [*Damasquin*, F. so called from *Damascus*, in Syria] fine Silk, Linen, &c. wrought into Flowers and Figures.
DAM'ASK Rose [*Rosa Damascena*, L.] a Rose of a ruddy Colour.
 To **DAM'ASK** [*damasquiner*, F.] to work Silk, Linen, &c. with Flowers; to draw rude Draughts on waste Paper.
 To **DAM'ASK Wine**, to warm it a little, in order to take off the Edge of the Cold, and to make it mantle.

DAME

D A N

DAME [*Dame*, F.] a Lady; among Country People, Mistress, Goody.

DAME Simone [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of farcing Cabbage-Lettice. F.

DAMES Violets, a Plant.

DAMISEL'LA [*Damoiselle*, F.] a little Damsel, a Lady of Pleasure, a Miss.

DAM'AGE Cleer, a Duty paid formerly to Prothonotaries and their Clerks. L. T.

DAM'AGE Feasant [in *Canon Law*] when a Stranger's Beasts feed and spoil in other Mens Ground without Leave. L. T.

To **DAMN** [*damner*, F. of *damnare*, L.] to condemn or judge to Hell; to curse, to cry down.

DAM'NABLE [*damnabilis*, L.] destructive, wicked. F.

DAM'NABLY, destructively, wickedly.

DAM'NATA Terra [among *Chymists*] the Mass remaining in the Retort, after the Distillation; the *Caput Mortuum*.

DAMNA'TION, the Punishment of the Damned. F. of L.

DAMNATORY, that which condemns.

To **DAM'NIFY** [*damnificare*, L.] to do damage to, to hurt, to prejudice.

DAMP [*Damp*, *Dan*, *Dampff*, Teut.] Moisture, Wetness; also a Vapour which arises in Mines.

DAMPISH [*dampffig*, Teut. *dampig*, L. S.] somewhat damp or moist.

DAMPNESS, Moisture, Wet.

DAMPY, moist.

DAM'PORT } [so called of the River
DAVENPORT } *Dan*, or *Davin*, and Port]
a Town in *Cheshire*.

DAM'SEL [*Damoiselle*, F.] a young Maiden.

DAM'SIN } [*Damaisine*, F. q. d. *Prunum*

DAM'SON } *Damaicenum*, of *Damascus* in *Syria*] a black Plumb.

DAN, a Don or Master. Spenc.

DAN [דן H. i. e. Judgment] one of *Jacob's* twelve Sons.

To **DANCE** [*dantzén*, Teut. *danfer*, F.] to actuate the Body according to composed Measure

No longer pipe, no longer dance.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon the mercenary and ungrateful Tempers of too many People; and is also a good Memento of Prudence, intimating that Misfortune will have few or no Friends; for ungrateful and mercenary People, though they have had twenty good Turns done them formerly, will dance no longer than while the Musick of this Proverb obliges them for their Pains; nor hudge no farther than they have Money to pay them for their continued Service; *Dum ferret Olla, vivit amicitia*, say the *Latins*; and ארר כפר במו ררומא קממאר לורר, say the *Hebrews*.

DANCET'TE } [in *Heraldry*] is when the
DAN'CY } Out-line of any Border is largely indented.

DANCINGMASTER, one who teaches to dance.

D A N

DANCING SCHOOL, a School where Dancing is taught.

DANDEL'ON [*Dent de Lion*, F. i. e. *Lion's Tooth*] an Herb.

DAN'DEPRAT [perhaps of *danten*, to play the Fool, and *maet*, Du. a Trifle; or of *Dandin*, a Fool, of *dandiner*, F. to play the Fool; or, as some will have it, from *dangle*, Eng. and *preff*, fit, F. q. d. one fit to be dandled like a Baby] a Dwarf or little Fellow; also a small Coin made by King *Henry VII.*

To **DAN'DLE** [*dantzén*, Teut. *dandiner*, F.] to fondle or make much of.

DANDLER, a Fondler of Children.

DAN'DRUFF } [of *dan*, a Scab, and *dner*,
DAN'DRUFF } *Sax.* dirty] a Scurf sticking to the Skin of the Head.

DANES, the People of *Denmark*.

DANE-Geld } a Tax of 1 s. and afterwards
DANE-Gelt } of 2 s. for every Hide of

Land in the Realm, imposed upon our *Saxon* Ancestors by King *Ethelred*, for clearing the Seas of *Danish* Pirates, and given to the *Danes*, as the Terms of Peace and Departure, who received at first 10,000 l. then 16,000 l. then 24,000 l. then 44,000 l. and afterwards 48,000 l.

DANE Lage, the Laws which were in force in *England* during the Time of the *Danish* Government.

DANE-Wort, the Plant Dwarf-Elder.

DAN'GER [*Danger*, F.] Hazard, Jeopardy.

Naught is never in Danger.

This Proverb intimates, that little Things are safe under the Contempt of the World, for that their Insignificancy secures them against all Apprehension, Danger, and Violence; for whatsoever is despicable, useless, and good for nothing, is safe under the Security of this old Saying, to all Intents and Purposes; for *Ree non tenditur milvio*, say the *Latins*. But the Adage is commonly applied by the common People upon any providential Deliverance, making a Banter of God's Mercy, and laughing at their own and others Preservation or Security under the Protection of Heaven, and frequently with profane Addition, *If he had been good for any thing, he had broken his Neck, been drowned, &c.* as if Impiety were the only Preservation against Casualties.

DAN'GER [*Forest Law*] a Duty paid to the Lord, for Liberty to plough and sow in the Time of Mast-feeding.

DAN'GEROUS [*dangereux*, F.] hazardous, full of Danger.

DAN'GEROUSLY, hazardously.

DAN'GEROUSNESS, Hazardousness.

To **DAN'GLE** [q. d. *Hangle*] to hang or swing to and fro.

DANGLER, one who despicably attends and hangs upon Women.

DANIEL [דניאל, H. i. e. the Judge of God] the Name of a Prophet.

DANK

D A R

DANK [*Teut.* tuncken, signifies to dip] somewhat moist or wet, damp. *O. Raw. Shakesp.*

DANK'ISH, somewhat dank or moist.

DAN'NAUGHT [*i. e.* do naught, or nought] a good-for-nothing idle Person. *Yorksh.*

DANTONED, tamed.

DANU'BE [is taken from the Latin *Danubius*, as *Ovid* calls it: *Cedere Danubius se tibi, Nile, negat*, which the Romans might take from the *Teut.* Dannen, Fir-Trees, which are planted along its Banks] a famous River running near 1300 Miles into the *Euxine Sea*, through Germany.

DAP'FER, a Steward at a Feast; also the Head Bailiff of a Manor. *O.*

DAP'FER Regis, the Steward of the King's Household. *O. L.*

DAPING, a Way of Angling upon the Top of the Water.

DAPPER [*Dapper*, *L. S.* Tapffer, *Teut.* *q. d.* a Man of small Stature, yet nimble and courageous] low of Stature, neat, spruce, light.

DAPPLE [*Apple*, *q. d.* full of divers Spots, like a Pippin] a Colour peculiar to Horses, as a dapple Grey is a light Grey shaded with a deeper; a dapple Bay, a light Bay spotted with a deeper.

DART } a Fish commonly found in the
DAR } River *Sewern*.

DARAP'TI, an artificial Word, expressing the first Mood of the third Figure in Logick, where two Propositions are universal Affirmatives, and the last a particular Affirmative.

DAR'BY [*Deorby*, *Sax.* *q. d.* *Derwentby*, from the River *Derwent*; it is also called *North-Farm*] the County Town of *Derbyshire*, 124 Miles N. W. from London.

To **DARE** [*deapnan*, *Sax.* *durffen*, *Teut.* to hazard or venture; also to challenge or provoke.

DARE, Harm or Pain; as, *It does me no Dare*, *i. e.* no Harm, *C.* *It dares me*, it pains me. *Effex.*

DAR'ICK, an ancient Coin, in Value 2s.

DAR'ING, bold, adventurous.

DAR'INGLY, boldly, adventurously.

DAR'INGNESS, Boldness.

DAR'ING-Glass, a Device for catching Larks.

DARK [*deorc*, *Sax.* of *Adaruk*, *Gr.* *Caf.*] without Light, obscure, mysterious.

DARK Tent, a Box with Optick-Glasses, to take a Prospect of a Building, &c.

To **DARK'EN**, to make dark or obscure.

DARK'LY, obscurely.

DARK'NESS, Obscurity.

DARK'MANS, Night. *Cant.*

DARK'SOME, dark.

DAR'LING [*deorling*, *Sax.* *q. d.* *Dearling*] a beloved Child, a Favourite.

To **DARN**, to mend Holes, by imitating the Texture of the Stuff.

DARNEL, a Weed.

D A U

DAR'NIX, a sort of Stuff.

DAR'RAIGN } to attempt, to challenge, *Cb.*

DAR'REIGN } To prepare to fight. *Spenc.*

DAR'REIGN, an Attempt. *O.*

DAR'REIGN [of *dernier*, *F.*] last. *L. T.*

DARREIGN Continuance, is when, after the Continuance of the Plea, the Defendant pleads a new Matter.

DAR'REIN Presentment, a Writ against a Stranger, who preferreth to a Church, the Advowson whereof belongeth to another.

DAR'SIS [*Δάρσις*, *Gr.*] an Exulceration of the Skin.

To **DART** [*darder*, *F.*] to shoot or throw.

A **DART** [*dard*, *F.* *dart*, *C. Br.*] a missile Weapon.

DAR'TEY, a scabby Disease in Sheep.

DART'FORD [*q. d.* the Ford of the River *Dart*] a Town in *Kent*, 14 Miles E. S. E. from London.

DART'ING, shooting, or throwing.

DART'INGLY, like a Dart.

DAR'TON } [*Δάρτις*, *Gr.*] the Coat which

DAR'TUS } immediately covers the Testicles.

DASH, a Blot, a Stroke, a violent harsh Noise.

To **DASH** [probably of *Dask*, *Dan.* a Blow or Stroke, or of *дар*, *H.* he hath threshed] to cut or strike.

To **DASH** [perhaps from *Gascher*, *F.* to bespatter with Dirt; or of *Dask*, and *дар*, as before] to wet by dashing.

To **DASH** [of *Dazzle*, which from *Durselen*, *Du.* to be greatly afraid; or of *дар*, *Sax.* able to say nothing for himself] to put out of Countenance, to terrify.

DAS'TARD [*дар*, *Sax.* abashed, and *дарт*, *Du.* Nature, *q. d.* timorous by Nature] a Coward or faint-hearted Fellow.

DASTARDLY, cowardly, timorously.

DA'TA [in *Mathematicks*] such Things, or Quantities as are supposed to be given or known, in order thereby to find out Things or Quantities which are unknown and sought for.

DA'TARY, the chief Officer in the Chancery of *Rome*, through whose Hands most vacant Benefices pass.

DATE [of *datum*, *L.*] the Writing which expresses the Date of the Month and Year when any Writing, Coin, &c. was made. *F.*

To **DATE** [*dater*, *F.* *datum*, *L.*] to set a Date to a Thing.

DATES [*дактилус*, *L.*] the Fruit of the Date-Tree.

DA'TIVE [*dativus*, *L.*] that may be given or disposed of at Pleasure. *O. L.*

DA'TIVE Case [in *Grammar*] the third of the six Cases used in Actions of giving and restoring.

To **DAUB**. See *To dawb*.

DAUBE' [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing a Leg of Veal, &c. *F.*

DAUGHTER [*dohton*, *Sax.* *Dochter*, *Teut.* *L. S.* *dauter*, *Dan.*] a Female Child.

DA'VID

DAY

DAVID [מלך, H. i. e. Beloved, Dabib, Teut.] a King of Israel, &c.

St. DAVID's Day, the first of March, kept in Honour of St. David, Bishop of Minevy in Wales, at which Time the Welsh wear Leeks in their Hats, in Commemoration of a singular Victory obtained by them, under the Conduct of St. David, over the Saxons; they, by his Directions, wearing Leeks, as a Mark of Distinction and Colours.

DAVID's Staff, an Instrument made use of in Navigation.

DAVID's Quadrant, is the common Back Quadrant used at Sea, to take the Sun's Meridian Altitude.

DAVIT [Sea Term] a short Piece of Timber used on board a Ship, to hale up the Flock of an Anchor, and fasten it to the Bow of the Ship.

DAUN'GERE, a Trap. O.

DAUN'GEROS, coy, sparing, O.

To DAUNT [dant, F. of dantare, I. to make tame] to frighten, to put out of Heart.

DAUNT'LESS, undaunted.

DAUNTLESSNESS, Intrepidity.

DAUPHIN [of Delphinus, L.] the Dolphin, a Sea-fish; also the Title of the French King's eldest Son. F.

DAW, or Jackdaw, Bird.

To DAW [probably of dāw, Teut. to digest] as, he never dāw it after, i. e. he never overcame it, digested, or enjoyed himself. Obsolete.

To DAW } to thrive, as he neither dāw nor

To DOW } dāw, i. e. he neither dies nor mends; he'll never dāw, i. e. he will never be well. C. Also to awaken. C.

To DAWB [dauber, F.] to besmear, to foul; to bribe, to flatter.

A DAWBER, an ignorant Painter.

A DAWGOS } a dirty flattern. C.

A DAWKIN }

DAWN, Break of Day.

To DAWN [probably of dāgan, Sax.] to begin to grow light, as the Day does.

DAY [dag, Sax. dagh, Du. dag, Dan.] a Space of Time which is variously reckoned.

The Artificial DAY, the Space of Time from the Sun rising to Sun-setting; to which is opposed Night, which is the Time that the Sun is under the Horizon, and is every where unequal but just under the Equinoctial.

The Natural DAY, is the Space of twenty-four Hours, which the Sun takes up in running round the Earth, or the Earth about the Sun. And, beginning at Noon or Midnight, is equal; but that which is accounted from Sun-rising or setting, is unequal. The Natural Day is also called Civil.

The Civil DAY differs from the Natural only in its Beginning, which is various, according to the Custom of Nations: The Babylonians begin to account their Day from Sun-rising; the Jews and Athenians from Sun-setting, as do the Italians to this Day.

DEA

DAY [in Law Sense] is used sometimes for the Day of Appearance in Court, and sometimes for the Return of Writs.

DAYS in Bank, are Days set down by Statute or Order of Court, when Writs shall be returned, or when the Party shall appear upon the Writ served.

A DAY's Journey [in Scripture] is 33 Eng. lish Miles, 172 Paces, and 4 Feet.

A Sabbath DAY's Journey [in Scripture] 600 Paces.

DAYLIGHT, the Light of the Day.

DAY's-Lilly, a Flower which lasts but one Day.

DAY's-Man, an Arbitrator, Judge, or Umpire; a Mediator.

DAY-Net, a Net for taking Larks, Martins, Hobbies, &c.

DAZE, a kind of glittering Stones found in the Tin and Lead Mines.

DAZED Bread, Doughy-baked.

DAZED Meat, palled in the Roasting by a slow Fire.

A DAZED Look, such as Persons have when frightened.

I's DAZED, I am very cold. C.

DAZIED, enamelled with Dazies.

To DAZZLE [dazelen, Belg.] to hurt the Sight with too much Light.

DAZZLING, hurting the Sight by its Lustre.

DAZ'ZINGLY, in a dazzling Manner.

DEACON [diacre, F. diaconus, L. of διάκονος, of διακονία, to minister to, or serve, Gr.] i. e. a Minister or Servant, one whose Office it is, in the Church, to assist the Priest in Divine Service, to help him in the Distribution of the Holy Sacrament, to instruct the Youth in the Catechism, &c.

DEACONESSSES [in the Primitive Church] Women of Probity, chosen to assist those of their own Sex in religious Concerns.

DEACONRY, the Dignity of a Deacon.

DEAD [dead, Sax. deod, L. S. and Belg. doot, Dan.] without Life; also used for senseless, inactive, useless, still, dull, frigid, tasteless; also [in Theology] lying under the Power of Sin.

DEAD LIFT, the ultimate Extremity.

DEAD Mens-Eyes [in a Ship] little Blocks or Pulleys with many Holes, but no Shivers, wherein run the Lancers.

DEAD-Neap [Sea-Term] a low Tide.

DEAD-Nettle, the Herb Archangel. *Labium album*. L.

DEAD-Pledge, a Mortgage, a pawning Things for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Time agreed on.

DEAD-Reckoning [in Navigation] that Estimation, judgment or Conjecture, which the Seamen make of the Place where the Ship is, by keeping an Account of her Way, and by knowing the Course they have steered by the Compaſs.

DEAD-Rising [Sea-Term] is that Part of the Ship

D E A

Ship that lies aft between her Keel and her Floor-Timbers.

DEAD-Ropes [in a Ship] Ropes which do not run in any Block or Pulley.

DEAD-Tops, a Disease in Trees.

DEAD-Water [Sea Term] the Eddy Water just behind the Stern of a Ship.

To DEADEN, or make dead, to render vapid.

DEADLY, occasioning Death.

DEADLY Feud [Law Term] an unappeasable Hatred, that proceeds so far as to seek Revenge even by the Death of the Adversary.

DEADNESS, Lifelessness, Frigidity, Vapidity.

DEADS [in Tin-Mines] are such Parcels of common Earth, lying above the Shelf, as usually contain the Shoad.

DEAF [deaf, Sax. doof, Belg. tauf, Teut.] not having the Sense of Hearing.

To DEAFEN, to make deaf.

DEAF'ISH, somewhat deaf.

DEAF'LY, like a deaf Person.

DEAF'NESS, the being deaf.

DEAFORSTED, made free from Forest-Law, or discharged from being a Forest.

DEAFELY, lonely, solitary, far from Neighbours. C.

DEAL [of Dole, C. Br. a Dale or Plain lying next the Sea] a Town in Kent, over against the Downs, memorable for the first Arrival of Julius Caesar, and a Fight there.

To DEAL [delan, to divide, Sax. deelen, L. S.] to trade; to divide or proportion out.

A DEAL [of dæl, Sax. deef, L. S.] a Portion, a Part, as a great deal.

A DEAL-Board [Diele, Teut.]

To DEAL-BATE [dealbare, L.] to whiten.

DEALBA'TION, the whitening anything. L.

DE'ALER, a Trader or Trafficker; one who deals Cards.

DEAMBULA'TION, a walking abroad or about; according to Hippocrates, Inquietude of Mind. L.

DEAN [doyen, F. decanus, L.] a dignified Clergyman, who has Power over ten or more Canons.

DEAN and Chapter, a Spiritual Body corporate, consisting of many able Persons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries.

Rural DEAN, a Curate appointed by the Bishop and Archdeacon to have Jurisdiction over other Ministers and Parishes adjoining to his own.

DEANE'RY, the Jurisdiction of a Dean.

DEAN'SHIP, Office or Dignity of Dean.

DEANS Apple, a Fruit much esteemed in Devonshire.

DEAR [of deopdyman, Sax. dær, L. S. dæur, Teut. to account dear to himself] valuable, precious, costing a great deal.

DEARLY, precious, very much.

DEARNESS, Costliness.

DEAR'LING, a Darling. Spenc.

DEARTH' [of deop, Sax. dær] great Scarcity, or Want of Provisions, or Victuals.

DEARY, little. C.

D E B

DEATH [deaf, Sax. theurung, Teut. the Separation of Soul and Body, a total Stoppage of the Circulation of the Blood.

DEATH-Bed, the Bed on which a Person dies.

DEATHFUL, mortal, destructive.

DEATH'S Door, the Gate of Death, the immediate Approach of Death.

DEATH-Watch [Doof, L. S. and Belg. ^{teut.} ^{teut.}] a little Insect which makes a Noise like a Watch.

DEAURA'TION, a gilding or laying over with Gold. L.

To DEBA'R [probably of debarrer, F.] to shut out, to keep from, to hinder.

To DEBA'RK [debarquer, F.] to disembark.

To DEBA'SE, [debaiser, F. dibassare, Ital.] to bring down, to humble, to disparage, to counterfeit Coin.

DEBASEMENT, a degrading.

To DEBA'TE [debate, F.] to dispute.

DEBA'TE [debat, F. dibatto, Ital.] Dispute, Quarrel, Strife.

To DEBAUCH' [debaucher, F.] to corrupt one's Manners, to mair or spoil; also to seduce and vitiate a Woman.

A DEBAUCH' [debauche, F.] a riotous Banqueting and Revelling.

DEBAUCHEE, a Rake, a Lecher, a Whoremaster.

DEBAUCH'ERY [debauche, F.] Disorder, Incontinency, Revelling, Licentiousness, Lewdness.

To DEBEL'LATE [debellare, L.] to vanquish, to bring under by War.

DEBELLA'TION, an overcoming in, or bringing under by War. L.

De bene esse [Law Phrase] as to take a thing de bene esse, i. e. to allow or accept of it for the present, till the Matter shall come to be more fully debated. L.

DEB'ENHAM [of the River Deben, and Ham, a Town] a Town in Suffolk, 68 Miles N. E. by N. from London.

DEB'ENTER } a Bill drawn upon the
DEBEN'TURE } Publick for the Payment of any Seaman's or Land Soldier's Arrears to the Creditor.

DEBEN'TURE [in Traffick] is the Allowance of Custom paid Inward, which a Merchant draws back upon the Exportation of those Goods which were before imported.

DEBENTURES, are Bills used in the Exchequer, and also at Court, and given to the King's Household Servants, for the Payment of their Salaries, &c.

DE'BET [he oweth, L.] a Term applied to that which remains unpaid, after an Account is stated.

DEBET et solet, a Writ of Right, as if Man sue for any Thing, which is now denied, and hath been enjoyed by himself and his Ancestors before him. L.

To DEBILITATE [debilitare, F. debilitare, L.] to weaken, to make feeble.

DEBILITA'TION, a Weakening. L.

G g

DEBI-

DEC

DEBILITY [*debilité*, F. of *debilitas*, L.] Feebleness, Infirmary, Weakness.

DEBILITIES [in *Astrology*] are certain Affections of the Planets, by which they are weakened; and their Influences become less vigorous.

DEBITO, a Writ where a Man owes another a Sum of Money for Goods sold. L.

DEBOIST' [of *debauché*, F.] debauched, lewd, riotous.

DEBONAIR', courteous, affable, airy, brisk, of a sprightly Air. F.

DEB'ORAH [דבורה, H. i. e. a Bee] a Prophetess.

DEBOYS'T } debauched, lewd. *Shake*
DEBOISH'D } *spear*.

DEBRUISED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Pale is borne upon any Beast in an Escutcheon; for then they say, *The Beast is debriused of the Pale*.

DEBT [*debte*, F. of *debitum*, L.] is what is due from one Man to another.

DEBT [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies upon Default of Payment of a Sum of Money due.

DEBTOR [*Debitur*, F. of *Debitor*, L.] one who is indebted to another.

To **DECACU'MINATE**, to take off the Top of any Thing.

DECA'DE [δεκαδη, Gr.] the Number of Ten, as the *Decades* of *Livy*.

DECA'DENCY [*Decadence*, F. *Decidentia*, L.] a falling down, Decay, Declension.

DE'CAGON [*Decagone*, F. *δεκάγωνος*, of *deka*, ten, and *gonia*, an Angle, Gr.] in *Geometry*, is a Figure that hath ten Angles, and as many Sides.

DE'CALOGUE [*Decalogus*, L. *δεκάλογος*, of *deka*, ten, and *logos*, a Word, Gr.] the Ten Commandments. F.

DECAM'ERON [δεκάμερον, of *deka*, and *meros*, a Part, Gr.] a Volume of Fables divided into ten Books, written by *Boccacio*, an *Italian*. L.

To **DECAMP'** [*decamper*, F.] to go from, to break up the Camp, to march off.

DECAMP'MENT [*Decampement*, F.] a decamping or marching off.

To **DECANT'** [*decantare*, L.] to pour off from the Dregs.

DECANTA'TION [*Chymical Term*] is a pouring off the clear Part of any Liquor by Inclination, so that it may be without any Sediment or Dregs.

DECAN'TER [of *Cantharus*, L.] a Flint Bottle to hold Wine, Beer, &c. to be poured out into a Drinking-glass.

To **DECAPITATE** [*decapiter*, F.] to behead.

DECAPITATION, the Act of beheading.

DECAS'TICK, an Epigram or Stanza, consisting of ten Verses.

To **DECAY'** [*dechoir*, F. *decare*, Ital. of *decidere*, L.] to fail, to fall off, to grow worse, to wither.

DEC

DECAYER, that which occasions Decay.
DECEA'SE [*Decis*, F. *Leceffus*, L.] a natural Death.

To **DECEA'SE** [*deceder*, F. *decedere*, L.] to die.

To **DECE'DE** [*decedere*, L.] to depart.
DECEIT' [*Deceptio*, L.] a Cheat, a subtle wily Shift.

DECEIT'FUL, unsincere.

DECEIT'FULLY, not sincerely.

DECEIT'FULNESS, Insincerity, Unfaithfulness.

DECEIV'ABLE [*deceptibilis*, L.] easy to be deceived, or that may be deceived.

DECEIVABLENESS, liableness to deceive, or to be deceived.

To **DECEI'VE** [*decevoir*, F. of *decipere*, L.] to beguile, to cheat or cozen.

DECEM'BER [of *decem*, L. ten] so called, because it is the tenth Month from *March*, which was anciently the Beginning of the Year.

DECEM'PEDAL [*decempedalis*, L. of *decem* and *pes*] ten Feet long.

DECEM Tales [*Law Term*] a Supply of ten Men, impanelled upon a Jury, in the Room of others who did not appear, or were challenged. L.

DECEM'VIRATE, the Office of the *Decemviri*, ten Noblemen among the *Romans*, chosen to govern the Commonwealth, instead of two Consuls.

DE'CENCY [*Decence*, F. of *Decentia*, L.] Comeliness, Seemliness, Modesty.

DE'CENT [*decent*, L.] becoming, becom-ing. F.

DE'CENTLY, becomingly.

DE'CENTNESS, Becomingness.

DECEN'NIAL [*decennalis*, L. of *decem* and *annus*] of ten Years Continuance, ten Years old.

DECEPTION [*Deceptio*, L.] beguiling, de-ceiving, Deceit, Fraud. F.

DECEPTIVE, capable of deceiving.

DECEPTION'E, a Writ which lieth against him who deceitfully did any thing in the Name of another.

DECERPT [*decerptus*, L. of *de* and *carp-tus*, L.] cropped off.

DECERPTION, a plucking or cropping off. L.

DECERTA'TION [of *de* and *certo*] a con-tending or striving for.

DEC'ESSION [*decessio*, L.] Departure.

To **DE'CHARM** [*decharmer*, F.] to coun-teract a Charm, to disinchant.

To **DECI'DE** [*decider*, F. *decidere*, L. of *de* and *caedo*] to conclude or bring an Affair to an issue; to agree or make up a Difference.

DE'CIDENCE [of *Decidentia*, L.] a falling down.

DE'CIDENCE [in *Physick*] a Decay or Tendency to any Distemper.

DECIDER, one who decides Disputes.

DECI'DUOUS [*deciduus*, L.] that which is apt

DEC

apt or ready to fall; frequently used of Flowers and Seeds of Plants.

DE'CIES *tantum*, i. e. ten times as much; a Writ which lies against a Juror (who had been bribed to give his Verdict) for the Recovery of ten times as much as he took.

DEC'PLE [in *Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, viz. when two Planet are distant 36 Degrees.

DE'CIMAL [of *Decima*, L. Tenth, of *decem*, L. ten] of or belonging to Tens.

DE'CIMAL *Arithmetick*, is an Art which treats of Fractions, whose Denominators are in a Decuple continued Geometrical Progression; as 10, 100, 1000, &c.

DE'CIMAL *Fraction*, is that which has for its Denominator 1, with a Cypher or Cyphers annexed, as, $\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{1000}, \&c.$

DE'CIMAL *Chain*, a Chain for measuring of Lands divided decimally, or into an hundred equal Parts, Marks being placed at every Ten.

DE'CIMAL *Scales*, flat Rules or Scales divided decimally.

To DE'CIMATE [*decimer*, F. *decimare*, L.] among the *Romans*, was to take out every tenth Soldier by Lot, and punish or put him to Death for an Example to the rest; also to take Tythes.

DECIMA'TION, a punishing every tenth Soldier by Lot; a gathering Tythes. F. of L.

DE'CIMIS *solvendis*, &c. a Writ against those who had farmed the Priors Aliens Lands of the King, for the Rector of the Parish to recover his Tythe by them.

DE'CINERS } such who had the Jurisdiction over ten Friburges,
DECEN'NIERS }
DO'SINERS } for keeping the King's Peace.

To DECIPHER [*decipffer*, F.] to find out the Meaning of a Letter, &c. written in Cyphers; also to penetrate into the Bottom of a difficult Affair.

DECIPHERER, one who deciphers, or unravels what is written in Cyphers.

To DECIR'CINATE [*decircinare*, L.] to bring into a Compass or Roundness; to draw a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

DECISI'ON, a determining, or deciding any thing in Debate. F. of L.

DECIS'IVE [*deciff*, F.] deciding, determining, fit or able to determine a Controversy, or any thing in Debate.

DECIS'IVELY, in manner of final Decision.

To DECK [*decken*, L. S. and *Teut.*] to cover, to adorn or set off.

DECK [of a *Ship*, of *decker*, L. S. to cover] a planked Floor on which the Guns lie, and the Men walk to and fro.

A *Cambering* DECK, a Deck rising higher in the Middle than at each End.

A *Flush* DECK, *Fore and Aft*, a Deck which lies upon a Right Line without any Fall.

DECKER, one who adorns.

To DECLAME [*declamer*, F. of *declamare*,

DEC

L.] to make publick Speeches as an Orator; to inveigh against.

DECLAMA'TION, an Oration made upon some feigned Subject, for the Exercise of some young Scholar or Student. F. of L.

DECLA'MATORILY, in manner of a Declaration.

DECLA'MATORY [*declamatoire*, F. of *declamatorius*, L.] belonging to a Declaration.

DECLAIMER, one who exerts Oratory to raise the Passions.

DECLARA'TION, a declaring, setting forth, or shewing; also a publick Order or Proclamation. F. of L.

DECLARA'TION [in *Law*] is a shewing in Writing the Complaint or Grief of the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

DECLAR'ATIVE } which serves to de-
DECLAR'ATORY } clare. L.

DECLARA'TIVELY, in manner of a Declaration.

To DECLARE [*declarer*, F. of *declarare*, L.] to make known, to manifest, publish, or shew; to open one's Mind or Thoughts.

DECLARER, one who announces any Thing.

DECLEN'SION [*Declinaison*, F. *Declinatio*, L.] the varying of Nouns according to their divers Cases.

The DECLENSION [of a *Disease*] is when the Distemper being come to its Height sensibly abates.

DECLEN'SION [in *Manners*] is a Degeneracy in them; a Corruption of Morals.

DECLINATION [*Declinaison*, F.] a declining, a decaying. L.

DECLINA'TION [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance of any Star or Part of Heaven from the Equator.

DECLINA'TION *apparent*, Distance of the apparent Place of a Planet from the Equator.

DECLINA'TION [of the *Sun*] is the Distance of the Parallel to the Equator, which the Sun runs any Day from the Equator itself.

DECLINA'TION [of the *Mariners Compass*] is its Variation from the true Meridian of any Place.

DECLINA'TION [of a *Wall* or *Plane* for *Dials*] is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended either between the Plane and the Prime Vertical Circle, if you account it from East to West; or else between the Meridian of the Plane, if you account it from North or South.

DECLINA'TOR, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Declination of the Stars. L.

DECLINATORY, a Box fitted with a Compass and Needle to take the Declination of Walls for Dialling.

To DECLINE [*decliner*, F. of *declinare*, L.] to bow down, to diminish, to decay; also to avoid, to shun, to refuse; also to modify a Word by its various Terminations.

DECLINING *Dials*, are Dials drawn upon declining Planes.

DEC

DECLIVITY [*Declivitas*, L.] Steepness downwards.

To **DECOCT**, to digest.

DECOCTION, a boiling or seething; a Medicinal Liquor, or Diet-drink, made of Roots, Herbs, &c. boiled. *F. of L.*

DECOLLA'TION, a Beheading. *L.*

DECOMPOSITE [*decompositus*, L.] among *Grammarians*, is a Word compounded of more than two Words, as *In-dis position*, of *in*, *dis*, and *position*.

DECOMPOSITE [among *Apotecaries*] is when a Physical Composition is increased, or compounded a second Time.

To **DECORATE** [*decorer*, *F. of decorare*, L.] to adorn, to embellish, to beautify.

DECORATION, an Adorning, Ornament, or Embellishment. *F. of L.*

DECORTICATION [of *de* and *cortex*, L.] the pulling off the outward Bark; also the peeling or unhusking Roots, &c.

DECORUM, that Comeliness, Order, Decency, or good Grace, which it becomes every Man to observe in all his Actions.

DECORUM [in *Architecture*] is a suiting all the Parts or a Building, to as they may best become the Situation.

A **DECOY** [*cor*, *L. S.* and *Belg.* an inclosed Aviary; also a Cabin in a Ship] a Place fitted for catching of wild Fowl; a Wheedle, a Lure.

To **DECOY**, to allure, entice, or draw in.

DECOY' Duck, a Duck which flies abroad, and decoys others into the Place where they become a Prey.

A **DECREA'SE** [*decreissement*, *F.*] a growing less; also the Wane of the Moon.

To **DECREA'SE** [*decreistre*, *F. decrescere*, L.] to grow less, to decay; also to diminish.

DECREA'SINGLY, in a decreasing manner.

A **DECREE'** [*decret*, *F. decretum*, L.] an Order, or Statute; a Purpose or Resolution.

To **DECREE'** [*decreter*, *F. decretum*, of *decernere*, L.] to appoint or ordain; to determine or resolve.

DECREEES' } a Volume of the Canon-
DECRETALS } Law, so called, collected by *Gratian*, a Monk of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

DECREMENT [*decrementum*, L.] Decrease, or Waste.

DECREMENTS [in the *Universities*] are Fees paid by the Scholars for damaging or spoiling any thing made use of by them.

DECREMENTUM, an Abatement in Rent, or other Dues. *O. I. R.*

DECREPIT [*decrepitus*, L.] worn out with Age, feeble. *F.*

DECREPITATED [among *Chymists*] reduced to Powder, making a crackling Noise.

DECREPITATION [in *Chymistry*] is the crackling Noise which arises from Salt being thrown into an unglazed earthen Pot, heated red-hot over the fire. *L.*

DED

DECREPITLY, feebly.

DECREPITNESS, Feebleness.

DECREPITUDE, the last Stage of Human Imbecility.

DECRESCENT [*decrescens*, L.] the Moon decreasing in the last Quarter.

DECRETAL, of or belonging to a Decree.

DECRETALS [*decretalia*, L.] Second of the three Volumes of the Canon Law; Names given to the Letters of Popes. *F.*

A **DECRETORY**, a definitive Sentence.

DECRETORY [*decretorius*, L.] which serves to decree, or absolutely to decide.

DECRUSTATION, an uncrusting, or taking away the uppermost Crust or Rind of any thing. *L.*

DECRIAL, a noisy Condemnation.

To **DECRY'** [*decrier*, *F.*] to cry down, to censure harshly.

DECU'MBENCY [*decumbo*, L.] lying down.

DECU'MBITURE [in *Astrology*] is a Scheme of the Heavens, erected for the Moment the Disease invades, or confines one to his Bed, his Chamber, &c. by which Figure the Artist pretends to find out the Nature of the Disease, the Parts affected, the Prognosticks of Death or Recovery.

DECU'MBITURE [among *Physicians*] is when a Disease seizes a Man so violently that he is obliged to take his Bed.

DECU'PLE [*decuplex*, L.] ten-fold.

To **DECURIATE** [*decuriare*, L. of *de* and *curia*] to divide into Bands.

A **DECU'RION**, a Captain over ten Horse. *L.*

DECU'RSION, a running down, a hasty running. *L.*

To **DECU'R'TATE** [*decurtare*, L. of *de* and *curtus*] to shorten.

DECURTATION, a shortening. *L.*

DE'CURY [*decurie*, *F. of decuria*, L.] a Band of ten Soldiers.

To **DECUSSATE**, to cross at acute Angles.

DECUSSATION [in *Opticks*] is the crossing of any two Rays, &c. when they meet in a Point, and then go on parting from one another.

DECUSSION, a shaking down, or beating off. *L.*

DECUSSORIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for pressing the *Dura Mater*; in curing a Fracture in the Skull.

DECU'TIENT [*decutions*, L.] shaking off.

DEDA'LEAN [*dadaicus*, L.] intricate or perplexed; also expert or cunning.

To **DEDECORATE** [*dedecorare*, L.] to dishonour, or shame one.

DEDECORATION, a disgracing or dishonouring. *F. of L.*

DEDENTITION, the Loss or Shedding of the Teeth.

DE'DI [*i. e.* I have given] a Warranty in Law to the Feeffee and his Heirs.

To **DEDICATE** [*dedicere*, *F. dedicare*, L. *q. d. Deo dico*] to set apart for sacred Use; to inscribe

DEE

inscribe or address a Book to a Person of Distinction and Quality.

DEDICATION, a dedicating; also a consecrating. *F. of L.*

DEDICATION-day, the Festival at the consecrating of a Church.

DEDICATOR, one who inscribes a Book to his Patron.

DEDICATORY [*dedicatoire, F. dedicatorius, L.*] of or belonging to a Dedication.

DEDIGNATION, disdain, contemning.

DEDIMUS *Potestatem*, a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man, for the speeding of some Act appertaining to a Judge; by the *Civilians* it is called *Delegation*.

DEDITION, a yielding or surrendering. *L.*

DEDOLENCY [of *dedolere, L.*] not to grieve, a State of Insensibility of Pain, or Contrition.

To DE/DUCE [*deducere, L.*] to draw one Thing from another, to infer.

DEDU'CIBLE [*deducibilis, L.*] that may be deduced, or inferred.

To DEDUCT' [*deduire, F. deducere, L.*] to subtract or take away from; to lessen.

A DEDUCTION, a deducing; also a Conclusion, Consequence, or Inference. *L.*

DEDUCTIVE, capable of being inferred.

DEE, a River in *Cheshire*, called in *Welfh* *dyffwr dydy*, i. e. the Water Dray, because it riseth out of two Heads, for *dydy* signifieth two. Some call it the Black Water, others the Sacred Water, because the ancient *Britons* worshipped Rivers.

To DEE, to die; as, *he neither dees nor dowes*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends. *C.*

DEED [*Dæd, Sax. Dæd, L. S. That, Teut.*] an Action or Thing done.

DEEDS [in *Common Law*] are Writings which contain the Effect of a Contract made between Man and Man.

DEED Indented, a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the Top or Side.

DEED-Poll, a single plain Deed unindented.

To DEEM [*deaman, Sax.*] to judge, or think.

DEE'MOUTH [*q. d. the Mouth of the River Dee*] a Place in *Cheshire*.

DEEM'STERS ? a kind of Judges in the

DEM'STERS } *Isle of Man*, chosen from among and by themselves, who without Process, Writing or Charge, decide Controversies there.

DEEP [*deop, Sax. deep, L. S. tieff, Teut.*] that has great Depth, or is a great Way from the Surface to the Bottom.

DEEP-Sea Lead, a Lead at the Bottom of which is a Coat of white Tallow; to bring up Stones, Gravel, Sand, Shells, or the like, to know the Difference of their Ground.

DEEP-Sea Line, a small Line tied to the Sea-Line, with which Seamen sound in deep Waters.

To DEEPEN, to make deep, to darken.

DEEPLY, in a deep manner; greatly.

DEF

DEEPMUSING, buried in Contemplation.

DEEP'NESS, the being deep; Depth.

A DEER [*deor, Sax. dier, L. S.*] a certain wild Beast of the Forest.

DEER-Feld, a Deer-Fold or Park. *O.*

DEER-Hayes, Machines for catching Deer.

DE *essendo quietum de Telonio*, a Writ that lieth for those who are by Privilege free from the Payment of Toll. *L.*

DE *Expensis Militum*, a Writ which requires the Sheriff to levy so much *per diem*, for the Expences of the Knight of the Shire serving in Parliament.

DE *Expensis Civium et Burgensium*, a Writ for levying *2s. per diem*, for every Citizen and Burghers.

To DEFA'CE [*defacer, F.*] to mar or spoil, to blot out.

DEFACER, one who mars the Beauty of any Thing.

DE *Facto*, actually, really, in very deed. *L.*

DEFAI'LANCE, a Failing or Defect. *F.*

DEFAILED, decayed.

DEFALCATE, to lop off.

DEFALCATION, a pruning or cutting of Vines, or other Trees; a Deduction or Abating in Accounts. *L.*

To DEFALK' [*defalquer, F. defalcare, L.*] to cut off, to abate or deduct.

DEFAMATION [*diffamation, F.*] taking away a Person's Character and Reputation; a speaking slanderous Words. *L.*

DEFAMATORILY, abusively, scurrilously.

DEFAMATORY [*diffamatoire, F.*] slanderously, abusive. *L.*

To DEFAME [*diffamer, F. defamare, L. q. d. de bona fama aliquid detrabere*] to slander, discredit, backbite, or speak evil of.

DEFAMER, a Slanderer.

DEFATIGABLE [*defatigabilis, L.*] that may be made weary, easy to be wearied.

To DEFATIGATE [*defatigare, L.*] to make weary, to tire.

DEFATIGATION, Fatigue, Weariness.

DEFAULT' [*default, F.*] Defect, Want; a Flaw, an Imperfection.

DEFAULT [in *Law*] a Non-appearance in Court without sufficient Cause made out.

DEFAULTER, one who fails to perform a Contract.

DEFEASANCE } [of *defaire, F.*] to undo;

DEFEISANCE } a Condition relating to a Deed, which being performed, the Act is made void. *L. 7.*

DEFEAT' [*defaite, F.*] an Overthrow or Slaughter of Soldiery.

To DEFEAT' [*defaire, F.*] to beat, to rout, to disappoint.

To DEFEcate [*defequer, F. defacare, L.*] to purge from Dregs, to refine.

DEFE'LATED [*defecatus, L.*] refined from the Dregs.

DEFECA'TION, a purging from Dregs, a refining,

DEFECT

DEF

DEFECT' [*Defectus*, L.] Blemish, Failing, Imperfection, Want.

DEFEC'TIBLE, that may or will fail. L.

DEFEC'TION, a revolting, or falling off either from the Church or State.

DEFEC'TIVE [*defectueux*, F. *defectivus*, L.] full of Defects, faulty, imperfect. F.

DEFECTIVE Nouns [in *Grammar*] are such as are indeclinable, or want some Number or Case.

DEFEC'TIVE Verb, a Verb which has not all its Modes and Tenses.

DEFEC'TIVELY, deficiently.

DEFEC'TIVENESS, Deficiency.

DEFEN'CE [*Defensio*, L.] Guard or Protection; a Maintaining, Upholding, Justifying.

DEFENCE' [in *War*] Opposition, Resistance.

DEFENCE [in *Law*] a Reply which the Defendant makes after the Declaration is produced, and then proceeds either in his Plea, or to Imparlance.

DEFENCE'LESS, without Defence or Protection.

DEFENCES [in *Fortification*] are all sorts of Works, which cover and defend the opposite Posts; as Flanks, Parapets, &c.

To **DEFEND'** [*defendre*, F. *defendere*, L.] of *de* and *fendo*, i. e. *arceo* to protect, support, uphold; to assert, maintain, or justify.

DEFEND'ANT [*Law Term*] is one who is sued in an Action Personal, as a *Tenant* is one who is sued in an Action Real. F.

DEFENDE'MUS, is a Word in a Feoffment, which bindeth the Donor and his Heirs to defend the Donee.

Se **DEFENDEN'DO** [*Law Term*] is used when one kills another in his own Defence, which justifies the Fact. L.

DEFENDER of the Faith, a Title given by Pope *I eo X.* to King *Henry VIII.* for writing against *Luther*.

DEFENDERE SE [in *Doomsday-Book*] to be fixed for a certain Quantity of Land. L.

DEFENDERE se per corpus suum [in the *Old Law*] to offer Combat or Duel; as an Appeal or Trial at Law. L.

DEFENSA, a Park fenced in for Deer.

DEFEN'SATIVES, are such Medicines as divert Humours from a Part affected.

DEFENSE [*Defensio*, L.] Protection, Countenance, Vindication. F.

DEFEN'SIBLE, that may be defended. L.

DEFENSIV'Æ, the Lords or Earls of the Marches; the Defenders or Wards of the County. L.

DEFEN'SIVE [*defensif*, F.] that serves to defend.

DEFENSIVELY, done in one's Defence.

A **DEFEN'SITIVE** [among *Surgeons*] a Plaster or Bandage to keep on the Dressing, and secure the Wound from the Air.

DEFEN'SIVE } are Medicines outward-

DEFENSA'TIVES } ly applied to prevent an Inflammation,

DEF

In **DEFEN'SO**, that Part of an open Field, upon which there was no Commoning, was said to be in *defensio*. O. L. T.

To **DEFER'** [*deferer*, F. of *deferre*, L.] to delay or put off.

DEF'ERENCE, Respect, Submission, Regard. F.

DEF'ERENT [in *Astronomy*] an imaginary Circle or Orb in the *Ptolemaick* System, that is supposed, as it were, to carry about the Body of the Planet, and it is the same with *Eccentric*.

DEFERVES'CENCE [of *deservescere*, L.] a growing cool, an abating.

DEF'ANCE [*Defiance*, F.] a Challenge, an Out-braving.

DEFICIENCY [of *deficere*, L.] Defect, Failing, Want, coming short of.

DEFI'CIENT [*deficiens*, L.] failing, wanting.

DEFICIENT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] such whose Parts being added together, make less than the Integer, whose Parts they are.

DEFI'CIENTLY, defectively.

To **DEFI'DE** [*diffidere*, L.] to distrust. *Shaks.*

DEFIER [*deffieur*, F.] a Challenger, a Contemner.

DEFI'LE [*Defilé*, F.] a Strait, narrow Lane or Passage, through which a Company of Soldiers can pass only in File.

To **DEFI'LE** [of *de*, L. and *pul*, Sax.] to pollute, to corrupt, to vitiate.

To **DEFI'LE** [*defiler*, F.] to file off, or march File by File.

DEFILEMENT, a defiling or polluting.

DEFILER, one who defiles or violates.

To **DEFI'NE** [*definere*, F. *definire*, L.] to explain, determine, decide.

DEFINITE [*definitus*, L.] certain, limited, or bounded.

DEFINITELY, limitedly.

DEFINITION, a short and plain Declaration or Description of the Meaning of a Word, or the essential Attributes of a Thing. L.

DEFINITION [in the *Mathematicks*] is an Explanation of the Terms used for explaining the Thing treated of.

DEFINITIVE' [*definitivus*, L.] serving to decide; decisive, positive, expressly. L.

DEFINITIVELY, decisively, expressly.

DEFLAGRA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is an kindling and burning off in a Crucible, a Mixture of Salt, or some Mineral Body, with a sulphureous one, in order to purify it.

DEFLEC'TION [q. d. *de via flexio*] a bending down; a turning aside out of the Way. L.

DEFLECTION [in *Navigatien*] is the turning of a Ship from her true Course, by reason of the Currents.

To **DEFLOUR'** } [*desflorere*, F. of *desflorare*,

To **DEFLOW'ER** } L. i. e. to rob a Maid of her Virginity] to ravish a Virgin; also to take away the Grace of a Thing.

DEFLUOUS, that flows down.

D E G

DEFLUX'ION [of *de* and *fluxus*, of *fluo*, L.] a flowing downwards. *L.*

DEFLUXION [in *Physick*] a flowing down of Humours to any Part of the Body.

DEFOEDA'TION [*defædus*, L.] making filthy; Pollution.

DEFORCE'MENT, a with-holding Tenements by Force from the right Owner. *L. T.*

DEFOR'CEUR } one who casts another
DEFOR'CIANT } out of Possession by Force. *L. T.*

To DEFORM' [*deformer*, F. of *deformare*, L.] to disfigure, to spoil the Form of; also to dishonour.

DEFORMA'TION, a defacing, deforming, a disfiguring. *L.*

DEFORM'ED [*deforme*, F. *deformis*, L.] ugly, out of Form, mishapen.

DEFORM'EDLY, mishapenly.

DEFORM'ITY [*deformité*, F. of *deformitas*, L.] Ugliness, Ill-favouredness.

To DEFRAUD' [*defraudare*, L. of *de* and *fraus*] to cheat, or beguile, to deprive by a Trick.

DEFRAUDER, one who cheats.

DEFRAUD'INGLY, cheatingly.

To DEFRAV' [*defrayer*, F.] to discharge Expence.

DEFT [*dæpe*, Sax. *deftig*, Belg.] neat, handsome, spruce, trim.

DEFT'LY, nimbly, neatly. *Spenc.*

DEFUNCT' [*defunctus*, L. q. d. *qui fato est functus*] deceased, dead.

DEFUNCT'ION, a final Performance of any Office; also Decease, Death. *Shakesp.*

To DEFY' [*desier*, F.] to challenge, to out-brave.

DEFY'INGLY, by way of Defiance.

DEGENERACY [*degeneratio*, L.] a being in a degenerate State and Condition.

DEGEN'ERACY, a growing worse.

DEGEN'ERATE [*degenerare*, F. *degeneratus*, L.] grown worse, corrupted.

To DEGENERATE [*degenerare*, F. *degenerare*, L.] to fall from a more noble to a baser State, to forsake the virtuous Steps of Ancestors.

To DEGENERATE [in *Plants*] to turn wild.

DEGEN'ERATELY, corruptedly.

DEGEN'EROUS [*degener*, L.] degenerated, base, vile.

DEGLUTINA'TION, an unglewing. *L.*

DEGLUT'ITION, a swallowing down.

DEGRADA'TION, a degrading. *F. of L.*

DEGRADA'TION [in *Painting*] is the lessening and rendering confused the Appearance of distant Objects in a Landskip, so as they may appear there as they would to an Eye placed at that Distance from them.

To DEGRADE [*dégrader*, F. of *de* and *gradus*, L. q. d. *de gradu dejicere*] to put out of Office, Estate, Degree, Dignity.

DEGRA'DING, putting out of Office, lessening one's Reputation.

D E I

DEGRAD'INGLY, in a degrading Manner.

DEGREE', Quality, Rank, Station.

DEGREE [in *Mathematicks*] is the 360th Part of a Circle, on the Earth 60 Miles.

DEGREE [in *Fortification*] is a small Part of an Arch or Circle.

DEGREE [in *Physick*] is the Vehemence of Slackness of the hot or cold Quality of any mixed Body.

Parodick DEGREE [in *Algebra*] is the Index or Exponent of any Power.

By DEGREES, gradually.

DEGUSTA'TION, a tasting, a touching with the Lips. *L.*

DEHOR'S, the Outside of a Thing. *F.*

DEHORS [in *Fortification*] is all Sorts of separate Outworks, for the better Security of the main Place.

To DEHOR'T [*dehortari*, L.] to advise to the contrary, to dissuade.

DEHORTA'TION, a dissuading. *L.*

DEHORT'ATORY, serving to dissuade from.

DEICIDES [*i. e.* God-killers] a Title given to the *Jews*, for murdering our Saviour. *L.*

To DEJECT' [*dejacere*, L.] to cast down, to afflict, to sink the Spirits.

DEJECT'ED, cast down, afflicted.

DEJECT'EDLY, afflictedly.

DEJECT'EDNESS, the being cast down, Low-spiritedness.

DEJEC'TION, a casting down, a Lowness of Spirits, also an Evacuation of the Excrement, a going to Stool. *F. of L.*

DEJERA'TION, a taking of a solemn Oath. *L.*

DEIFICA'TION, a deifying, or making a God of one.

DEIFORM, of a divine Form.

To DEIFY one [*deifier*, F. of *Deus* and *faccere*, or *facio*, L.] to make a God.

To DEIGN [*deigner*, F.] to vouchsafe, kindly, mercifully, or graciously to grant.

DEI Judicium [*i. e.* the Judgment of God.] the ancient *Saxon* Custom of Trial by *Ordeal*.

To DEI'NTEGRATE [*de* and *integrare*, L.] to diminish.

DEIPNOSO'PHIST [*δειπνον*, a Supper, and *σοφιστης*, Gr. Sophister] a Company of wise Men, who discoursed of philosophical Matters at Supper.

DEIRA [*Deopra*, of *deop*, Sax. a wild Beast, so called from the Forests and Warrens, for which it was very remarkable] the South Part of *Northumberland*, lying between the Rivers *Humber* and *Tweed*. *Pope Gregory*, while he was an Arch-deacon, seeing some Persons of the Province of *Deira* to be sold as Slaves in open Market, and admiring the Comeliness of their Persons, inquired what Country they were of; and being answered *Angli*, *i. e.* *English* Men, said, And well may they be so called, for they seem as *Angeli*.

DEL

deli, Angels; and inquiring of what Province, was answered *Deira*; to which he answered, *De ira Dei sunt deliberandi*, i. e. they are to be delivered from the Wrath of God; and inquiring the Name of their King, which was *Alle*, how fitly (said he) may they sing *Hallelujahs*. And from that Time seriously endeavoured the Conversion of the *English* Nation, which he effected by the Diligence of *Augustine*, the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

DEIS, the upper Table in some *English* Monasteries.

DE'ISM [*Deisme*, F. of *Deus*, L. God] the Belief of those, who, denying all Revealed Religion, acknowledge only the Natural, viz. the Existence of one God, his Providence, Virtue and Vice, the Immortality of the Soul, and Rewards and Punishments after Death.

DEIST [*Deiste*, F.] one who adheres to Deism.

DEISTICAL, of or belonging to a Deist.

DEISTICALLY, in the Manner of a Deist.

DEITY [*Deité*, F. of *Deitas*, L.] the Godhead, the Nature and Essence of God; also a fabulous God or Goddess.

DELACERATION [*delacero*, L.] a tearing in Pieces.

DELACRYMATION [*delacrymatio*, L.] Wateriness of the Eyes.

DELACTATION [*delactatio*, L.] a weaning from the Breast.

DELAPSION [in *Physick*] a bearing down of the Womb, Anus, &c.

To **DELATE** [*delatum*, L.] to carry, to convey; also to accuse.

DELA'TOR, an Informer or Accuser. L.

DELAY [*Delai*, F.] a Put-off, a Stop or Stay.

To **DELAY** [*delayar*, F.] to defer, to put off from Day to Day, or Time to Time.

DELAY'ED, deferred, put off; also mingled with Water.

DELAYER, one who delays.

DELAY'INGLY, by Way of Delay.

DELECTABLE [*delectabilis*, L.] delightful, pleasant. F.

DELECTABLENESS, Delightfulness.

DELECT'ABLY, pleasantly.

DELECTA'TION, Delight or Pleasure.

DELEGATE [*Delegué*, F. of *Delegatus*, L.] one to whom Authority is committed from another to handle and determine Matters.

To **DELEGATE** [*deleguer*, F. *delegare*, L.] to appoint, by an extraordinary Commission, Judges to hear and determine a particular Case.

DELEGA'TION, an Appointment of Delegates. F. of L.

DELEGATION [in the *Civil Law*] is when a Debtor appoints one who is a Debtor to him to answer a Creditor in his Place.

DELETED [*deletus*, L.] defaced, destroyed, blotted out.

DELETERIOUS Medicines, are such whose Particles are of a poisonous Nature.

DEL

DELE'TERY [*deleterius*, L.] deadly, destructive.

DELE'TION, a blotting out, a destroying. L.

DEL 7 a Quarry; Earthen Ware; also a **DELFE** Mine. O. [in *Heraldry*] a Square borne in the Middle of an Escutcheon.

DEL of Coal, Coal lying in Veins, before it is digged up.

To **DELI'BATE** [*delibare*, L.] to taste.

DELIBA'TION, a Tasting.

DELIB'ERATE [*deliberatus*, L.] advised, prudent, wary.

To **DELIB'ERATE** [*deliberer*, F. of *deliberare*, L.] to weigh in Mind, to ponder upon; to consult or debate.

DELIB'ERATELY, advisely, warily.

DELIB'ERATENESS, Advisedness, Wariness.

DELIBERA'TION, a deliberating, a consulting or debating. F. of L.

DELIBERATIVE [*deliberativus*, L.] apt to deliberate. F.

DELIBERATIVELY, in a deliberative Manner.

DELICACY [*Delicateffe*, F. *Delicia*, L.] Delicateness, Daintiness, Niceness, Tenderness.

DEL'ICATE [*delicate*, F. of *delicatus*, L.] dainty, neat, nice, tender, polite.

DEL'ICATELY, nicely, effeminately.

DEL'ICATENESS, Daintiness, Niceness.

DEL'ICIOUS [*delicieux*, F. *deliciosus*, L.] pleasant to the Taste, sweet, charming.

DEL'ICIOUSLY, very pleasantly.

DEL'ICIOUSNESS, great Pleasantness.

DELICT' [*Delictum*, L.] an Offence.

DELIGA'TION, Swathing; that Part of Surgery which concerns the binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. L.

DELIGHT' [*Delice*, F. *Delcito*, Span. *Delectatio*, L.] Pleasure, Joy.

To **DELIGHT'** [*delectare*, L.] to afford Delight; to take Pleasure.

DELIGHT'FUL, pleasant.

DELIGHT'FULLY, pleasantly.

DELIGHT'FULNESS, Pleasantness.

To **DELIN'EATE** [*delineare*, L.] to draw the first Draught of a Thing.

DELINEA'TION, the making of the first Draught. F. of L.

DELINQUEN'CY [of *Delinquentia*, L.] a Failure in one's Duty; an offending.

DELIN'QUENT [*Delinquent*, F. of *Delinquens*, L.] a Criminal, an Offender.

DELIQUA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the preparing of Things melted upon the Fire. L.

DELIQU'UM, a draining, or pouring out; also Defect, Loss, Want, a Swooning away. L.

DELIQU'UM [in *Chymistry*] is either a Distillation by Force of Fire, or the melting of the Calx which is suspended in moist Cellars, and a Resolution of it into lixivious Humours,

DELI.

DEM

DELIRA'TION, a doting, or being beside one's self.

DELIRIOUS [delirius, L.] light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIOUSLY, ravingly.

DELIRIUM [Delire, F.] Lightheadedness, doting, raving. L.

DELIRIUM [in Physic] the frantick or idle Talk of People in a Fever, being a Depravation of the Imagination and Judgement, occasioned by a disorderly Motion of the Animal Spirits.

To DELIVER [deliverer, F.] to put into one's Hand; to free or set at Liberty.

DELIVERANCE [Delivrance, F.] a setting free, a Release, the delivering up or surrendering of a Thing.

To Wage DELIVERANCE [in Law] is to give Security that a Thing shall be delivered up.

DELIVERER, one who frees or rescues another.

DELIVERY [Delivrance, F.] a delivering; also uttering or speaking out in a Discourse; also Child-birth.

Clerk of the DELIVERIES, an Officer who draws up Orders for the delivering Stores or Provisions.

DELL } a Pit. Spenc. Also a Trull or
DELVE } Doxy. Cant.

DELTOIDES [in Anatomy] is a Triangular Muscle in the Form of the Greek Letter Δ fastened to the Os Humeri.

To DELUDE [deludere, L.] to beguile, to deceive or cheat.

DELUDER, one who beguiles and deceives.

A DELVE, as a Delve of Coals, i. e. a Quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.

To DELVE [delvan, Sax.] to dig.

DELUGE [of Diluvium, L.] an Inundation or Overflowing of the Earth, either in Part, or in Whole, by Water. F.

DELUGED, drowned. O.

DELUSION, Cheat, Deceit, Imposture. L.

DELUSIVE } which is apt to delude,
DELUSORY } beguile or deceive.

DELUSIVELY, deceptively.

DELUSIVENESS, Deceitfulness.

DEMAGOGUE [Demagogus, L.] of Δημαγωγός, Gr. i. e. a Leader of the People]

the Head of a Faction, a Ring-leader of the Rabble, a popular and factious Orator.

DEMAIN' } [an Inheritance] is used
DEMEAN' } to distinguish those Lands
DEMESNE' } which a Lord of a Manor

hath in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Lessee, from such other Lands of the said Manor which belong to Free or Copyhold.

Ancient DEMAIN, a Tenure, by which Crown-lands were held in the Time of William the Conqueror.

DEMAND' [Demande, F.] is an asking any Thing of another with a Sort of Authority; a Claim.

DEM

To DEMAND' [demande, F.] to ask, to require, to lay Claim to.

DEMANDANT [Law Term] the Prosecutor in a real Action.

DEMANDER, one who authoritatively demands.

To Demean [se demener, F.] to conduct one's self, also to degrade one's self.

DEMEAN'OUR, Behaviour, Carriage.

DEMENTATED [dementatus, L.] made mad, bewitched.

DEMENTATION, a making mad. L.

DEMERIT [demerite, F.] that which makes one worthy of Blame, or Punishment.

To DEMERIT [demeriter, F.] to do a Thing worthy of Blame, or Punishment, &c.

To DEME'RITE [demeriter, F.] to deserve well.

DEMER'SION, a plunging or sinking down. L.

DEMI [demi, F. of dimidium, L.] a Word which, used in Composition, signifies Half; as a Demi-God, &c.

DEMI } a Half Fellow at Magdalen Col-
DEMY } lege in Oxford.

DEMI Air. See Demi Volt.

DEMI Cannon, a Sort of great Gun.

DEMI Chafe Boots, a Sort of Riding Boots for Summer.

DEMI Culverine, a Piece of Ordnance.

DEMI Cross, an Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun and Stars.

DEMI Distance of Polygons [in Fortification] is the Distance between the outward Polygons and the Flank.

DEMI Gantlet [in Surgery] a Bandage used in setting disjointed Fingers.

DEMI Gods, are those Gods among the Heathens, who they fancied partook of Human Nature, as Hercules, &c.

DEMI Gorge [in Fortification] half the Gorge or Entrance into the Bastion.

To DEMIGRATE [demigrare, L.] to shift, fly, or remove from Place to Place.

DEMIGRATION, a removing or shifting of Quarters or Dwellings. L.

DEMIQUA'VER, a Note in Musick, being half a Semi-quaver.

DEMI-Semi-quaver, least Note in Musick.

DEMI-Sang, that is of the Half-Blood, F. L. T.

DEMI-Sextil [in Astronomy] an Aspect when two Planets are distant thirty Degrees one from another.

DE'MISE [Law Word] a letting or making over of Lands, Tenements, &c. by Lease or Will; also Death, when applied to the King.

To DEMISE, or let a Farm.

DEMIS'ION, a letting or casting down, an Abatement. F. of L.

DEMI'VOLT [in Horsemanship] one of the seven artificial Motions of a Horse; when his Fore-parts are more raised than in the Terra à Terra, but the Motion of his Legs is not so quick as in the Terra à Terra.

H h

DEMIUR-

D E M

DEMIUR'GICAL [*demiurgicus*, L. of *δημιουργικός*, of *δημιος* publick, and *εργον* Work, Gr.] of or belonging to a Creator.

DEMOC'RACY [*democratie*, F. *democratie*, L. of *δημοκρατία*, of *δημος* the People, and *κρατία* to exercise Power over, Gr.] a Form of Government where the Supreme or Legislative Power is lodged in the common People, or Persons chosen out from them.

DEMOCRAT'ICAL [*democratique*, F. *democraticus*, L. of *δημοκρατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Democracy.

To **DEMOL'ISH** [*demolire*, F. *demoliri*, L.] to pull or throw down any Thing built; to ruin or raze Buildings.

DEMOL'ISHER, one who utterly destroys.

DEMOLITION, a razing or throwing down. F. of L.

DE'MON [*Dæmon*, L. of *δαίμων*, Gr.] an evil Spirit, the Devil.

A DEMON'IAIC [*demoniaque*, F. *dæmoniæcus*, L. of *δαίμονιακός*, Gr.] a Man or Woman possessed of the Devil.

DEMONOC'RACY [*δαίμων* a Devil, and *κρατία* Power, Gr.] the Government of Devils.

DEMONO'LATRY [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*] the Worship of the Devil.

DEMONOL'OGY [of *δαίμων* and *λογία* Discourse, Gr.] a Treatise of Devils or evil Spirits.

DEMON'STRABLE [*demonstrabilis*, L.] that may be demonstrated or proved.

DEMONSTRABLY, in such a Way as to demonstrate a Thing.

To **DEMON'STRATE** [*demonstrer*, F. *demonstrare*, L.] to show plainly, to prove evidently or unanswerably.

DÉMONSTRATION, a showing or making plain; a clear Proof. F. of L.

DEMONSTRATION, [in *Mathematicks*] is a Proof founded on self evident Principles.

DEMONSTRATIONS [in *Algebra*] are evident, undoubted Proofs, to manifest the Truths of such Theorems or Canons as are analytically found out.

DEMON'STRATIVE [*demonstrativus*, L.] which serves to demonstrate, convincing, evident. F.

DEMON'STRATIVELY, convincingly.

DEMU'LCENT [*demulcens*, L.] mollifying.

DEMU'RE [perhaps of *des Mæuri*, F. over-mannerly, or of *Demurr*, Humility, Teut.] affectedly, grave, reserved, or bashful.

DEMURE'LY, with affected Gravity.

DEMURE'NESS, affected Gravity.

To **DEMUR'** [*demurer*, F. of *demorari*, L.] to put in Objections and Doubts; to put off a Suit. L. T.

DEMUR'AGE, an Allowance to a Master of a Ship for staying in a Port longer than the Time first appointed.

DEMUR'ER [*demurer*, F.] signifies a Pause upon a Point of Difficulty in any Action.

DEN [*ten*, Sax.] a Cave, or Lurking-place, under Ground.

D E N

DEN and Stroud, Liberty for a Ship to run a-ground, or come a-shore. O. L.

DENA Terræ [in *Voomsday-Book*] a hollow Place between two Hills.

DENARIA'TA Terræ [Old Records] the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

DENAR'II, a general Term for Cash or ready Money. O. L.

DENAR'IIUS, a Roman Silver Coin, in Value 7d. 39 English Money.

DENARY [*denarius*, L.] of or belonging to Ten.

DEN'BIGH [probably of *den* a Dale, and *bigan*, Sax. to inhabit] the County Town of *Denbighshire* in *Wales*, 160 Miles N. W. by N. from *London*.

DENDROL'OGY [of *δένδρον* a Tree, and *λόγος* a Speech, Gr.] a Treatise or Discourse of Trees.

DENE, a small Valley. O.

To **DENEGATE** [*denegare*, L.] to deny.

DENEGATION, a Denial. L.

D'ENELAGE, the Laws which the *Danns* made here in *England*.

DENIAL [*deni*, F.] a denying or refusing.

DENI'ER, a Contradictor, a refuser.

DENI'ER, a French brass Coin, worth 3-10ths of a Farthing English.

To **DEN'IGRATE** [*denigrare*, L.] to make black.

DEN'TISON ? [Davis derives it of Di-

DEN'IZEN } *νααμ* or *Δινησιδ*, C. Br. a Citizen; but *Minsbew* of *Donaisson*, F. *Dénation*] a Foreigner enfranchised by the King's Charter, and made capable of bearing any Office, purchasing and enjoying all Privileges except inheriting Lands by Descent.

DEN'NIS [a Contraction of *Dionysius*] a proper Name of Men.

To **DENOM'INATE** [*denominer*, F. *denominare*, of *de* and *nomen*, L.] to give Name to.

DENOMINATION, a naming or giving a Name unto; also the Name itself. L.

DENOMINATIVES [in *Logick*] are Terms which take their Original and Name from others.

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction [*Arithmetick*] is that part of the Fraction which stands below the Line of Separation, which always tells you into how many Parts the Integer is supposed to be divided, as $\frac{5}{8}$.

DENOMINATOR [of any Proportion] is the Quotient arising from the Division of the Antecedent of such a Ratio by its consequent.

DENOTA'TION, a marking or noting, L.

To **DENOTE** [*denoter*, F. *denotare*, L.] to show by a Mark, to signify.

To **DENOUN'CE** [*denoncer*, F. *denunciare*, L.] to publish, to proclaim.

DENSE [*densus*, L.] thick; a philosophical Term opposed to *thin*, F.

To **DEN'SHIRE Land** [i. e. to *Devonshire* it] to cut off the Turf of Land, and, when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Ashes, as is done in *Devonshire*.

DEN-

DEN

DEN'SITY [*densité*, F. of *densitas*, L.] Thickness, Closeness, Compactness.

DENT [of *dens*, L. a Tooth] a Notch about the Edges. F.

DENT [in *Heraldry*] a *Bordure Dent*, is when the Out-line of it is notched in and out.

DENTA'GRA [of *dens*, L. a Tooth, and *græ*, Gr. a Capture] the Tooth-ach; also Instruments to draw Teeth.

DENT'AL, a small Shell-fish.

DENT'ED *Verge* [in *Botany*] Leaves of Plants notched about the Edges.

DENTES *Sapientie* [i. e. Teeth of Wisdom, so called, because Persons are at the Time of their Growth come to Years of Discretion] two double Teeth behind the rest, which spring up about the twentieth Year, or upwards, having till then lain in their Sockets.

DENTI'CLATION, the state of being furnished with small Teeth.

DENTIFRICE [*Dentifricium*, L.] a Medicine, for the whitening, scouring, and cleansing of Teeth, &c. F.

DENTILOQUENT [*dentiloquus*, L.] one that speaks through his Teeth.

DENTICLES } [in *Architecture*] is a Mem-
DENTILS } ber of the Ionic Cornice, square, and cut out at convenient Distances, which gives it the Form of a Set of Teeth.

DENTISCAL'PIUM, an Instrument to clean the Teeth with. L.

DENTI'TION, the Time when Children breed their Teeth, about the seventh Month. L.

DENU'DATION [of *de* and *nudus*] making bare or naked, L.

To DENU'DE [*denudo*, L.] to strip, to make naked.

To DENU'MERATE [*denumerare*, L.] to pay down.

DENUNCIA'TION [*Denonciation*, F.] a Denouncing or giving Warning, a Proclaiming, L.

To DENY' [*denier*, F. of *denegare*, L.] not to admit of or grant; to gain say or disown.

DEOB'STRUENT *Medicines*, are Medicines which open Obstructions.

DEODAND' [*Deo dandum*, L.] a Thing devoted to God for Expiation of his Wrath, or to atone for the violent Death of a Man by Misadventure.

DEONERAN'DO *pro rata portione*, a Writ which lies for one that is distrained for a Rent that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

To DEO'PILATE [*desoppler*, F. of *de* and *opplare*, L.] to open Obstructions.

DEO'PILATIVE } [*desopplatif*, F. of
DEO'PILATORY } *de* and *opplatus*, L.]

such Medicines as serve to remove Obstructions or Stoppages.

DEOSCU'ATION, a kissing with Eagerness, L.

To DEPAINT [*depeindre*, F. of *depingere*, L.] to make the Representation of any Thing, with a Pen; figuratively, to represent the noble Actions or Vices of any Person in Words.

DEN

To DEPART [*departir*, F.] to go away from a Place; also to cease or die.

A DEPART' [in *Chymistry*] is an Operation, whereby the Particles of Silver are made to depart from Gold, when they were before melted together in the same Mass, and could be separated no other Way.

DEPART from the Plea } [Law Term]
DEPART'URE } is when a Man

pleads in Bar of Action, and, Reply being thereto made, he shews another Matter contrary to his first Plea.

DEPART'ED even, equally divided or mingled. O. P.

DEPART'ERS [of Gold or Silver] Artists who purify and part those Metals from the coarser Sort.

DEPA'RTMENT [*department*, F.] separate Allotment; Business assigned to a particular Person.

A DEPART'URE [in *Navigation*] is the Easting or Westing of a Ship, with respect to the Meridian it departed or sailed from.

DEPART'URE in spite of the Court, is when the Defendant appears to the Action brought against him, and makes a Default afterwards. L. T.

DEPAUPERA'TION, a making poor, L.

DEPECULA'TION, a robbing of the Prince or Commonwealth; an imbezbling of the Public Treasure.

To DEPE'INCT [*depeindre*, F.] to paint, to describe in Colours.

To DEPEND' [*dependere*, F. of *dependere*, L.] to hang on; to rely on; to proceed from.

DEPEND'ENCE } a resting, staying,
DEPEND'ENCY } or relying upon; a Relation or Subjection to. F.

A DEPEND'ANT, one who depends on, or is sustained, &c. by another. F.

DEPENDENT [*dependens*, L.] depending.

DEPERDI'TION [*deperditus*, L.] Loss, Destruction.

DEPHLEG'MATE } [*Chymistry*] cleared
DEPHLEG'MED } from Phlegm.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, a Separation of Phlegm or superfluous Water. L.

To DEPI'CT. L. to paint, to pourtray.

DEPI'LATI'ON, a pulling off the Hair. F. of L.

DEPI'LATORY [*depilatoire*, F. of *depilatorius*, L.] making the Hair come off.

A DEPI'LATORY, a Medicine for that Purpose, L.

To DEPLANT [*deplanter*, F. of *deplantare*, L.] to transplant.

DEPLAN'TATION, a taking up of Plants. L.

DEPLO'RABLE [*deplorabilis*, L.] to be deplored or lamented. F.

DEPLO'RABLY, lamentably.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, the being worthy to be lamented.

DEP

DEPLORA'TION, a deploring, lamenting or bewailing. *L.*

To DEPLORE' [*deplorere*, *F.* of *deplorare*, *L.*] to lament or bewail a Misfortune.

DEPLORER, one who laments.

DEPLUMA'TION, a plucking off Feathers. *L.*

DEPLUMA'TION, [in *Surgery*] a swelling of the Eye-lids, when the Hairs fall off from the Eye-brows.

To DEPLUME' [*deplumer*, *F.* *deplumare*, *L.*] to pluck off the Feathers, to unfeather.

To DEPONE, to lay down as a Pledge, to assert.

DEPO'NENT [*deponens*, *L.*] one who gives information upon Oath before a Magistrate. *F.*

Verb DEPONENT [in *Grammar*] a Verb which has an active Signification, but a passive Termination.

To DEPOP'ULATE [*depeupler*, *F.* *depopulare*, *L.*] to unpeople, to spoil or lay waste a Place.

DEPOPULA'TION, a dispeopling, spoiling, wasting, or destroying a Country. *L.*

DEPOPULATORS [*Agrorum*, destroyers of mankind, Ravagers of a Country.

To DEPORT' [*deportare*, *L.*] to demean or behave one's self.

DEPORTA'TION, a conveying or carrying away. *L.*

DEPORTMENT [*deportement*, *F.*] Behaviour, Carriage.

To DEPO'SE [*deposere*, *F.* *deponere*, *L.*] to give Testimony about any Matter; also to put down, to dethrone a Sovereign Prince.

DEPOS'ITARY [*Depositarius*, *F.* *Depositarius*, *L.*] the Trustee or Keeper of a Thing; one in whose Hand a Pledge is lodged.

To DEPOS'ITE [*deponere*, *F.* *deponere*, *L.*] to lay down or trust a Thing with any one, to lay in a Place.

DEPOS'ITE, a Pledge left in the Hands of another, or in a Place; also a Wager. *L.*

DEPOS'ITION, what is laid down; a Testimony given in a Court of Justice of what a Man has seen or heard; also deposing or depriving of some Dignity. *F.* of *L.*

DEPRAVA'TION, a corrupting, a spoiling, or making bad. *F.* of *L.*

To DEPRA'VE [*depraver*, *F.* of *depravare*, *L.*] to corrupt, mar, or spoil.

DEPRA'VEDLY, corruptly.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, a rooted Habit of Naughtiness.

DEPRA'VITY, Corruption.

To DEP'RECATE [*deprecari*, *L.*] to pray against any Calamity, to ask pardon.

DEPRECA'TORY, that aims to deprecate.

DEPRECA'TION, a praying against, &c. or for Pardon, &c. *L.*

DEPRECA'TIVE, serving to deprecate. *F.*

To DEP'RECIATE [*depreciare*, *L.*] to cry down the Price, to undervalue a Thing.

DEPREDA'TOR, a Ravager, a Robber.

DEP

DEPREDA'TION [*depredatio*, *L.*] a robbing, a making a Prey of, a spoiling, *F.* of *L.*

DEPREHEN'SIBLE, that may be caught, conceived or understood. *L.*

DEPREHEN'SION, a catching or taking at unawares, a Discovery. *L.*

To DEPRESS [*depressum*, *L.*] to press or weigh down; to bring down or humble.

To DEPRESS the Pole [in *Astronomy*] so many Degrees as any one sails or travels from the Pole towards the Equinoctial, he is said to depress the Pole.

DEPRESSION, pressing or forcing down, humbling, &c.

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in *Algebra*] is a bringing into lower and more simple Terms by Division.

DEPRESSION of a Planet [in *Astrology*] is when the Planet is in a Sign which is opposite to that of its Exaltation.

DEPRESSION of a Star below the Horizon [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance of a Star from the Horizon below, and is measured by an Arch of the Vertical Circle or Azimuth, passing through the Star, intercepted between the Star and the Horizon.

DEPRESS'OR, one who presses down. *L.*

DEPRESSOR [*Auricularum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Ear in Beasts which serves to let the Ear fall.

DEPRESSOR Labii inferioris [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle inserted into the nether Lip, pressing it down. *L.*

DEPRESSOR Labiorum [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the inferior Jaw-bone, and ascending to the Corner of the Lips. *L.*

DEPRESSO'RES Nasi [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the Os maxillare, and are inserted into the Extremities of the Ala, which they pull downwards.

DEPRESSOR Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye, inserted at the opposite Part of the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

To DEP'RETATE [*depretiare*, *L.*] to lessen the Price, or undervalue any Thing; to vilify.

DE'PRIMENT [in *Anatomy*] is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

DEPRIVA'TION, a bereaving or taking away, as when a Person is deprived of any thing, or deposed from his Preferment. *L.*

To DEPRIVE [*deprivare*, *L.*] to bereave, or rob one of a Thing.

DEPTFORD [*q. d.* deep Town] a Village in Kent upon the River Thames, two Miles E. by S. from London.

DEPTH [of *τεος*, *Sax.* deep, *deep*, *L. S.*] Profundity, the Measures from the Surface of a Place or Vessel to the Bottoms.

DEPTH [of a Squadron or Battalion] is the Number of Men that are in a File; which of a Squadron is three, and of a Battalion six.

To DEPTHEN, to render deep.

To DE-

DER

To DEPU'CELATE [*depuceler*, F.] to deflower.

DEPULSION [of *de* and *pello*] a driving away, a thrusting or putting off or from. L.

DEPURATION, is the cleansing of any Body from its excrementitious Dregs, more gross Parts, or Filth. L.

DEPURATION [in *Surgery*] the cleansing of a Wound from Matter and Filth.

DEPUTATION, a deputing or sending with a special Commission. F. of L.

To DEPU'TE [*deputer*, F. of *deputare*, L.] to appoint any one to represent the Person, and act in the room of another.

A DE'PUTY, [*un député*, F. of *deputatus*, L.] a Person appointed to represent and act in the Place of another.

To DERA'CINATE [*deraciner*, F.] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out. *Shakesp*

To DER'AIGNE [*derationare*, L. barb.] to prove or justify. O. L.

DERAIGN'MENT, a Proof, &c. O. L.

To DERA'Y [*defrayer*, F.] to make a Tumult, Disorder, or Noise.

To DERE, to hurt. *Obsolete*.

DERE'IGNE } [*Law Term*] the Proof of
DERAINE } a Thing which one denies to be done by himself.

DERELICTS [*derelicta*, L.] are such as are wilfully thrown away or abandoned by the Owners.

DERELICT' [*derelictus*, L.] utterly forsaken.

DERELIC'TION, an utter forsaking or leaving; also a being left or forsaken utterly. L.

DER'HAM [of *Deon* a Deer, and *ham* a Lodge, Sax.] a Town in *Norfolk*, eighty-three Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

DER'ICK [a Contraction of *Theodorick*, *Deripich*, *Tent.*] a Man's Name.

To DERI'DE [*derider*, F. of *deridere*, L.] to mock, or laugh one to Scorn.

DERI'DINGLY, mockingly.

DERISION, a deriding, mocking, or laughing to Scorn. F. of L.

DERI'SORY, mocking

DERI'VABLE, deducible, that may be derived.

DERIVA'TION [in *Grammar*] is the tracing a Word from its Original. F. of L.

DERIVATION [in *Rhetorick*] the same Figure as *Paregmenon*.

DERIVATION [in *Physick*] is the drawing of a Humour from one Part of the Body to another.

DERIVATIVE [*derivativus*, L.] drawn or taken from another. F.

To DERI'VE [*derivare*, F. of *derivare*, L.] to draw from another, or from the Original.

DER'MA [*Δέρμα*, Gr.] the Skin of a Beast or a Man's Body.

DERN [*dearn*, Sax.] sad, solitary; also barbarous or cruel. O.

DERNIER, last.

To DE'ROGATE [*deroger*, F. of *derogare*,

DER

L.] to lessen the Worth of any Person or Thing; to disparage; to swerve from.

DEROGATION, a disparaging, or detracting from the Worth of a Person or Thing; F. of L.

DEROGATORY [*derogatoire*, F. of *derogatorius*, L.] which tends to derogate.

DERRING, daring. *Spenc.*

DERRING DO, bold Deeds, Manhood, Chivalry. *Spenc.*

DERT'MORE [of the River *Dert* and *Moor*] a barren Place in *Devonshire*.

DERT'MOUTH [of *Dert* the River, and *Mouth*] a famous Port in *Devonshire*, 165 Miles S. W. from *London*.

DER'VISES, a strict Order of religious Priests among the *Turks*, who undergo very severe Penances.

DERUNCINATION, a cutting off Bushes, Trees, or any Thing encumbering the Ground. L.

To DESAR'CINATE [*desarcinare*, L.] to take away the Baggage, to unload.

DESCANT' [*descant*, F.] a Comment on any Subject, a continued Discourse.

DESCANT [in *Musick*] the Art of composing in several Parts.

Plain DESCANT, is the Ground-work of a Musical composition, which consists in the orderly placing many Concords.

Figurative DESCANT } is that wherein
Florid DESCANT } Discords are concerned as well as Concords.

Double DESCANT, is when the Parts are so contrived, that the *Treble* may be made the *Base*, and, on the contrary, the *Base* the *Treble*.

To DESCANT', is to run a Division or Variety with the Voice, upon a musical Ground in true Measure, and metaphorically signifies to paraphrase ingeniously upon any pleasant Subject.

To DESCEND' [*descendre*, F. of *descendere*, L.] to come, go, step, or be carried down; to stoop to, to derive one's Original from, or come of a Family.

DESCEND'INGLY, by Way of Descent.

DESCEND'ABLE, which can descend, or which may be descended or gone down.

DESCEND'ENT, the Offspring, the Progeny, of an Ancestor.

DESCENSION, a descending or going down. L.

DESCENSION of a Sign [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator, which sets with such a Sign or Part of the Zodiack, or any Planet in it.

DESCENSION right of a Sign [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator, which descends with the Sign below the Horizon of a right Sphere; or the Time the Sign is setting in a right Sphere.

DESCENSION oblique [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator, which descends with the Sun below the Horizon of an oblique Sphere.

DE-

DES

DESCENS'ION [in *Chymistry*] is the falling down of the essential Juice, dissolved from the distilled Matter.

DESCENSIONAL, belonging to Descent.

DESCENSO'RIUM [among *Chymists*] is a Furnace for distilling, by causing the Vapours to distil downwards.

DESCENT [*descende*, F. of *descensus*, L.] the coming or going down; the steep Side of a Hill; also Birth or Extraction. See *Descent*.

DESCENT [of *heavy Bodies*] is their Tendency towards the Centre of the Earth.

DESCENT [into a *Mote or Ditch*] a deep digging into the Earth of the Covered Way.

To make a **DESCENT** upon a Country, is to land on it, and to enter into it with a hostile and invading Force.

DESCENTS [in *Fortification*] are the Holes, Vaults and hollow Places, made by undermining the Ground.

To **DESCRIBE** [*describere*, F. of *describere*, L.] to represent an Action or Thing in Writing or Speech.

To **DESCRIBE** [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Line or a Circle, &c.

DESCRIPTOR, he who describes.

A **DESCRIPTOR** [in *Geometry*] expresses some Lines or Surface, which, by the Motion, produces a plain Figure or Solid.

DESCRIPTION, a setting forth the Nature and Properties of any Thing, either by Figures or Words. F. of L.

To **DESCRIBE**, to describe. *Spenc.*

To **DESCRY** [of *discernere*, L.] to discover far off, to discern, to detect.

To **DESECRATE** [*desecrare*, L.] to defile or unhallow.

DESECRATION, the Act of cancelling, Consecration.

DESER'T [*deservir*, F.] Merit, Worth.

To **DESERT** [*desertere*, F. of *desertum*, L.] to forsake; to run away from one's Colours.

A **DESERT** [*desertum*, L.] a Wilderness, a large wild Part of a Country; also a solitary Place; also Merit, or Demerit. F.

A **DESERT** [*desert*, F.] the last Course of a Feast; Fruit, Sweetmeats, &c.

DESERT'ER [*deserteur*, F.] a Soldier that goes over to the Enemy, or runs away from his Colours; also one that forsakes his Religion, Prince, &c. F. of L.

DESERT'ION, a deserting, forsaking running from Colours, &c. L.

To **DESERVE** [*deservire*, L.] to be worthy of either Reward or Punishment.

To **DESICCATE** [*desiccare*, L.] to dry up.

DESICCATION, a drying up.

DESICCATION [in a *Physical Sense*] is a dissolving superfluous Moisture into Vapours by Fire.

DESICCATIVE, apt to dry; of a drying Quality. L.

To **DESIDERATE** [*desidero*, L.] to want, to miss.

DES

DESIDERA'TA, Things wanting, required or sought for. L.

DESIDIOSE [*desidiosus*, L.] idle, lazy, heavy.

DESIGN [*designatio*, L.] Contrivance, Enterprize, Invention, Purpose; also the first Draught of a Picture, &c.

To **DESIGN** [*designer*, F. of *designare*, L.] to contrive, to purpose or resolve; also to draw a Sketch of any Thing.

DESIGNA'TION, Appointment, &c. L.

DESIGN'ER, one who sketches his Ideas of any Thing, also a Plotter.

DESIGN'MENT, a Designing, Intendment, or Intention.

DESIP'IENCE [*desipientia*, L.] Foolishness, Indiscretion, Doating.

DESIRE [*desir*, F. of *desiderium*, L.] longing, wishing; also Entreaty, Request.

To **DESIRE** [*desirer*, F. of *desiderare*, L.] to covet, long, or wish for; to entreat or pray.

DESIR'ABLE [*desiderabilis*, L.] that is to be desired, or wished for. F.

DESIR'ABLENESS, the being worthy to be desired.

DESIROUS [*desireux*, F.] greatly or passionately desiring or wishing for.

DESIROUSLY, wishingly.

To **DESIST** [*se desister*, F. of *desistere*, L.] to cease, give over, leave off.

DESITIVE [*desitus*, L.] ending, concluded.

DES'OLATE [*desolatus*, L.] left alone, forlorn; uninhabited, laid waste, ruined.

DESOLA'TION, a laying waste, a making desolate. F. of L.

De son tort de mesme [Law Phrase] are Words of Form in an Action of Trespals, used by Way of Reply to the Plea of the Defendant, as when the Defendant pleads he did what he is charged with by his Master's Order, and the Plaintiff replies, he did it of his own proper Motion.

DESPAIR [*desespoir*, F. of *desperare*, L.] a Passion of the Soul, which makes it cast off all Hopes; a timorous Consternation of an abject Mind.

To **DESPAIR** [*desesperer*, F. of *desperare*, L.] to be out of all Hopes of obtaining our Ends, Wishes, Desires, &c.

DESPAIR'INGLY, in a despairing Manner.

To **DESPECT** [*despicere*, L.] to look down.

DESPEC'TION, a looking downwards. L.

DESPERA'DO, a desperate, mad, frantic Fellow. *Ital.*

DESPERATE [*desperatus*, L.] who is in Despair, or despaired of; dangerous, violent. The **DESPERATE**, Despair, or Desperation. *Shakespeare.*

DESPERATELY, dangerously, madly.

DESPERATENESS, a State of Phrenzy or Fury.

DESPERA'TION, a falling into Despair.

DES'PICABLE [*despicabilis*, L.] liable to be despised or condemned, base, mean.

DES'PICABLY,

DES

DES'PICABLY, in a despicable Manner.
DES'PICABLENESS, being despicable, or worthy of Contempt.

DESPIT'E [*despit*, F.] Envy, Malice.

DESPITE'FULLY, maliciously.

To DESPI'SE [*despicere*, L.] to look upon with Contempt or Disdain, to slight.

DESPIS'ER, one who despises or scorns.

DESPISI'NGLY, contemptuously.

To DESPOIL' [*despoiller*, F. of *despoliare*, L.] to rob or strip one of his Goods, Estate, &c.

DESPOLIA'TION, a robbing or spoiling.

L. To DESPON'D [*despondere*, L.] to lose Courage, to despair or be quite disheartened or dejected.

DESPOND'ENCE } a failing of Courage,

DESPOND'ENCY } a being quite disheartened, a giving over all Hopes.

DESPONDENT [*despondens*, L.] despairing, giving up Hope.

DESPONNA'TION, a betrothing or giving in Marriage. L.

DESPOT [*despote*, Gr.] a Lord or Ruler of a Country, a Governor of a Province among the Greeks.

DESPOT'ICAL } [*despotique*, F. of *despote*,

DESPOT'ICK } *tyrannos*, Gr.] arbitrary, absolute, supreme.

DE'SPOTISM, absolute Power.

DESPUMA'TION [of *de* privative, and *spuma*, L.] Froth, a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMATION [in Pharmacy] is the clearing and cleansing any Liquor, by letting it boil to take off the Scum.

DESEQUAMA'TION [in Surgery] is a scaling of foul Bones. L.

To DESQUA'ME [of *desquamare*, of *de* privative, and *squama*, L. the Scale of a Fish] to take off Scales.

To DES'TINE } [*desfiner*, F. of *desfin*,

To DES'TINATE } *nare*, L.] to appoint, design, or order.

DESTINA'TION, an ordering, purposing, or designing. F. of L.

DESTINY [*desfin*, F.] Fate; the Disposal or Enchainment of Second Causes, ordained by Providence, which carries with it the Necessity of the Event; also Death.

The DES'TINIES, three Poetical Deities; Clotho, who holds the Distaff; Lachesis, which draws out; and Atropos, that cuts the Thread of Man's Life.

DESTINY Readers, Gypsies or Fortune-Tellers.

DES'TITUTE [*desitue*, F. *desitutus*, L.] left, forsaken.

DESTITUTION, a leaving or forsaking. F. of L.

To DESTROY [*détruire*, F. of *destruere*, L.] to throw down, to ruin or lay waste, to deface, to kill.

DESTROY'ER, one who destroys.

DESTRUCTION, a destroying, Ruin, overthrow. F. of L.

DET

DESTRUCTIVE, apt to destroy or ruin, pernicious. L.

DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, the being destructive or pernicious.

DESUDA'TION, a profuse or inordinate Sweating. L.

DESUETUDE [*desuetudo*, L.] a leaving or forsaking any Custom or Habit; Disuse.

DESUL'TORY [*desultorius*, L.] skipping from one Thing to another, inconstant, fickle, mutable, wavering.

DESUMP'TION } choosing, or taking

DESUM'TION } from or out of. L.

DET [or *Debt*] a Writ which lies for an Action or Debt.

To DETACH [*detacher*, F.] to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition; also to separate, disengage.

DETACHIA'RE, to seize or take into Custody a Man's Goods or Person. L. T.

DETACH'MENT [*detachment*, F.] a Party of Soldiers drawn out of a greater Body to strengthen a lesser, or go on some Expedition.

DETAIL' [*detail*, F.] the Particulars, or particular Circumstances of an Affair.

To DETAIN' [*détenir*, F. of *detinere*, L.] to keep or with-hold; to hinder, let, or stop.

DETAINDER, a Writ for retaining any one in Custody.

DETAIN'ER, one who detains.

To DETECT' [*dete gere*, L.] to disclose, discover, or lay open.

DETECT'ER, a Discoverer.

DETECT'ION, a discovering or laying open. L.

DETEN'TION, a detaining or keeping; Confinement, Imprisonment. F. of L.

DETENT'S [in a Clock] are those Stops which, being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock or unlock the Clock in striking.

DETENT' Wheel, is called the Hoop Wheel, and has a Hoop almost round it, wherein is a Vacancy, at which the Clock locks.

To DETER' [*deterere*, L.] to frighten or discourage one from doing a Thing.

To DETERG'E [*detergere*, L.] to wipe or rub off.

DETER'GENT, any Thing that cleanses.

DETERIORA'TION, a making worse, or spoiling. F. of L.

DETER'MENT, Occasion of intimidating.

DETER'MINABLE, which may be determined or decided. L.

DETERMINATELY, in a decisive Manner.

DETER'MINATE [*determinativus*, L.] which is determined or designed; positive.

DETERMINA'TION, a final Resolution upon doing or not doing any Action; an Appointment, a Decision. F. of L.

To DETER'MINE [*determiner*, F. of *determinare*, L.] to decide or give a final Judgement, to design or purpose.

DETER-

DET

DETERMINED *Problem* [in *Geometry*] a Problem which has either one, or but a certain Number of Solutions.

DETERMINATELY, finally, unchangeably, resolutely.

DETERRA'TION [of *de* and *Terra*, L.] the Removal of Sand and Earth, &c. from higher Grounds to lower by Rains.

DETERS'ION, a cleansing, wiping, or rubbing off. L.

DETERS'IVE [*deterfif*, F.] of a cleansing Nature. L.

DETERSIVE *Medecines*, are such as cleanse the Body from sluggish and viscous Humours.

DETERS'IVELY, cleansingly.

To **DETEST'** [*detester*, F. *detestari*, L.] to abhor or loth.

DETEST'ABLE [*detestabilis*, L.] to be abhorred; vile, wretched. F.

DETEST'ABLY, in a detestable Manner.

DETEST'ABLENESS, the being detestable, or worthy Abhorrence.

DETESTA'TION, an abhorring or loathing. F. of L.

To **DETHRONE** [of the Preposition *de* L. from, and *Throne*, *deironer*, F.] to depose, or drive a Sovereign Prince from his Throne.

DE'TINET [*i. e.* he detains, L.] a Writ which lies where a Man owes an Annuity to another, and refuses to pay it.

DETIN'UE, is a Writ which lies against him who refuses to deliver back Goods or Chattels which were delivered to him to keep.

DETONA'TION, a thundering. L.

DETONA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the thundering Noise that is often made by a Mixture being enkindled in the containing Vessel; for the volatile Parts fly out with great Vehemence and Impetuosity.

DETORS'ION, a turning or bending away or aside. L.

To **DETRACT'** [*detracter*, F. of *detractare*, L.] to take from, to abate or lessen, to speak ill of, or slander.

DETRACT'ER, one who lessens the Value of any Thing.

DETRACT'INGLY, by Way of Detraction.

DETRACT'ION, a drawing from; also back-biting, slander. F. of L.

DETRACT'IVE, apt to detract. L.

DETRACTA'TION, a drawing back, a Denial or Refusal. L.

DETRACT'ORY, that which derogates from Merit.

DETRACT'RESS, a Woman who lessens Merit.

DE'TRIMENT [in *Astrology*] is the greatest of the essential Debilities of a Planet, viz. the Sign directly opposite that which is its House; as the Detriment of the Sun in *Aquarius*, because it is opposite to *Leo*.

DE'TRIMENT [at *Lincoln's Inn*] is a Duty of 1s. 6d. paid by each Member of the Society to the House, every Term, for defraying its Charge, and repairing its Losses.

DEV

DETRIMENTAL, hurtful; which brings Hurt, or Damage. L.

DETRIMENTALLY, hurtfully.

DETRITION, a wearing or rubbing off Particles from any Thing. L.

To **DETRUN'CATE** [*detrunco*, L.] to lop, to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCA'TION, a cutting off a Branch or Limb of a Tree, &c. L.

To **DETRU'DE** [*detrudere*, L.] to thrust down or from.

DETRU'SION, a thrusting down.

DETRU'SOR *Urinæ* [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle whose carneous Fibres embrace the whole Bladder like a Hand, and compress it in the Evacuation of the Urine. L.

DETRUBA'TION [*deturbo*, L.] the Act of throwing down, Degradation.

DEVADIA'TUS [in *Doomsday-Book*] is one who has no Sureties or Pledges.

DEVASTA'TION, a laying waste. L.

DEVASTAVE'RUNT *bona Testatoris*, is a Writ lying against Executors for paying Legacies and Debts, without Speciality, before the Debt upon the said Specialities be due, to the Prejudice of the Creditors. L.

DEUCALIDON'NIANS, a people who anciently inhabited the Western Parts of Scotland.

DEVECTION, a carrying away, or down. L.

To **DEVE'LOP**, to unfold.

DEVEL'OPED [*developé*, F.] unwrapped, unfolded, opened, undone.

DEVENE'RUNT, a Writ to the King's Escheator, when any one of the King's Tenants holding in *Capite* dies, commanding him to inquire what Lands or Tenements came to him.

DEVE'REUX [*q. d.* of *Evereux*, a Town in France] a Surname.

DEVER-RILL [perhaps of *Duph*, Sax. through] a little Rivulet in *Wiltshire*, which, like the *Mole* in *Surrey*, runs under Ground, and about a Mile farther breaketh out again, and then runneth above Ground.

To **DEVEST'** [*devestir*, F. of *devestire*, L.] to strip or unclouth; to deprive of.

To **DEVEST** [in *Law*] to turn out of Possession.

DEVEX'ITY [*devexitas*, L.] Bendingness, the Hollowness of a Valley.

To **DE'VIATE** [*deviare*, L. *q. d.* *de via ire*.] to go from, to swerve.

DEVIATION, a going out of the Way, a swerving. L.

DEV'ICE [*Devise*, F.] a Contrivance, Invention, or feigned Story; also a Motto or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, &c.

DEV'IL [*Deopl*, Sax. *Diabul*, C. Br. *Diable*, F. *Diablo*, Span. *Diavolo*, Ital. *Duvel*, Belg. *Teufel*, Teut.] a fallen Angel.

DEVIL on the Neck, a Sort of Rack or torturing Machine, anciently used by the Papists to wrest a Confession from the Protestants.

DEVIL's Arse a Peak, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great many Cor-

DEV

ners like so many Apartments, of which there are several strange Accounts given.

DEVIL'S BIT, an Herb, *Succisa*, L.

SEA-DEVIL, a strange Monster on the Coasts of *America*.

DEVIL'S DROP, the Remains of an old Beacon on a high Hill at *Dover*.

DEV'ILISH [*Confectus*, *Teut.*] like, or of the Nature of the Devil, wicked.

DEV'ILISHLY, very wickedly.

DEV'ILISHNESS, very great Wickedness.

DEVIL's Milk, a Sort of Spurge, a Herb *Eula Minor*. L.

DEVIOUS [*devius*, of *de* from, and *via* a Way, L.] going out of the Way, swerving from.

To DEVIR'GINATE [*devirginare*, L.] to disflower a Virgin.

DEVISE [*Lazo Term*] whatever is devised or bequeathed by Will; also the Act of Bequeathing.

To DEVISE [probably of *deviser*, F.] to imagine, invent, fancy, or feign; also to contrive or forge.

To DEVISE [in *Law*] is to bequeath, give, or make over Lands, &c. by a last Will and Testament in Writing.

DEVISEE, the Person to whom any Thing is bequeathed or devised.

DEVISER, a Contriver.

DEVISOR, he who bequeathed his Goods or Lands to another.

DEVIA'TION, an Escape, shunning, eschewing, or avoiding.

DEVOCATIO'NE *Parliamenti*, a Writ for recalling a Parliament.

DEVOID [*vide*, F.] empty, vacant, void.

DEVOIR, Duty, that which every one ought to do, according to the Laws and Rules of Civility and Reason. F.

DEVOIR'S [of *Calais*] the Customs due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried out from, *Calais*, when our Staple was there.

To DEVOK'E [*devocare*, L.] to call down.

To DEVOL'VE [*devolvere*, L.] to roll or tumble down; or come from one to another, as an Estate does.

DEVOLUNT'ARY [*Devolutaire*, F.] one who claims a Benefice becoming void.

DEVOLU'TION, a rolling or tumbling down; a passing from one to another. F. of L.

DEV'ONSHIRING of Land, is improving it by spreading on it the Ashes of burnt Turfs.

DEVOTEE' [*Devot*, F.] a Bigot, a superstitious Hypocrite.

DEVOTEDNESS, the State of strong Attachment.

To DEVO'TE [*devouer*, F. *devovere*, L.] to vow or consecrate to God, to set apart for holy Use.

DEVOT'ION, Piety, religious Zeal; also vowed Service, at the Command, Disposal of, &c. F. of L.

DEV

DEVO'TIONAL, belonging to Devotion.

DEVO'TIONALLY, in a devotional Manner.

DEVO'TIONIST, one much given to Piety and Devotion.

To DEVOUR [*devorare*, F. *devorare*, L.] to eat up, or swallow down greedily; to consume, or waste.

DEVOUR'ER, a Consumer.

DEVOUR'ING [in *Heraldry*] when Fishes are borne in an Escutcheon in a feeding Posture.

DEVOUR'INGLY, very greedily.

DEVOUT [*Devot*, F.] full of Devotion, pious.

DEVOUT'LY, piously.

DEUTEROG'AMY [*Deuteregamia*, L.] of *Δευτερογαμία*, of *δευτερος* the second, and *γάμος* Marriage, Gr.] second Marriage.

DEUTERONO'MY [*Deuteronomium*, L. of *Δευτερονόμιον*, of *δευτερος* and *νομος*, Law, Gr. i. e. the second Law] so is the Fifth Book of *Moses* called by the *Greeks*, because the Law is therein repeated.

DEUTEROPA'THY [*Δευτεροπάθεια*, Gr.] is a Disease which proceeds from another Disease.

DEUTERO'SCOPY [*δευτερος* and *σκοπία*] the second Intention.

DEUX *Ans*, a John Apple.

DEW [*Deape*, *Sax.* *Danw*, *Belg.*] a Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour; or Dew composed of the Steams and Vapours of the Earth, which being exhaled by the Heat of the Sun, and kept suspended during his Presence, do, upon his Absence, convene into Drops, and fall down to the Earth again.

To DEW } [*deapian*, *Sax.* *Danwe*,
To BEDEW' } *Belg.* *Betawen*, *Teut.*] to sprinkle, moisten, or wet with Dew.

DEW of *Vitriol* [among *Chymists*] is a Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt.

DEW-BERRY, a Sort of Fruit, in *Latin*, *Rubus minor fructu cœruleo*.

DEW-BESPRENT, sprinkled with Dew.

DEW-BORN, a Distemper in Cattle.

DEW-CLAWS [among *Hunters*] the Bones or little Nails behind a Deer's Foot.

DEW-GRASS, an Herb.

DEW-LAP [*opop-læppe*, *Sax.*] of a Cow, is that Part which hangs down under her Neck.

DEWS *Borough* [of *Ditw*, C. Br. God, and *Borough*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

DEWY, moist with Dew, like Dew.

DEWX [*deux*, F. of *Δύας*, Gr. two] the Number Two at Cards or Dice.

DEXTER *Aspect* [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect which is contrary to the natural Order and Succession of the Signs.

DEXTER *Epiplaick Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the second Branch of the Spleen Vein that passes to the Caul or Epiploon.

DEXTER Point [in *Heraldry*] is the right Side or Point in an Escutcheon.

D I A

DEXTERITY [*dexterité*, F. of *dexteritas*, L. i. e. Righthandedness.] Aptness, Cleverness, Nimbleness, Readiness, Skill.

DEXTEROUS [*dexter*, L.] handy, cunning, skilful.

DEXTEROUSLY, cleverly, skilfully.

DEXTEROUSNESS, Cleverness, Skilfulness.

DEXTRA'RIOUS, a light Horse, or Horse for the Great Saddle. O. R.

DEY, the Title of the Supreme Governor of Tunis in Barbary.

DI'A, a Greek Preposition, signifying *through*, *in*, or *between*, often joined to the Names of Physical Compositions, with that of the principal Ingredient; as *Diacordium*, &c.

DIABETES [*διαβήτης*, of *διαβαίνω* to run through, Gr.] a Disease when one cannot hold his Water.

DIABET'ICAL, troubled with, or belonging to a *Diabetes*.

DIABOL'ICAL [*diabolique*, F. *diabolicus*, L.] devilish, very wicked.

DIABOLICALLY, devilishly.

DIA'BOLUS [*δίαβολος*, of *διαβάλλω* to destroy, Gr.] the Devil. L.

DIABRO'SIS [*διαβρωσις*, Gr.] a Solution of the *Continuum* by Corrosion of the Parts.

DIACATHOL'ICON, an universal Medicine. L.

DIACEN'TROS, the shortest Diameter of the Elliptical Orbit of any Planet.

DIACHO'RESIS [*διαχρησις*, Gr.] the Act or Faculty of voiding Excrements.

DIACLY'SMA [*διακλυσμα*, Gr.] a gargling or washing the Mouth.

DIACODIUM [of *dia* with, and *κωδία* the Top of a Plant, Gr.] a Syrup made of the Tops of Poppies.

DIAC'ONAL, of or belonging to a Deacon.

DIACOUS'TICKS [of *δια* and *ακουστικά*, Gr.] a Science which explains the Properties of refracted Sounds.

DIA'CRESIS [*διακρίσις*, Gr.] a judging of, and distinguishing Diseases, with their respective Symptoms.

DI'ADEM [*Diademe*, F. *Diadema*, L. of *διαδῆμα*, Gr.] an Imperial or Royal Crown, properly a Linen Wreath, which Kings antiently wore instead of a Crown.

DIADO'CHE [*διάδοχος*, Gr.] Succession.

LIADO'CHE [in *Physick*] the Progress of a Disease.

DIAD'OSIS [*διάδοσις*, Gr.] a Tradition.

DIAD'OSIS [in *Physick*] a Distribution of Nourishment thro' all the Parts of the Body.

DI'ADROM [*διαδρῶμη*, Gr.] the Vibration or Swing of a Pendulum; also the Time in which a Motion is performed.

DIAE'RESIS [*διαίρεσις*, Gr.] a dividing.

DIAE'RESIS [in *Grammar*] a Poetical Figure, where one Syllable is divided into two, as *evoluisse* for *evolvuisse*.

DIAERESIS [in *Surgery*] is a Method of

D I A

Separation of those Parts, which by their Union hinder the Cure of Diseases.

DIÆRET'ICKS, Medicines which corrode and eat. Gr.

DIÆ'TA [*διαίτα*, Gr.] Diet, Food. L.

DIÆTET'ICK [*διαίτητικη*, Gr.] is a Part of Physick, which prescribes the Use and Knowledge of the Rules of Diet, or of the six Non-naturals.

DIAGLY'PHICE [*διαγλυφική*, Gr.] the Art of cutting or making hollow or concave Figures in Metal.

DIAGNOST'ICK [of *διαγνώσκω*, Gr. to know] that knows or discerns thoroughly.

DIAGNOST'ICK Signs [in *Physick*] those Signs of a Disease which are apparent, and distinguish it from others.

DIAGNOST'ICK Signs [among *Botanists*] are particular Signs, by which one Plant may be known from another.

DIAG'ONAL [*diagonale*, F. *diagonalis*, L. of *διαγώνιος*, Gr.] is a Line drawn from Angle to Angle in any Figure. *Geom.*

DI'AGONALLY, in a diagonal direction.

DIAG'ONAL [*diagramma*, L. of *διάγραμμα*, Gr.] in *Geometry*, is a Scheme drawn for demonstrating or proving any Thing.

DI'AGRAM [in *Musick*] is a Proportion of Measures, distinguished by certain Notes.

DIAGRAPHICAL, belonging to the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRAPHICK Art [*διαγραφική*, Gr.] the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRAD'IUM, a Preparation of Scammony, by baking or roasting it inclosed in the Fruit of Quince.

DIÆHEXAP'LA ? [among *Farriers*] a **DIÆHEXAP'LE** } Drink for Horses; so called from its six Ingredients.

DI'AL [*dialis*, L. of or belonging to a day] any Plane upon which are drawn several Lines and Figures, and a Gnomon or Style fixed, to shew the Hours of the Day, as a Sun-Dial.

DIALOGIST, one who speaks in a dialogue.

DIALS Parallel, are such as lie parallel with the Horizon, called Horizontal Dials.

DIALS Perpendicular, are such as stand perpendicular, or erect to the Horizon.

DIALS Erect, Direct, East, West, North, or South, are Places or Walls which face any one of the four Cardinal Points.

DIALS inclining, are such whose Points incline, or bow forward to the Horizon.

DIALS reclining, are such as bend backward toward the Horizon.

DI'ALECT [*dialectique*, F. *dialectica*, L. of *διαλεκτική*, Gr.] is a Manner of Speech peculiar to some Part of a Country, and differing from the Manner used in other Parts, yet all using the same Radical Language as to the Substance of it.

DIALEC'TICA ? [*Dialectique*, F. *διαλεκτική*, Gr.] **DIALECTICE** } the Art of Logick, which teaches to discourse and reason in Mood and Figure.

DIALEC'

D I A

DIALECTICAL } [*dialectus*, L. of *δια-*
DIALECTICK } *λεκτικος*, Gr.] of or be-
longing to Logick.

DILECTICAL Arguments, Arguments which
are barely probable, but do not convince, or de-
termine the Mind to either Side of the Ques-
tion.

DIALEP'SIS [*διαλεψις*, Gr.] a Space be-
tween, a Prevention, L.

DIALEP'SIS [in *Surgery*] is the middle
Space in Wounds and Ulcers, which is left open
for their Cure.

DIAL'LAGE [*διαλλαγή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical
Figure, when many Arguments are brought to
no Effect. L.

DIAL'LEL Lines [in *Geometry*] are such as
run across or cut one another.

DIAL'LING, the Art of making Dials.

DIALLING Globe, an Instrument contrived
for drawing all Sorts of Dials, and to give a
clear Demonstration of the Art.

DIALLING Sphere, an Instrument contrived
to demonstrate the Doctrine of spherical Tri-
angles, and to give a true Idea of the drawing
of Dials on all Manner of Planes.

DIALOGIS'MUS [*διαλογισμὸς*, Gr.] a Rhe-
torical Figure, when a Man reasons and dis-
courses with himself, as though it were with
another. L.

DIAL PLATE, the Plate on which the
Hours are marked.

DIALO'GO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a
Piece of Musick for two or more Voices or In-
struments, which answer one to another.

DIALOGUE [*dialogus*, L. of *διαλογος*, Gr.]
a Conference or Discourse between two or more
Parties; or a written Discourse, where two or
more Parties are talking together. F.

DIALYSIS [*διαλυσις*] a Figure in Rhetor-
ick by which Words or Syllables are divided.

DIALYTON [*διαλυτον*, Gr.] a Figure in
Rhetorick, when several Words are put to-
gether without a Conjunction Copulative. L.

DIAMARGARITON [of *δια* and *μαργα-
ριτις*, Gr.] a Restorative Powder, whose main
Ingredient is Pearl.

DIAMER'DIS [of *δια* and *merda*, L. Ordure]
a Confession of Pilgrim Salve; also a dirty
Fellow.

DIAM'ETER [*diameter*, F. *diameter*, L. of
διαμετρος, Gr. (in *Geometry*)] is a Line which
passes through the Middle of any Figure from
one Angle to another.

DIAM'ETER [of a *Circle*] a Line which
passes through the Centre of a Circle, and is
bounded by the Circumference on each Side,
dividing the Circle into two equal Parts.

DIAM'ETER [of a *Conick Section*] is a
Right Line drawn through the Middle of the
Figure, and dissecting all the *Ordinates* into two
equal Parts.

DIAM'ETER [of *Gravity*] is that Right
Line in which the Centre of Gravity is
placed.

DIAM'ETER [of an *Hyperbola*] is any

D I A

Right line, which passes through the Middle of
the Traverse Axis, which is the Centre of the
Figure.

DIAM'ETER [of the *Parabola*] is a Line
drawn parallel to the Axis, and which may be
supposed to meet at an infinite Distance, or in
the Centre of the Figure.

DIAM'ETRAL } belonging to, or in
DIAM'ETRICAL } form of a Diameter, F.

DIAM'ETRICALLY *opposite* [*diametrale-*
ment, F.] i. e. directly over-against; as when
two Things are opposed to one another right a-
cross, or directly contrary.

DI'AMOND [*diamant*, F. *adamas*, L. of
αδαμας, Gr. *Demaur*, Teut.] the most va-
luable and hardest of all the precious Stones.

DI'AMOND [in *Heraldry*] is the black Co-
lour in the Arms of Noblemen.

DI'AMOND [among *Printers*] a sort of
small printing Letter.

DIA'NA, the Poetical Goddess of Hunt-
ing, L.

DIA'NA'S Tree, a Chymical Operation, by
which a Composition of Silver, Mercury, and
Spirit of Nitre, may be crystalized in Form of
a Tree, called the Philosophical Tree.

DIANO'E'A [*διανωα*, Gr.] a Figure in
Rhetorick importing a serious Consideration of
the Matter in Hand.

DIAPASM' [*διαπασμα*, Gr.] a Perfume or
Pomander; also a Medicine made up of dry
Powders to be sprinkled upon something.

DIAPA'SON [*διαπασων*, Gr.] a Term in
Musick, signifying an Octave.

DIAP'EDESIS [*διαπέδησις*, Gr.] is a Second
of the Concord in Musick, called a *Perfect
fifth*.

DIAPENTE [among *Physicians*] is a Com-
position made of five Ingredients; also a Name
given to Punch, because made of five Ingre-
dients.

DI'APER [of *Diaper*, F. to interweave with
Flowers] Linen-Cloth wrought with Flowers
and Figures.

DI'APER'D [in *Heraldry*] a Bordure fretted
all over with such Things as Bordures used
to be charged, appearing between the
Frets.

DI'APERING [in a *Picture*] is when a
Piece, after it is quite finished, is over-run
with Branches, or other Works.

DIAPHANE'TY [*diaphanéty*, F. of *διαφάνεια*,
Gr.] Transparency; the-Property of a dia-
phanous Body.

DIAPH'ANOUS [*diaphane*, F. of *διαφανος*,
Gr.] transparent like Glass, or which may be
seen through.

DIAPH'ANOUSLY, transparently.

DIAPH'ORA [*διαφορά*, Gr.] Difference,
Diversity; also a Figure in Rhetorick, when a
Word repeated is taken in a Signification dif-
ferent from what it was at first, L.

DIAPHO'RESIS [*διαφωρεσις*, Gr.] a sending
forth ill Humours by the Pores of the Body.

DIAPHORETICKS [*diaphoretique*, F.
diaphoretica, L.]

D I C

diaphoretica, L. of διαφρητική, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sweat.

DI'APHRAGM [*Diaphragme*, F. *Diaphragma*, L. of διάφραγμα, Gr.] the Midriff, or a Muscle composed of two others, which separates the Middle from the lower Cavity of the Body

DIAPHRAT'TONTES [among *Anatomists*] are the Membranes, commonly called the *Pleura*, which cover the Inside of the *Thorax*.

DIAPLA'SIS [διάπλasis, Gr.] the setting of a Bone that is out of Joint. L.

DIAPLAS'MA [διαπλάσμα, Gr.] an Ointment or Fomentation. L.

DIAPLAS'TICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which are good for Limbs out of Joint.

DIAP'NOE [διάνοι, Gr.] the same as *Diaphoresis*. L.

DIAPO'RESIS [διαπόρσις, Gr.] a doubting; a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Subjects to be handled being of equal Worth, the Orator seems to be in Doubt which he shall begin with.

DIAP'SALMA [διαψαλμα, Gr.] a Pause or Change of Note in Singing. L.

DIAPTHO'RA [διapθoρά, Gr.] is a Corruption made of any Part of the Body. L.

DIARRHOE'A [διarrhōe, F. of διάρροια, Gr.] a gentle Lax or Looseness in the Belly. L.

DIARRHOET'ICK, that has a Lax or Looseness in the Belly without an Inflammation.

DIARTHRO'SIS [διarthrosis, Gr.] a Kind of loose jointing of Bones, which serve for sensible Motions. L.

A DI'ARY [*Diarium*, L.] An Account of what passes every Day; a Journal or Day-Book.

DI'ARY, of or belonging to a Day, a Journal

DIASCOR'DIUM, an Electuary, of which the chief Ingredient is the Herb *Scordium*.

DIAS'TOLE [διαστολή, Gr.] a Distinction, dividing, or separating.

DIAS'TOLE [with *Anatomists*] the Motion of the Pulses, which dilate the Heart and Arteries, when the Blood flows into it from the Lungs.

DIAS'TOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure whereby a Syllable short by Nature becomes long.

DIASTY'LE [in *Architecture*] a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at the Distance of three of their Diameters from one another.

DIASYR'MUS [διασυρμῶ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, by which a person or Thing is commended by way of Derision. L.

DIATE'RETICKS [of διατήρησις, Gr.] the Art of preserving Health.

DIATES'SARON [of διά by, and τέσσαρα four, Gr.] any Composition consisting of four Ingredients.

DIATES'SARON [διατεσσαρων, Gr.] a Word used in Musick to denote an Interval composed of a greater and lesser Tone, the Ratio whereof is that of Four to Three.

DIATET'ICK, that Part of Physick which

D I E

considers the Way of Living, as to Food or Diet, suitable to particular Cases.

DIA'THESIS [διαθεσις, Gr.] the natural or præternatural Disposition of the Body.

DIA'THYRUM [διαθύρον, Gr.] (in *Architecture*) signifies a Skreen or Fence of Boards, &c. a Pale or Rail before a Door. L.

DIATO'NI [διατόνι, Gr.] Corner-stones, Band-stones, or Perbend-stones.

DIATO'NICK [diatonique, F. of διάτονος, Gr.] a term signifying the most common Sort of Musick, proceeding by different Tones, either in ascending or descending.

DIATO'NICK *Musick*, one of the three ancient Methods of Singing.

DIAT'ONUS *Hypaton*, the musical Note called D-fol-re.

DIAT'ONUS *Meson*, the Note called G-fol-re-ut.

DIATO'NUM } a sort of Song proceeding
DIATO'NICUM } by different Tones and

Semi-Tones; a plain Song.

DIATRA'GACANTH, a Compound made of Gum *Tragacanth*.

DIA'TRIBA } [διατριβή, Gr.] a Disputation,

DIA'TRIBE } or continual Discourse; also a Place where Orations or Disputations are held.

DIATRI'BUS [of διά with, and *tribus*, of *tres*, L. three] a Composition consisting of three Ingredients.

DIATRI'ON *Santalum*, a Medicinal Composition of three Sorts of *Saunders*.

DIATRIPIP'ERON, a Medicine of three Sorts of Pepper.

DIATUR'BITH, an Electuary of *Turbit*.

DIATY'POSIS [διατυποσις, Gr.] a Description; a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Things are so lively represented, that they seem as it were before our Eyes.

DIAZEU'TICK Tone, in the ancient *Greek* Musick, was that which disjointed two Fourths each on one Side of it, and which, being joined to either, made a Fifth.

DIA'ZOMA [διαζώμα, Gr.] a Girdle.

DIA'ZOMA [in *Anatomy*] the *Diaphragm*.

DIB'BLE, a Tool wherewith Herbs are set in a Garden; also a Hat-brush, C.

DIBSTONE, a little Stone which Children throw at another Stone.

DI'CA, a Process or Action at Law. L.

DICA [in *Old Records*] a Tally for Accounts.

DICA'CITY [dicacitas, L.] Talkativeness, Drollery, Buffoonery.

DICÆOL'OGY [δικαιολογία, Gr.] a pleading of one's Cause; an advocating for, also an Accusation.

DICE, plural of *die*, a small Cube with which Gamblers play, marked from 1 to 6.

To DICHOT'OMISE [διχοτομῆν, Gr.] to cut or divide into two Parts.

DICK'ENS [i. e. Devilkins, i. e. little Devils] a Sort of Oath, as *Ods Dickens*.

DICK'ER of Leather, is a Quantity consisting of ten Hides,

DICRA

DIC

DICRA Ferri [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Quantity of Iron consisting of ten Bars.

DICROTUS [δικροτός, Gr.] is a Pulse that beats twice.

To **DICTATE** [dictare, F. of dictare, L.] to tell another what to write, &c.

DICTATION the Act of dictating.

DICTA'TOR [among the Romans] was a Ruler from whom no Appeal was granted; who was never chosen, but when the Commonwealth was in some imminent Danger or Trouble; he had the Power of a King for half a Year, but at the End of it was obliged to yield up his Office under Pain of Treason.

DICTATORIAL, authoritative.

DICTATORSHIP the office of Dictator.

DICTA'TURE [dictatura, L.] a Dictatorship; the Office and Dignity of a Dictator. F.

DICTION. Style, Language, Expression. F.

DICTIONARY [dictionnaire, F. of dictionarium, L.] a collection of all the Words of a Language, explained in alphabetical Order.

To **DICTITATE** [dictitare, L.] to speak often. L.

DIDAC'TICAL } [didactique, F. of διδακ-
DIDAC'TICK } τικός, Gr.] instructive, serving to teach or explain the Nature of Things.

DIDASCAL'ICK [διδασκαλικός, Gr.] pertaining to a Master or Teacher.

DIDAPPER [duyck-dapper, Belg. q. d. Dive-dapper] the Name of a Bird.

To **DIDDER** [perhaps of zitteren, Teut.] to shiver or shake with Cold. C.

DIDYMOI [διδυμοί, Gr.] Twins, or any Thing double.

DIDYMOI [among Anatomists] the Testicles.

DIE [in *Architecture*] the Middle of a Pedestal, viz. the Part lying between the Basis and the Cornice.

DIE, the Stamp used in Coinage.

To **DIE**. See *To Dye*.

DE die in diem, from Day to Day, in a continual Succession. L.

DIEM clausit extremum, a Writ which lies when the Heir of one who holds Land of the King dies, for the Escheator, to inquire of what Estate he was possessed.

DIEN'NIAL [diennis, L.] of or belonging to two Years. L.

DIER's Weed, an Herb. *Luteola*, L. and another called *Genistella Tinctoria*. L.

DIES [in *Doomsday-Book*] is used to signify the Charge of one Day's Entertainment for the King.

DIES datus [Law Term] a Respite given by the Court to the Defendant.

DIES Juridici [Legal Days] are Days given to the Parties in Court during the Term. L.

DIES non Juridici, Days on which no Pleas are held in any Court of Justice. L.

DIES Marchiae, the Day of Meeting, formerly held every Year, on the Marches or Borders between the *English* and *Scotch*.

DIC

DIESIS [διεσις, Gr.] a Term in Musick, denoting a Tone below a Semitone or a Sharp.

DIESIS [among Printers] the Mark †, called also a double Dagger.

DIESIS Enbarmonizal [in Musick] is the Difference between the greater and lesser Semitone.

DI'ET [diète, F. of diæta, L. of διαίτα, Gr.] Food, Nourishment, limited Food.

DIET, a Convention of the States or Princes of a Kingdom or Empire; the same in *Germany* and *Poland* as a Parliament in *England*.

To **DI'ET one**, to provide one with Diet or Food.

To **DI'ET** [in a Medicinal Sense] to keep a Person to a peculiar, regular, or strict Diet.

DIET-DRINK, a Species of medicated Potion to be regularly used.

DI'ETA, a Day's Work or Journey. O.

DI'ETARY, treating of, or belonging to a prescribed or limited Diet.

DIETE'TICAL, belonging to a moderate and limited Diet.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, the Motto of the Arms of *England*, and signifies, *God and my Right*. F.

DIEU ET SON ACT, a Maxim in our Common Law, *That the Act of God shall hurt no Man*; so that if a House be beaten down by a Tempest, the Lessee shall not only be free from an Action of Waste, but also has a Right to take Timber to rebuild the House.

DIEZUG'MENON [διαζευγμενον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which several Clauses of a Sentence have Relation to one Verb.

DIEZEUGMENON Parente [in Musick] is the Note D-la-fol-re.

DIFFARREA'TION, the parting of a Cake; a Solemnity used among the *Romans*, in the Divorcement of Man and Wife.

To **DIF'FER** [differere, F. of differre, L.] to disagree, to be unlike, to vary.

DIF'ERENCE [differentia, L.] a Diversity; a Controversy, Dispute, or Quarrel. F.

DIFFERENCE [in *Logick*] is the Attribute or Property which essentially distinguishes one Species from another.

DIFFERENCE [in *Mathematicks*] is the Excess of one Quantity above another; or the Remainder, when one Quantity is taken out of another.

DIFFERENCE of Longitude [of two Places on the Earth] is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the Meridians of those two Places.

DIFFERENCE Ascensional [of the Sun or Planet] is the Difference between the Right and Oblique Ascension of the Sun or Planet.

DIFFERENCES in a Coat of Arms, are such Things as distinguish one Family from another; or Persons of the same Family from each other.

To **DIFFERENCE** [differencier, F.] to distinguish.

DIFFERENT [differens, L.] which differs, unlike, various. F.

DIF.

D I F

DIFFERENTLY, in a different Manner.

DIFFICILE [*difficilis*, L.] hard, difficult. *F.*

DIFFICULT [*difficile*, *F.* of *difficilis*, L.] hard, troublesome to perform or understand, crabb'd.

DIFFICULTLY, hardly.

DIFFICULTNESS, Troublesomeness, Hardness.

DIFFICULTY [*difficulté*, *F.* *difficultas*, L.] Troublesomeness in performing or understanding any Thing; Hardness, Obscurity in the Diction of an Author.

DIFFIDENCE [*diffidentia*, L.] Doubtfulness, Mistrust, Suspicion.

DIFFIDENCE [*diffidentia*, L.] doubtful, mistrustful, suspicious.

DIFFIDENTLY, mistrustfully.

To **DIFFIND** [*diffindo*, L.] to cleave in two.

DIFFUSION the Act of cleaving.

DIFFILATION, blowing or puffing away.

F. **DIFFLATION** [in *Chymistry*] is when Spirits, which are raised by Heat, are blown into the opposite Arch of the Furnace with a Sort of Bellows.

DIFFLUENCE [*diffluentia*, L.] a flowing forth, abroad, or several Ways.

DIFFLUVIUM [among *Botanists*] a Dis-temper in Trees, whereby they lose their Bark.

DIFFORM, used in Opposition to *Uniform* and signifies, there is no Manner of Regularity in the Form or Appearance of a Thing.

DIFFORM [with *Botanists*] a Word used to distinguish the Flowers of some Plants.

DIFFRANCHISEMENT [*franchise*, *F.*] the taking away the Privileges of a City.

To **DIFFUSE** [*diffundere*, L.] to spread here and there.

DIFFUSE; *adj.* [*diffusus*, L.] ample, large, extended. *F.*

DIFFUSION, a scattering abroad, extending, &c. *F.* of *L.*

DIFFUSION [in *Philosophy*] signifies the dispersing the subtle *Effluvia* of Bodies into a Kind of Atmosphere all round them.

DIFFUSIVE [*diffusivus*, L.] which spreads itself far, or is of great Extent.

DIFFUSIVELY [*diffusivum*, *F.*] largely, extensively. *L.*

DIFFUSIVENESS, Vastness of Reach, Extensiveness.

To **DIG** [perhaps of *dician*, *Sax.* or *Digger*, *Dan.* to make a Trench about] to break or open Ground with a Spade, &c.

To **DIG** a *Badger* [Hunting Term] to raise or dislodge him.

DIGAMMA [*διγάμμα*, *Gr.*] the Letter *F.* so called by Grammarians, because it seems to represent a double *Gamma*.

DIGASTRICK [*διγαστρικόν*, of *δις*, twice, and *γαστήρ* the Belly, *Gr.*] that has a double Belly. *L.*

DIAGASTRICUS [*διγαστρικόν*, *Gr.*] a

D I G

Muscle of the lower Jaw, so called from its double Belly. *L.*

DIGERENTS [with *Physicians*] Medicines which digest or ripen. *L.*

To **DIGEST** [*digerere*, *F.* of *digerere*, *L.*] to dissolve in the Stomach; also to dispose or put in Order.

To **DIGEST** [in *Chymistry*] is to set a soaking over a gentle Fire.

To **DIGEST** [in *Surgery*] is to ripen, to cleanse a Sore.

DIGESTER, that which promotes Digestion.

A **DIGESTER**, a Vessel for dissolving Bones into Jelly, &c.

DIGESTIBLE [*digestibilis*, L.] that may be digested.

DIGESTION *Animal*, is the Decoction of the Aliment in the Stomach, or the Dissolution of it, by which it is turned into *Chyle*.

DIGESTION [in *Chymistry*] is a Dissolution of Things by an artificial Heat, or by Fire. *F.* of *L.*

DIGESTIVE [*digestivus*, L.] helping to ripen, digest, or concoct.

DIGESTIVES, are Medicines which cause Digestion.

External DIGESTIVES, such as dissolve Swellings, or breed good Matter in a Wound.

DIGESTIVELY, by way of Digestion.

DIGESTS [*digesta*, *L.*] the first Volume, or Tome of the Civil Law is called *Digest*, because the Author had digested all Things, every Book and Title, in its proper and natural Place and Order.

DIGGER, one who opens the Ground with a Spade.

DIGIT, dressed. *O.*

To **DIGIT** [*digitare*, *Sax.*] to deck, set off, or adorn. *Spenc.*

DIGIT [*digitus*, L.] the Quantity of three Quarters of an Inch in Measure.

DIGIT [in *Arithmetick*] is a Character which denotes a Figure, as *I.* for one, *V.* for five, *X.* for ten.

DIGIT [in *Astronomy*] is the twelfth Part of the Diameter of the Sun or Moon, and is used to denote the Quantity of an Eclipse.

DIGITAL [*digitalis*, L.] pertaining to a Finger.

DIGITATION, a pointing with the Finger; also the Form of the Finger of both Hands joined together, or the Manner of their so joining.

DIGITATUM Folium [among *Botanists*] is a Term for the Leaf of a Plant, which either is composed of many single Leaves set together upon one Foot-Stalk, as in Cinquefoil, &c. or else, where there are many deep Gashes or Cuts in the Leaf, as in those of Strawberries, &c.

DIGITS, signify any Integer, or whole Number under ten.

DIGLADIATION, a fighting with Swords, a Quarrel. *L.*

DIG

D I L

DIGNA'TION, a vouchsafing. *L.*

TO DIG'NIFY [of *dignus*, *L.* and *fio*, or *facio*, *L.*] to advance to a dignity, especially to an ecclesiastical one.

DIGNITARY [*dignitarius*, *L.* Barb.] an ecclesiastical Minister, who has not the Cure of Souls; as a Dean, Prebend, &c.

DIGNITY, [*dignité*, *F.* of *dignitas*, *L.*] Honour, Reputation, Advancement, some considerable Preferment or Employment.

DIGNITY Ecclesiastical, is defined, by *Canonists*, to be an Administration joined with some Power and Jurisdiction.

DIGNITIES [among *Astrologers*] the Advantages which a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular Place of the Zodiac, or in such a Station with other Planets, &c.

DIGNO'TION, [*dignifico*, *L.*] Distinction.

DYGRAVE } [*q. d.* *Dike* or *Ditch*-
DIKE-GRAVE } Grave] an Officer who takes Care of Banks or Ditches.

TO DIGRES'S [digredi, *L.*] to go from the Subject in Hand.

DIGRES'SION, a wandering out of the Way, a going from the Matter in Hand; that Part of a Discourse or Treatise which does not relate to its main Design. *F.* of *L.*

DIGRES'SIVELY, by Way of Digression.

DIHELIUS [in *Astronomy*] is that Ordinate in the *Ellipsis* which passes through that Focus in which the Sun is supposed to be placed. *Gr.*

DIJAM'BUS [of *δῖς* and *ἰαμβος*, *Gr.*] a Foot in Verse, consisting of four Syllables, the first and third short, the second and last long.

TO DIJU'DICATE [*dijudicare*, *L.*] to judge between two Parties; to discern.

DIJUDICATION, a deciding a Difference between two. *L.*

DIKE [dice, *Sax.* dige, *Da.* ditch, *L. S.*] a Ditch or Furrow.

DIKE-REEVE, an Officer who takes Care of the Dikes and Drains in *Lincolnshire*.

TO DILA'CERATE [*dilacerare*, *L.*] to tear asunder.

DILACERA'TION, a tearing or rending asunder.

TO DILA'NIATE [*dilaniare*, *L.*] to tear or rend in Pieces.

DILANIA'TION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. *L.*

TO DILAP'IDATE [*dilapidare*, *L.*] to rid a Place of Stones; to lavish or spend wastefully.

DILAPIDA'TION, a Decaying or wastefully spending. *L.*

DILAPIDATION [in *Law*] a letting a Building run to Ruin for Want of Repairs.

DILA'TABLE, that may be widened. *L.*

DILATATION, a making wide or enlarging. *F.* of *L.*

DILATATION [among *Anatomists*] is when any Passages or Vessels in the Body are stretched too much.

DILATA'TION [in *Philosophy*] is when a

D I L

Thing takes up more Space than it did before.

DILATO'RES *Alarum-Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles of a Nose, which pull up the *Alae*, and dilate the Nostrils. *L.*

TO DILATE [*dilatar*, *F.* *dilatare*, *L.*] to make or grow wide; to rarefy or grow thin as the Air does; also to enlarge upon a Subject.

DILA'TER } [*Dilator*, *L.*] a Surgeon's

DILA'TORY } Instrument to dilate or open the Mouth; also to pull barbed Irons out of a Wound.

DIL'ATORILY, by Way of Delay.

DIL'ATORINESS, a Faculty of delaying, or being used to delay.

DIL'ATORY [*dilatatoire*, *F.* *dilatorius*, *L.*] accustomed to make Delays.

DILEC'TION, Affection, Love. *L.*

DILEM'MA [*δῖλεμμα*, *Gr.*] an Argument consisting of two or more Propositions, so disposed that neither of them can be well denied; grant which you will of them, the Argument shall involve you into Difficulties not easily surmounted

DILIGENCE [*Diligentia*, *L.*] great Care, Carefulness.

DIL'IGENT [*diligens*, *L.*] careful, laborious, watchful. *F.*

DIL'IGENTLY, industriously, carefully.

DILL [Dille, *Teut.*] an Herb like Fennel. *Anethum*. *L.*

DILLIGROUT, a sort of Pottage served on the King's Table on the Coronation Day.

DIL'LING [*q. d.* *Dallying*] a Child born when the Parents are old.

DIL'OGY [*δῖλογία*] a Rhetorical Figure, when a double Word signifies two Things.

DIL'STONE } a Town in *Northumberland*

DEVILSTONE } *berland*, called by *Bede*, *Devil's Burn*, memorable for the Overthrow of *Cedwalla*, a famous Briton; perhaps, *q. d.* *Devil's Burn*, because *Cedwalla*, for his barbarous Cruelty, was called a Devil.

DILU'CID [*dilucidus*, *L.*] clear, light, manifest, evident.

TO DILU'CIDATE [*dilucidare*, *L.*] to make clear or plain.

DILUCIDA'TION, a making clear or plain. *L.*

DILU'CIDLY, clearly, evidently.

DIL'VING [in *dressing Tin Oar*] shaking it in a Canvas Sieve in a Tub of Water, so that the Filth goes over the Rim of the Sieve, leaving the Tin behind.

DILU'ENTS [*Diluentia*. *F.*] Medicines serving to thin the Blood. *P. T.*

TO DILUTE [*diluere*, *L.*] to thin a Fluid by the Addition of a thinner to it; to allay, temper, or mingle with Water; as to dilute Wine, is to mingle it with Water.

TO DILUTE [in *Chymistry*] to dissolve the Parts of a dry Body in a moist or liquid one.

DILUTER, that which thins any other Thing.

DILU'TION, tempering, solving. &c.

DILU'VIAN

D I M

DILU'VIAN, belonging to a Flood. *L.*

DIM [*dim*, *Sax.*] obscure, dark.

To make DIM [*dimin*, *Sax.*] to render obscure or dark.

DIMLY, dark, obscurely.

DIM'NESS, Imperfection, or Weakness of Sight, Obscurity; Want of Apprehension; Stupidity.

DIMEN'SION, the just Measure or Comparisons of any Thing. *L.*

DIMENSION [in *Algebra*] is applied to the Powers of any Root in the Equation, which are called the Dimensions of that Root.

DIMENSION [in *Geometry*] signifies either Length, or Breadth, or Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

DIMENSIONLESS, without any definite Size.

DIMETÆ, the ancient *Latin* Name of the People who inhabited the Countries now called *Caermarthenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

DIMETIENT [*dimetiens*, *L.*] the same with Diameter.

DIMICA'TION, Fighting or Skirmishing. *L.*

DIMIDIA'TION, a halving, or dividing into two Halves. *L.*

DIMIDI'ETAS, the Moiety, or one half of a Thing. *O. L.*

To DIMIN'ISH [*diminuer*, *F.* *diminuere*, *L.*] to make or grow less, to abate, to decay or decrease.

DIMINISHINGLY, in an extenuating Manner.

DIMINU'TION [in *Architecture*] is the lessening a Pillar by little and little.

DIMINU'TION [in *Heraldry*] is a defacing some particular Point in the Escutcheon.

DIMINU'TION [in *Musick*] the abating somewhat of the full Quantity of a Note.

DIMIN'UTIVE [*diminutivus*, *L.*] little, small; which diminishes or makes less. *F.*

A DIMIN'UTIVE [in *Grammar*] a Word which lessens the original Word from whence it is derived; as of *Culter* a Knife, *Cutellus* a little Knife.

DIMIN'UTIVELY, by way of Diminution.

DIMIN'UTIVENESS, Smallness.

DIM'ISH [from *Dim*] somewhat dim.

DIMIS'SORY [*Dimissioire*, *F.* *Dimissorius*, *L.*] sent; *Dimissory Letters*, i. e. Letters sent from one Bishop to another, in Favour of one who stands Candidate for Holy Orders in another Diocese.

DIM'ITY, a fine Sort of Fustian.

DIMLY, obscurely.

DIMPLE [q. d. *Dintle* or *Dentle*, from *Dint* or *Dent*] a little Dent in the Bottom of the Chin or Cheeks.

To DIMPLE, to cause to subside in a small Degree.

DIM'PLED, which has a Dimple.

A DIN [*dyn*, *Sax.* Noise, probably of *tinnire*, *L.* to tinkle] a Noise.

D I N

To DIN, to stun with Noise.

To make a DIN [*dyn*, *Sax.* to sound] to make a great Noise or Bustle.

DIN'NAH [*דינה* *H. i. e.* Judgement] a Daughter of *Jacob*.

DIN'NARCHY [*δυναρχία*, *Gr.*] a Government by two.

To DINE [*diner*, *F.*] to eat at Noon.

DINE'TICAL [*διντικὸς*, *Gr.*] whirling round; vertiginous.

To DING, to throw or dash against, to sing. *C.*

DINGDONG, a Sound imitative of Bells.

DIN'GLE, a narrow Valley between two steep Hills.

DINING ROOM, an Apartment appropriated for Entertainments.

DIN'NICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines against the Vertigo, or Dizziness in the Head.

DIN'NER [*diner*, *F.*] a Meal at Noon.

DINNER TIME, Time of dining.

DINT [*διντ*, *Sax.* a Blow] an Impression or Mark; the Force or Bent of a Discourse.

To DINT, to make a Cavity by a Blow.

To DINU'MERATE [*dinumerare*, *L.*] to account or number.

DINUMERATION, an accounting or numbering. *L.*

DIOCE'SAN [*Diocesain*, *F.*] a Bishop who has the Care of a Diocese committed unto him; also an Inhabitant within the Bounds of a Diocese.

DIOCE'SAN [*Synod*,] an Assembly of the Clergy of the Diocese meeting together.

DIOCESE [*Diocese*, *F.*] the Circuit or Bounds of a Bishop's Jurisdiction.

DIONYS'IUS [*Διονυσῖος*, *Bacchus*, the fabulous God of Wine] a Name of Men.

DIOP'TRA [of *διόπτρη*] the Index or Ruler of an Astrolabe, or such-like Instrument.

DIOP'TRA [of *διόπτραι*, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Instrument to enlarge or open the Womb for the Extraction of the *Fœtus*.

DIOPTRICAL [*Dioptricus*, *L.* of *διόπτρα* *Gr.*] belonging to *Dioptricks*.

DIOP'TRICKS } *Dioptrique*, *F.* of *διόπτρα*

DIOP'TICKS } *παι*, *Gr.*] is a Part of Opticks which treats of refracted Rays, and their Union with one another, according as they are received by Glasses of this or that Figure.

DIOR'THOSIS [*διόρθωσις*, *Gr.*] an Operation where crooked and distorted Members are made straight, and restored to their due Shape.

DIO'TA [among *Chymists*] a circulating or double Vessel.

To DIP [*diippan*, *Sax.* *Dooper*, *Belg.* *Dipper*, *Dan.*] to put into Water; also to look casually and at a venture into a Book.

DIPETALOUS [*δις*, and *πέταλον*, *Gr.*] having two Flower-leaves.

DIPH'THONG [*Diphthongue*, *F.* *Diphthongus*, *L.* of *διφθγγος* *Gr.*] two Vowels sounded together in one Syllable.

DIPLA-

DIPLASIAS'MUS [διπλασιασμός,] is a Reduplication of Diseases; also two Muscles of the Arm which serve to turn it about.

DIP'PLE, a Mark in the Margin of a Book, to shew where the Fault is to be corrected.

DIPLOE' [διπλόν, Gr.] is the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Skull; also a double Vessel used by Chymists.

DIPLO'MA [διπλώμα, Gr.] a Royal Charter, or a Prince's Letters Patent; also the License of a Clergyman to exercise the Ministerial Function; or of a Physician or Surgeon to practise their Art; also the same as Diploe.

DIPPER, one that dips in the Water.

DIPPING-Needle, a Device shewing a particular Property of the Magnetick Needle.

DIPSAS [διψαω, Gr.] a Letter or Writing conferring some Privilege.

DIPTERON [διπτερον, Gr.] a Building which has a double Wing or Isle.

DIP'TOTES [in Grammar] are such Words as have but two Cases.

DIP'TYCHS [διπτυχα, Gr.] Tables in which the Greek Church enrolled the Names of Persons baptized; and also of such eminent Persons both dead and alive, who had the Honour to be recited by the Deacons during the Time of the Liturgy.

To **DIRA'DIATE** [diradiare, L.] to spread forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIA'TION, a spreading forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIA'TION [among Physicians] an Invigoration of the Muscles by the animal Spirits.

DIR'Æ [q. d. *Deorum Iræ*] the Furies of Hell; the Tormentors of guilty Consciences. L.

DIRE [dirus, L.] cruel, unmerciful, terrible.

DIRE'FUL [dire and full] cursed, fell.

DIRE'FULLY, cursedly, dreadfully.

DIREFULNESS, Cursedness, Dreadfulness.

DIREC'T [directus, L.] straight, right, plain. F.

DIRECT [in Astronomy] is when a Planet, by its proper Motion, goes forward in the Zodiac according to the natural Order and Succession of the Signs.

DIRECT Ray [in Opticks] a Ray which is carried from a Point of the visible Object, directly to the Eye through one and the same Medium.

DIRECT Sphere, same as a Right Sphere.

To **DIRECT'** [diriger, F. dirigere, L.] to guide, govern, manage, or rule; also to level or aim at.

DIRECTION, Direction, Instruction, Management; Aim or Mark. F. of L.

DIRECTION [with Astrologers] is a Motion by which any Star, or Part of Heaven, which is supposed to effect any Thing concerning a Person, is carried to another Star or Part of the Heaven, which also signifies something referring thereto,

Line of DIRECTION [in Mechanicks] is the Line of Motion, which any natural Body observes, according to the Force impressed upon it.

Number of DIRECTION [in Chronology] is the Number 35, which contains the Term of Years between the highest and lowest falling of any of the moveable Feasts.

DIRECTION WORD [in Printing] is the Word which begins the next Page, set at the Bottom of every Page preceding.

DIRECTIVE, that which serves to guide.

DIRECT'LY, in a straight Line; also immediately, presently, without Delay; also to the Purpose or Matter in Hand.

DIRECTOR [Directeur, F.] a Guider, Manager, an Overseer. L.

DIRECTORY, which serves to direct, &c.

The **DIRECT'ORY**, a Form of publick Prayer, &c. set forth by the Assembly of Divines, and used in the Times of Anarchy instead of the Book of Common Prayer.

DIREMP'TION, a separating. L.

DIRENESS, Horror.

DIREP'TION, a robbing, spoiling, or ransacking of Places and Persons for Riches; a snatching or taking away by Force. F.

DIR'GE [Dr. Tho. Henshaw derives it of the Psalm that begins *Dirige nos Domine*; but Casaubon takes it from the Greek ὀδυμα, a Lamentation] a Service for the Dead, beginning with *Dirige*, used by the Roman Catholics; also a mournful Ditty, Song, or Lamentation at a Funeral.

DIRIBITORY [diribitorium, L.] the Place of mustering and paying Soldiers.

DIR'GENT [in Geometry] is the Line of Motion, along which the descript Line or Surface is carried in the Genesis of any Plane or solid Figure.

DIR'ITY [diritas, L.] Terribleness.

DIRK, a Species of Dagger.

To **DIRKE**, to spoil, to ruin. Spenc.

DIRT [dirt. Dut.] Mud, Filth, Mire; Meanness, Sordidness.

To **DIRT**, to bemire, to bespatter.

DIRTY, bemired, filthy, mean.

DIRTYNESS, Filthyness, Meanness.

DIS, [of δι, Gr.] is a Preposition inseparable in Composition with English Words; it generally denotes a Negation or Privation of the Noun or Verb, simply taken, as *disjoin*.

DISABIL'ITY [of dis and Habilitas] is when a Man is so disabled, as to be rendered incapable to inherit or to enjoy a Benefice, which otherwise he might have done; which may happen four Ways, viz. by the Act of the Party, or his Ancestors; by the Act of Law, or of God.

DISABIL'ITY by the Person's own Act, is, if a Man binds himself that upon Surrender of a Lease, he will grant a new Estate to the Lessee, and afterwards grants over his Reversion to another, though afterwards he purchases the Reversion, yet has he forfeited his

DIS

Obligation, because he was once disabled to perform it.

DISABILITY by *Act of the Ancestor*, is if a Man be attainted of Treason or Felony; by this Attainder his Blood is corrupt, and himself and Children disabled to inherit.

DISABILITY by *the Act of the Law*, is most properly when a Man by the sole Act of the Law is disabled, as an *Alien* born is who is disabled to take any Benefit thereby.

DISABILITY by *the Act of God*, is when a Man is not of whole Memory, which disables him so, that in all Cases, when he passes an Estate from him, it may after his Death be annulled.

To **DIS'ABLE** [of *dis* and *able*] to make unable or incapable of.

To **DISABU'SE** [*desabuser*, F. of *dis* and *abusum*, L.] to undeceive.

To **DISACCORD'** [*disacorder*, F.] to disagree.

DISADVANTAGE [of *des* and *Avantage* F.] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS [*desavantageux*, F.] which turns to disadvantage, hurtful, prejudicial.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, hurtfully, prejudicially.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, Hurtfulness.

DISAFFECTED [of *dis* and *affectus*, L.] bearing no good Will to, dissatisfied with, discontented.

DISAFFECTEDLY, discontentedly.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, Ill-will, Discontentedness.

To **DISAGREE'** [*desagreer*, F.] not to agree, fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

DISAGREE'ABLE [*desagreeable*, F.] that which does not please, offensive, unpleasant, unsuitable.

DISAGREE'ABLY, unpleasantly.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, unpleasantness.

DISAGREE'MENT [*desagrement*, F.] a Difference, a not agreeing with.

To **DISALLOW'**, not to allow of, to discountenance, or dislike.

To **DISAN'CHOR** [of *dis* and *anchor*] to weigh Anchor, and put to Sea.

To **DISA'NIMATE** to discourage

To **DISANNUL** [*dis* and *annuller*, F.] to repeal, abolish, or make void.

To **DISAPPEAR'** [of *dis* and *apparere*, F.] to go out of Sight, to vanish.

DISAPPEARANCE, a vanishing out of sight, an absenting one's self.

To **DISAPPOINT'** [of *dis* and *appointer*, F.] to deceive, to fail, to break one's Word.

DISAPPOINT'MENT, a disappointing, a being disappointed, a cross Accident.

DISAPPROBATION, dislike, condemnation.

To **DISAPPRO'VE** [*disapprover*, F.] to disallow of, not to approve, to dislike, to blame condemn, or find Fault with.

DIS'ARD [either of *dis*, Sax. vertigi-

DIS

nous, amazed; or *Disard*, F. a Prattler; or *Dis* was verb, Belg. an Idiot,] an Idiot or silly Fellow.

To **DISARM'** [*desarmer*, F.] to take away one's Arms.

DISARM'ED [of a *Deer*] said when the Horns are fallen.

DISARRAY'ED [of *des* and *arrayer*, F.] put into Confusion or Disorder.

DISAS'TER [*Desastre*, F. q. d. a malignant Star] ill Luck, great Misfortune.

DISAS'TROUSLY, unfortunately.

DISAS'TROUS, unfortunate, unlucky, prejudicial.

DISA'VAUNCE, to withdraw, *Spene*.

To **DISAVOW'** [*desavouer*, F.] to disown, to deny.

DISAVOWMENT, a denial.

To **DISBAND'** [*desbander*, F.] to put out of the Company, to turn out of the Service.

DISBELIEF, infidelity, refusal of credit.

To **DISBELIEVE** [of *dis* Negative, and *Belief* Sax.] not to believe, to mistrust or doubt of.

DISBELIEVER, one who refuses his Assent.

DISBOSCA'TIO, a turning woody Ground to Pasture or Ploughed Land. *O. L.*

To **DISBRANCH** [of *des* and *brancher*, F.] to cut off the Branches.

To **DISBU'D** [in *Gardening*] to take off the Sprigs newly put forth.

To **DISBURDEN**, to free from a load.

To **DISBUR'SE** [*desbourser*, F. q. d. to unpurse] to expend or lay out Money.

DISBURSE'MENT, a disbursing or laying out.

To **DISBUR'THEN** [of *dis* and *Byrthen* Sax.] to take off a Burthen, to ease or unload.

DISCAL'CEATED [*discaleatus*, L.] unshod, barefooted.

DISCALENDRED [of *dis* and *Calendrium*, L.] to put out of the Calendar.

To **DISCARD'** [*descarter*, F.] to lay out at Cards; to turn away or discharge from Service.

To **DISCA'SE**, to strip, to undress. *Shak.*

DESCENT' [q. d. *Descent*] Order or Means whereby Lands, &c. are derived to any Person from his Ancestors, *L. T.*

Lineal DESCENT', is a Descent conveyed downward in a right Line from the Grandfather, the Father to the Son, &c. *L. T.*

Collateral DESCENT', is that Descent which springs out of the Side of the whole Blood; as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, &c. *L. T.*

DISCEPTATION, a Disputation, Debating or Arguing. *L.*

To **DISCERN** [*discerner*, F. of *discernere*, L.] to perceive or know one Thing from another.

DISCERNER, one who discerns or perceives.

DISCERN'IBLE, that may be discerned or perceived, *L.*

DISCERN-

DIS

DISCERNIBLENESS, Visibleness.

DISCERNIBLY, evidently, percepti-

bly.

DISCERN'MENT [*Discernement*, F.] the Faculty of Discerning, Discretion, Judgment.

DISCERPT'IBLE [of *discerpere*, L.] that may be pulled in Pieces.

DISCERPT'ION, a rending or tearing in Pieces. L.

To DISSEV'ER, to spend, to consume. O.

A DISCHARGE' [*Descarge*, F.] an Acquittance for Money paid, a Release; a dismissing or sending away; a purging or driving out of Humours.

To DISCHARGE' [of *des* and *charger*, or *decharger*, F.] to ease, free, or release; to dismiss from Office or Service; also to shoot off a Gun, &c.

DISCINCT [*discinctus*] ungirded, loosely dressed.

To DISCIND' [*discindere*, L.] to cut off or in Pieces.

DISCIPLE [*Discipulus*, L.] a Learner or Scholar.

DISCIPLESHIP, Office of a Disciple.

DISCIPLINABLE [*disciplinabilis*, L.] capable of Discipline, teachable.

DISCIPLINANTS, a religious Order of Men who scourge themselves.

DISCIPLINARIANS, Sectaries who pretend to a stricter Discipline than the Established Church.

DISCIPLINE [*disciplina*, L.] Education, Instruction, Management, strict Order; also Correction or Scourging, such as is used by Way of Penance. F.

To DISCIPLINE [*discipliner*, F. *disciplinare*, L.] to teach or instruct, to order or rule; to correct, scourge, or whip.

To DISCLAIM' [of *dis* and *clamer*, F.] to quit Claim to, utterly to refuse, renounce or disown having a Concern or Interest in a Thing.

DISCLAIM'ER, a Plea containing an express Denial or Refusal. L. T.

To DISCLOSE [of *dis* and *clorre*, F. or *disccludere*, L.] to discover or reveal.

To DISCLOSE [with *Floriss*] to blow, bud, or put forth Leaves.

DISCLO'SED [in *Falconry*] a Term applied to young Hawks newly hatched, and, as it were, put forth from the Shells.

To DISCOL'OUR [*discolorare*, L.] to alter or spoil the Colour of a Thing.

To DISCOM'FIT [*disconfit*, F.] to defeat or overthrow in Battle.

DISCOM'FIGURE [*Disconfiture*, F.] Defeat, Overthrow, Rout, Slaughter.

To DISCOM'FORT [of *dis* and *conforter*, F.] to afford no Comfort, to afflict, or cast down.

To DISCOMMEND' [of *dis* and *commendare*, L.] to dispraise or blame.

DISCOMMENDA'TION [of *dis* and *commendatio*, L.] Dispraise, Disgrace, Shame,

DIS

To DISCOM'MODE [of *dis* and *commodare*, L.] to incommode.

DISCOMMODIOUS inconvenient.

DISCOMMOD'ITY [of *dis* and *commoditas*, L.] Inconveniency.

To DISCOMPO'SE [of *dis* and *composere*, F. of *componere*, L.] to disorder, disquiet, trouble, put out of Humour, or ruffle.

DISCOMPO'SURE [of *dis* and *compositura*, L.] Confusion, Disorder, &c.

To DISCONCER'T, to unsettle the Mind, to discompose.

DISCONFOR'MITY, Want of Agreement.

DISCONGRU'ITY, Disagreement, In-

consistency.

DISCON'SOLATE [of *dis* and *consolatus*, L.] deprived of Consolation, comfortless, melancholy.

DISCONSOLATENESS, State of Despondency.

DISCONTENT' } [of *dis* and *Con-*
DISCONTENT'MENT } *sentent*, F.] a not

being contented; Sorrow, Trouble.

DISCONTENT'ED [of *dis* and *content*, F. or *contentus*, L.] displeased, troubled.

DISCONTENT'EDLY, uneasily.

DISCONTENT'EDNESS, Uneasiness.

DISCONTIN'UANCE } [*dis* and *Continuité*,
DISCONTINU'ITY } F. of *Continuatio*,
L.] Interruption, or breaking off.

DISCONTIN'UANCE of a Plea or Pro-

cess [in *Law*] is when the Opportunity of Prosecution is lost, and not recoverable but by beginning the Suit afresh.

DISCONTINUA'TION [of *Possession*] is

when a Man may not enter upon his own Land and Tenement, alienated, whatsoever his Right be, but must bring his Whrit, and seek to recover Possession by Law.

To DISCONTIN'UE [*discontinuer*, F.] to leave or break off for a Time.

To be DISCONTIN'UED [in *Law*] is to be finally dismissed the Court.

DIS'CORD [*Discorde*, F. of *Discordia*, L.]

Disagreement, Strife, Variance.

DISCORDS [in *Musick*] are certain Inter-

vals of Sounds, which being heard at the same Time, do offend the ear; yet, when orderly intermixed with Concords, make the best of Musick.

DISCORD'ANCE, Disagreement, Repug-

nancy.

DISCORD'ANT [*discordans*, L.] disagreeing, jarring, untuneable.

DISCORD'ANTLY, jarringly.

To DISCO'VER [*discouvrir*, F. of *dis* and *operire*, L.] to reveal, to make manifest, to find out, to spy.

DISCOVERER, one who finds any thing that was before unknown.

DISCOV'ERY [of *Decouvertes*, F.] a discovering, finding out, &c.

DISCOUNT' [of *dis* and *Conte*, F.] Abatement in a Sum or Accompt.

To DISCOUNT' [either of *dis* and *conter*, F.]

DIS

or *computare*, L.] to abate from an Account of Reckoning.

To DISCOUN'TENANCE [*decontenancer*, F.] to put out of Countenance, to give a Check to.

To DISCOUR'AGE [*decourager*, F.] to dishearten or put out of Heart.

DISCOUR'AGEMENT [*decouragement*, F.] a discouraging, disheartening, &c.

DISCOURAGER, one who discourages.

To DISCOURSE [*discourir*, F.] to talk, to reason, to argue.

DISCOURSE [*Discours*, F. *Discursus*, L.] Reasoning, Speech, Talk.

DISCOURSE [in *Logick*] is that rational Act of the Mind, by which we deduce or infer one Thing from another.

DISCOURSER, one who discourses.

DISCOUR'TEOUS [*discourtois*, F.] uncourteous, unkind, uncivil.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, uncivilly.

DISCOUR'TESY [of *dis* and *Courtesie*, F.] Displeasure; an ill Turn.

DISCOID'AL Flowers } [among *Botanists*]

DISCOUS } are such whose little Leaves are set together so close and even, that they make the Surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish.

DISCRED'IT [of *dis* and *credit*, F.] Disgrace, Reproach, Disrepute.

To DISCRED'IT, to make one lose his Credit, to disagree.

DISCREET' [*discreto*, Ital.] wise, considerate, sober. F.

DISCRETELY, prudently.

DISCREPANCE [*Discrepantia*, L.] Disagreement.

DISCREPANT [*discrepans*, L.] differing from, disagreeing.

DISCRETE [*discretus*, L.] severed, separated, or distinguished one from another.

DISCRETE Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] is when the Proportion disjoins in the Middle, or when the Ratio of the first Term to the Second, or of the Third to the Fourth, is not the same with that of the Second Term to the Third.

DISCRETE Quantity, is such a one as is continued and joined together.

DISCRE'TION, a discreet Management, Prudence, Wisdom: Will or Pleasure. F. of L.

To live at DISCRETION [*Military Term.*] to have free Quarters.

To surrender at DISCRETION, to yield without Articles of Terms.

DISCRE'TIVE, that serves to separate, L.

DISCRETIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] are such where various judgments are made and denoted by the Particle *But*, *Notwithstanding*, &c.

DISCRE'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing with Care, Moderation, Judgment, and Discretion. Ital.

DISCRETORIUM [with *Anatomical Writers*] the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

DIS

DISCRIMEN, difference, L. Also a Sort of Bandage used in bleeding in the Forehead and Temples.

To DISCRIMINATE [*discriminare*, L.] to put a Difference between, to distinguish as to Preference or Favour.

DISCRIMINA'TION, a distinguishing one Thing from another.

DISCRIMINATIVE, that which distinguishes.

DISCUM'BENCY [*discumbers*, L.] leaning at Meat.

To DISCUM'BER, to disengage from any troublesome Weight. Pope.

DISCUR'SION, a running to and fro. L.

DISCUR'SIVE, running to and fro. L.

DIS'CUS [a Platter, L.] among the *Romans*, was a round Quoit used in their Exercises.

DISCUS [among *Botanists*] is the middle, plain, and flat Part of some Flowers, such as the Marigold, &c.

DISCUS } [in *Astronomy*] the round Phases

DISK } in the Sun or Moon, which at a great Distance appear plain or flat.

DISCUS } a Desk or Reading-Shelf in a

DESCUS } Church. O. L.

To DISCUS'S [*discutere*, L.] to examine, to scrutinize, to sift; to strike off those Difficulties wherewith a Matter is perplexed.

DISCUS'SION, an Examination of a Question, Affair, or any difficult Matter, to discover the Truth; the clear treating or handling of any particular Problem or Point. L.

DISCUSSION [in *Surgery*] a dispersing of the Matter of any Swelling, i. e. a Discharge of some thin Matter, gathered together in any Part, by insensible Evaporation.

DISCUS'SIVE, that can dissolve or disperse Humours.

DISCU'TIENT Medicines, such as dissolve impacted Humours.

DISDAIN, Scorn proceeding from Aversion or Pride. F.

To DISDAIN' [of *des* and *daigner*, F. or *de-dignari*, L.] to despise or scorn.

DISDAINFUL, scornful, contemptuous.

DISDAIN'FULLY, scornfully.

DISDAIN'FULNESS, Scornfulness.

DISDIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a double Eight or Fifteenth.

DISEA'SE [of *des aise*, F.] a Distemper or Sickness; also Uneasiness. Spenc.

To DISEASE, to communicate Disorder.

DISEASED, troubled with a Disease.

DISE'DGED, blunted. Shakesp.

To DISEMBARK' [*disebarquer*, F.] to go off from on board a Ship, to land Goods out of a Ship.

DISEMBO'DIED, divested of the Body.

To DISEMBO'GUE [*deseimboucher*, F. of *des and bouche*, a Mouth] to roll or discharge itself into the Sea, as a great River does; also a Ship is said to *diseimbogue*, when it passeth out of some Streight's Mouth, or Gulf, into the Sea.

DISEMBRO'IL

DIS

DISEMBRO'IL [*debrouiller*, F.] to disentangle, to free from Perplexity. *Dryden*.

To **DISENGAGE** [*difengager*, F.] to free from an Engagement; to fetch, to get or take off.

DISENGAGEMENT, Freedom from any Engagement.

DISENTANGLE, to free from Impediments.

To **DISESTEEM'** [*des* and *estimer*, F. of *estimer*, L.] to have no Esteem for.

DISFA'VOUR [*dis* and *favor*, L.] a being out of Favour, a Disfigurement, an ill Turn.

To **DISFIG'URE** [*disfigurer*, F.] to spoil the Figure or Shape of, to make ugly.

DISFIGURE *that Peacock* [a Term in Carving] i. e. cut it up.

DISFIGUREMENT, a Blemish.

To **DISFOR'EST** [*dis* and *Forest*] to displant or cut down the Trees of a Forest.

To **DISENFRAN'CHISE** [*disfrancher*, F.] to exclude out of the Number of free Denizens or Citizens.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT, a being disfranchised.

To **DISGARNISH** [*dis* and *garnie*, F.] to take away the Garnish.

To **DISGARNISH a Place** [*Military Term*] to take away a great Part of its Garrison and Ammunition.

To **DISGLORIFY**, to deprive of Glory. *Milton*.

To **DISGORGE'** [*degorger*, F.] to discharge by Vomiting; to empty itself into the Sea as a River does..

DISGRA'CE [*disgrace*, F.] Disfavour, Dishonour.

To **DISGRA'CE** [*disgracier*, F.] to put to Shame, to turn out of Favour.

DISGRACEFUL, Shameful.

DISGRACE'FULLY, Shamefully.

DISGRACE'FULNESS, Shamefulness.

DISGRA'DING } [*Law Term*] the de-
DEGRADING } grading a Clergyman from
Holy Orders, or a Lord, Knight, &c. from his Titles of Honour.

DISGUISE [*dis* and *guise*, *deguisement*, F.] a counterfeit Habit, a Pretence, Colour, or Cloak.

To **DISGUISE'** [*deguiser*, F.] to put into another Guise or Fashion; to dissemble or cloak.

DISGUISEDLY, by Way of Disguise.

To **DISGUST'** [*disgouter*, F. *disgustare*, Ital.] to distaste or dislike, to be averse to.

DISGUST' [*dis* and *gustus*, L.] a Distaste or Dislike.

DISGUST'FUL, distasteful, unpleasant.

DISGUST'FULLY, distastefully, unpleasantly.

DISHABIL'LE [*disbabilie*, F.] an Undress or Home-dress.

A **DISH** [*disc* or *dyxar*, Sax. *discut*, L.] a Platter, &c.

DIS

DISHAR'MONY [*dis* and *Harmonia*, L.] Discord, jarring.

To **DISHEART'EN** [*dis* and *bearten*, Eng.] to put out of Heart, to discourage.

DISHEARTENINGLY, by Way of Discouragement.

DISHERISON, Disinheriting. *O. L. T.*

DISHER'ITOR, one who puts another out of his Inheritance.

DISHEV'ELLED [*decbevelle*, F.] with dishevelled Hair, i. e. having the Hair hanging loose, or dangling down the Shoulders.

DISHON'EST [*dishonnête*, O. F. or of *dis* and *honestas*, L.] void of Honesty, knavish; also unchaste, lewd.

DISHON'ESTLY, knavishly.

DISHON'ESTY [*dishonnété*, O. F. or of *dis* and *honestas*, L.] Knavery, unfair Dealing; also Debauchery, Lewdness.

DISHON'OURABLE, disgraceful.

DISHON'OUR [*dishonneur*, F.] Infamy, Disgrace.

DISHON'OURABLY, disgracefully.

To **DISHON'OUR** [*dishonorer*, F.] to render infamous, to disparage or disgrace.

DISHONOURER, one who disgraces.

To **DISHO'RN**, to strip off Horns. *Shak.*

DISHU'MOUR, Peevishness, Ill-Humour. *Spect.*

To **DISINCA'RCERATE**, to set at Liberty.

To **DISINCHANT** [*dis* and *enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to set free from Enchantment.

DISINCLINA'TION, Want of Affection, a slight Dislike.

DISINGENU'ITY [*dis* and *ingenuité*, F. or *dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] Want of Ingenuofness; Insincerity, Dissimulation.

DISINGEN'UOUS [*dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] insincere, false hearted, unfair.

DISINGENOUSNESS, abject Meanness.

DISINHABITED [*dis* and *inhabitatus*, L.] void of Inhabitants, desolate.

To **DISINHER'IT** [*desheriter*, F.] to deprive one of his Inheritance.

To **DISINTAN'GLE**, to unravel, to disengage, to rid out of.

DISIN'TERESTED } [*desintereffé*, F.] void
DISINTERES'ED } of Self-interest, im-

partial, unbiassed.

DISINTERESTEDLY, in a disinterested Manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, generous, disregard of private Interest.

To **DISINTER'R** [*dis* and *enterrer*, F.] to dig or take up a dead Body out of the Grave.

To **DISINVI'TE** [*dis* and *inviter*, F. of *invitare*, L.] to recall an Invitation, to forbid a Person to come who was before invited.

To **DISJOIN'** [*desjoindre*, F. of *disjungere*, L.] to separate, part, or loosen.

To **DISJOINT'** [*dis* and *joint*, F.] to put out of Joint.

DISJUNC'TION, a Disjoining, Separation, Division. *L.*

DISJUNC'TIVE Propositions [in *Logick*]

DIS

are such in which the disjunctive Particle or is found.

DISK. See *Discus*.

DISKINDNESS, Injury, Prejudice.

DISLIKE, Want of Affection.

To **DISLIKE**, to disesteem.

To **DISLIMB**, to dilaniate, to tear Limb from Limb.

To **DIS/LOCATE** [*disloquer*, F. of *dislocare*, L.] to put out of Joint.

DIS/LOCATED [of *dis* and *locatus*, L.] put out of its Joint or Place.

DISLOCA'TION, the putting out of Joint or Place.

To **DISLOD'GE** [*desloger*, F.] to put or turn out of House, Lodging or Post, &c.

To **DISLOD'GE** [in Hunting] is to raise Beasts from their Lodging or Harbour.

DISLOY'AL [*déloyal*, F.] unfaithful to a Sovereign Prince or Husband; traitorous, treacherous.

DISLOY'ALLY, perfidiously.

DISLOY'ALTY [*déloyauté*, F.] Unfaithfulness, Perfidiousness; commonly used with regard to one's Prince.

DIS'MAL [q. d. *Dies malus*, L. an unlucky Day; or *Days-mal*, Belg. q. d. *Dimmel*, of *dim*, Sax. dark; spoken in Comparison with Hell; which is called *Utter Darkness*] dreadful, hideous, terrible.

DISMALLY, Dreadfully.

DISMA'LNES, Dreadfulness.

To **DISMAN'TLE** [*démanteler*, F.] to take off a Mantle or Cloak to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, &c.

To **DISMAY'** [*desmayer*, Sp. or *se esmayer*, F.] to astonish, terrify, &c.

DISMAY'INGLY, dishearteningly.

To **DISMEMBER** [of *dis* and *membrum*, L.] to cut off Members or Limbs; to disjoin, divide, or cante out.

DIS'MES [*decimæ*, L.] Tithes or Tenths, of all Fruits due to God, and paid to Persons in Holy Orders. F. L. T.

To **DISMIS'S** [*dimissum*, L.] to discharge, send or put away.

DISMIS'SION [*dimissio*, L.] a sending away.

To **DISMOUNT** [*desmonter*, F.] to take away or remove; to unhorse, to alight from Horse-back.

To **DISMOUNT'** a Piece of Ordnance, is to throw or take it down from the Carriage; to break or render it unfit for Service.

To **DISNA'TURALISE**, to alienate, or make alien.

DIS/NATURED, ill-natured, ill-conditioned. *Shaks.*

DISOBE'DIENCE [*disobéissance*, F. of *dis* and *obedientia*, L.] Unobedience, Frowardness.

DISOBE'DIENT [*disobéissant*, F. of *dis* and *obediens*, L.] undutiful, stubborn, froward.

DISOBE'DIENTLY, undutifully.

To **DISOBEY'** [*disobéir*, F.] of *dis* and *obe-*

DIS

dire, L.] to withdraw one's Obedience, to act contrary to Order.

DISOBLIGA'TION [*dis* and *obligatio*, L.] disobliging, displeasing: Displeasure, Offence.

To **DISOBLIG'E** [*desobliger*, F. of *dis* and *obligare*, L.] to displease, to do an ill Office to.

DISOBLI'GINGLY, displeasingly, offensively.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS, Offensiveness.

DISOCCIDEN'TATED, swerved or declined from the West, spoken of a Sun-Dial.

DISO'RBED, thrown out of the Orbit. *Sh.*

DISOR'DER [*desordre*, F.] Confusion, Riot, Discomposure of Mind, Trouble.

To **DISOR'DER**, to put out of Order, to confound, to discompose, vex.

DISOR'DERLINESS, Unruliness.

DISOR'DERLY, unruly.

To **DISOWN'** [of *dis* and *eignen*, to own, Teut.] not to acknowledge for one's own, to deny.

To **DISPAND'** [*dispandere*, L.] to stretch out, to spread abroad.

DISPAN'SION, a spreading abroad. L.

To **DISPAR'AGE** [*disparager*, F.] to decry or speak ill of.

DISPAR'AGINGLY, by way of Disparagement.

DISPAR'AGEMENT, a disparaging, or undervaluing, a lessening in Esteem. F.

DISPARAGEMENT [in Law] is the disposing of an Heir or Heiress in Marriage, under his or her Degree, or against Decency.

DISPARAGER, one who detracts from the Merit of another.

DISPARA'TES [*disparata*, L.] Opposites in Logick, which are unlike one another.

DISPAR'ITY [*disparité*, F. of *disparitas*, L.] Difference, Inequality, Unlikeness.

To **DISPARK'** [of *dis* and *park*] to take away the Pales and Inclosures of a Park.

DISPARP'LED [in Heraldry] scattered
DISPERP'LED loosely, or shooting itself into several Parts.

To **DISPART'**, to put asunder.

DISPART [in Gunnery] the Thickness of Metal on the Mouth and Breech of the Piece.

To **DISPART** a Cannon, is to set a Mark at or near the Muzzle Ring of a Piece, that a Sight Line taken upon the Top of the Base Ring, against the Touch-hole, may thereby be parallel to the Axis of the Concave Cylinder of the Piece, for the Gunner to take Aim by at the Mark he is to shoot.

DISPAS'SION, Freedom from mental Perturbation.

DISPASSIONATE, free from Passion, impartial.

DISPASSIONATENESS, Freedom from Partiality, a State of being unbiassed by Passion or Affection.

DISPATCH [*depeche*, F.] the quick doing of a Thing, Kiddance.

DIS

To DISPATCH [*depecher*, F.] to hasten, to speed, to send away in Haste; also to kill with Speed, or quickly.

DISPATCH'ES, Letters sent abroad about publick Affairs.

DISPAU'PERED [of *dis* and *pauperatus*, L.] put out of Capacity of suing in *Forma Pauperis*, i. e. without paying Fees.

To DISPEL' [*dispellere*, L.] to drive away, to dissipate.

To DISPEND' [*dispendere*, L.] to spend, or to lay out Money.

DISPENS'ABLE, that may be dispensed, with. L.

DISPENS'ARY [*dispensare*, F.] a Treatise of Medicines; also a Place where they are made or kept.

DISPENSATION, a distributing or dealing; also a suffering or permitting a Man to do a Thing contrary to Law, an Indulgence from the Pope. F. of L.

A DISPENSATION [*Pharmacy*] is when the Simples of a Composition are set in Order, lest any Ingredient should be forgotten.

DISPENSATION [in *Divinity*] is the giving the Levitical Law to the *Jews*, and the Gospel to the *Gentiles*.

DISPENS'ATORY [*dispensaire*, F.] a Book which directs the Apothecaries in the ordering every Ingredient, as to the Quantity and Manner of making up every Physical Composition.

To DISPEN'SE [*dispenser*, F. *dispensare*, L.] to distribute or dispose of, to administer, bestow, or manage.

To DISPENSE *with*, to exempt, or excuse, to free from the Obligation of a Law.

DISPENSER, one who dispenses, or distributes.

DISPEN'SES, Expenses or Charges. O.

To DISPEO'PLE [*depeupler*, F.] to unpeople, or destroy the People of a Country.

To DISPER'GE [*dispergo*, L.] to sprinkle.

To DISPER'SE [*disperser*, F. *dispersum*, L.] to spread abroad, to scatter.

DISPERS'EDLY, here and there.

DISPERSER, one who scatters.

DISPER'SION, a scattering or spreading abroad. F. of L.

To DISPIRIT [of *dis* and *Spiritus*] to pull down one's Spirit, to deject, to depress.

DISPITOUS [of *dis* and *Spite*] full of Spite.

To DISPLAC'E [*desplacer*, F.] to put out of Place, to remove.

DISPIRITEDNESS, Dejection, lowness of Spirits.

DIPLA'CENCY [*displacencia*, L.] Incivility, Disgust.

To DISPLANT' [*deplanter*, F. *deplantare*, L.] to pluck up that which is planted.

A DISPLAY, a particular Explication, an unfolding, an opening wide.

To DISPLAY [*deployer*, F.] to spread wide, unfold, declare, or explain at large.

DIS

DISPLAYED [in *Heraldry*] a Term applied to an Eagle, when represented in an Escutcheon with the Wings spread abroad.

To DISPLEA'SE [*deplaire*, F.] not to please, to offend, to be disagreeable or unacceptable to.

DISPLEA'SINGLY, offensively.

DISPLEA'SURE [*deplaisir*, F.] Affront, shrewd Turn, Discontent, Anger.

DISPLEASAUNCE, Displeasure. *Chons.*

DISPLO'SION, a breaking or bursting asunder with great Noise or Sound; also the letting off a Gun.

DISPOLIA'TION, a robbing, rifling, or spoiling. L.

To DISPO'NE [*disponere*, L.] to dispose, to put in Order. O. Also (in *Scots Law*) to convey a Right to another.

DISPORT' [*disporto*, Ital.] Play, Pastime.

To DISPORT' *one's self*, to divert one's self, to take his Pleasures.

DISPO'SAL, the Power of disposing; Command, Management.

To DISPOSE [*disposer*, F. *disponere*, L.] to set in order, to fit, to make ready.

To DISPO'SE *of*, to do what one pleases with a Thing.

DISPOSITION, a disposing or placing of Things, Situation, State, Inclination or Aptness; also the natural Inclination of the Mind, or Constitution of the Body.

DISPOSITION [in *Ethicks*] is an imperfect Habit, where the Person operates but with some Difficulty, as in Learners.

DISPOSITION [in *Architecture*] is the just placing all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order.

DISPOS'ITOR, a Disposer or Setter in Order. L.

DISPOS'ITOR [in *Astrology*] the Planet who is Lord of the Sign where another Planet changes to be.

To DISPOSSESS' [of *dis* and *possidere*, L. *depossider*, F.] to deprive, put, or turn out of Possession.

DIS'POSURE, Disposing, Disposal.

DISPRAISE [of *dis* and *praise*] Blame, Censure, Reproach.

To DISPREAD [*ausbreiten*, *Teut.*] to spread different Ways. *Spence. Pope.*

DISPROF'IT [of *dis* and *Profit*] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

To DISPROPERT'Y, to deprive of, or take away the Property from a Person, &c.

DISPROPORTION [of *dis* and *proportio*, L.] not bearing Proportion, an Inequality. F.

DISPROPORTIONABLE } of *dis* and
DISPROPORTIONATE } *proportionatus*, L.] which bears no Proportion to, unequal.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, in an unequal Manner.

To DISPROPORTION [*disproportioner*, F.] to make unequal.

To

DIS

To DISPROVE [of *dis* and *prover*, F.] to prove the contrary.

DISPROVER, one who confutes another.

DISPURVEY'ANCE, Want of Provision.

Spenc.

DISPU'TABLE [disputabilis, L.] which may be disputed. F.

DISPUTANT, [Disputeur, F. Disputans, L.] a Disputer, one who holds a Dispute or Disputation.

DISPUTA'TION, a Debating, Disputing or Reasoning, L.

DISPUTATIOUS, captious, fond of cavilling.

DISPU'TATIVE, apt to dispute, contentious, quarrellsome. L.

DISPU'TE [dispute, F.] Debate, Contest.

To DISPUTE [disputer, F. of disputare, L.] to debate, discourse, or treat of; to quarrel or wrangle.

To DISPUTE a Thing, to strive or contend for it, to quarrel about it.

To DISQUA'LIFY, to make unfit; to deprive of a Right or Claim.

DISQUALIFICATION, that which unfits for any Thing.

DISQUAMA'TION, a taking off the Scales of a Fish. F.

To DISQUAN'TITY, to lessen.

DISQUIET [of *dis* and *quiet*, F. of *Quies*, L.] Unquietness, Trouble.

To DISQUIET [of *dis* and *quietare*, L.] to disturb one's Quiet or Rest, to make uneasy, to trouble.

DISQUIETER, a Disturber.

DISQUI'ETLY, uneasily.

DISQUIETUDE, uneasiness.

DISQUISITION, a diligent Search or Enquiry into; or Examination of a Thing. L.

DIRATIONA'RE } to justify or stand

DIRATIONA'RE } by the Denial of a

Fact; to clear one's self of a Crime. O. L.

To DIRANK', to degrade from a Rank.

To DISREGA'RD [of *des* and *regarder*, F.] to have no Regard to, to mind, to slight.

DISREGAR'DFUL, negligent.

DISREGAR'DFULLY, negligently, slightly.

DISREGAR'DFULNESS, Neglectfulness.

DISRELISH, Dislike.

To DISREL'ISH [of *dis* and *relecher*, F. to lick again] not to relish to dislike.

DISREPUTA'TION } of *dis* and *reputa-*

DISREPU'TE } tio, L.] ill Name

or Fame, Discredit.

DISRESPECT' [of *dis* and *respect*, F.] Incivility, Slight.

DISRESPECT'FUL, not shewing Respect.

DISRESPECT'FULLY, slightly, uncivilly.

DISRESPECT'FULNESS, Incivility.

To DISRESPECT' [of *dis* and *respecter*, F. *respectare*, L.] to show no Respect, to be uncivil to.

DIS

To DISRO'BE [of *dis* and *Robe*, or *de-rober*, F.] to pull off one's Robe, to strip one of his Cloaths.

DISRUPT'ION [disruptio, L.] a Breach, a Rent.

DISSATISFAC'TION [of *dis* and *satisfactio*, L. *dissatisfaction*, F.] Discontent, Disgust, Displeasure.

DISSATISFAC'TORILY, by Way of Dissatisfaction.

DISSATISFAC'TORY [dissatisfactoire, F.] which gives no Satisfaction, displeasing, offensive.

To DISSATISFY [dis and *satisfaire*, F. *satisfacere*, L.] to disgust, displease, offend.

To DISSECT' [dissequer, F. *dissectum*, L.] to cut open a dead Body, to anatomize.

DISSEC'TION, a cutting asunder or in Pieces; it most commonly signifies the cutting up or anatomizing the Bodies of Animals. F. of L.

To DISSEI'SE, to dispossess, to turn out of Possession. F. L. T.

DISSEISEE', a Person who is put out of his Lands, &c.

DISSEI'SIN, an unlawful dispossessing a Man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable, or incorporeal Right.

DISSEISIN, upon *Disseisin*, is where the Disseisor is put out of his Possession by another.

DISSEI'SOR, he who puts another out of his Possession.

DISSEI'ORESS, a Woman who puts another out of Possession.

To DISSEM'BLE [diffimular, F. of *diffimulare*, L.] to pretend or feign, to conceal or cloak.

DISSEMBLER, an Hypocrite.

DISSEM'BLINGLY, by way of Diffimulation.

To DISSEM'INATE [diffeminare, L.] to sow, scatter, or spread abroad.

DISSEMINA'TION, a sowing or scattering here and there; a Spreading all about. L.

DISSEN'SION, Disagreement, Strife, Quarrelling. L.

DISSENT', Contrariety of Opinion.

To DISSENT, to differ from another in Opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS [diffentaneous, L.] Disagreeing, Contrariety.

DISSENTA'NEOUS Things [in Logick] are such Things which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clearly, when taken separately.

DISSEN'TER [of *diffentire*, L.] one of a different or contrary Opinion; it is chiefly used to signify a Non-conformist, who complies not with the Discipline or Doctrine of the Church of England, or of any established Church.

DISERTA'TION, a Debate, Reasoning, or Discourse upon any Point or Subject. L.

DIS

DIS

DISSERTA'TOR, one who discourses, or delivers a Dissertation.

To DISSER'VE one [*differuir*, F. of *de* and *servire*, L.] to do one a Prejudice.

To DISSE'TTLE, to unsettle.

DISSER'VICE [of *dis* Negative, and *Service*, F. of *servire*, L.] an ill Office or Turn, an Injury or Prejudice.

DISSERVICEABLE, prejudicial, injurious.

DISSE'VERED [of *dis* and *separatus*, L.] separated, divided, parted in twain.

DIS'SIDENCE [*diffidentia*, L.] a Disagreeing or falling out, Disagreement, Discord.

DISSIGNI'FICATIVE [of *dis* and *significativus*, L.] that serveth to signify something different from.

DIS'SILIENCE [*diffilire*, L.] a Leaping down from off a Place, or from one Place to another; a Leaping asunder.

DISSIM'ILAR [*diffimilaire*, F.] unlike, that is of a different Kind or Nature.

DISSIMILAR Parts, [in *Anatomy*] are those Parts which consist of other Parts differing from one another as to their Nature, as the Hand consists of *Arteries*, *Veins*, *Muscles*, &c. all which differ from one another.

DISSIMILAR Leaves [with *Botanists*] are the two first Leaves of a Plant, when it first shooteth out of the Ground, so called, because they are usually of a different Form from the common Leaves of the grown Plant.

DISSIMILARITY, unlikeness.

DISSIMILITUDE [*Diffimilitudo*, L.] Unlikeness.

DISSIMULA'TION, Counterfeiting, Disguising, Dissembling, Hypocrisy. L.

DIS'SIPABLE [*diffipabilis*, L.] that may be scattered or dispersed.

To DIS'SIPATE [*diffiper*, F. *diffipare*, L.] to disperse; or scatter; to dissolve; to consume, spend, or waste.

DISSIPATION, a dispersing, consuming, wasting, scattering. F. of L.

DISSOCIA'TION, a Separation of Company. L.

DISSOL'UBILE [*diffolubilis*, L.] that may be dissolved.

To DISSOL'VE [*diffolvere*, L.] to loosen, to unbind; to melt.

To DIS'OLVE' [in *Chymistry*] to reduce some hard Substance into a liquid Form.

DISSOLVER, that which dissolves.

A DISSOL'VENT [*un Diffolvant*, F. *Diffolvens*, L.] a Medicine fitted to disperse collected Humours.

A DISSOL'VENT [in *Chymistry*] is a Liquor proper for dissolving a mixed Body, commonly called a *Menstruum*.

DIS'SOLUTE [*diffolus*, F. *diffolutus*, L.] loose, wanton, given to Pleasure.

DIS'SOLUTELY, wantonly, voluptuously.

DIS'SOLUTENESS, Looseness of Manners, Debauchery, Lewdness, &c.

DIS

DISSOLU'TION, a Separation of Parts, a Dissolving; also Death. F. of L.

DISSOLU'TION [in *Chymistry*] is that Action by which Fluids loosen the Textures of immersed Bodies, and reduce them into very small Particles; as *Water* dissolves *Salt*, *Sugar*, &c. *Aqua Fortis* dissolves *Brass*, *Silver*, &c.

DISSOLU'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling of mixed EleQuaries or Powders in Waters.

DIS'SONANCE [*Dissonance*, F. of *Dissonantia*, L.] a disagreeable Interval between two Sounds, which, being continued together, offend the Ear; also a Contrariety of Difference in Opinion.

DIS'SONANT [*dissonant*, F. *dissonans*, L.] untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

DISSONANTE [in *Musick-Books*] signifies all disagreeing Intervals.

To DISSUA'DE ? [*diffuader*, F. of *diffuadere*, L.] to divert, to put off from a Design, to advise to the contrary.

DISSUADER, one who dissuades.

DISSUA'SION, a persuading one contrary to a Resolution taken. L.

DISSUA'SIVE [*diffuasif*, F.] apt or proper to dissuading.

A DISSUASIVE, an Argument of Discourse dissuading.

DISSY'LLABLE [*dis* and *σλλαβη*] a Word of two Syllables.

DISTAFF [*Distaff*, Sax.] an Instrument used in Spinning.

To DISTAIN' [*deffaindre*, F.] to stain, to defile, to pollute.

DIST'ANCE [*Distantia*, L. of *dis* and *stare*] is the Remoteness of one Thing from another, either in Point of Time, Place, or Quantity. F.

DIST'ANCE [in *Navigation*] is the Number of Degrees or Leagues that a Ship has sailed from any given Point.

DISTANCE of *Eastions* [in *Fortification*] the Side of the exterior or outward Polygon.

DISTANCE of *Polygons* [in *Fortification*] is a Line made from a Flank, and the Prolongation of it to the exterior Polygon.

DIS'TANCED, set at a convenient Distance, &c. outstripped.

DIS'TANT [*distans*, L.] being far asunder, differing. F.

DISTAS'TE [of *dis* and *Taste*] Dislike. See *To taste*.

To DISTASTE', to give Distaste, to cause Offence, to displease, or dislike.

DISTASTE'FUL, displeasing, disagreeable.

DISTASTE'FULLY, displeasingly.

DISTASTE'FULNESS, Disagreeableness.

DISTEM'PER [of *dis* and *temperies*, L.] Sickness, Disease, Indisposition of Body; also Disorder in a Kingdom or State.

To DISTEMPER, to affect with Disorder.

DISTEMPER [in *Painting*] a Piece is said to be done in Distemper, when the Colour

D I C

are not mixed with Oil or Water, but with Size, Whites of Eggs, or gluey Substance.

DISTEMPERATURE, a being out of Order or Temper.

To be **DISTEMPERED**, to be diseased; to be put out of Temper.

To **DISTEND'** [*distendere*, L.] to stretch, to stuff out.

DISTENSION, a stretching, a stuffing out or enlarging. *F. of L.*

DISTENSION [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is when any Parts of the Body, are puffed up, loosened, or widened.

To **DISTERMINATE** [*disterminare*, L.] to bound Place from Place, or to separate one Place from another.

DISTICH [*distique*, *F.* *distichon*, L. of *Δις*, of *δις* twice, and *στιχ* a Verse, *Gr.*] a couple of Verses in a Poem, making a complete Sense.

DISTICH'IA [*Δις*, *Gr.*] a double Row of Hairs upon the Eye-lids.

To **DISTILL'** [*diffiller*, *F.* *diffillare*, L.] to drop, or run down Drop by Drop.

To **DISTILL** [among *Chymists*] is to draw off some of the Principles of a mixed Body by Means of Fire.

To **DISTILL** *per ascensum*, is when the Matter to be distilled is over the Fire, the Fire being under the Vessel containing the Matter.

To **DISTILL** *per descensum*, is when the Matter to be distilled is below the Fire, the Fire being above the containing Vessel.

DISTIL'ABLE, that which may be distilled.

DISTILLA'TION, a distilling or dropping down; also a falling down or flowing of Humours from the Brain. *L.*

DISTILLA'TION [among *Chymists*] is an Extraction of the humid Part of Things by Virtue of Heat, which humid Part is first resolved in a Vapour, and then condensed again by Cold.

DISTILLATIONS [in *Natural Philosophy*] are waterish Vapours drawn by the Sun into the Air, which fall down to the Earth again when the Sun is set.

DISTILLER, one whose Trade is to distill.

DISTINCT [*distinctus*, L.] different, separate one from another: also clear, plain. *F.*

DISTINCT *Base* [in *Opticks*] that precise Distance from the Pole of a Convex-glass, in which Objects beheld through it appear distinct and well defined; the same as *Focus*.

DISTINC'TION, is an assigning or putting a Difference between one Thing and another; also the Difference itself. *F. of L.*

DISTINCT'IVE, making a Distinction. *L.*

DISTINCT'IVELY, by Way of Distinction, in a right Order.

DISTINCT'LY, separately, clearly.

DISTINCT'NESS, the being distinct.

D I C

To **DISTIN'GUISH** [*distinguer*, *F.* of *distinguer*, L.] to discern between; to put a Difference between.

To **DISTINGUISH** *himself*, to raise himself above the common Level, by Prudence, Valour, Wit, &c.

DISTIN'GUISHABLE, which may be distinguished.

DISTIN'GUISHABLENESS, Distinction, Difference.

DISTINGUISHABLY, in such a Manner as to be distinguished from others.

DISTIN'GUISHER, one who distinguishes, who judiciously discriminates one Thing from another.

To **DISTORT'** [*detorquer*, *F.* *disforquere*, L.] to wrest aside, to pull away, to make crooked; to writhe, to twist.

DISTORT'EDLY, crookedly.

DISTORT'EDNESS, Crookedness.

DISTOR'TION, a wresting or wringing awry. *L.*

DISTORTION [*Surgery*] when the Parts of an animal Body are ill-placed, or ill-figured.

To **DISTRACT'** [*distraire*, *F.* *distrahere*, L.] properly to draw or pull asunder, to perplex, interrupt or trouble; also to make one distracted or mad.

DISTRACT'EDLY, madly.

DISTRACT'EDNESS, Madness.

DISTRAC'TION, Phrenzy, Madness, Perplexity. *F. of L.*

To **DISTRAIN'** [*disfraindre* *F.* of *disfringere*, L.] to seize upon a Person's Goods for Rent, Parish-dues, &c. &c.

DISTRAUGHT, strained, distorted; distracted or confused. *Spenc.*

DISTRESS' [*digressa*, Ital. of *dis* twice, and *stringere*, L. to bind; *q. d.* a being doubly bound] the Act of Distraining; also a great Strait, Adversity, or pressing Calamity.

DISTRESS [in *Law*] is a Compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a Debt or Duty denied.

DISTRES'SED, brought into Distress, reduced to Extremity or Misery.

DISTRES'SEDLY, miserably.

DISTRES'SEDNESS, Miserableness.

To **DISTRIBUTE** [*distribuer*, *F.* *distribuere*, L.] to share, to dispose or set in Order.

DISTRIBU'TION, a dividing or sharing amongst many. *F. of L.*

DISTRIBUTION [in *Logick*] is a resolving the Whole into Parts.

DISTRIBUTION [in *Rhetorick*] is an applying to every Thing its peculiar Property.

DISTRIBUTION [of the *Chyle*] is when, after a due Fermentation in the Ventricle and the Guts, it soaks into the little Teats in the Intestines, and passing through the *Lactal* Veins, and its proper Channel along the Side of the *Tborax*, at last it falls into the *Subclavian* Vein, that it may circulate with the Blood, and receive its Colour.

DISTRIBU'TION

DIS

DISTRIBUTIVE, which serves to distribute. *F.*

DISTRIBUTIVE *Justice*, that Justice which is administered by a Judge, Arbitrator, or Umpire, who, in executing his Office, may be said to give every Man his own.

DISTRIBUTIVE *Noun* [in *Grammar*] is a Noun which betokens reducing into several Orders or Distinctions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, singly, by Distribution.

DISTRICT [in *Law*] the Circuit within which a Man may be forced to make his Appearance.

DISTRICT [districus, *L.*] a particular Territory, the Bounds or Extent of a Jurisdiction; a Province.

DISTRICTION/ES, Distresses, or Goods seized and kept till Payment and full Satisfaction be made. *O. L.*

DISTRING/AS, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, or any other Officer, commanding him to distrain one for a Debt to the King, or for his Appearance at a Day.

DISTRUST [of *dis* Negative, and *Trust*] Jealousy, Suspicion.

To DISTRUST' [misstrauen, *Teut.*] to suspect, to be jealous of.

DISTRUST'FUL, suspicious.

DISTRUST'FULLY, suspiciously.

DISTRUST'FULNESS, Suspiciousness.

To DISTURB' [disturbare, *L.*] to interrupt, to hinder or let; to cross, trouble or vex.

DISTURB'ANCE, Disorder, Trouble.

DISTURB'EDLY, interruptedly.

DISTURB'EDNESS, Disorderliness, Interruption.

DISUNION [of *dis* Negative, and *Unio*, *L.*] Division, Disagreement.

To DISUNITE [of *dis* Negative, and *unire*, *L.*] to divide or set at Variance; to disjoin or separate.

DISU/SAGE? [*dis* and *Usage*, *F.* and *Ufus*,

DISUSE' [L.] a being out of Use.

To DISU/SE, to forbear the Use of; to break one's self of a Use or Custom.

To DISVA/LUE, to undervalue.

DISSYLLABLE [dissyllabus, *L.*] a Word consisting of two Syllables.

A DITCH [Dice, *Sax.* Dige, *Dan.* Diik, *L. S.*] a Trench about a Field, &c.

To DITCH [dician, *Sax.* digen, *Dan.*] to dig a Trench about a Field, &c. also to cleanse a Ditch, &c.

DITCHER, a Digger of Ditches.

DITHYRAM/BICK, belonging to a Dithyrambus.

DITHYRAM/BUS [dithyrambos, *Gr.*] an Hymn anciently sung in Honour of *Bacchus*.

DITONE [diton, *Gr.*] a double Tone in Musick, or the greater Third.

DIT/TANDER, an Herb otherwise called Pepper-wort. *Lepidium*, *L.*

DIT'TO, the aforesaid, or the same. *Ital.*

DIV

DITTOL'OGY [διττολογία, *Gr.*] a double Reading, as in several Scriptural Texts.

DIT'TY [of *dictum*, *L.* a Saying] a Song that has the Words set to Musick.

DIVAN', a great Council or Court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

DIVAPORA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the driving out of Vapours by Fire.

To DIVAR/ICATE, to divide asunder, to separate one from the other.

DIVAR/ICATED [divaricatus, *L.*] spread wide from another, divided into two.

DIVARICA'TION, a striding wide, a setting asunder. *L.*

To DIVE [dippan, *Sax.* dautchen, *Teut.*] to duck or go under Water; also to enquire narrowly into a Matter.

DIVER. one who dives; also a Bird called a Didapper.

To DIVER/BERATE [diverberare, *L.*] to strike or beat through.

DIVERBERA'TION, a striking or beating through.

DIVERGE, to tend various Ways from a Point.

DIVER/GENT [divergens, *L.*] going farther and farther asunder; thus any two Lines forming an Angle, if they be continued, will be *divergent*, i. e. will go farther and farther asunder.

DIVER/GENT Rays [Opticks] such arising from a Point of a visible Object as are dispersed, and continually depart one from another.

DIV/ERS [diversus, *L.*] sundry, several, many. *F.*

DI/VERS [diversus, *L.*] various, different, contrary, unlike in Circumstances.

To DIVER/SIFY [diversifier, *F.* of *diversus* and *facio*, or *facio*, *L.*] to make divers or different, to vary.

DIVERSIL/OQUENT [diversiloquus, *L.*] speaking diversely or differently.

DIVER/SION, a Recreation, a Pastime; a turning aside from an Affair. *F.*

DIVERSITY [diversitas, *F.* *diversitas*, *L.*] Variety, being different, Unlikeness.

DIVERSLY, variously.

To DIVERT' [divertir, *F.* of *divertere* *L.*] to lead or turn aside, to take off; to misaply or embezzle; also to delight or make chearful.

DIVERT'ING, pleasant, agreeable.

DIVERT'INGLY, pleasantly.

To DIVERT/ISE, to afford Diversion, to recreate.

DIVERT/ISEMENT [divertissement, *F.*] Diversion, Recreation, Sport, Pastime.

DIV/ES [i. e. Rich] a Title usually applied to the rich Man in the Gospel.

To DIVEST' [of *di* and *vestire*, *L.*] to strip or deprive of, to make naked.

DIVESTIVE, a putting off.

To DIVIDE [diviser, *F.* *dividere*, *L.*] to Part or put asunder, to set at Variance, to distribute.

DIV/IDEND [dividende, *F.* *dividendum*, *L.*]

DIV

in *Arithmetick*, the Number given to be divided.

DIVIDEND [in *Trade*] is an equal Share of the Profits of a Joint Stock.

DIVIDEND [in an *University*] is a Share of the annual Salary, equally divided among the Fellows of a College.

DIVIDENDS [in the *Exchequer*] seem to be one Part of an Indenture.

DIVIDERS, a Pair of Mathematical Compasses.

DIVIDUALS [in *Arithmetick*] Numbers in the Rule of *Division*, being Parts of the *Dividend*, distinguished by Points, &c.

DIVINATION, divining, presaging, foretelling Things to come. F. of L.

DIVINE [*divinus*, L.] belonging to God, heavenly. F.

A **DIVINE**, a Clergyman.

To **DIVINE** [*divinare*, L.] to foretel, to guess, to soothsay.

DIVINELY, in a heavenly Manner.

A **DIVINER** [*divinator*, L.] a Conjuror, a Soothsayer.

DIVINITY [*divinité*. F. of *divinitas*, L.] the Divine Nature, the Godhead; also that Science which has for its Object God and his Revelation.

DIVISA, a Devise of Goods by one's last Will: also the Will itself. O. L.

DIVISI [in *Musick Books*] signifies divided into two Parts. *Ital.*

DIVISIBILITY [*divisibilité*, F.] a being divisible, or capable of being divided into several Parts.

DIVISIBLE [*divisibilis*, L.] that may be divided. F.

DIVISIBILITY, the being capable of being divided.

A **DIVISION**, a severing of any Thing into its Parts; also Variance, Discord. L.

DIVISION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule to know how often one Number is contained in another, or to divide a Number into what Parts you please.

DIVISION [in *Algebra*] is the reducing the Dividend or Divisor to the Form of a Fraction, which Fraction is the Quotient.

DIVISION [in *Geometry*] is the changing the Species of a Quantity; as a Surface divided by a Line, requires a Line, &c.

DIVISION [in *Musick*] is the dividing a Tone into many small Notes; as *Quavers*, *Semi-quavers*, &c.

DIVISION [*Logical*] is an Oration explaining a Thing Part by Part.

DIVISION [*Physical*] is a Separation of the Parts of Quantity, when one continued Body is separated into many Parts.

DIVISION [in *Military Discipline*] is a Body of Men, led up by a particular Officer.

DIVISION [in *Printing*] is a small Line used to join Words. See *Hypben*.

DIVISOR [in *Arithmetick*] the Number by which the Dividend is to be divided. L.

DIU

DIVORCE [*divortium*, of *diverto*, L.] a Dissolution of Marriage, or a Separation of a Man and Wife. L.

A **BILL OF DIVORCE**, a Writing which a Woman, divorced under the Levitical Law, was to receive of her Husband.

DIVORCEMENT, the Act of divorcing, or State of a Person divorced.

DIVORCER, the Person who causes a Separation.

DIVOT/TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a grave, serious Manner or Way of Playing or Singing, proper to inspire Devotion. *Ital.*

DIURESIS [of *Δια* and *Ουρησις*, of *ουρη*, Gr. Urine] a Separation of the Urine by the Reins, or a voiding it through the Bladder, &c.

DIURETICK, [*diureticus*, L. *Διουρητικόν*, Gr.] which provokes Urine.

DIURETICKS [*diuretiques*, F. *diuretica*, L. *Διουρητικά*, Gr.] Medicines which, by parting, dissolving, and fusing the Blood, do precipitate the Serum by the Reins into the Bladder.

DIURNAL [*diurne*, F. *diurnus*, L.] belonging to the Day, daily.

DIURNAL [in *Astrology*] those Planets are so called, which contain more active than passive Qualities.

DIURNAL Arch, is the Arch or Number of Degrees described by the Sun, Moon, or Stars, between Rising and Setting.

DIURNAL Motion of a Planet, is so many Degrees, Minutes, &c. as any Planet moves in the Space of twenty-four Hours.

DIURNAL Motion of the Earth, is the Motion whereby it turns about its own Axis, which causes the interchangeable Succession of Day and Night.

A **DIURNAL** [*Diurnum*, L.] a Book for writing down Things done every Day; a Journal, a Day-Book. F.

DIUTURNITY [*Diuturnitas*, L.] Lastingness, or long Continuance.

To **DIVULGE** [*divulguer*, F. *divulgare*, L.] to publish or spread abroad, to proclaim.

DIVULSION, a pulling asunder. L.

To **DIZZEN**, to dress, to deck. *Swift*.

A **DIZZARD** [of *διζι*, *Sax.* a Fool] a silly or sottish Fellow.

DIZZINESS, Giddiness, or Swimming of the Head.

DIZZY, giddy, vertiginous.

D-LA-SOL-RE, the fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries of the Gamut.

D L S [among *Confectioners*] signifies double refined Loaf-sugar.

To **DO**, to act, to perform, to execute, to cause, to transact, &c.

DOBU'NI, the Name of an ancient People of England, who inhabited the Counties now called *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

DOCIBLE } *docile*, F. *docibilis* and *docilis*, L.] teachable, apt to learn.

DOCI-

DOC

DO'CIBLENESS, the being apt to learn.
DOCIL'ITY [*Docilité*, F. of *Docilitas*, L.] Teachableness, Tractableness.

DOCK [*Docca*, Sax.] a Plant, *Lapathum*, L. Also the Tail of an Horse.

DOCK [among *Hunters*] the fleshy Part of a Boar's Chine, between the Middle and the Buttock.

DOCK [some derive it from *δοκῆν*, from *δέχομαι*, Gr. to receive, *q. d.* a Reception for Ships, others of *Duyken*, Belg. to lie hid] a Place for Shipping, either dry or wet.

A *Dry DOCK*, is a Pit, great Pond, or Creek, by the Side of an Harbour, where the Water is kept out by great Flood-gates, till the Ship is built or repaired; but opened to let in Water to float or launch her.

A *Wet DOCK*, is a Place in the Ouze, out of the Way of the Tide, where a Ship may be haled in, and so dock herself, or sink herself a Place to lie in.

To DOCK a Horse, to cut off his Tail.

To DOCK herself, a Ship is said to do so, when, being brought on oozy Ground, she makes a Place to lie in.

DOCK-Cressis, an Herb. *Lampfana*, L. DOCK'ED, as strong docked, i. e. which has strong Reins and Sinews.

DOCK'ET, a Bill with Direction tied to Goods, and directed to the Person and Place they are to be sent to.

DOCKET [*Law Term*] a small Piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Heads of a large Writing; also a Subscription at the Foot of Letters Patent, by the Clerk of the Dockets.

DOC'TOR [*docteur*, F.] a Teacher; one who has taken the highest Degree in any Art or Science at an University; a Physician. L.

DOC'TORAL, of or belonging to a Doctor. L.

A DOC'TORATE [*doctōrat*, F.] a Doctorship.

DOC'TORS [among *Gamesters*] false or loaded Dice.

DOCTORS Commons, a College in London, for the Professors of the Civil Law, founded by Dr. Harvey, Dean of the Arches.

DOC'TRINAL [*doctrinalis*, L.] relating to a Point of Doctrine, instructive.

DOCTRINALLY, in a didactic Manner.

DOCTRINE [*doctrina*, L.] Learning, Knowledge, Maxims, Tenets. F.

DOC'UMENT [*documentum*, L.] a Lesson, an Instruction, Admonition, Warning. F.

DOD'DER, a Weed which winds itself about other Herbs. *Cuscuta*, L.

DODECADACTYLUM, [among *Anatomists*] the first of the small Guts.

DODECAE'DRON [*δωδεκαεδρον*, Gr.] a Geometrical Solid, bounded by twelve equal and equilateral Pentagons. It is one of the Platonick or regular Bodies.

DODE'CAGON [of *δωδεκα* and *γωνια*,

DOG

Gr.] a Regular Polygon, consisting of twelve equal Sides, and twelve Angles.

DODE'CAGON [in *Fortification*] a Place with twelve Bastions.

DODECAPHAR'MACUM [of *δωδεκα* twelve, and *φάρμακον* an Ingredient] a Composition consisting of twelve Ingredients.

DODECATE'MORY [of *δωδεκα* and *μοῖρα*, Gr. a Division] the twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

To DODGE [perhaps of a Dog, because he runs this Way and that in Hunting; or of *δοδῆκε*, Belg. wavering] to run from one Place to another, to prevaricate, to play shifting Tricks.

DOD'KIN [*Duytkin*, Belg. of kin Diminutive, and *duyt*, a small Coin] a small Coin about the Value of a Farthing.

DOD'MAN, a Shell-Snail; also a Fish. C.

DO'DO, the Monk Swan of *St. Maurice's* Island; a Bird having a great Head, covered with a Skin resembling a Monk's Cowl.

DOD'RED Wheat, Red Wheat without Beards. C.

DOE [*da*, Sax.] a Female Deer, Rabbit, &c.

DO'EG; [*דוג* H. i. e. careful] the chief Herdsman to King Saul.

DOEN, done, made or to make. Spenc.

To DOFF and *Don one's Cloaths*, contracted of *do off* and *do on*; to put off and on. *West Country*.

A DOG [*doc* Sax. *dogge*, Belg. *doch*, Teut.] a Quadrupede well known, also an Andiron.

DOG-DAYS, certain Days in *July* and *August*, commonly from the 24th of the first to the 28th of the latter so called from the Star *Canis* or Dog-Star, which then rises and sets with the Sun, and greatly increases the Heat.

He who has a Mind to beat a Dog, will easily find a Stick.

This Proverb is generally applied to such Persons, who, out of Prejudice or ill Design, seek Occasion of Blame and Scandal against other Persons, and aggrandize the most pardonable Infirmitates into flagrant Crimes. Borrowed of the Latin, *Qui vult cedere canem, facile invenit fustem*.

To DOG one, to follow one close at the Heels, in order to know where he is going.

DOGKENNEL, a little Place for a Dog to lie in.

DOGE, the Chief Magistrate of either *Venice* or *Genoa*.

DOG Draw [*Law-Term*] is when a Man is found drawing after a Deer by the Scent of a Hound, which he leads in his Hand.

DOG'GED, sullen, furly, crabbed.

DOG'GEDLY, sullenly.

DOG'GEDNESS, Sullenness.

DOG'GISH, snarling, crabbed.

DOG-

DOL

DOG'GISHNESS, Crabbedness.
DOG'GER, a Ship of about eighty Tons Burden, with a Well in the Middle to bring Fish alive to Shore.
DOG'GER-Fish, Fish brought in such Vessels.
DOG'GREL *Rhyme*, pitiful Poetry, paltry Verses, a kind of Metre fittest for Burlesque Poetry.
DOG'MA [*Dogme*, F. *δογμα*, Gr.] a Decree, Maxim, Tenet, a received Opinion. *L.*
DOGMAT'ICAL } *Dogmatique*, F. *Dog-*
DOGMAT'ICK } *maticus*, L. of *δογμα-*
τις, Gr.] positive, wedded to, or imposing, his own Opinion; also prudent.
DOGMAT'ICK *Philosophy*, being grounded upon sound Principles, asserts a Thing positively, and is opposed to *Sceptick*.
DOGMAT'ICALLY, positively.
DOGMAT'ICALNESS, Positiveness.
DOGMATIST [*δογματιστής*, Gr.] one who is opinionative, or bigotted to his own Opinions; also one who is the Author of any new Sect or Opinion.
To DOG'MATIZE [*dogmatizer*, F. of *δογματίζειν*, Gr.] to speak preumptively or positively; to give Instructions or Precepts; to teach new Opinions.
DOG's Bane *Grass*, *Tooth Mercury*, several Sorts of Herbs.
DOI [in *Musick Books*] signifies Two, as *Doi Canti*, two Songs. *Ital.*
DOIT' } [Surt, and kin, Du.] a
DOIT'KIN } small Coin in *Holland*, in Value less than one Farthing.
DOKE, a deep Ditch or Furrow. *C.*
DOL'CE [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft and sweet. *Ital.*
Con DOL'CE Maniera, signifies to play or sing in a soft, sweet, pleasant, and agreeable Manner. *Ital.*
DOLCEMENT'E, the same as *Dolce*. *Ital.*
DOLE [of *delere*, L.] Sorrow, Moan, *Sp.*
DOLE [dal, *Sax.*] a Part or Pittance, a Gift of a Nobleman to the People.
To DOLE' or **DEAL** [*dælan*, *Sax.* *Deelen*, L. S.] to distribute.
DOLES } Slips of Pasture left between
DOOLS } Furrows of plowed Lands.
DOLE Fish, Fish which the Fishermen in the North Seas usually receive for their Allowance.
DOLE-Meadow, one wherein divers Persons have a Share.
DOLE'FUL [*dolorosus*, L.] sad, mournful, woeful, dismal.
DOLE'FULLY, mournfully.
DOLE'FULNESS, Mournfulness, Sorrow.
DOLESOME, dismal.
DOLESOMENESS, Dismalness, Gloom.
DOLG'BOTE [*dalgbot*, *Sax.*] a Recompence for a Wound or Scar.
DOLL, a Puppet or Baby.
DOL'LAR, [*Ghater*, *Teut.*] a Dutch Coin, worth about 4s. 6d. the *Zeland Dollar*

DOM

3s. the Specie Dollar 5s. the *Riga Dollar* 4s. 8d.
DOL'OROUS [of *dolorosus*, L.] grievous, painful, sad, dismal.
DOL'OUR, [*dolor*, L.] Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Anguish.
DOL'PHIN [*Dauphin*, F. *Delphinus*, L. *δελφίνος*, Gr.] a Sea Fish; also a Northern Constellation.
DOL'PHIN } a Title of the French
DAU'PHIN } King's eldest Son, whose Coat of Arms is set with Dolphins and *Fleur-de-Lys*.
DOLPHINS [in *Gunnery*] Handles made in that Form to Pieces of Ordnance.
DOLPHINS [with *Gardeners*] small black Insects that infest Beans, &c.
A D'OLT [ball, *Belg.* stupid] a meer silly Sot or Blockhead.
DOLT'ISHLY, stupidly.
DOLT'ISHNESS, Stupidity.
DOLT'ISH, dull, sottish, stupid.
DOLVIN, dug, buried. *O.*
DO'LY or **DOO'LY**, mourning, sad. *O.*
DO'MABLE [*domabilis*, L.] tameable, that may be tamed.
DOMA'IN [*domaine*, F.] Dominion, Possession.
DOMA'TION } a Taming. *L.*
DOMA'TURE }
DOM'EOC [*domboc*, *Sax.*] a Statute-Book belonging to the *English Saxons*, in which the Laws of their preceding Kings were contained.
DOME [*domus*, L.] a Vaulted Roof, a Tower of a Church, a Cupola. *F.*
DOME [among *Chymists*] an arched Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace.
DOMES-MAN } a Judge appointed to
DOOMS-MAN } hear and determine Law-Suits; also a Priest or Confessor who hears Confessions.
To DOMESTICATE, to render domestic.
DOMESTIC'ITY [*Domesticité*, F.] the being a Servant.
DOMEST'ICK [*Domestique* F. of *Domesticus*, L.] belonging to a Household, or one's own Country in Opposition to *Foreign*.
DOMIGE'RIUM [*Old Law*] Damage.
DOMINANT, prevalent, presiding, bearing sway.
DOMINA'TION, Dominion, Empire, Sovereignty. *F.* of *L.*
DOMINA'TIONS, one of the nine Orders of Angels. *L.*
DO'MINATIVE, belonging to Rule or Government; also imperious, insolent.
To DOMINEE'R [*dominer*, F. of *dominari*, L.] to bear Rule or Authority; also to heftor over others.
DOM'INI [i. e. of the Lord] as *Ann Domini*, in the Year of our Lord.
DOMIN'ICA [i. e. *Dies*] the Lord's Day or Sunday.
DOMIN'ICAL Letter, one of the first seven Letters of the Alphabet, wherewith the Sundays

D O N

Sundays are marked throughout the Year in the Almanack: It changes every Year; and, after the Term of 28 Years, the same Letters are used again.

DOMINICANS, an Order of Friars, founded 1106, by *Dominick a Spaniard*.

DOMINICUM, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *O. R.*

DOMINICUM *Demain* or *Demesne*, are Lands not rented to Tenants, but held in *Demesne*, or in the Lord's own Use and Occupation. *L. T.*

DOMINICUM *Antiquum Regis*, the King's antient *Demesne*, or Royal Manours, was disposed of to Barons or Knights, to be held by any Feudatory or Military Service, but reserved to the Crown. *L.*

DOMINION [*dominium*, *L.*] Government, Authority, Rule, Jurisdiction, the Extent of a Kingdom or State.

DOMINO, a Sort of Hood worn by the Canons of a Cathedral Church; also a mourning Veil for Women.

DOMITEL'LUS, a Title anciently given to the *French King's* natural Sons.

DOMMO *reparando*, a Writ lying against one whose House, going to Decay, may endanger his Neighbour's by falling. *F.*

DOMUS *Conseworum*, the ancient Name of the House, where the Rolls are kept in *Clancery-Lane*. *L.*

DON, Lord or Master. *Span.*

DONARY [*donarium*, *L.*] a Thing, which is given to a sacred or holy Use.

DONA'TION, a Grant, a Deed of Gift.

DONATIST, a Sect of Hereticks, so called from *Donatus* Bishop of *Carthage*, *A. C.* 258: They were of two Sorts; the more rigid called *Circumcellians*, and the more moderate, *Rogatists*: They all held that the true Church was in *Africa* only; that the Son in the Trinity was less than the Father, and the Holy Ghost less than the Son.

A DON'ATIVE [*donativum*, *L.*] a Large sum bestowed upon the Soldiers by the *Roman Emperor*: It is used for a Dole, Gift or Present, made by a Prince or Nobleman.

A DONATIVE [in *Law*] is a Benefice given to a Clerk, by the Patron, without Presentation to the Bishop, or Institution, or Induction by his Order.

DONATIVE [*donativus*, *L.*] which is able or apt to give.

DON'CASTER [*Donceaster* of the River *Don* and *Caster*, *Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 123 Miles N. W. from *London*.

DONDONNER, the Afternooning. *Yorksb.*

DONE, Part. Præter. of *to do*.

DONEE' [*Law Term*] is he to whom Lands and Tenements are given.

DON'ET [*Donob*, *C. Br.* of *Ælius Donatus*, a Grammarian] a Grammar.

DONE-Hours, Canonical Hours. *O.*

DON'GEON ? [in *Fortification*] is generally

DON'JON } ly taken for a large Tower

D O R

or Redoubt of a Fortress, where the Garrison may retreat in Case of Necessity, and capitulate with greater Advantage. *F.*

DON'MOW ? a Priory in *Essex*, where DUN'MOW } there was a Custom, that any Person who had been married a Year and a Day, upon taking Oath before the Prior and Convent, that he had not repented of it in that Time, was intitled to a Gammon and Flitch of Bacon; which being delivered unto him, he was conducted out of Town with great Solemnity.

A DON'NAT [*i. e.* a Do-nought] a good for nothing, or idle Person. *Yorkshire.*

DONOR [*donateur*, *F.* of *donator*, *L.*] a Giver, a Benefactor.

DONOR [in *Law*] one who gives Lands, &c. to another.

DOO'DLE, a Trifler, an Idler.

DOOM ? [*doom*, *Sax.* *Don*, *Dan.*] a Judgment, Sentence.

To DOOM, to devote, to destine.

DOOMS-Day [*dommeða*, *Dan.*] the Day of general Judgment in a future State.

DOOMS-Day-Book ? [*dom-boc*, *Sax.* a DOMES-Day-Book } Tax-Book.] When King *Alfred* divided his Kingdom into Counties, Hundreds, and Tithings, he had an Inquisition taken of the several Districts, and digested into a Register, called *dom-boc*, *i. e.* the Judicial or Judgment-Book. *William the Conqueror*, in the Year 1085, and 20th of his Reign, following the Precedent of King *Alfred*, had also a general Survey, which was called by the Name of *Doms-Day-Book*, which is the same with *Dom-boc*, or *Doom-Book*, *i. e.* a Register from which Sentence and Judgment might be given in the Tenure of Estates. It is now preserved in the Exchequer in two Volumes, fair and legible.

DOOMS-Man, an Arbitrator, a Judge.

A DOOR [*doza*, *Sax.* *Doze*, *Goth.* *Doze*, *Dan.* *Doze*, *L. S.*] the Entrance into a House.

DOORCASE, the Frame of the Door.

DOORKEEPER, a Porter.

DOQUET. See *Docket*.

DOR, the Drone Bee; also a Term used in *Westminster School* for Leave to sleep a while.

DOR'CAS [*Δορκας*, *Gr.* a Roebuck] a proper Name of Women.

DOR'CHESTER [of *Donr*, *C. Br.* Water, and *Caster*, *Sax.* *i. e.* a Town where is much Water, which *Leland* calls *ῥέποντις*, *Gr.*] the chief Town of *Dorsetshire*, 100 Miles S. W. from *London*; also another in *Oxfordshire*.

DOREE', a Sea Fish, called also *Sir John Doree*.

DO'RES, Insects called Black-clocks.

DORI'AS's Wound Wort, an Herb so named from one Captain *Dorias*.

DORICK *Dialect*, one of the five Dialects of the Greek Tongue, used by the *Dorians*.

DORI'CK Mood [in *Musick*] a Kind of grave

D O R

grave and solid Musick, consisting of slow Spondaic Time.

DORICK Order [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, which took its Name from the *Dorians*; its Columns are simple without Pilasters.

DOR'MANT [*dormant*, F. of *dormiens*, L.] a sleeping; also private.

DORMANT [in *Heraldry*] signifies a Beast in an Escutcheon, lying in a sleeping Posture.

DORMANT Tree, a great Beam which lies a-cross an House; a Summer.

DORMANT Writing, a Deed which has a Blank to put in the Name of a Person.

To lie **DORMANT**, not to be used.

DOR'MAUNT, standing or lying, always ready, never removed. *Cbauc.*

DOR'MER Window, a Window made in the Roof of a House.

DOR'MITORY [*dormitorium*, L.] a Sleeping-Place or Bed-chamber, especially in a Monastery or School.

DOR'MOUSE [q. d. *Mus dormiens*, L.] a sleeping Mouse, a Field-Mouse that sleeps all the Winter.

DOR'NICK, a Sort of Linen Cloth used for the Table.

DOR'OTHY [*Δωρὸθεα*, Gr. i. e. the Gift of God] a proper Name of Women.

DORP [*Dorff*, L. S.] a Country Town or Village.

DORR, a Kind of Beetle living on Trees.

DOR'SER } [*dorser*, F. of *dorsum*, L. the
DOS'SER } Back] a Pannier or great Basket, to carry Things on Horseback.

DOR'SAL [among *Physicians*] is applied to those Distempers, whose Seat is supposed to be in the Back.

DOR'SETSHIRE [from the C. Br. *Dorset*, and this from *Dorset* Water, and *Dorset* an Inhabitant, q. d. a People on the Sea-Coast] a County in England.

DOR'SI Longissimus [in *Anatomy*] a great Muscle inserted into the transverse Processes of the Vertebrae of the Loins. L.

DORSIFEROUS Plants } [of *Dorsum* and
DORSIP'AROUS } *fero*, to bear on the Back, and *Dorsiparus*, of *dorsum* and *parere*, to bring forth on the Back] are such Plants as are of a Capillary Kind, without Stalk, and do bear their Seeds on the Back-side of their Leaves.

DORTER } [*dormitorium*, L.] the
DOR'TOIR } common Room where all
DOR'TURE } the Friars of one Convent sleep at Night.

DOSE [*Dosis*, Gr.] is the Quantity of Physick which a Physician appoints his Patient to take at once. F.

To **DOSE**, to adapt a Medicine to a Person's Disorder.

DO'SEL } a rich Canopy under which
DOR'SEL } Princes sit; also a Curtain of a Chair of State.

D O U

DO'SENS } a Sort of Cloths made in
DO'ZENS } *Devonshire*.

DOSEPE'RI'S [*Les Douze Pairs*, F.] the twelve Peers of France. *Cbauc.*

DOSILO'GY [of *Δosis* and *Λογία*] Discourse concerning the Quantity or Dose of Herbs or Drugs which ought to be taken at a Time.

DOS'IL, a Sort of Tent for Wounds; a Pledget of Lint.

A **DOSOM** *Beast*, content with nothing; also thriving. *Cbauc.*

DOS'SALE } [*dorsuale*, L.] Hangings of
DOR'SALE } Tapestry, or Curtains of a Choir.

DOS'SOR [*dorsarius*, L.] a Dorser, a Crate or Basket carried on the Back.

A **DOT** [from *dot*] a small Point.

DO'TAGE [of *Dote* and *Age*] Doting, Dulness, Stupidness.

DO'TAL [*dotalis*, L.] belonging to a Dowry or Portion.

DO'TANCE, Fear, Reverence, Respect. C.

A **DO'TARD**, a doting Fellow.

To **DOTE** [*doten*, Dut.] to grow dull,

senseless, or stupid.

To **DOTE** upon, to be very fond of.

DOTE assignando [in *Law*] is a Writ for the Escheator to assign a Dowry to the Widow of the King's Tenant, swearing in Chancery not to marry without the King's Leave; these are the King's Widows. L.

DOTE unde nihil habet [in *Law*] is a Writ of Dower for a Widow of the Land sold by her Husband, whereof he was so seised, as that the Issue of them both might have inherited. L.

DOTHEIN' [*Δοτήν*, Gr.] an hard Swelling or Boil as big as a Pigeon's Egg, accompanied with a grievous Pain, and proceeding from thick Blood.

DO'TINGLY, sillily, fondly, childishly.

DOTINGNESS, Fondness, Childishness.

DO'TING Tree, a Tree almost worn out with Age.

DOTKIN } a small Dutch Coin, the
DODKIN } eighth Part of a Stiver.

DOT'TEREL, a silly Bird in *Lincolnshire*, imitating the Fowler till he be caught.

DOU'BELER } a great Dish or Platter,
DOU'BELER } C.

DOU'BLE [*duplex*, L.] two fold, twice as much, or twice the Value; also deceitful, dissembling. F.

DOUBLE Flower, a beautiful large Pear.

DOUBLE Plea [in *Law*] is that wherein the Defendant alleges two several Matters in Bar of the Action, either whereof is sufficient to effect his Desire in debarring the Plaintiff.

DOUBLE Quarre, a Complaint made to the Archbishop of the Province against an inferior Ordinary, for delaying Justice in some Court Ecclesiastical.

DOUBLE Vessel [in *Chymistry*] is when the Neck of one Mattress is put and well luted into the Neck of another.

DOU

To **DOUBLE** [*Doubler*, F. of *dupplicare*, L.] to make double, or fold up.

To **DOUBLE** [among *Hunters*] a Hare is said to *double*, when she winds about to deceive the Hunters.

DOUBLE Horizontal Dial, a Dial with a double Style, one to shew the Hour on the outward Circle, and the other to shew the same in the *Stereographick Projection*, drawn on the same Plate.

DOUBLES, Folds.

DOUBLES [in *Law*] the Duplicates of Letters Patent.

DOUB'LET [*doublet*, F. *doubietto*, Ital.] an old fashioned Garment for Men, much the same as a Waistcoat.

A **DOUBLET** [with *Lapidaries*] is a false Jewel or Stone, being two Pieces put together.

DOUBLETs [at *Dice*] are Throws of the same Sort; as two Fours, two Fives, &c.

DOUBLETs [among *Antiquaries*] two Medals of the same Sort; also two Books, &c. of the same Sort.

DOUB'LING the Cape [*Sea Phrase*] is to come up with it, pass by it, and so to leave it behind the Ship.

DOUB'LINGS [*Military Term*] is putting two Files of Soldiers into one.

DOUBLINGS [in *Heraldry*] Linings of Robes; Mantles of State, or other Garments.

DOUBLINGS [*Hunting Term*] are the Turnings of a Hare to avoid the Dogs.

To **DOUBT** [*doubter*, F. of *dubitare*, L.] to be uncertain, not to know on which Side to determine in any Matter.

DOUBTER, one who withholds his Assent.

DOUBT'FUL, uncertain.

DOUBTFULLY, uncertainly.

DOUBTFULNESS, Uncertainty.

DOUBTINGLY, dubiously.

DOUBTLESS, without doubt.

DOU'CET [probably of *Doucet*, sweetish, F.] a Kind of Custard.

DOU'CETS } [*Hunting Term*] the Stones
DOUL'CETS } of a Deer or Stag.

A **DOVE** [*dofa*, Sax. *duybe*, Belg. *zaube*, Teut.] a Female Pigeon.

DOVECOOT, a Place for keeping and breeding Pigeons.

DOVE'LIKE, harmless, innocent.

DOVER [*Deopna*, Sax. *Dufpna*, C. Br. a steep Place, from the steep Rocks, not far from thence] a very famous Port in *Kent*, 67 Miles S. E. from *London*.

DOVE-TAIL Joint, a Joint so called by Carpenters and Joiners.

DOVETAILING [in *Architecture*] is the Way of fastening Boards or Timber together, by letting one Piece into another indented, with a Joint in the Form of a Dove-tail.

DOUGH [*dah*, Sax. of *teagan* to knead or mix with Water, Belg. Teut. *deyg*, Dan.] Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded to be fit for baking.

DOW

DOUGHTY [*dohtig*, Sax. Valiant, or *duguð*, Valour] stout, undaunted.

DOUGHY, like Dough, soft.

DOUIL'LET [in *Cookery*] a particular Manner of dressing a Pig, called *au Peredouillet*.

To **DOUSE**, to put over Head, or to fall suddenly into Water.

DOUN'DRINS, Afternoon Drinkings. *Derbyshire*.

DOUS'ABEL [*Douce-et-belle*, F. i. e. sweet and fair] a proper Name of Women.

DOUS'ET, a Sort of Apple.

A **DOUTER**, an Extinguisher for a Candle. C.

DOUTREMERE [*d'outre mer*, F.] Seafaring, travelling beyond Sea. O.

DOUX [in *Musick Books*] soft and sweet, much the same as *Piano*. Ital.

DOW'AGER [*Douairière*, of *Douaire*, F.] a Widow who enjoys her Dower. This Title is most commonly given to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, and Persons of Honour.

A **DOW'DY**, a Slattern, an awkward Woman.

DOW'ER } [*Douaire*, F.] the Marriage
DOW'RY } Portion brought by a Wife to her Husband.

DOW'ER [in *Common Law*] that which a Wife hath with her Husband after Marriage, or after her Husband's Decease.

DOWERED, who had a Portion.

DOW'GATE [*q. d.* Dourgate, i. e. the Water-Gate, from *Dor*, C. Br. *Water*, and *Gate*] a Port of the *Thames*, near the Bridge, *London*.

DOW'LAS, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

DOWLE, a Feather, or rather the single Particles of the Down. *Shak*.

DOWLY, melancholy, lonely. C.

DOWN [*dune*, Sax.] downwards.

DOWN [*dun*, Dan. *dunne*, L. S. a Feather] the finest Feathers of Geese, &c.

DOWN'CAST, bent down, directed to the Ground.

DO'WNFAL, Ruin, Fall from State or Dignity.

DOWN'GYV'D, turned or tied down. *Sh*.

DOWN'INESS, the being downy.

DOWNLYING, the near Approach of Childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT, plain, sincere, undisguised.

DOWNS [of *duno*, Sax. an Hill; but probably from *Δυνδ* for *Βυνδ*, Gr. and Hill. *Dunes*, F.] hilly Plains, or Hills consisting of Sands, &c. Also the Sea lying near the Sands upon the Coast of *Kent*, where the *British* Navy rides.

DOWNY, full of, or of the Nature of Down.

DOW'RY [*Casaubon* derives it from *Δωρον*, Gr. a Gift] See *Dower*.

To **DOWSE** [*douzeu*, L. S.] to give one a Slap on the Face.

M m

DOXOL'OGY

D R A

DOXOL'OGY [*Δοξολογία*, of δόξα *Glory*, and λόγος a *Word*, Gr.] a Song or short Hymn of Praise said in Divine Service; as *Gloria Patri*, i. e. *Glory be to the Father*.

DOX'Y [perhaps of *Docken*, *Du.* to yield willingly] a low Whore, a Trull.

To **DOZE** [probably of *Duyselen*, *Belg.* to be vertiginous, or of *dozer*, *Sax.* a Block-head, or of *Dote*, *Engl.*] to make or to grow dull, heavy, or sleepy.

DOZ'EL } a Tent for a Wound, without
DOS'SEL } a Head.

A **DOZ'EN** [*Douzeine*, F.] Twelve.

DRAB [*drabbe*, *Sax.* coarse, common, or the Refuse of any Thing] a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

DRAB, a Cloth,

DRAB [in a *Ship*] a small Topfail.

DRACHM [with *Physicians*] is the eighth Part of an Ounce and contains three Scruples, or sixty Grains.

DRACHMA [*δραχμή*, Gr.] a Coin among the *Grecians*, in Value 7d 3grs. of our Money; also a Weight containing 2 Penny-Weights 69-24th Grains Troy.

DRAC'MON [*דרחמן*, H.] an *Hebrew* Gold Coin, in Value 2s.

DRACO *Regius*, a Standard borne by one of our ancient Kings, having the Picture of a Dragon upon it. *L.*

DRACO's Laws, certain severe Laws made at *Athens* by *Draco*, from whence a severe Punishment for a slight Offence is termed *Draco's Laws*.

DRACO Volans [according to *Meteorology*] is a Meteor appearing in the Form of a flying Dragon. *L.*

DRACUN'CULUS, a Kind of Ulcer that eats even through a Nerve itself. *L.*

DRAFF [*drabbe*, *Sax.* or *dras*, *Belg.* Lees] Wash for Hogs.

DRAG, a Hook; also a Net.

A **DRAG** [with *Hunters*] a Fox's Tail.

To **DRAG**, to pull or to trail along on the Ground.

A **DRAG-NET**, a Drag or Sweep-net.

Gum **DRA'GANT** [corrupted of *Tragacantha*, *L.*] a Sort of Gum.

DRAGS, Wood or Timber, so joined together, swimming upon the Water, they bear a Burden or Load of Wares down the River; also whatsoever hangs over a Ship and hinders her sailing.

To **DRAG'GLE**, to drag, draw, or trail in the Dirt.

DRA'GIUM, Drag, a coarser Sort of Bread-Corn. *O. L.*

DRAG'MA [*δραγμα*] a Handful, a Gripe.

DRAGMA [with *Apothecaries*, &c.] a Handful of Herbs.

DRAG'MIS [in *Pharmacy*] as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

DRAG'ON [*Dragon*, F. of *Draco*, *L.* *Dracte*, *Teut.*] a Sort of Serpent; also a Constellation.

D R A

Flying **DRAGON** [with *Meteorology*] is a fat, heterogeneous, earthy Meteor, in the Shape of a flying Dragon.

DRAGON Beams [in *Architecture*] are two strong Braces which stand under the Breast-Summer, and meet in an Angle on the Shoulder of the King-piece.

DRAGON's Blood [*Drachen-Blut*, *Teut.*] the Gum or Rosin of a Tree called *Arbor Draco*.

DRAGON's Head [in *Astronomy*] is a Node or Point in which the Orbit of the Moon intersects the Orbit of the Sun and the Ecliptick, as she ascends from the South to the North.

DRAGON's Tail, is a Point of the Ecliptick, opposite to the Dragon's Head, which the Moon cuts in descending from the North to the South.

DRAGON's Head [in *Heraldry*] is the tawny Colour in the Escutcheon of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGON's Tail [in *Heraldry*] is the murrey Colour of the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGOON } [of *Dragon*, so called
DRAGOONER } because at first they were as destructive to the Enemy as Dragons] a Soldier who fights sometimes on Horseback, and sometimes on Foot. *F.*

To **DRAGOON**, to punish a Place by letting in soldiers among its inhabitants.

DRAIN, a Water-course or Sink.

DRAIN [in *Fortification*] is a Trench cut to clear a Moat or Ditch of Water.

To **DRAIN** [trainer, F. of *trabere*, *L.*] to draw off Waters by Furrows, Ditches, &c.

DRAINABLE, which may be drained.

DRAKE [of *Draco*, *L.*] a Male Duck; also a Sort of Gun.

To **DRAM**, to drink distilled Spirits.

DRAM } [*δραχμή*, Gr.] the Weight
DRACHM } of 60 Grains; among *Apothecaries*, 1-8th of an Ounce; in *Averdupois* Weight 1-16th.

DRA'MA [*δραμα*, Gr.] a Play, either Comedy or Tragedy.

DRAMAT'ICK [*Dramatique*, F. *δραματικόν*, Gr.] relating to Acts; especially those of a Stage-play.

DRAMAT'ICK Poem, a Composure intended to be acted on the Stage.

Active **DRAMAT'ICK Poetry**, is when the Persons are every where adorned and brought upon the Theatre to speak and act their own Part.

DRAMAT'ICALLY, like Stage-Plays.

DRAMATIST, a Writer of Plays.

DRAPE [*Drapp*, L. S. *Drappum*, *Teut.*] a Dream. *Chauc.*

DRAP } [*Drap*, F.] Cloth, Woollen-

DRAB } Cloth.

DRAP-DE-BERRY, a Kind of Frieze or thick Cloth, first made in the Country of *Berry* in France. *F.*

DRAPE, a farrow Cow whose Milk is dried up. *N. C.*

DRAP

DRA

DRAPE *Sheep*, bad or culled *Sheep*. *C.*
DRA'PER [*Drapier*, *F.*] a Seller of Cloth,
 Linen or Woollen.

DRA'PERY [*Draperie*, *F.*] Cloth Trade.

DRA'PERY [*in Painting or Sculpture*] is
 the Cloathing of human Figures.

DRAPETS, Linen Cloths. *Spenc.*

DRAS'TICK Remedies [*of δραστικός*, *Gr.*
brisk] are such Remedies as work speedily
 and smartly.

DRAUGHT [*δραχτή*, *Sax.* *Dracht*,
Belg.] the Resemblance of a Thing drawn;
 the Copy of a Writing.

The **DRAUGHT** [*δραχμή*, *Sax.* the Ex-
 crements] a House-of-Office, Necessary, or
 Bog-House.

DRAUGHT [*in Military Affairs*] is a
 Detachment of Soldiers.

DRAUGHT [*in Navigation*] is the Quan-
 tity of Water a Ship draws when afloat;
 or the Number of Feet under Water when
 laden.

DRAUGHT [*in Trade*] is an Allowance
 in weighing Commodities.

DRAUGHT [*Druck*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a
 Portion, or what a Person, &c. drinks at
 once.

DRAUGHTS, a Game; also Harness for
 Drawing Horses.

DRAUGHT Hooks, large Iron Hooks fixed
 on the Cheeks of a Cannon Carriage, two on
 each Side.

To **DRAUL**, to speak very slowly.

DRAUL'ING, speaking very slowly.

DRAUL'INGNESS, Slowness in Speech.

To **DRAW** [*δραγαν*, *Sax.* of *trabere*, *L.*
trecken, *L. S.*] to pull, to pull out or along;
 to trace with a Pencil, &c.

DRAW [*in Navigation*] a Ship is said to
 draw so much Water, according to the Num-
 ber of Feet she sinks into it.

DRAW BACK [*in Commerce*] a Return of
 some Part of the Duties paid for Goods on
 Importation, or on Exportation.

DRAW-Bridge, is a Bridge made after the
 manner of a Floor, to be drawn up or let
 down, as Occasion serves, before the Gate
 of a Town or Castle.

DRAWER, one employed in procuring
 Water from a Well, or Liquor from a Cask;
 a Shuttle in a large Chest.

DRAW-Gear, any Furniture or Harness
 of Cart-Horses.

DRAW Latches, Night Thieves, called
Robert's Men. *S.*

DRAW-Net, for catching the large Sort of
 Fowl.

DRAW-WELL, a deep Well, out of which
 Water is drawn.

DRAWING [among *Painters*] is the Re-
 presentation of the Form or Shape of Things
 with Pen or Pencil.

DRAWING [among *Hunters*] is beating
 the Bushes, &c. after a Fox.

DRAWING Amis [*Hunting Term*] is when

DRE

the Hounds hit the Scent of their Chase. con-
 trary, *i. e.* up the Wind instead of down.

DRAWING *in the Sht.* is when the Hounds
 having touched the Scent, draw on till they
 hit on the same again.

DRAWING Table, a Table framed to hold
 Paper for Draughts in Fortification, &c.

To **DRAWL** out one's Words, to speak lei-
 zurely and lazily.

DRAY [*traba*, *L.*] a Sort of Cart used
 by Brewers; also a Squirrel's Nest.

DRAYMAN, one who drives a Dray.

A **DRAZ'EL**, a dirty Slut. *C.*

DREAD [*δραεδ*, *Sax.*] great Fear.

To **DREAD**, to fear exceedingly.

DREADFUL, causing great Fear, terrible.

DREADFULLY, in a dreadful Manner.

DREADFULLNESS, Terribleness.

DREADLESS, intrepid.

DREAM [*δρεωμ*, *L. S.* *Traum*, *Teut.*]
 an acting of the Imagination in Sleep.

To **DREAM** [*δρεωμειν*, *L. S.* *träumen*,
Dan.] an Action well known.

DREAM'ER [*δρεωμειν*, *L. S.*] one who
 dreams; a sluggish Person.

DREAM'INGLY, sluggishly.

DREAM'INGNESS, Sluggishness.

DREAR, moanful.

DRE'ARY [*δρεωριγ*, *Sax.*] sorrowful,
 gloomy, dismal.

DREDG } Oats and Barley mingled to-
DREG } gether. *C.*

To **DREDGE** Meat, to scatter Flour on
 it while roasting.

A **DREDGER**, a Flour-box.

DREDGE, a Kind of Net.

DREDG'ERS, Fishers for Oysters.

DREE [spoken of a Way] long, tedious,
 beyond Expectation. *N. C.*

DREER'IMENT, Sorrow, Heaviness. *O.*

DREE'RY [of *δρεωριγ*, *Sax.* to make
 sorrowful] lamentable, sorrowful, dismal. *O.*

DREGS [*δρεγκ*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *δρεγ-
 zen*, *Sax.*] Filth, Drofs.

DREINT-DROIT, a double Right, *i. e.*
 of Possession and Dominion. *F. L. T.*

DREN'AGE, the Tenure by which the
Drenchers held their Lands.

A **DRENCH** [*δρενχ*, *Teut.*] a Phy-
 sical Potion for a Horse.

To **DRENCH** [*δρενχαν*, *Sax.* *erpen*,
Teut.] to drink, to water, to give a drench
 also to bathe or soak.

DRENCH'ES } such Tenants as, being
DREN'GES } at the Conquest put out
 of their Estates, were afterwards restored by
 King William, because they were not against
 him either in Person or by Councils.

DRE'INESS [of *δρεωριγ*, *Sax.*] Sor-
 row. *Cbauc.*

To **DRESS** [*detrafcher*, *F.* to adorn; or
dresser, *F.* to direct or to shape; *truffio*,
C. Br. to adorn or deck] to cloath; also to
 cook Meat.

DRESSING, what is applied to a Sore.
DRESSING-

DRO

DRESSINGROOM, the Room in which a Person is dressed.

To **DRETCH**, to dream, to tarry. *O.*

To **DRETCH** [of *Dreccan*, *Sax.*] to vex or trouble. *Cbauc.*

To **DRIBB'LE** [probably of *trieflet*, to fall by little Drops, *Teut.*] to slabber, to let one's Spittle fall out of the Mouth.

A *true* **DRIBBLE**, a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent. *C.*

DRIE'BLET, a small Portion. *O.* Still used for a small Sum of Money, of a larger Debt, paid at a Time.

DRIFER, that which absorbs Moisture.

DRIFT [*Drich*, *Teut.*] the Impulse of the Mind, Aim, Purpose, Scope.

DRIFT [*Sea Term*] signifies any Thing that floats upon the Water; a Boat is said to go a-drift, when it hath no Body in it to row or steer it.

DRIFT-Sail, is a Sail only used under Water; it is veered out right a-head upon the Sea in a Storm, to keep the Head of the Ship right upon the Sea. *Sc.*

DRIFT-Way [of a *Ship*] is the same as *Lee-Way*.

DRIFT [of the *Forest*] is an exact Examination on what Cattle are upon the Forest.

DRILL, a Tool for boring; also an overgrown Ape or Baboon.

To **DRILL** [*Diplian*, *Sax.*] to bore Holes with a Drill.

To **DRILL one on**, to draw on or entice, to protract Time.

DRIL'LY, in a dry Manner, silyly.

DRINESS, Sliness.

DRINK [*Drink*, *Sax.*] any Liquor to be drank.

To **DRINK** [*Drincan*, *Sax.* *Drincken* *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to sup Liquor.

DRINK'HAM } a Quantity of Drink

DRINK'LEAN } provided by Tenants for the Lord and his Steward: *Scot Ale*.

DRIP [in *Architecture*] the most advanced Part of the Cornice; the Eaves.

To **DRIP** [*dripper*, *Dan.*] to drop slowly.

DRIP'PING, the Fat which drops from Meat while it is roasting.

DRIP'PING } [in *Falconry*] is when a

DROP'PING } Hawke mutes directly downwards in several Drops.

To **DRIVE** [*Drifan*, *Sax.* *Driften*, *L. S.* *driften*, *Teut.*] to put on, impel, or force; a Ship is said to *drive*, when an Anchor let fall will not hold her fast.

To **DRIV'EL** [*trieflet*, *Teut.*] to let the Spittle fall on in Drops.

A **DRIV'ELER**, a silly Fellow.

DRIVELLINGLY, sillily.

A **DRIVER**, one who drives or eggs on.

To **DRIZZLE** [*trieflet*, *Teut.*] To fall in small Drops like the Rain.

DRIZ/ZLY, full of small Drops.

DROFFEN [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

DRO

DROF'LAND } was anciently a Quit-
DRY'LAND } Rent, or yearly Payment made by some Tenants to the King or their Landlords, for driving their Cattle through the Manour to Fairs and Markets.

A **DROIL** [of *Drechl*, *Belg.*] a Drudge or Slave; also a Drone, a Sluggard.

DROIT', Right, Justice, Equity. *F.*

A **DROLL** [*drole*, *F.*] a merry Fellow, a boon Companion, a Buffoon; also a Sort of Farce or mock Play.

To **DROLL**, to play the Droll, to be waggish, to joke or jest.

DROLL'ERY [*drolerie*, *F.*] a merry and facetious Way of speaking or writing, full of merry and waggish Wit.

DROM'EDARY [*dromedaire*, *F.* of *dromedarium*, *L.*] a Sort of Camel, having two Bunches on the Back.

DRO'MO [*Δρομων*, *Gr.*] a Caravel or swift Bark that scours the Seas; also a Kind of Fish of great Swiftnefs.

DRO'MONES } at first signified high
DRO'MOS } Ships; but afterwards those we now call Men of War. *O. L.*

A **DRONE** [*Dræn* *Sax.* *Minshew* derives it of *Drönnigt*, *Belg.* sleepy] a Sort of Bee or Wasp without a Sting, also a slothful Fellow or Wench.

DRO'NISH, slothful.

DRO'NISHLY, slothfully.

DRO'NISHNESS, slothfulness.

To **DROOP** [of *Drönnigt*, *Belg.* sorrowful] to hang down the Head, to languish.

DROOPING'LY, faintly, languishingly.

A **DROP** [*Dröpp*, *Sax.* *Drop*, *L. S.* *Dröpfle*, *Teut.*] the smallest Quantity of any Liquor.

A **DROP** [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament of Pillars of the Dorick Order, representing little Bells underneath the Triglyphs.

To **DROP** [*Dröppan*, *Sax.* *dröpfen*, *Teut.*] to fall by Drops.

DROP'ACISM [*Dropacismus*, *L.* of *ὑπόπαιξ*, *Gr.*] an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body.

DROP'SICAL [*hydropique*, *F.* *hydropicus*, *L.* of *ὑδρόπικος*, *Gr.*] subject to, or troubled with the Dropsy.

DROP'SIED, dropfical, afflicted with a Dropsy. *Shaksp.*

A **DROP'SY** [*hydropisie*, *F.* of *hydropi*, *L.* of *ὑδρόπικος*, *Gr.*] the Settlement of a watry Humour, either through the whole Body, or some Part of it.

DROSO'MELI [*δρῶσμελι*, of *δρῶς* Dew, and *μέλι* Honey, *Gr.*] Honey Dew, or Manna.

DROSS [*Dröf*, *Sax.* *Dröfs*, *Belg.*] the Scum of Metals.

DROS'SINESS, the being drossy.

DROS'SY, full of, or belonging to dross.

DRO'TCHEL, an idle Wench, a Sluggard.

A **DROVE** [*Dröf*, *Sax.*] a Herd of Cattle.

DROVERS

D R U

DROVERS [*Zeiber, Teut.*] Men who drive Cattle for Hire or for Sale.

DROUGHT [*δρυσος, Sax. droochte, Belg.*] excessive Thirst or Dryness of the Earth, Air, or Thirstiness of Animal Bodies.

DROUGHTY, sultry, thirsty.

DROU'SY ? [*droosen, Belg.* always to

DROW'SY } Number] sleepy, sluggish.

DROU'SILY, sluggishly.

DROU'SINESS, Sleepiness.

To **DROWN** [*Skinner* derives it of *druben, Teut.* below or under] to plunge or over-whelm.

DROW'SY-Head, Drowsiness. *Spanc.*

DROZEN, fond. *C.*

DRU [in *Doomsday Book*] a Thicket of Wood.

To **DRUB** [*g. d.* to dub, *i. e.* to beat upon a Drum; or from *druben, Teut.* signifying over-against, or *δρῦσαι, Gr.* to bruise] to cudgel or bang soundly.

DRUB'BING [in *Barbary, &c.*] is a beating upon the Breech or Belly.

A **DRUDGE**, one who does all mean Services.

To **DRUDGE** [probably of *dreccan, Sax.* to vex or oppress, or of *dragen, L. S. tragen, Teut.* to bear Burthens] to toil; also to fish for Oysters.

A **DRUDGER**, a Labourer, 'an Oyster-Fisher.

DRUDG'ERY, laborious Work, Slavery.

DRUDG'INGLY, laboriously.

DRUG'GERMAN } [*drogueman, F.*

DRA'GOMAN } [*dragoman, Gr.*

probably of *דרגמן Chald.*] an Interpreter made use of in *Eastern* Countries.

DRUG'GET, a Sort of Woollen Stuff.

DRUG'GIST, [*Drooghist, Belg.*] a Dealer in Drugs.

DRUGS [*Droques, F.*] all Kinds of Simples, for the most Part dry, for the Use of *Physick, Painting, &c.* also sorry Commodities, which stick on Hand.

DRU'IDS [either of *Dyn. Sax.* a wife Man, or *δρῦς, Gr.* an Oak, under which they celebrated their superstitious Rites and Ceremonies] certain learned Pagan Priests of the ancient *Britons* and *Gauls*, who lived naked in the Woods, giving themselves to the Study of Philosophy, and avoiding Company as much as possible.

DRUM [*Trumme, Dan. Trummet, L. S.*] a Musical Warlike Instrument; a fine Sieve; also a Membrane of the Cavity of the Ear.

To **DRUM** [*Trummeten, L. S.*] to beat upon a Drum.

DRUM-Major, the Chief Drummer.

To **DRUM'BLE**, to drone, to be sluggish.

DRUMMER, he who beats a Drum.

DRUNK, intoxicated with Liquor.

A **DRUNK'ARD**, a hard Drinker.

DRUNKENLY, in a drunken Manner.

DRUSIL'LA [*δρυσίλλα, Gr. i. e.* dewy Eyes] a proper Name of Women.

D U C

D. R. W. [with *Perfumers, &c.*] Damask Rose-Water.

DRY [*trigge, Sax. droogh, Belg.*] which has no Juice or Moisture; empty, flat; also reversed, sly, stingy.

DRY [spoken of Wine] a Wine that, by reason of Age, is pretty well dephlegmated, or has lost much of its waterish Quality.

DRY Exchange [in *Usury*] is when something is presented to be exchanged on both Sides, but nothing really passed but on one Side.

To **DRY** [*A druyan, Sax. drooghen, Belg.*] to make dry.

To **DRY Shave**, a vulgar Phrase, signifying to cheat, gull, or chowse notoriously.

DRY Stitch [in *Surgery*] is when by means of a Piece of Linen Cloth with strong Glue, stuck on each Side a Wound, its Lips are drawn together.

DRY'ADES [*Δρύαδες, Gr.*] certain Wood-Nymphs, or Fairies, so called from *δρῦς* an Oak, because their Lives were feigned to be included in a Tree.

DUVILLET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing of Pigs, Pigeons, &c. *F.*

DU'AL [*dualis, L.*] belonging to two, as the Dual Number [in *Grammar*] is when the Number signifies two Persons or Things, and no more.

DUA'R'IUM, a Wife's Jointure, settled on her at Marriage, to be enjoyed after her Husband's Decease.

DUAR'CHY [of *δύο* two, and *ἀρχή, Gr.* Principality] a Form of Government, where two govern conjointly.

DUB, a Pool of Water. *N. C.*

To **DUB** a Knight [probably of *douber, F.* of *dubban, Sax.* to gird] to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon one.

DUB'BING [of a Cock] is a cutting off the Cock's Comb and Wattles.

DUB'IOUS [*dubius, L.*] doubtful, uncertain.

DU'BIOUSLY, doubtfully.

DU'BIOUSNESS, Doubtfulness.

DUBITABLE, uncertain, that may be doubted.

DU'CAL [*ducalis, L.*] belonging to a Duke.

DUCA'PE, a Sort of Silk used for Women's Garments.

DUC'AT [so called probably, because coined in the Territories of a Duke] a foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, of different Values, according to the Places where current.

DUCATOO'N ? a foreign Coin, much

DUCKATOON } the same with Ducat, that of *Holland* and *Flanders*, in Value about 6s. 3d. 3-5ths.

A **DUCE** [un *Deux, F.* of *duo, L.*] the Two Cards or Dice.

DUCE take you [probably from *duer, Sax.* a Spectre] *i. e.* the Devil take you.

DU'CES *tecum*, a Writ commanding one

DUC

to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some Evidence, or other Things which that Court would view. *L.*

A DUCK [of *ducken*, *Belg.* to dive] a Water Fowl.

To DUCK [of *ducken*, *L. S. duucher*, *Teut.* or *gedupian*, *Sax.*] to dive under Water, to stoop, to bow.

DUCK'ER } a Cock who in fighting runs
DUCK'ET } about the Pit, almost at every Stroke he strikes.

DUCKSFOOT, black Snake-Root.

DUCKINGSTOOL, a Chair in which Scolds are souzed under Water.

DUCKLING, young Duck.

DUCKING at the Main Yard, is when a Malefactor at Sea, having a Rope fastened under his Arms, about the Waist, and under his Breech, is hoisted up to the End of the Yard, and then violently let fall two or three Times into the Sea.

DUCKS-MEAT, an Herb growing on Ponds. *Leni Palustris.*

DUCK-UP [*Sea Term*] a Word used by the Steersman, when either Main-sail, Fore-sail, or Sprit-sail hinder his Sight, so that he cannot see to sail by a Land-mark, &c. then he cries *duck-up the Clew-Lines of these Sails.*

DUCK-TILE [*ductilis*, *L.*] that may easily be drawn out into Wires, or hammered out into thin Plates.

DUCTIL'ITY is an easy yielding and spreading the Parts of any Metal under a Hammer.

DUCTO'RIOUS, drawing or leading.

DUCT or DUCTUS, guiding, leading, or drawing; also a Conduit-Pipe for conveying Water. *L.*

DUCTUS *adiposi* [in *Anatomy*] are certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin. *L.*

DUCTUS *alimentalis*, the Gullet, Stomach, and Bowels, which make up but one continual Canal or Duct. *L.*

DUCTUS *biliarius*, a Channel passing to the lower End of the Gut *duodenum*. *L.*

DUCTUS *chyliferus*, a Vessel conveying the *Chyle* and *Lympha* from the lower Parts to the Heart. *L.*

DUCTUS *cysticus*, a Pipe going from the Neck of the Gall-Bladder to that Part where the *Porus biliarius* joins it. *L.*

DUCTUS *lacrymalis*, a Passage, whereby the Water which moistens the Eyes is conveyed into the Nose.

DUCTUS *pancreaticus*, a little Channel arising from the *Pancreas*, and, running along the Middle of it, is inserted into the *duodenum*.

DUCTUS *roriferus*, is the same with *ductus chyliferus*. *L.*

DUCTUS *salivares*, little Canals, which, proceeding from the *Maxillary Glands*, go as far as the Jaws and Sides of the Tongue, where they remit the Juice called Spittle. *L.*

DUCTUS *thoracicus*, the same as *ductus chyliferus*. *L.*

DUL

DUCTUS *Wirtungius*, so called from *Wirtungus*, the Inventor, and is the same with *Ductus pancreaticus*.

DUCTUS *umbilicalis*, the Navel-Passage of a Child in the Womb. *L.*

DUCTUS *uminarius*, the urinary Passage; the same with *Ureter* and *Uretbra*. *L.*

DUDGE'ON, Grudge, Disdain. *O.*

To take in DUDGE'ON [some derive it from *Dudgeon*, a Dagger, *q. d.* to resent a Thing so ill as to draw his Sword to be revenged; others from *dolgo*, *Sax.* a Wound; and that from *dolendo*, *L.* grieving, *q. d.* to bear an Injury impatiently] to take in bad Part, to be displeased at.

DUD'GEON Dagger, a small Dagger.

DUD'MAN, a Malkin, a Scare-crow; a Hobgoblin, a Spright.

DUE [*deu* of *devoir*, *F.*] to be owing or unpaid; also proper, fit, exact.

DU'EL [*duellum*, *L.*] a Fight between two Persons, usually upon a Challenge. *F.*

DU'EL [in *Law*] a Combat between two Persons for the Trial of the Truth.

DUEL'LER } [*duelliste*, *F.*] a Person who
DUEL'IST } fights a Duel.

DUE'NNA [*Spanish*] an old Woman kept to guard a young one.

DUE'NESS, a being due.

DU'ETTI } [*in Musick* signifies little Songs
DUET'TO } or Airs in two Parts. *Ital.*

A DUG [some derive it from *Duppin* *belg.* a Faucet, because the Milk is sucked out of it as Liquor out of a Faucet; others from *ṭṭ* *Heb.* a Teat] the Teat of a Cow or other Beast.

DUG Tree, a sort of Shrub.

DUKE [*duc*, *F.* from *dux*, *L.*] the highest Title of Honour in *England*, next to the Prince of *Wales*: He is created by Patent, girded with a Sword, a Mantle of State, a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Rod of Gold in his Hand.

DUKE'DOM [*ducé*, *F.* *ducatus*, *L.*] the Dominion and Territories of a Duke.

DULCAR'NON [*Arab.*] a certain Proposition, found out by *Pythagoras* upon the Account of which he sacrificed an Ox to the Gods, in Token of Thankfulness. Whence *Chaucer*, &c. uses it to signify any knotty Point or Question.

To be at DULCAR'NON, to be nonplussed, to be at one's Wits End.

DUL'CET, sweet. *Shakespeare.*

DULCIFICATION, a making sweet. *L.*

To DUL'CIFY [*dulcifier*, *F.*] to make sweet, or sweeten.

To DUL'CIFY [in *Chymistry*] is to wash the Salt off from any mixed Body, which was calcined with it.

DULCIL'OQUY [of *dulcis* sweet, and *loquium*, *L.* Speech] sweet speaking.

DULCIMER [*doleemelle*, *Ital.*] a musical Instrument.

DUL'CI.

DUN

DUL/CINISTS, a Sort of Hereticks, so called from one *Dokin*, their Ring-leader, who asserted, that the Father having reigned from the Beginning of the World till the Coming of Christ, then the Son's Reign began, and lasted till the Year 1300, when the Reign of the Holy Ghost began.

DUL/CING, a small Bassoon. *Ital.*

DULCISONANT [*dulcisonans*, *L.*] sounding sweetly.

DUL/CITUDE [*dulcitus*, *L.*] Sweetness.

To **DULCORATE**, to sweeten.

DULCORATION, a making sweet. *L.*

DU/LEDGE, a Peg of Wood which joins the Ends of six Fellows, which form the Round of a Wheel of a Gun-Carriage.

DULHEAD, blockhead.

DULL [*dole*, *Sax.* *dull*, *Belg.* *doll*, *Teut.*

dull, *C. Br.* a Blockhead] heavy, sluggish, stupid; blunt, obtuse, awkward, melancholy.

DULLARD, a Dolt, a stupid Fool.

DUL/LY, heavily, stupidly.

DUL/NESS, Heaviness, Stupidity.

DULOC/RACY [*Δουλοκρατία*, of *δούλος* a Servant, and *κράτος* Power, *Gr.*] a Government where Servants and Slaves have so much Licence and Privilege, that they domineer.

DUL/WICH College, an Hospital in Surry.

DU/MAL, pertaining to Briars.

DUM *suit infra Etatem*, is a Writ to recover Lands sold at Under-Age.

DUM *non suit compos Mentis*, is a Writ to recover Lands made over by one not of sound Mind.

DUMB [*dumbe*, *Sax.* *dum*, *Dan.* *stunt*, *Teut.* stupid, all from *□□□* silent] not having the Use of Speech; Also silent.

DUMB/LY, silently.

DUMBNESS, the being dumb.

DUMOSE [*dumosus*, *L.*] mossy; also full of Brambles and Briars.

DUMP [*of dumb*] a sudden Astonishment, a melancholy Fit.

DUMPISH, somewhat melancholy.

DUMP/ISHLY, in a melancholy Manner.

DUMPLING [from *dump*, heavy] a Sort of Pudding.

DUMPS, Melancholy, fixed Sadness.

DUN [*dun*, *Sax.*] a Colour like brown.

A DUN [*dyn*, *Sax.* a great Noise] a clamorous or pressing Demander of a Debt.

To **DUN** [*dynam*, *Sax.* to make a great Noise] to demand a Debt clamorously, pressing, and frequently.

A DUNCE [some derive it from *attonitus*, *L.* others from *Dumb*, *Eng.* *q. d.* Dumps, *i. e.* dumpish] a blockish stupid Person.

DUN/NECK, a Bird.

DUNA, a Bank of Earth cast upon the Side of a Ditch. *O. L.*

DUNG [*dings* *Sax.* *dung*, *Teut.*] Ordure, Soil, Filth.

To **DUNG** [*dingan*, *Sax.* *dungen*, *Teut.*] to manure Land with Dung.

DUNG-FORK, a Fork for tossing Dung.

DUP

DUNG-MEERS, Pits, where Dung, Weeds, &c. are mixed to lie and rot together some Time, for Improvement of Husbandry.

DUNG/EON [*dungeon*, *F.* a dark, strong, fenced Place; or probably from *dung*, *Eng.* because of its Nastiness] the darkest, closest, and most loathsome Part of a Prison.

DUNGE/ONABLE Body, a shrewd Person; also a devilish Fellow. *N. C.*

DU/NGHILL, an accumulated Heap of Dung; a vile Abode; a mean Pedigree.

DU/NIO, a Sort of Coin less than a Farthing. *O. L.*

DUN/MOW [of *dunan* Hill, and *mopan* to mow; *Sax.* it being a fruitful Hill that yields a great Crop to the Mowers] a Town in *Essex*.

DUNNY, deafishly, somewhat deaf.

DUN/NILY, Deafishness.

DUN/NINESS, Deafishness.

DUNSTABLE [of *dunus*, a Robber in the Time of King Henry I. who made it dangerous for Travellers, by his continual Robberies] a Town in *Bedfordshire*, thirty Miles N. W. from *London*.

DUNSTAN [of *dun* a Hill, and *stan* a Stone, *Sax.*] a proper Name of an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

DU/NUM } [in *Doomsday Book*] a Down

DU/NA } or hilly Place.

DUN/WICH [of *dun* a Hill, and *Eic* a Fort, *Sax.* *q. d.* a Fort upon a Hill] a Town in *Suffolk*, eighty-two Miles N. E. from *London*.

DUODECEN/NIAL, of twelve Years. *L.*

DUODE/CIMO [*i. e.* the Twelfth] as a Book in *duodecimo*, or Twelves, is one that has Twelve Leaves in a Sheet. *L.*

DUODE/NA, a Jury of Twelve Men. *O. L.*

DUOD/ENUM [in *Anatomy*] is the first of the Intestines or Guts, in Length about twelve Fingers Breadth.

A DUPE, a Cully, a Fool, or Ninny. *Fr.*

To **DUPE**, to trick, to cheat.

DUPLICATE [*duplicatum*, *L.*] any Manuscript or Copy of Writing.

DUPLICATE Proportion } in *Arithmetick*

DUPLICATE Ratio } is a Rank of Geometrical Proportions, the first Term to the third is said to be in *duplicate ratio* of the first to the second.

DUPLICATE Ratio [in *Geometry*] is the Product of the *Ratio* multiplied by itself, or the Square of the *Ratio*.

DUPLICA/TIO [in the *Civil Law*] is the same with *Rejoinder* in the *Common Law*.

DUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] is the same as *Anadiplosis*.

DUPLICATION [in *Law*] an Allegation brought in to weaken the Pleader's Reply.

DUPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the multiplying any Number by Two.

DUPLICATION [of the Cube] is when the Side of the Cube is found, which shall be the Double of the Cube given.

DUPLICATURE [in *Anatomy*] is the Doubling

D U T

Doubling of any Membranes, when they go off to some Distance, and return again. *L.*

DUPLI'CITY [*duplicité*, *F.*] being double.

DURABIL'ITY, the Power of Duration.

DU'RABLE [*durabilis*, *L.*] which is of long Continuance, lasting.

DU'RABLY, lastingly.

DU'RABLENESS, Lastingness.

DU'RA Mater [among *Anatomists*] the outward Skin, which encompasses or enwraps the Brain. *L.*

DU'RANCE [of *durance*, *F.*] Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURA'TION Continuance. *L.*

DURATION [in *Metaphysics*] is the Continuance of the Existence of any Thing, and is the same with an absolute Time. *L.*

DURATION of an Eclipse [in *Astronomy*] is the Time the Sun or Moon remains eclipsed, or darkened in any Part of them.

DUR'DEN, a Coppice or Thicket of Wood in a Valley. *O. R.*

To DURE [*duro*, *L.*] to last, to continue. *Raleigh.*

DURES'S [*durities*, *L.*] Hardness, or Hardship, Severity, Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURESS [in *Law*] is where one is imprisoned, or restrained of his Liberty contrary to Law.

DUR'GEN [*dyeong*, *Sax.*] a Dwarf, a little thick, and short Person.

DUR'HAM [*dun-Holm*, *Sax.* i. e. a Town in a Wood] a Bishop's See, two hundred and twelve Miles N. from London.

DURING, for the Time.

DUROTRI'GES, an ancient People of England, who inhabited the County now called *Dorsetshire*.

DURST, perfect of dare.

DURZ'D Corn, Corn beaten out of the Straw by the Wind turning. *N. C.*

DUSK'ISH } [*δυστη*, *Sax.*] somewhat

DUS'KY } dark, obscure.

DUSK'ISHLY, darkly.

DUSK'ISHNESS, Darkness, Obscurity.

DUST [*dupt*, *Sax.*] Earth dried to Powder.

DUST'INESS, the being full of Dust.

DUS'TY, full of Dust.

DUS'TY Foot, a Foreign Trader, or Pedlar, one who has no settled Habitation. *O. L. T.*

DUTCH'ESS [*ducheffe*, *F.*] a Duke's Wife.

DUTCHY [*dutché*, *F.* *ducatu*, *L.*] the Territory of a Duke; in Great Britain, a Seigniori or Lordship established by the King under that Title, with several Privileges, Honours, &c.

DUTCHY Court, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of Lancaster are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

DUTEOUS, dutiful.

DUTIFUL, obedient, respectful.

DUTIFULLY, obediently.

DUTIFULNESS, Obedience,

D Y S

DU'TY [of *den*, of *dewoir* *F.* or *debitum*, *L.*] any Thing that one is obliged to do; a publick Tax.

DUTY [in *Military Affairs*] is the doing what pertains to the Function of a Soldier.

DUTY [in *Merchandize*] Money paid for Custom of such Goods.

DUU'MVIRATE [*duumviratus*, *L.*] the Office of the *Duumviri*, a Roman Magistracy of two Persons in equal Authority.

DWALE, deadly Night-shade. *Bella Donna*. Ital.

DWARF [*dyeoph*, *Sax.* *Dwargt*, *L. S.* *Dwarg*, *Teut.*] a Person of very low Stature.

DWARFISH, like a Dwarf.

DWARF-TREES, low stunted Trees.

To DWELL [*duelget*, *Dan.* to abide, *dpelian*, *Sax.* *Dwale*, *Belg.* to wander, because our Ancestors once lodged in Tents, which they removed from Place to Place] to abide in, to inhabit.

DWELLINGHOUSE, the House at which one lives.

To DWINDLE [*dpinan*, *Sax.* *schwinden*, *Teut.*] to decrease, decay, to waste.

DWINDLINGLY, decreasingly.

DWIND [of *dpinan*, *Sax.*] consumed, pined away. *O.*

To DYE [*teagan*, to tinge, *Sax.*] to dye Colours.

To DYE [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of *dyu* or *dyu*, *Gr.* to inter. *Dr. T. H.* from *divier*, *F.* and that from *de Vie*, *F. q. d.* (to depart) from Life: *Minshew* from *dydu*, *Gr.* to afright, whence Death is called the King of Terrors] to give up the Ghost.

DYERS WEED, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark bluish green Colour, used in dying Yellow, &c. *Genifella tinctoria*, *L.*

DYING [of *to die*] expiring; also tinging with Colours.

DY'NASTY [*δυναστια* *Gr.*] supreme Government and Authority; also a List of the Names of several Kings, who have reigned in a Particular Kingdom successively.

DYSÆSTHESIA [*δυσαισθησια*, of *δys* and *αισθησις*, Sense, *Gr.*] a Difficulty or Fault in Sensation.

DYS'CINESY [*δυσκινησια*, of *δys* bad and *κινησις* Motion, *Gr.*] an Inability to move.

DYS'CRACY [*δυσκρασια*, of *δys* bad, and *κρασις* Constitution] an unequal Mixture of Elements in the Blood, or nervous Juice.

DYSECOIA [*δυσεκωια*, of *δys* and *ακουε*, Hearing, *Gr.*] Dulness of Hearing.

DYSENTERY [*δυσεντερια*, of *δys* and *εντερων*, a Bowel, and *ρεω*, to flow, *Gr.*] Looseness, accompanied with Gripings in the Belly.

DYSEPULOTICA [*δυσεπυλωτικα*, of *δys* and *επυλωτικος* cicatrizing, *Gr.*] great Ulcers beyond Cure.

DYS'NOMY [*δυσνομια*, of *δys* and *νομος* a Law, *Gr.*] an ill ordering of Laws.

DYSODES [*δυσωδια* *Gr.*] that sends forth an ill smell, stinking.

DY-

E A M

DYSOREXIA [*δυσωρεξία*, of *δύς* and *ερεξίς*, Gr.] a Decay or Want of Appetite.
DYS'PATHY [*δυσπάθεια*, of *δύς* and *πάθος*, Gr.] an Impatience in Temper.
DYS'PEPSY [*δυσπεψία*, of *δύς* bad, and *πέψω* to concoct, Gr.] a Difficulty of Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach or Guts.
DYS'PHONY [*δυσφωνία*, of *δύς* and *φωνή*, a Voice, Gr.] a Difficulty in Speaking.
DYS'PHORY [*δυσφωρία*, of *δύς* and *φείω* to bear, Gr.] an Impatience in Suffering.
DYS'PNOE'A [*δυσπνοία*, of *δύς* and *πνέω*, to breathe, Gr.] a Difficulty in Breathing.
DYSTHER'APY [*δυσθεραπεύω*, of *δύς* and *θεράπευω*, to heal, Gr.] Diseases of difficult Cure.
DYSTHYMA [*δυσθυμία*, of *δύς* and *θύμη*, the Mind, Gr.] a Sickness in the Mind.
DYSTOCHY [*δυστοχία*, Gr.] a Difficulty in bringing forth.
DYS'URY [*δυσουρία*, of *δύς* and *ουρῶ*, Urine, and *ῥέω* to flow, Gr.] a Difficulty of making Urine.

E A

E. Often stands for *est*, Lat. is; as *i. e.* for *id est*, that is.
EACH [*elc*, Sax. *elken*, L. S.] every one.
EADBERT [of *Eað* Happiness, and *Beoht* illustrious, Sax.] a King of Northumberland.
EADITH [*Eaðig* happy, Sax.] a proper Name of Women.
EAD'EL'MAN } [*Ædelman*, Sax. *Ædel-*
ADEL'MAN } *man*, Teut.] a Nobleman.
EAD'GAR [of *Eaðig* happy, and *Ap* Honour, Sax. But *Verstegan* derives it from *Eað* an Oath, and *Gar* to keep, *q. d.* one who keepeth his Oath, and supposes it the same with *Edward*] the Name of a most puissant and peaceable King of the *English Saxons*.
EADWIN [of *Eað* Happiness, and *Win* an Obtainer, Sax. *i. e.* one who attaineth Happiness] a Christian Name of Men.
EA'GER [*eagon*, Sax. *aire*, F. *ear*, C. Br. *acer*, L.] sharp, sour, tart; also earnest, sharp-set, vehement.
 The **EA'GER**, the Current, the Tide, or swift Course of a River.
EA'GERLY, sharply, earnestly.
EA'GERNESS, Sharpness, Earnestness.
EA'GLE [*aigle* F. of *aquila*, L.] the strongest of all Birds of Prey.
EAGLE Eyed, having the sharp keen Eye of an Eagle.
EAGLE-Stone, a Stone said to be found in an Eagle's Nest.
EAGLET [*aiglette*, F.] a young Eagle.
EALDERMAN [*Ealdorman*, Sax. *Altman*, Teut.] the same with the *Saxons* as *Earl* was with the *Danes*.
EALDRED [*i. e.* all Counsel] a proper Name of Men. Sax.
EAM [*Eame*, Sax. *Dam*, L. S. *Dheim*, Teut.] an Uncle, a Compere, a Friend. C.

E A R

To **ÉAN**, to bring forth Young as a Female Sheep does. See *To Éan*.
EAR-Hard, spoken of a Horse.
EAR Brisk, when he carries his Ears pointing forward.
Ear [*Eape* Sax. *Øre* Dan. *Ør*, L. S. *Øhr*, Teut.] of an Animal Body.
EAR [*Eape*, Sax. *Ørre*, Teut. *Are*, L. S.] an Ear of Corn.
 To **EAR**, or **ARE** [*earan*, Sax. of *arare*, L.] to till, plow, or fallow Ground.
EARED, having Ears, like Corn.
EARING, Jewels worn in the Ears.
EAR'ING [in a *Ship*] is that Part of the Bolt-rope, which, at the four Corners of the Sail, is left open in Form of a Ring.
EAR'ING Time, Harvest.
EARL [*Eopl* Sax. *Corla*, Dan.] a Title of Nobility between a Marquis and a Viscount.
EARL-Marshal, he that has the chief Care of Military Solemnities.
EARL'DOM [*Eopldom*, Sax.] the Dignity and Jurisdiction of an Earl.
EARL'INESS, the being early.
EAR'LY [of *Æp*, Sax. before, probably *Erstlich*, Teut.] betimes.
 To **EARN** [*Eapnan*, Sax. of *Ernten*, to reap, Teut.] to get or obtain by Labour, &c.
 To **EARN**, to glean; also to run as new Cheese does. C.
EARNED, longed earnestly. Spenc.
EAR'NEST [*Ernst*, Teut.] industrious, diligent, eager, vehement, important, weighty.
EARN'EST [*Eopneft*, Sax.] Money given in Hand to bind a Bargain.
EAR'NESTLY, industriously, eagerly.
EARN'ESTNESS [*Ernstich*, Teut.] Eagerness, Warmth, Vehemence.
EARN'ING, Rennet to turn Milk into Cheese-Curds. C.
EARST, before, formerly. Milton.
EARTH [*Eorð*, Sax. *Erð*, L. S. *Erð*, Teut. probably of *ἔρα* Gr. the Ground, or *אֶרֶץ* H. Earth] one of the four Elements.
EARTH [among *Chymists*] the last of the five Chymical Principles; that Part of Bodies that most answers to what they call *Caput Mortuum*, that is at last left in the Furnace, and neither capable of being raised by Distillation, nor dissolved by Solution.
 New **EARTH**, that which never served to the Nourishment of any Plant, lying three Feet deep, or as far as you can go, if it be really Earth; or else Earth that has been a long Time built upon, though it had formerly bore; or Earth of a sandy, loamy Nature, where Cattle have been a long Time fed.
 Fallow **EARTH**, Earth left unemployed, to recover and re-establish.
 To **EARTH** [*Ea*, *Erigan*, Sax.] to go into a Hole under Ground, as a Badger or Fox.
EARTHBOARD, a Board in a Plough that throws off the Earth.
EARTH'BORN, born of the Earth.
EARTHEN, made of Earth.
 N a **EARTH**

E A S

EARTH-Nut, a Root in Shape and Taste like a Nut. *Bulbocastanum*, L.

EARTHING [among *Gardeners*] is the covering Trees, Plants, and Herbs, with Earth.

EARTHING [among *Hunters*] is the Lodging of a Badger, &c.

EARTHLINESS, the being earthly.

EARTH'LY, belonging to the Earth.

EARTHQUAKE [of *Εὐσεία* and *Capricorn*, *Sax.* to tremble] is a violent Shock or Shaking of the Earth, sometimes particular, and felt only by one Country or Nation; and sometimes general, and felt by several Nations at the same Time.

EARTH-Worm, a Worm bred under Ground; a mean sordid Wretch.

EARTHY, of the Nature or Quality of Earth.

EARTHY Triplicity [in *Astrology*] the Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn*.

EAR-WIG [of *Εἰσέγγα*, *Sax.* Ohrwarm, *Teut.*] an Insect; a Whisperer.

EASE [*aïse*, F. *Menage* derives it from *Orium*, L. but more probably of *Εἰσέγγα*, *Sax.* easy] Rest, Comfort, Pleasure.

To **EASE**, to give Ease or Rest; also to slacken or let loose.

To **EASE**, the *Helm*, is to bear or let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

To **EASE** [in a *Ship*] is to slacken the Shrouds when they are too stiff.

EA'SEL [of *Εἰσέγγα* an *Als*, *Teut.*] a wooden Frame, on which a Painter sets the Cloth, &c. to be painted.

EA'SEL Pieces, are such small Pieces as are painted on the Easel.

EASEMENT, Easing, Refreshment.

EASEMENT [in *Law*] a Service which one Neighbour has of another; as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, &c.

An **EASEMENT** [*aïsement*, F.] a Privy, or House-of-Office.

EA'SILY, gently.

EASINESS, Gentleness, Contentedness.

EAST [*ἄστρ*, *Sax.* *Östen*, *Teut.*] the Quarter of the Earth where the Sun rises.

EAS'TER [*ἄστρ*, of *ἄστρ*, *Sax.* a Goddess of the *Saxons*, in Honour of whom Sacrifices were offered about that Time of the Year, *Östern*, *Teut.*] a solemn Festival appointed in Commemoration of Christ's Death and Resurrection.

EAS'TER Offerings, Money paid to the Parish Priest at *Easter*.

EASTERLINGS, People living in the East of *England*; especially Merchants of the *Hans Town* in *Germany*. Our Current Money was called *Sterling*, from a Coin there stamped by King *Richard I*.

EASTERLY, in an Eastern Direction.

EASTERN Mile, a Scripture Measure Length, containing one *English Mile*, 403 Paces, and one Foot.

EASTWARD, towards the East.

E C B

EASY [*aïse*, F.] at ease, free, contented; ready, mild.

To **EAT** [*ἔσθω*, *Sax.* *Edere*, L. *Esse*, *Teut.* *Eszen*, L. S.] to feed, to devour.

EAT'ABLE, which may be eaten.

EATH, easy; it is eath to do, i. e. easy to do.

EATINGHOUSE, a House appropriated to dressing Provisions.

EAT'ON [of *ἔσθω* Water, and *ἄσθω* a Town, *Sax.*] a Town seated on the Shore of the River *Thames*.

EAVE [*Eaux*, F. of *ἔσθω*, *Sax.* Water] the Edges of the Tiling of a House.

EAVES [in *Architecture*] is a flat square Member of the Cornice.

EAVES-Dropper, a lurking Listener under the Eaves, or at the Window of a House, to hear what People say.

EAVES-Catch [in *Architecture*] is a thick feathered-edged Board, nailed round the Eaves of a House.

EBB [*Ebba*, *Sax.* *Ἐββε*, *Dan.* and L. S.] the going out of the Tide.

To **EBB** [*Ἐββη*, L. S.] to flow back as the Tide does.

EBDOMADARIUS [of *ἑβδομα*, Gr.] a Week's Man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches, appointed weekly to oversee the Performance of Divine Service. O. L.

EB'EN Tree, a Tree in *India*, &c. without either Leaves or Fruit.

EBEREMOTH } [*Ἐβερ-μοθ*, *Sax.*]
EBEREMURDER } down-right Murder, in Distinction from Man-Slaughter and Chance-Medley.

EB'IONITES, Hereticks, A. C. 71, who denied the Divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the Gospels but St. *Matthew's*; so called from *Ebion* their Ring-leader.

EBON, made of Ebony. *Spenc.*

EB'ONIST [*Ebeniste*, F.] one who works or deals in Ebony.

EBONY [*Ébène*, F. *Hebenum*, L. of *ἑβὼν* H.] a sort of black Wood of the Ebony Tree.

EBRA'ICK [*Hebraïque*, F. *Hebraicus*, L.] belonging to the *Hebrew* Tongue.

EBRA'ICK, the *Hebrew* Tongue. *Chauc.*

EBRIETY, [*ἔβρῆσις*, F. *Ebrietas*, L.] Drunkenness.

EBRIOS'ITY [*Ebriositas*, L.] Drunkenness.

EBULLITION, boiling or bubbling. L.

EBULLITION [among *Chymists*] the great Struggling or Effervescence which arises from the Mixture of an acid and alkalizate Liquor.

EBUR'NEAN [*Eburneus*, L.] belonging to Ivory.

ECBASIS [*ἑκβάσις*, Gr.] a going out, an Event.

ECBASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure called *Degression*.

ECBOL'ICA [of *ἑκβολικὰ*, Gr.] Medicines which help Delivery in hard Labour; also such as cause Abortions.

ECCEN-

ECH

ECCENTRICITY [of $\epsilon\kappa$ and $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ Gr.] the Distance of the Centres of the Eccentric Circles from one another.

ECCENTRICITY [in the *Ptolemaick Astronomy*] is that Part of the *Linea Apſidum*, lying between the Centre of the Earth and of the Eccentric.

ECCENTRICITY Simple or Single [in the *New Elliptical Astronomy*] is the Distance between the Centre of the *Ellipse* and the *Focus*, or between the Sun and the Centre of the Eccentric.

ECCENTRICITY Double, is the Distance between the *Foci* in the *Ellipse*, and is equal to twice the Eccentricity.

ECCENTRICK [Ἐκκεντρικός , Gr.] that hath not the same Centre.

ECCENTRICK Circles, are Circles which have not the same Centre.

ECCENTRICK Equation [in *Old Astronomy*] an Angle made by a Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentric, to the Body or Place of any Planet.

ECCENTRICK Place of a Planet, is that very Point of the Orbit, where the Circle of Inclination, coming from the Place of a Planet in his Orbit, falls there with right Angles.

ECCHO [Ἠχώ , *sonus* Gr.] the Reflection of a Sound or Voice from Woods, Rocks, and hollow Places, but rather *Ecbo*.

To **ECHO**, to resound, to repeat a Voice.

ECCHYMO'MA } [Ἐκχύμασις , Gr.]
ECCHYMO'SIS } Marks and Spots in the Skin, from the Extravafation of the Blood.

To **ECCLE**, to aim or intend. *N. C.*

ECCLE'SIA [Ἐκκλησία , Gr.] the Church, or the Congregation of People met together to worship God; also the Place set apart for that Use.

ECCLESIAS'TES [Ἐκκλησιαστής , Gr. *i. e.* the Preacher] the Title of a Book in the Scripture, written by King Solomon.

ECCLESIASTICAL [Ἐκκλησιαστικός , Gr.] belonging to the Church.

An **ECCLESIASTICK**, a Clergyman.

ECCLESIASTICUS, Book of Apocryphal Scripture, written by *Jefus Son of Sirach*.

ECCO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Repetition of some Part of a Song or Tune in a very low or soft Manner, in Imitation of a real or natural Echo. *Ital*

ECCOPE' [Ἐκκοπή , Gr.] a cutting off.

ECCOPE' [in *Surgery*] a cutting off any Member or Part of the Body.

EC'CRISIS [Ἐκκρισις , Gr.] a Secretion of Increments out of a Natural Body.

EC'DICUS [Ἐκδικός , Gr.] an Attorney or Precurator of a Corporation, a Recorder.

To **E'CHE**, to increase, add, or help out.

ECHINATE Seeds [of *Plants*] are such as are prickly and rough.

ECL

ECH'INUS a Hedgehog; a Shell-fish set with Prickles. *L.*

ECHINUS [in *Botany*] the prickly Head or Cover of the Seed on the Top of any Plant, so called from its Likeness to a Hedge-hog.

ECHINUS [in *Architecture*] is a Member or Ornament placed on the Top of the *Ionick Capital*.

ECHO [Ἠχώ , Gr.] an airy Nymph feigned by the Poets to be transformed into that Voice or Sound that is reflected back from Caves or hollow Places, and commonly called an *Ecbo*. *Gr.*

ECHO'ICUS Versus, a Verse which returns the last Syllable like an *Ecbo*; as *grata malis sis*. *L.*

ECHUS [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Eccho*, which see.

To **ECKLE**, to aim, to intend. *N. C.*

ECLAIRCIS'EMENT, a making clear, an Explication or Unfolding.

ECLA'T, Splendour, Show, Lustre. *F.*

ECLECTIC, belonging to Selection, or voluntary Choice.

ECLEG'MA [Ἐκλέγμα of ἐκλεῖχω to lick, Gr.] a Medicine to be licked or sucked, to ease the Lungs in Coughs, Peripneumonies, &c.

ECLIPSE [Ἐκλιψις , *L.* ἐκλείψις , Gr.] a Defect or Failing of Light in the Sun or Moon, &c. *F.*

ECLIPSE [of the *Sun*] is when the Moon interposes between us, or the Earth, and the Sun.

ECLIPSE [of the *Moon*] is when the Earth comes between the Sun and it, so as to deprive it of the Light of the Sun.

Partial **ECLIPSE**, is when either the *Sun* or *Moon* are darkened but in one Part.

Total **ECLIPSE**, is when they are wholly eclipsed or darkened, although properly speaking, the Sun is not univerſally eclipsed.

To **ECLIPSE** [*Faire eclipser*, *F.*] to darken, or obscure.

ECLIP'SIS [in *Grammar*] is when a Word is wanting in a Sentence.

ECLIP'TICK [*Ecliptique*, *F.* *Eclipticus*, *L.* Ἐκλειπτικός , Gr.] is a great Circle of the Heavens, in which the *Sun* moves in the annual Motions. It is supposed to be drawn through the Middle of the *Zodiack*, and makes an Angle with the *Equinoſial* of 23 D. 30 M. It is called the *Ecliptick Line*, because the Eclipses of the Sun or Moon always happen under it.

The **ECLIPTIC** [in the *New Astronomy*] is that Way or Path amidst the fixed Stars, which the Earth appears to describe to an Eye supposed to be placed in the Sun, as in its annual Motion it runs round the Sun from West to East.

EC'LOGUE [*Ecloga*, *L.* ἐκλογή , Gr. *i. e.* a choice Piece] the Title of *Virgil's Pastorals*.

ECLYMPASTEYRE, a fictitious Name for the Successor of Sleep. *Cbauc.*

E'CLYSIS [Ἐκλυσις , Gr.] is when the Strength of the Patient is a little decayed, proceed-

ECT

proceeding from a Want of sufficient Warmth and Spirits in the Body.

ECPHO'NEMA [ἐκφώνημα, Gr.] a breaking out of the Voice with some interjectional Particle.

ECPHO'NESIS [ἐκφώνησις, Gr.] an Exclamation; a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Orator expresses his own Passions and Affection, and stirs up those of his Auditors. *L.*

ECPHRAC'FICKS [ἐκφρακτικά, of ἐκφρασσω to open, Gr.] Medicines good against Obstructions.

ECPHRAX'IS [ἐκφραξις, Gr.] a taking away of Obstructions.

ECPHYS'ESIS [ἐκφυσσις, Gr.] a breathing thick.

ECPHY'SIS [ἐκφυσις, Gr.] a rising or springing up. *L.*

ECPHY'SIS [in *Anatomy*] the part where the Guts take Rise from the lower Orifice of the Stomach, called *Pylorus*.

ECPHY'SIS [among *Surgeons*] a Process that coheres with the Bone.

ECPHESMA [ἐκπῆσμα, Gr.] a Juice squeezed out, also a Fracture of the Skull, wherein the broken Parts press upon the *Meninges*, or Skins of the Brain. *L.*

ECPHESMUS [ἐκπῆσμος, Gr.] a very great Protuberance of the Eyes. *L.*

EC'PLEXIS [ἐκπληξις, Gr.] a Fright or Consternation. *L.*

ECPNEUMA'TOSIS [ἐκπνεύματος, Gr.] the Faculty of breathing out.

ECPTOMA [ἐκπτωμα, Gr.] a being out of Joint, as the Bones.

ECPTOSIS [ἐκπτώσις, Gr.] a falling or slipping down, the same with *Ecproma*.

ECPY'ESMA [ἐκπύεσμα, Gr.] the same with *Empyema*.

ECRITH'MUS [of ἐκ and ἀριθμός, Gr. Number] a Pulse which observes no Method of Order. *L.*

ECSAR'COMA [ἐκσάρκωμα, Gr.] the Growing of Flesh in any Part.

EC'STASY [ἐκστασις, Gr.] Trance or Swooning; a Transport of Spirits by Passion.

ECSTAT'ICAL { [ἐκστατικός, Gr.] be-
ECSTAT'ICK } longing to an Ecstasy.

ECSTASIS [ἐκστασις, Gr.] Extension or stretching out; also a Figure in Grammar, whereby a short Syllable is made long. *L.*

ECTHLIM'MA [ἐκθλίμμα, Gr.] an Ulceration arising from a violent Compression in the Surface of the skin. *O. L.*

ECTHLIPSIS [ἐκθλίψις, Gr.] a pressing, squeezing, or dashing out.

ECTHY'MATA [ἐκθύματα, Gr.] are Pimples, or certain Breakings out in the Skin, as Small-Pox, &c.

ECTHY'MOSIS [ἐκθύμωσις, Gr.] is a Commotion and Intumescence of the Blood; also a Cheerfulness of Mind.

ECTILLOT'IA [ἐκτιλλοτικά, Gr.] Medicines which consume callous Parts, and pull out Hairs.

EDI

ECTOME' [ἐκτομή, Gr.] the Cutting off of any Thing.

ECTRO'PIUM [ἐκτρώπιον, Gr.] a Fault in the Eyelids, when they are turned downwards, or when the lower is shorter than the upper.

EC'TYPE [ἐκτύπον, Gr.] a thing drawn after a Copy; also the Counterfeit.

EDA'CIOUS, greedy, voracious.

EDA'CITY [*Edacitas*, *L.*] greedy Eating or D-vouring.

ED'DISH { [of *Edirch*, *Sax.*] the latter
EDISH } Pasture, or Grass which comes after mowing, or after reaping.

ED'DY [of *Eo* again, and *Ea* Water, *Sax.*] is the running back of the Water at any Place contrary to the Tide or Stream, and so falling back into the Tide or Current again; occasioned by some Head-land or Point jutting out suddenly, also a Whirlpool.

EDDY Water, is that which falls back, as it were, on a Rudder of a Ship under Sail.

EDDY Wind, is that Wind which is reflected from a Sail or any other Thing, and so goes contrary to its Course before it struck the Sail, &c.

E'DEN [my *H. i. e.* Pleasure] Paradise.

To **EDEN'TATE**, to make toothless.

E'DER Breche, Hedge-breaking.

ED'GAR [of *eadig* happy, and *Ape* Honour, *Sax.*] the Name of a King of *England*. See *Eadgar*.

EDGE [of *Ege*, *Sax.* *Acies*, *L.* *Axis*, *Gr.*] the sharp Part of a Weapon.

To **EDGE**, to make a Border or Edge.

EDGEcombe [of *Edge* and *Comb*, *Sax.* a Valley environed with Hills] a Surname.

EDGELESS, blunt, without edge.

EDGEWISE, obliquely.

EDGING, a narrow Lace.

EDGEREW, Grass left growing after Mowing. Some call it the latter Grass, or latter *Math*.

E'DIBLE [*edibilis*, *L.*] eatable, or that may be eaten.

E'DICT [*Edit*, *F.* *Edictum*, *L.*] a Commandment, Publick Ordinance, or Decree.

EDIFICA'TION, a building up, an improving; also Instruction. *L.*

ED'IFICE [*Edificium*, *L.*] a Building. *F.*

EDIFIER, one who improves another.

To **ED'IFY** [*edifier*, *F.* of *edificare*, *L.*] to profit by Instruction.

EDILE, the Name of a Roman Magistræ.

ED'INBURGH [of the Hill *Eden*, and *Burg*, *Sax.*] the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, 328 Miles N. from *London*.

EDINTON { [of *ead* easy, and *Dun* a
EDINDON } Hill, *Sax.*] a Town in

Wales, memorable for King *Alfred's* signal Victory over the *Danes*.

EDITH [of *ead* prosperous, and *yðian* to redound, *Sax.* *q. d.* one who overflowed with Prosperity] the Wife of *Edward the Confessor*.

EDITION,

EFF

EDITION, a setting forth or publishing the Publication or putting out of a Book. *F.* of *L.*

EDITOR, he that revises a Work and prepares it for the Press.

ED'MONTON [q. d. *Edmund's* Town, probably of King *Edmund*] a Village seven Miles N. from *London*.

EDMUND [Gæ. Blessedness, and *Ulund* Peace, q. d. Blessed Peace] a King of the *East English*, martyred by the *Danes*.

ED'MUNDSBURY [of St. *Edmund*, and *Burgh*, Sax. a pleasant Town in *Suffolk*, sixty Miles N. N. E. from *London*; so called from St. *Edmund*, who there suffered Martyrdom under the *Danes*.

ED'OM [עֶדוֹם *H. i. e.* red or earthy] the Surname of *Esau*, from whence the *Edomites* descended.

To ED'UCATE [*educare*, *L.*] to bring or train up, to nurture, to nourish; to instruct.

EDUCATION, the bringing up of Children and Youth: Instruction. *F.* of *L.*

To EDUCE [*educō*, *L.*] to bring out, to extract.

To EDULCORATE [of *e* and *dulcorare*, *L.*] to sweeten, to make sweet.

EDULCORATION [*Cbym.*] signifies the clearing any Matter from the Salts it may be impregnated with, by washing it in Water.

EDWARD [of Gæ. Blessedness, and *Aerth*, Teut. Nature] a Name of a Man.

ED'WIN [of Gæ. and *win*, Sax. a happy Conqueror] Name of two King of *England*.

To EEK or EIK. See to *Eke*.

EEL, [Eel, Sax. *Eal*, Teut. and *L. S.*] a long and roundish sort of Fish.

EEL backed [*Horses*] such as have black Lists along their Backs.

EELFARES } a Fry or Brood of Eels.

EEL-POUR, a kind of young Eel.

EEVER, Corner or Quarter. *Chefb.*

EF'FABLE [*effabilis*, *L.*] that may be spoken, uttered, expressed.

To EFFACE [*effacer*, *F.*] to deface, raise out, or destroy.

EFFECT' [*Effect*, *F.* of *Effectum*, *L.*] any Thing done, finished, or brought to pass; also Consequence, End, Issue.

EFFECT'S, the Goods of a Merchant, Tradesman, &c.

To EFFECT' [*effector*, *F.* *effectare*, *L.*] to perform or bring to pass; to put in Execution.

EFFECT'IBLE, feasible, practicable.

EFFECT'IONS [in *Geometry*] sometimes signify Geometrical Constructions; sometimes Problems, so far as they are deducible from some general Propositions.

EFFECT'IVE [*effectivus*, *L.*] which brings to Effect, real. *F.*

EFFECT'IVELY, so as to produce the Effect desired.

EFFECTOR, the Author or Performer of a Thing.

EFFECT'LESS, of no Effect.

EFF

EFFECT'UAL, which necessarily produces its Effect; forcible, powerful. *L.*

EFFEC'TUALLY, thoroughly, completely, efficaciously.

To EFFEC'TUATE, to accomplish, to do a Thing thoroughly.

EFFEM'INACY, a Womanish Softness. *L.*

EFFEM'INATE [*effeminé*, *F.* *effeminatus*, *L.*] Womanish, tender, delicate, nice.

To EFFEM'INATE [*effeminare*, *F.* *effeminare*, *L.*] to make womanish, or lascivious, to soften by Voluptuousness.

To EFFERVESCE, to grow hot.

EFFERVES'CENCE } [*effervescentia*, *L.*]

EFFERVES'CENCY } a boiling over, a

growing very hot, a greater Degree of Motion or Struggling of the small Parts of a Liquor, than is commonly understood by Fermentation and Ebullition, and such occasion great Heats.

EFFERVES'CENCE [in *Philosophy* and *Chemistry*] signifies a greater Degree of Motion and struggling of the small Particles of any Liquor, than is usually understood by Fermentation, and denotes a great Ebullition or Boiling up, with some Degree of Heat.

EFFE'TE [*effætus*, *L.*] worn out, or past bearing.

EEFFICA'CIOUS [*efficace*, *F.* *efficax*, *L.*] full of Efficacy, effectual, powerful.

EEFFICA'CIOUSLY, effectually.

EF'FICACY } [*efficace*, *F.* *effi-*

EF'FICACIOUSNESS } *cacia*, *L.*] Ability, Operation, Virtue, Force, Strength.

EFFI'CIENCE } [*efficientia*, *L.*] the Faculty

EFFI'CIENCY } or Power to do a Thing.

EFFI'CIENT [*efficiens*, *L.*] producing its Effect, accomplishing, causing. *F.*

EFFI'CIENT Cause, is the Cause which immediately produces the Effect.

To EFFI'GIATE [*effigier*, *F.*] to image, to form in Likeness.

EFFI'GIES } [*effigie*, *F.*] Image, Likeness,

EFFIGY } the Picture or Portraiture of a Person, &c. *L.*

To EFFLA'GITATE [*efflagitare*, *L.*] to desire a Thing earnestly.

EFFLAGITAT'ION, earnest Desiring.

EFFLORES'CENCE } [*efflorescere*, *L.*]

EFFLORES'CENCY } a blowing out as a

Flower; a Flourish of Rhetorick: [in *Physick*] it is the Appearance of Spots in a Disease.

EFFLUENCE [*effluentia*, *L.*] a flowing or running out.

EFFLU'VIUM [of *effluvium*, *L.*] are such small Particles as are continually flowing out of almost all mixed Bodies and are therefore called *Corpuscular Effluvia*.

EFFLU'VIA [*Physically*] are Vapours which pass through the Pores of the Skin.

EF'FLUX [*effluxus*, *L.*] a running or flowing out.

EFFLUX'ION, the same as *Efflux*, but is more especially applied to Women when they bring forth an imperfect Birth. *L.*

To EF'FORM [*efformo*, *L.*] to shape, to fashion,

EGO

To **EFFORCE**, to break through by violence.

EFFORT [*effort*, F.] strong Endeavour, a forcible Attempt.

EFFOS'ION [*effusum*, L.] digged up from the Earth; Deterration.

EFFRAI'ABLE [*effroyable*, F.] dreadful, frightful.

EFFRON'TERY [*effronterie*, F. of *effrons*, L.] Boldness, Impudence, Malapertness, Sauciness.

EFFUL'GENCE, a shining forth, Lustre, L.

EFFULGENT, bright lucid, highly splendid.

EFFUS'ION, the Art of pouring out, Profuseness.

EFFUSIO Sanguinis, the Fine or Penalty imposed by the old *English* Laws for Bloodshed, L.

EFFU'SION [in *Chymistry*] is a pouring out the Liquor by Inclination, when the Matter, by its Weight, is sunk to the Bottom of the Vessel.

EFT [*Evet*, Sax.] a venomous Creature in the Shape of a Lizard.

EFT, against. O. Also soon, speedily.

EFT'ERS, Walks, Entries, Galleries, Hedges. O.

EFTSOO'NS [*effrona*, Sax. *jetzund*, Teut.] immediately, often, ever and anon, afterwards. O.

E. G. an Abreviation of the *Latin* Words *exempli gratia*, i. e. for Example.

EGBERT [*Ebert*, or *Ece*, eternal, and *Beopht*, Sax. flourishing, *q. d.* always flourishing; but *Verfegan* derives it from *Eight* Equity, and *beopht* propense, *q. d.* greatly inclined to Equity] the Name of the first Monarch of *England*.

To **EGEL'IDATE** [*egclidare*, L.] to thaw, also to make cold, or congeal.

To **EGER'MINATE** [*egerminare*, L.] to bud or spring out.

EGERS, the Spring Tulips, or first blown Tulips. C.

EGESTION, an Evacuation of the Excrements, or going to Stool; also the discharging of Meat, digested through the *Pylo-rus*, into the rest of the Entrails. L.

EGES'TUOUS [*egestuosus*, L.] very poor.

An **EGG** [*Æð*, Sax. *Æg*, Dan. *Æp*, Teut.] the Production of Fowls, Insects, &c.

To **EGG** on [*egger*, Dan.] to provoke, stir up, or incite.

EGGIMENT, eggng, promoting, Pro-curement. O.

EGIST'MENTS [in *Law*] Cattle taken in to graze, or to be fed by the Week, &c.

EG'LANTINE [*Aliglantier*, F. a wild Rose] Sweet-briar.

EGOTISM [from *Ego*, L.] a Fault committed by a Writer, in making too much Use of the Word *Ego* or *I*; or the too frequent Mention of a Man's Self.

EGOTIST, one who ostentatiously speaks often of himself, and repeats *Ego*, or *I*.

EGO'ITY [of *Ego*, L. I.] the Being or Es-sence of *I*, or *Myself*.

EJU

EGRE, Sore. C.

EGRE'GIOUS [*egregius*, L.] choice, ex-cellent, singular, rare, remarkable.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, remarkably.

EGRESS [*egressus*, L.] a going forth,

EGRES'SION, the same. L.

EGRET, a Fowl of the Heron Kind.

E'GULA, sort of Sulphur used in working woollen Cloth, which makes it soft and white.

To **EGUR'GITATE** [*egurgitare*, L.] to empty or disgorge.

EGYPTIANS, Natives of *Egypt*; also Gypsies.

EGYPTIAN Thorn, a Shrub.

E'HUD [אהוד *H. i. e.* a praising] a Judge of *Israel*.

EIA, an Island, an Eit, or Ait. Sax.

To **EJACULATE**, to throw out.

EJACULATION, a shooting forth, a short Prayer poured out with Fervency.

EJACULATORY [*ejaculatorius*, L.] shooting forth, ejaculative.

EJACULATORY Vessels [among *Anato-mists*] Vessels serving to discharge the Semen in the Act of Copulation.

To **EJECT'** [*ejectare*, L.] to throw out.

EJECTMENT, a Writ, by which an In-habitant of an House is ordered to quit it.

EJEC'TION, a casting out, expulsion.

EJECTION [in *Physick*] is the discharg-ing digested Meat into the Entrails.

EJECTIONE Custodie, is a Writ lying a-against one who casts out a Guardian from any Lands during the Minority of the Heir. L.

EJECTIONE Firmæ, is a Writ lying for the Lessee for a Term of Years, who is ejected before the Term is expired. L.

EJECTUM, a Jetson, or Wreck of Goods thrown out of a Ship. O. L.

EIGH, an Expression of sudden Joy.

EIGHT [Ehta, Sax. Acht, Teut. Huit, F. *Huit*, L. *οκτω*, Gr.] VIII. 8. in Number.

EIGHT, an Island in a River.

EIGHT Ainey, a little Isle in *Gloucester-shire*, where *Edmund* King of *England*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, in a single Com-bat tried their Right to the Kingdom.

EIGHTEE'N [Eahtyne, Sax. Achten, L. S.] XVIII. 18. in Number.

EIGHTH [Eahted, Sax.] VIIIth, or 8th, an Adjective Numeral.

EIGHT'Y [Eahterz, Sax. Achtzig, Teut.] LXXX or 80 in Number.

EI'GNE, the Eldest or First-born. F. L.

EINECIA, Eldership. F. L. T.

EI'RENARCHY [ειρηναρχια, of *Eirene* Peace, and *αρχη* Dominion, Gr.] a peace-able Government.

EISEL [Eise, Teut.] Vinegar, Verjuice, O.

EITHER [Æðer, Sax.] or, which so-ever of the two.

EJULA'TION, a yelling, howling. L.

EJULA'TOR, a wild Beast called *A Crier*, which makes a Noise like the Crying of a young Child. L.

EJURA'TION,

E L A

ELJURA'TION, a renouncing or resigning one's Place. *L.*

EKE [*εακ*, *Sax.* *εοκ*, *L. S.* *εο*, *Dan.* *εακ*, *Teut.*] also, likewise.

To EKE out [*εκαν*, *Sax.* which *Junius* derives of *αυξω*, *Gr.*] to add, to make larger, by adding another Piece.

ELA' [perhaps of *Eleva*, *L.* lift up] the highest Note in the Scale of Musick.

ELAB'ORATE [*elaboratus*, *L.*] done with Exactness and Pains.

To ELABORATE, to perfect with great Care.

ELABORATION, the working any thing with great Study. *L.*

ELABORATION [among *Physicians*] Digestion or Concoction of the animal Fluids.

An ELAB'ORATORY, a Place to work in; more properly of a *Chymist*.

To ELA'CERATE [*elacerare*, *L.*] to tear in Pieces.

ELAM [*אֶלָם* *H. i. e.* a young Man] the Father of the *Elamites*.

E-LA-MI, the sixth ascending Note of each Septenary in the Scale of Musick.

To ELANCE [*elancere*, *F.*] to throw out, to dart.

To ELAP'IDATE [*elapidare*, *L.*] to clear a Place of Stones.

ELAPIDA'TION, a clearing of Stones. *L.*

To ELAPSE, to pass, or glide away.

ELAPS'ED [*elapsus*, *L.*] passed or slid away.

ELAP'SION, a passing or sliding away.

ELASTI'CITY [*ελαστικότητα*] a Springiness, which most Bodies have, more or less; a Powert to return to its first Place and Condition; as a Stick which is forcibly bent; the Air has it in a very remarkable Manner, and being compressed, it endeavours with a very great Force to restore itself to its former State.

ELAS'TICAL? [*elastique*, *F.* *elasticus*, *L.*

ELAS'TICK } of *ελαστικός*, *Gr.*] springy, or endued with Elasticity.

ESAS'TICK Body, is that which being pressed for a while yields to the Stroke, but afterwards can recover its former Figure by its own natural Power.

ELASTICK Force, Force of a Spring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend itself again.

ELASTICK Force [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is such an Explosion of animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps and Convulsions.

ELAT'ED? [*elatus*, *L.*] puffed up, lofty,

ELATE } proud, haughty.

To ELATE, to lift up or exalt.

ELA'TEDNESS, Loftiness, Pride.

ELA'TERISTS, a Name given by Mr. Boyle to those Persons who hold the Doctrine of *Elaterium*.

ELATERIUM [*ελατήριον*, *Gr.*] the Elasticity or springy Faculty of the Air.

ELATERIUM [in *Physick*] the Juice of wild Cucumbers, made up in a thick and hard Consistence; also any Medicine which purges or loosens the Belly.

ELA'TION, a lifting up, Haughtiness, Pride. *L.*

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To ELAX'ATE [*elaxare*, *L.*] to unloose or make wider.

EL'BOW [*Elbog*, *Sax.* *Ellenbogen*, *Teut.* *Ärmo*, *Dan.*] Part of the Arm.

ELBOW CHAIR, a large Chair with Arms.

ELBOW ROOM, Space to be at full Ease in.

To ELBOW, to push, to force one's Way.

ELCESA'CIT'Æ, a Sect of Hereticks in the third Century, who rejecting all *St Paul's* Epistles, taught there were two Christs, one in Heaven, and the other on Earth, and that the Holy Ghost was Christ's Sister.

ELD [*Äld* old, *Sax.* *Ält*, *Teut.*] old Age, Antiquity, Forefathers, old Times, &c. *Shak.*

ELDAR } a Tree. *Sambucus*. *L.*

ELDER } a Tree. *Sambucus*. *L.*

EL'DEN' [*Æls*, *Sax.*] Fuel for Fire. *N. C.*

ELDEN hole, a Hole in *Derbyshire*, remarkable for its Deepness.

ELDER [*ætop*, *Sax.* *æltter*, *Teut.*] more aged, or farther advanced in Years.

ELDER Battalion [*Military Term*] that Battalion which was first raised and has the Post of Honour according to its Standing.

ELDER Officers, such Officers whose Commissions bear the eldest Date.

ELDER [*Ευτερ*, *Teut.*] an Udder of a Beast. *C.*

EL'DEST, eldest.

ELDIN [*alten*, *Teut.*] to grow old. *Gbauc.*

ELEANOR [*Camden* supposes it to be a Corruption of *Helena*; others derive it from *Æl*, *Gamen*, *Sax.* all fruitful, *q. d.* a teeming Woman] a Name of Women.

ELEA'ZAR [*אֵלִיָּאֵר* *H.* of *אֵל* God, and *עֶזְרָא* Help, *i. e.* the Help of God] the Son and Successor of *Aaron*.

ELECAMPANE, an Herb. *Enula campana*. *L.*

ELECT [*electus*, *L.*] chosen, appointed.

The ELECT' [among *Divines*] the Faithful, the elected Saints.

To ELECT' [*elire*, *F.* *electum*, sup. of *eligere*, *L.*] to chuse, or make Choice of.

ELEC'TION, Chusing or Choice. *F.* of *L.*

ELEC'TION [in *Numbers*] the several Ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having Respect to their Places.

ELECTIONS [among *Astrologers*] are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular Business.

ELECTION de Clerk, a Writ for the Choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. *F.*

ELECTIVE [*electif*, *F.* *electivus*, *L.*] pertaining to Election or Choice.

ELECTIVELY, by Choice.

ELECTOR [*elector*, *F.*] a Chuser. *L.*

ELECTORS, certain Princes of the Empire of Germany, who, according to the Institution of *Charles V.* have a Right to choose the Emperors. There are nine in Number; three Spiritual and six Temporal; in Rank as follows: *Mentz*, *Treves*, *Cologne*, *Bohemia*, *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Palatine*, *Brunswick*.

ELECTORAL,

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ELECTORAL, of &c. the Electors. *F.*
ELECTORATE [*electorat*, *F.* *electoratus*, *L.*] the Dignity or Territory of an Elector of the Empire.

ELECTRESS [*electrice*, *F.*] the Wife of an Elector.

ELECTRIC [of *ἤλεκτρον*, *Gr.* Amber] that attracts like Amber.

ELECTRICITY, is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-Wax, &c. have of attracting and repelling very light Bodies, when the attracting Body is rubbed or chafed. See *Globe*.

ELECTRIFEROUS [*electrifer*, *L.*] bearing Amber.

ELECTUARIUM *Theriacum*, a Sort of Cordial for weak and consumptive Horses.

ELECTUARY [*electuaire*, *F.* of *electuarium*, *L.*] a Medicinal Composition made to the Consistence of a Conserve.

ELECTUARY of *Kermes*, a Composition made of the Grain of *Kermes*, Juniper-Berries, &c.

ELEEMO'SYNARY [*eleemosynarius*, *L.* of *ἐλεημοσύνη*, *Gr.*] belonging to Alms, freely given by way of Alms; also an Almoner.

ELEEMO'SYNARY, a Place in a Monastery, where the common Alms were laid up; also the Almoner's Office, to which peculiar Rents were allowed. *L.*

ELEEMOSYNARIUS, the Almoner or Officer who received the Eleemosynary Gifts and Rents, and disposed of them to charitable and pious Uses.

ELEGANCE 7 [*elegantia*, *L.*] Fineness of
ELEGANCY 3 Speech, Politeness of Language, Neatness in Apparel. *F.*

ELEGANT [*elegans*, *L.*] eloquent, handsome, fine, neat. *F.*

ELEGANTLY, eloquently, handsomely.

ELEGIACK [*elegiacus*, *F.* *elegiacus*, *L.* *ἑλεγιάκ*, *Gr.*] belonging to an Elegy.

ELEGIACK Verse, a Sort of Verse in Latin and Greek, called *Pentameter*.

ELEGIAMBICK Verse, a Sort of Verse used in *Horace's* Poems, called *Epodes*.

EL'GIT, a Writ that lieth for him who has recovered Debt or Damage in the King's Court against one not able in his Goods to satisfy.

EL'EGY [*elegie*, *F.* *elegia*, *L.* of *ἑλεγεία*, *Gr.*] a mournful Poem, a Funeral Song.

ELEMENTAL, pertaining to first Principles.

ELEMEN'TARY, [*elementaire*, *F.* *elementarius*, *L.*] belonging to Elements.

ELEMENTS [*elementa*, *L.*] among Natural Philosophers and Chymists, are the simplest Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any Thing else, but of which all Things are made, being four in Number, viz. *Fire, Air, Earth, Water*. *F.*

ELEMENTS [among Artists] signify the Principles of any Art or Science, or those Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates, upon which any Art or Science is founded.

E L E

First **ELEMENTS** of Magnitude [in Geometry] are a Point, a Line, and a Surface.

E'LEMI, a sort of Gum or Drug.

ELENC'HICAL } [*elencticus*, *L.* of *ἐλεγχ-*
ELENC'TICAL } *τιχη*, *Gr.*] belonging

to an Elenchus.

EL'ENCHUS [*ἐλεγχος*, *Gr.*] a sophistical Argument, a Confutation; also an Index to a Book.

E'LEOT [in Cyder Countries] an Apple much esteemed for its excellent Juice.

ELEOSAC'CHARUM [of *ἐλαίου*, *Gr.* Oil, and *Saccharum*, *L.* Sugar] a Mixture of Oil and Sugar together, which is used with the distilled Oils, to make them mix with aqueous Fluids for present Use.

EL'EPHANT [*Elephas*, *L.* of *ἐλεφαντ*, *Gr.*] the biggest, strongest, and most intelligent of all four-footed Beasts. *F.*

ELEPHANT'IA, Leprosy, which makes the Skin rough, like that of the Elephant, *L.*

ELEPHANTIASIS [*ἐλεφαντίασις*, *Gr.*] the same with *Elephantia*.

ELEPHANT'INE [*elephantinus*, *L.*] belonging to an Elephant.

To **EL'EVA'TE** [*elever*, *F.* *elevare*, *L.*] to lift up, to raise, to make chearful, or merry.

EL'EVA'TED [*elevé*, *F.* *elevatus*, *L.*] raised, lifted up, made chearful.

ELEVATED [in Astrology] a Planet is said to be elevated above another, when, being stronger, it weakens the Influence of the other.

ELEVA'TION, a lifting up, exaltedness, *F.* of *L.*

ELEVA'TION [in Chymistry] is the rising up of any Matter in the Manner of Fume and Vapour.

ELEVA'TION [in Gunnery] is the Angle which the Chace of a Cannon or Mortar, or the Axis of the hollow Cylinder, makes with the Plane of the Horizon.

ELEVATION of the Pole [in Astronomy] is the Height of the Pole above the Horizon, or the Number of Degrees the Pole is raised above the Horizon.

ELEVATION of the Pole [in Dialling] is the Angle which the Style makes with the Substyle Line.

ELEVA'TOR, a Person who lifts up. *L.*

ELEVA'TORS [amongst Anatomists] are those Muscles which serve to draw the Parts of the Body upwards.

ELEVA'TOR *Labiorum*, a Muscle lying between the *Zygomaticus* and the *Elevator Labii superioris proprius*. *L.*

ELEVA'TOR *Labii inferioris*, a Muscle that with its Partner lies within the lower Lip, and draws it upwards. *L.*

ELEVA'TOR *Labii superioris*, a Muscle springing from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, serving to draw up the upper Lip. *L.*

ELEVA'TOR *Oculi*, the Muscle of the Eye, rising near the Place where the Optick Nerves enter the Orbit. *L.*

ELEVATO'RIMUM

ELK

ELEVATORIUM [*Elevatoire*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith Skulls that are depressed, are raised up again. *L.*

ELEVEN [*Endolyran*, Sax. of ene one, and lyran to leave, i. e. one remaining after the Computation of Ten] XI. 11.

ELEVEN, ten and one.

ELEVENTH, of or belonging to eleven.

ELF [*Elf*, or *Elfenne*, Sax. *Elfe*, Teut.] a Fairy, an Hobgoblin, a Dwarf.

To **ELFE** the Hair, to tie it up in Knots and Ringlets.

ELF-ARROWS, Flint-stones sharpened and jagged like Arrow-heads, used in War by the ancient Britons.

ELFIN, belonging to Fairies. *Spenc.*

ELI [עלי *H. i. e. offering or lifting up*] a Priest of Israel.

ELIAKIM [אליקים *H. of אל God, and קים he arose, i. e. God arises*] a proper Name of a Man in Scripture.

To **ELICITE** [*elicio*, L.] to strike out, to fetch out by Labour.

ELICITATION, a drawing out or alluring. *L.*

To **ELIDE** [*elidere*, L.] to strike, dash, or knock out.

ELIGIBILITY, worthiness to be chosen.

ELIGIBLE [*eligibilis*, L.] fit or deserving to be chosen.

ELIHU [אליהו *H. of אלי my God, and הוא He, i. e. He is my God*] one of Job's Friends.

ELIJAH [אליה *H. of אל God, and אה the Lord, i. e. God the Lord*] a certain great Prophet.

ELIMINATION, a filing off, or polishing. *L.*

ELIMINATION, a throwing over the Threshold, a turning out of Doors. *L.*

ELIPHAZ [אליפז *H. of אל God, and פז he strengthened, H. the Strength of God*] one of Job's Friends.

ELIQUAMENT [*Eliquamen*, L.] a fat Juice squeezed out of Flesh or Fish.

ELISHA [אלישוע *H. of אל and שוע ישוע Salvation, &c. i. e. the Salvation of God*] a Prophet.

ELISION, a striking or dashing out. *L.*

ELISION [*Grammar*] a cutting off a Vowel at the End of a Word in Verse, as *to*.

ELIXATION, a seething or boiling; also the drawing the Virtues out of Ingredients by stewing.

ELIXIR [*in Chymistry*] is a very fine and useful Tincture; as *Elixir Proprietatis*, &c. or a Medicine made by strong Infusion, where the Ingredients are almost dissolved in the Menstruum, and give it a thicker Consistence than a Tincture.

ELIZABETH [Ελισαβετ, Gr. of אלישבע *H. q. d. God hath sworn*] the Mother of John Baptist.

ELK [עלח, Sax. *Elent*, Teut.] a strong, swift Beast, in Shape like a Hart, and as tall as a Horse.

ELO

ELKE, a kind of Yew for making of Bows. *O. S.*

ELL [Eln, Sax. *Ells*, L. S. and Teut. *Ulna*, F. *Ulna*, L.] a Measure containing three Feet and nine Inches.

EL/LA [Ellen, Sax. *Valour*] the first King of the South Saxons.

ELLINGE [allene, alone, Teut.] solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from Neighbours.

ELLIP'SIS [ελλειψις, Gr.] an Omission, *L.*

ELLIPSIS [*in Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby some Part of a Discourse is left out or retrenched.

ELLIPSIS [*in Geometry*] is an Oval Figure, produced from the Section of a Cone, by a Plane cutting both Sides of a Cone (but not parallel to the Base) and which may be described upon a Plane, by a Line made by a loose Cord carried round upon two Centers or Pins.

ELLIPSIS [*in Grammar*] is when some Word is wanting to make up the Sense.

ELLIPTICAL [*ellipticus*, L.] of or belonging to an Ellipsis.

ELLIPTICAL Compasses, Compasses to draw an Oval.

ELLIPTICAL Dial, a Sort of Pocket Dial.

EL/LIS [according to Camden, from *Ellas*] formerly a Christian Name, now a Surname.

ELM [Eln, Sax. *Elmt*, Dan. *Elm*, Belg. *Ulm*, Teut.] a Tree or Wood of it.

ELMIN'THES [ελμινθες, Gr.] Worms breeding in the Bowels, especially in the Gut called *Rectum*, or the lowermost, straight, or great Gut.

ELOCUTION, Utterance, Delivery, Elocution. *F. of L.*

ELO'DES [ελαδες, Gr.] a continual Fever, wherein the Patients are almost melted through Moisture.

E'LOGY [*Eloge*, F. *Elogium*, L. of ελογιον, Gr.] a Testimonial to one's Commendation, or Praise, a Panegyric.

E'LOHIM [אלהים *H.*] one of the Names of God.

ELOI [אליהו *Syr*] my God.

To **ELOIGNE** [*eloigner*, F.] to remove, or send away to a great Distance.

To **ELONGATE** [*elongare*, L.] to remove afar off; also to draw out or lengthen.

ELONGATION, lengthening or prolonging. *L.*

ELONGATION [*in Astronomy*] is the Removal of a Planet to the farthest Distance it can be from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye on the Earth.

ELONGATION [*in Surgery*] is when the Ligament of a Joint is stretched and extended, but not so that the Bone goes quite out of its Place.

To **ELOPE** [of elabi, L.] to leave her Husband, and dwell with an Adulterer; also to go away by Stealth.

An **ELOPEMENT**, a going away from a Husband, &c. for which, without voluntary Reconcilement to her Husband, a Wife shall lose

E M A

lose her Dower; nor is he obliged to allow her any Maintenance.

ELOQUENCE [*Eloquentia*, L.] that has the Gift of speaking well, or with a good Grace. F.

ELOQUENT, having the Faculty of an Orator.

ELOQUENTLY, oratorically.

ELSE [Eller, Sax. probably of *Alias*, L. *Minsbew* derives it of *άλλως*, Gr.] otherwise, besides, except.

ELSE [Eller, Sax.] before, already. C.

ELSEWHERE, in some other Place.

To ELT, to knead. C.

To ELUCIDATE [*elucidare*, L.] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDA'TION, a making clear; an explaining or clearing the Difficulties of any crabbed Author. L.

ELUCIDATOR, one who illustrates any Difficulty.

ELUCUBRATION, a Writing or Studying by Candle-light. L.

To ELUDE [*eluder*, E. of *eludere*, L.] to escape any impending Trouble or Danger, to shift off, to wave.

ELVERS, a sort of Greys or small Eels, which at a certain Time of the Year swim on the top of the Water about *Bristol*.

EL'VES [Elfenne, Sax.] Scare-crows to frighten Children.

EL'VISH, froward, wicked, hellish. O.

E'LUL [עֶלּוּל H.] a Jewish Month answering to part of *August*.

ELUM'BATED, lamed in the Loins. L.

ELUSION, Evasion, Artifice.

ELU'SIVE, evasive. L.

ELU'SIVELY, evasively.

ELU'SORY [*elusorius*, L.] serving to elude or shift off.

To ELU'TE [*eluo*, L.] to wash off.

To ELUTRIATE [*elutrio*, L.] to decant or strain out.

ELUX'ATED, wringed, strained. L.

ELY [probably of *ελας*, Gr. a Marsh, or *Wesig*, C. Br. a Willow, because it, as other fenny Places do, aboundeth with Willows] a Place in *Cambridgeshire*, fifty-four Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

ELY'SIAN Fields, a certain Paradise of delightful Groves and Meadows, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of good Men passed after Death.

ELY'SIUM [*ελύσιον*, Gr.] the Paradise last mentioned.

EMACERA'TION, a making lean or wasting; also a soaking or fowling. L.

To EMA'CIATE [*emaciare*, L.] to make lean.

EMACIA'TION, a making lean. L.

EMA'CITY [*emacitas*, L.] a Desire to be always buying.

To EMAC'ULATE [*emaculare*, L.] to take out Spots.

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EMANA'TION, that which flows from another. L.

EMANATION [with *Divines*] is used to express the Proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the *Father* and the *Son*.

EMAN'ATIVE, that floweth from.

To EMAN'CIPATE [*emanciper*, F. & *mancipare*, L.] to set at Liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION [among *Surgeons*] is the taking away the Scurf from the Brims of Wounds or Sores. L.

To EMAR'GINATE [*margo*, L.] to take away the Margin or Edge of any Thing.

To EMAS'ULATE [*emasculare*, L.] to geld, to unfeebly, or weaken.

EMASCULA'TION, Castration, unmaning, or making effeminate. L.

To EMBA'LE, to make up into Bales or Packs.

EMBAL'ING, making up into Bales or Packs. *Shakefp.*

To EMBAL'M [*embaumer*, F.] to dress a dead Body with Balm, Spices, &c. to preserve it some Time from Putrefaction.

EMBALMER, one who embalms.

An EMBALM'ING, such a dressing or seasoning of a dead Body.

To EMBA'R, to shut, to inclose, to stop, to block up.

To EMBAR'K [*embarquer*, F. *imbarcare*, Ital.] to go on Ship-board; also to enter upon a Design.

An EMBARKA'TION, a going or putting on Ship-board.

EMBAR'GO, a Stop or Arrest of Ships. Span.

To EMBAR'RASS [*embarraffer*, F.] to pester, to clog, to encumber.

EMBAR'RASS } [*embarras*, F.]

An EMBAR'RASSMENT } a perplexing, intangling, or hindering.

EMBAS'SADOR [*Ambassadeur*, F.] one appointed to act for, and represent the Person of a Prince or State in a Foreign Country.

EMBAS'SADRESS [*Ambassadrice*, F.] an Ambassador's Wife.

EMBAS'SAGE } [*Ambassade*, F.] the

EMBAS'SY } Commission given by a Prince or State; the Errand an Ambassador is sent upon.

EMBA'TER, the Hole or Look-through to take Aim by in a Cross-Bow.

EMBATEU'TICON *Jus*, a Law by which People might keep Things pawned to them in their own Possession. C. L.

EMBAT'TELED [of *en* and *Bataille*, F.] put in Array.

EMBAT'TELED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-line of any Ordinary resembles the Battlement, of a Wall, &c.

To EMBAY' [*baigner*, F.] to cherish, foment, or bathe. Spenc.

To EMBEL'LISH [*embellir*, F.] to adorn, beautify, to set out to the Eye.

EMBEL'LISHMENT [*embellissement*, F.] an Ornament or setting off.

EM'BER

EMB

EMBER [of *Emmet*, Dan. a Spark] a Coal of Fire or Cinder.

EMBER Days [so called from a Custom anciently of putting Ashes on their Heads on those Days in Token of Humiliation] are the *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, in the *Ember Weeks*.

EMBER Weeks, four Seasons in the Year, set apart more particularly for Prayer and Fasting, *viz.* the first Week in *Lent*, the next after *Whitsunday*, the 14th of *September*, and the 13th of *December*.

To **EMBEZ'ZLE**, to spoil or waste, to pilfer or purloin.

EMBEZZLEMENT, the Act of applying to private Use what was in trust committed to one by another.

To **EMBLA'ZE** } to adorn with Figures
To **EMBLA'ZON** } armorial; to blason; to paint in Heraldry.

An **EMBLEM** [*Embleme*, F. *Emblema*, L. of *ἔμβλημα*, Gr.] a Representation of some moral Notion by way of Device or Picture; as a Lion is a Device of Generosity.

EMBLEMAT'ICAL } [*Emblematique*, F.]
EMBLEMAT'ICK } of or belonging to an Emblem.

EMBLEMAT'ICALLY, by way of Emblem.

EMBLEMA'TIST, a Contriver or Maker of Emblems.

EM'BLEMENTS [in *Law*] are the Profits of Lands which have been sowed.

EM'BOLISM [*ἔμβολισμός*, Gr.] an adding a Day to a Year, which makes a Leap-Year.

EMBOLISMICAL *Lunation* or *Month* [in *Astronomy*] is when the Lunations, which happen every successive Year 11 Days sooner than in the foregoing, and amount to 30 Days, and make a new additional Month, or render the common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

To **EMBOSS' a Deer** [*embosquer*, F. *imboscare*, Ital. of *Bosco* a Wood] to chase her into a Thicket.

To **EMBOSS** [*imboscare*, Ital.] to adorn with embossed Work.

EMBOS/SED [in *Architecture*] raised with Bunches and Knobs.

EMBOS/SED, covered, overlaid. *Spenc.*

EMBOS/SING, a Sort of Sculpture or Carving, where the Figure is protuberant, or sticks out from the Plane on which it is cut.

EMBOST' [*Hunting Term*] is a foaming at the Mouth, or a Deer so hard chased that he foams at the Mouth.

EMBOUNDED, limited, kept, or restrained within Bounds. *Shakesp.*

To **EMBOW'EL**, to take out the Bowels.

EMBRA'CE, an Act of Fondness and Affection.

To **EMBRA'CE** [*embrasser*, F. *imbraciare*, Ital.] to encompass in one's Arms, to comprehend; to take in; to admit.

EMBRACEOU'R } [in *Law*] is he who,
EMBRASOU'R } when a Matter is in

EME

Trial between Party and Party, comes to the Bar with one of the Parties, being bribed thereto, and either speaks in the Cause, being no Lawyer, or endeavours to corrupt the Judge.

EMBRA'CERY, is the Offence of an *Embraceour*.

EMBRA'SURE [in *Architecture*] is an Enlargement made in the Wall to give more Light or Convenience to the Windows, Doors, &c.

EMBRASURES [in *Fortification*] the Holes in a Parapet, through which the Cannons are laid to fire into the Moat or Field. *F.*

To **EMBRA'VE**, to adorn, to make brave, *Spenc.*

EMBROCA'TION [of *ἐμβροχή* of *ἐμβρέχω* to soak in, Gr.] is a Kind of Fomentation wherein the fomenting Liquor is let distil Drop by Drop, very slowly, upon the Part or Body to be fomented.

To **EMBROI'DER**, to work Figures on Silk or Cloth with Gold or Silver Thread, &c.

EMBROID'ERER, one who works such Figures.

EMBROID'ERY, Works wrought by an Embroiderer.

To **EMBROIL'** [*embrouiller*, F.] to disturb, confound, or set together by the Ears.

EM'BRYO [*Embryo*, F. *ἔμβρυον*, of *ἐμβρέω* to sprout out, Gr.] the Fœtus or Child in the Womb, as soon as its Members are come to be distinctly formed.

EMBRYOTHLASTES [*ἐμβρυοθλάστης*, of *ἐμβρυον* an Embryo, and *θλάω* to break] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith they break the Bones of a dead Child, that it may be more conveniently taken out of the Womb.

EMBRYOT'OMY [of *ἐμβρυον* and *τομή*, cutting, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of a Fœtus or new formed Child.

EMBRYUL'CUS [of *ἐμβρυον* and *ἔλκω*, to draw] an Instrument to crush the Bones of an Embryo, or a dead Child, so as to be more easily extracted, and to lay hold of, and draw it out of the Womb.

To **EM'BURSE** [*embourser*, F.] to restore or refund Money owing.

EMENDABLE, capable of being corrected.

EMEN'DALS, Remainder; an old Word used still in the *Inner Temple*, where so much in *Emendals* is so much in Bank, in the Stock of the House.

EMENDATION, a correcting or Amendment. *L.*

EMENDATIO Panni [*Law Term*] the Power of looking to the Assize of Cloth. *L.*

EMENDATIO Panis & Cerevisiæ [*Law Term*] the Power of supervising the Weight and Measures of Bread and Beer. *L.*

EMENDATOR, a Corrector.

EM'ERALD [*Esmeralde*, F. *Esmeralda*, Span. *Smaragdus*, L. of *σμάραγδος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Green Colour.

EMM

EM'ERALD [in *Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

To EMERG'E [emergere, L.] to arise with Difficulty or Surprise.

To EMERGE [among *Naturalists*] when a natural Body, in Specie lighter than Water, being thrust down forcibly into it, rises again, it is said to emerge out of the Water.

EMER'GENCY [of *emergere*, L.] a Thing which happens suddenly, an unexpected Circumstance of Affairs; as an emergent Occasion, *i. e.* Business of Consequence happening on a sudden.

EMER'GENT [emergens, L.] rising up above Water; also accidental, appearing on a sudden, momentous.

EMERGENT [in *Astronomy*] when a Star is getting out of the Sun's Beams, and is ready to become visible, it is said to be emergent.

EM'ERIL? a Sort of Stone used in bur-EM'ERY } nishing Metals, &c. also a Glazier's Diamond to cut Glass.

EMER'SION [in *Astronomy*] is when a Star that is so nigh the Sun that it cannot be seen, begins to appear again; also the coming of the Sun or Moon out of an Eclipse.

EMET'ICAL? [emetique, F. emeticus, L.]

EMET'ICK } emetico, Gr.] that pro- vokes Vomiting.

EMET'ICKS [of *ἐμεῖν*, Gr. to vomit] Medicines which cause Vomiting.

EME'TICK Tartar, Cream of Tartar powdered and mingled with *Crocus Metallorum*, prepared according to Art.

EMICA'TION, a shining forth. L.

To EMIGRATE, to remove from a Place.

EMIGRA'TION, a departing or going from one Place to another to live. L.

EM'INENCE? [eminentia, L.] Excel-

EM'INENCY } lency, high Degree of Quality; a Title given to Cardinals, accounted to be above *Excellent*.

An EM'INENCE, is a little Hill or rising Ground.

An EM'INENCE [in *Fortification*] is a Height which overlooks and commands the Place under it.

EM'INENT [eminens, L.] excellent, high, great, renowned. F.

EM'INENTLY, Excellently.

EM'INENTNESS, Eminence.

E'MIR, a *Turkish* Lord, especially one descended from the Prophet *Muhamet*.

EMIS'SARY [emissaire, F. emissarius, L.] a Person sent out to observe the Motions of an Enemy; or to sound the Thoughts of another; a Spy, a Scout.

EMIS'SION, a sending forth, a casting out, a hurling or shooting forth. F. of L.

To EMIT' [emittere, L.] to send forth or cast out.

EMMENAGO'GICKS? [ἐμμεναγωγικά, of EMMENAGO'GUES } ἐμιν, and μιν a Month, and ἀγω to lead, Gr.] Medicines which excite the Courses of Women.

EMP

EM'MET [Æmet, Sax. Ametiz, Teut.] an Ant or Pismire.

To EM'MEW, to mew or coop up. *Shaks.*

To EMMOVE [emmouvoir, F.] to excite, to rouse. *Spenc.*

EMOL'LIENT [emolliens, L.] making soft, pliant, loose.

EMOL'LIENTS [emollientia, L.] softening Medicines, such as sheathe and soften the Asperities of the Humours, and relax and supple the Solids at the same Time.

EMOLITION, a rendering soft.

EMOL'UMENT [Emolumentum, L.] Advantage, Profit. F.

EMO'TION, a violent Motion of Mind, F. of L.

To EMPAIR' [empirer, F.] to injure, to weaken, to make less. *Spenc.*

EMPAIRIN, to impair. *Chauc.*

To EMPA'LE. See *To Impale*.

EMPALE'MENT, the outward Part of the Flower of a Plant encompassing the Foliation of Attire.

To EMPAN'NEL, to set down the Name of a Jury in a Roll called the *Pannel*. L. T.

EMPAR'LANC [of *parler*, F. to speak] a Motion or Petition made in Court, for a Day of Respite. F. L. T.

EMPASM'S [ἐμπασμα, Gr.] Medicines composed of sweet Powders, to take away Sweat and Inflammation.

To EMPAS'SION, to move with Passion.

To EMPE'OPLE, to form into a Community.

EMPAT'TEMENT [in *Fortification*] the same as *Talus*.

To EMPEACH' [empescher, F.] to hinder.

EMPEROR [Empereur, F. Imperator, L.] a Sovereign Prince who bears Rule over several large Countries.

EM'PHASIS [Emphase, F. ἐμφασις, Gr.] a strong or vigorous Pronunciation of a Word; Earnestness, or an Express Signification of one's Intention. L.

EMPHAT'ICAL? [emphatique, F. em- EMPHAT'ICK } phaticus, L. of ἐμπα- τικὸς, Gr.] spoken with Earnestness, significant, forcible.

EMPHAT'ICAL Colours [in *Philosophy*] are such as are often seen in Clouds, before the Rising, or after the Setting of the Sun; or in the Rainbow.

EMPHAT'ICALLY, significantly.

EMPHRAX'IS [ἐμφραξις, Gr.] an Obstruction in any Part. L.

EMPHY'SEMA [ἐμφυσημα, Gr.] an Inflammation, proceeding from an Effervescence, or otherwise.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, bloated, infected, labouring under an *Emphysema*.

EM'PHYTON *Thermon* [ἐμφυτον θερμόν Gr.] the innate Heat, or Heat first supposed to be produced in a *Fœtus* or Child in the Womb.

EMPIGHT, fixed, placed. *Spenc.*

EM'PIRE [Imperium, L.] the Dominions

EMP

of an Emperor; Authority, Power. *F.*
EMPIRICAL [*Empirique, F.*] belonging to a Quack.
EMPIRICE [*ἐμπειρία, Gr.*] Skill in Physick gotten by mere Practice.
EMPIRICISM, Dependence on Experience without Knowledge of the medical Art.
EMPIRICK [*ἐμπειρικός, of ἐμπειρία to try, Gr.*] a Physician by bare Practice, a Mountebank or Quack.
TO EMPLAIS'TER, to paint, to set forth with Advantage. *Cbauc.*
EMPLASTRUM [*ἐμπλαστρον, Gr.*] a Plaster or Salve.
EMPLASTICKS [*ἐμπλαστικά, Gr.*] Medicines which constrict and shut up the Pores of the Body, so that sulphureous Vapours cannot pass.
EMPLEACHED, bound together, interwoven, &c. *Shakes.*
TO EMPLAUD [*implauder, F.*] to plead at the Bar.
EMPLOY, Business, Function, publick Office.
TO EMPLOY [*employer, F.*] to set one at work, or about some Business; to make use of.
EMPLOYER, one who employs.
EMPNEUMATO'SIS [*ἐμπνευματώσις, Gr.*] an alternate Dilatation of the Chest, by which the external Air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the Blood.
TO EMPOISON [*empoisonner, F.*] to poison, or taint with Poison.
EMPOISONNER, one who kills by Poison.
EMPORETICAL } [*emporeticus, L. ἐμπορικός, Gr.*] belonging to Markets, Fairs, or Merchandize.
EMPORETICK }
EMPORIUM [*in Anatomy*] the common Sensory of the Brain.
EMPORIUM [*ἐμποριον, Gr.*] a Market-Town, a Place where a general Fair is kept. *L.*
EM'PRESS, the Wife of an Emperor.
EMPRIMED [*Hunting Term*] when a Deer has left the Herd.
TO EMPRI'SON [*emprisonner, F.*] to cast into Prison.
EMPRIZE, Enterprize. *Spenser.*
EMPROSTHO'TONOS [*ἐμπροσθότονος, Gr.*] a Kind of Cramp, or drawing together the Muscles of the Neck toward the Foreparts.
EMPTION, a buying. *L.*
EMPTIONAL, to be bought. *L.*
EMPTURITION, a longing or earnest Desire to buy.
EMPTILY, without Solidity, weakly.
EMPTINESS, the being empty.
TO EMPUR'PLE, to make of a Purple Colour.
TO EMPUZZLE, to perplex.
EMPTY [*Æmpti, Sax.*] void, &c.
TO EMPTY [*Æmptian, Sax.*] to make void, &c.
EMPYE'MA [*ἐμπύημα, of ἐν within, and πύε Matter, Gr.*] a Collection of purulent

ENA

Matter in the Cavity of the *Thorax*; but, largely taken, signifies the same in the *Abdomen*; also an Operation to discharge all Sorts of Matter with which the Midriff is loaded, by making a Perforation in the Breast. *L.*
EMPYRÆUM *Cælum*, the highest Heaven, in which is the Throne of God, Residence of Angels and Glorified Spirits. *L.*
EMPYRE'AL } [*Empyrée, F. Ἐμπυρεῖον, Gr.*] of or belonging to the highest Heaven.
EMPYRE'AN }
EMPYRE'AL Substance [with *Philosophers*] the very Element above the Ethereal.
EMPYREU'MA [*Ἐμπυρεῖμα of ἔμπυρεω to burn, Gr.*] that Taste and Smell of the Fire, which in Distillations happens to some Oil, Spirits, &c. *L.*
EMPYREU'MATA [*Ἐμπυρεῖματα, Gr.*] Relicks of a Fever after the critical Time of the Disease; also a Settlement in Distillations.
EMPYREUMAT'ICK, belonging to, or of an *Empyreuma*.
EMPYRO'SIS [*ἐμπύρωσις, Gr.*] Conflagration, general Fire.
EM'ROD, or *Emry*, a Glazier's Diamond.
TO EM'ULATE [*emulari, L.*] to vie with one; to strive, to envy, or go beyond another in any Thing; to envy or disdain.
EMULA'TION, a striving to excel or go beyond another in any Thing; also envying or disdaining. *F. of L.*
EMULATIVE, excited to rivalry.
EMULATOR, a Rival.
TO EMUL'GE [*emulgere, L.*] to milk out or stroak.
EMUL'GENT [*emulgent, L.*] stroaking or milking out.
EMULGENT Vessels [*in Anatomy*] the two large Arteries and Veins, the former from the descending Trunk of the *Aorta*, the latter from the *Vena Cava*.
EMULOUS, rivalling, incited to Emulation.
EMULOUSLY, in a rivalling, contentious Manner.
EMUL'SION, a Physical Drink made of the Kernels of some Seeds infused in a convenient Liquor. *L.*
EMUNC'TORIES [*Emunctoria, L.*] the Cavities into which something is emptied, as the pituitous Humour of the Brain into the Nostrils; the yellow thickest Humour which we call Ear-wax in the Ears; the Excrements into the Bowels; the Urine into the Bladder.
EMUSCA'TION, a clearing a Tree from Moss.
TO ENA'BLE [*of en and able*] to make able or capable.
TO ENACT [*of en and actum, of agere, L.*] to establish an Act, to ordain or decree.
ENÆ'MON [*ἐναῖμον, Gr.*] a Medicine for stopping Blood.
ENÆO'REMA [*ἐναῖονημα, Gr.*] a Gathering in the Middle of an Urinal, or in distilled Water.
ENAL'LAGE [*ἐναλλαγή, Gr.*] a Figure in

ENC

in *Grammar*, where there is a Change of one Mood or Case for another.

ENALU'RON [in *Heraldry*] a Border charged with Martlets, or any Kind of Birds.

To ENAM'EL [*emailer*, F.] to vary with little Spots, to paint with Mineral Colours.

ENAMELLER, one who practices enamelling.

ENAM'OURED [*enamoured*, F.] in love with.

ENANTI'OSIS [*ἐναντιώσις*, Gr.] Contrariety: a Rhetorical Figure, when that is spoken by a Contrary, which is intended should be understood, as it were, by Affirmation; as *There was Rage against Resolution, Pride against Nobility*.

ENAR'GIA [*ἐνάργεια*, Gr.] Evidence, or Clearness of Expression.

ENARRA'TION, a plain Declaration, a Recital or Rehearsal. *L.*

ENAR'THROSIS [*ἐναρθρωσις*, Gr.] a Sort of jointing [in *Anatomy*] when the Cavity that receives it is deep, and the Bone that is inserted is long.

ENATA'TION [*enato*, L.] swimming out.

ENBLAUNCHED, whited, adorned. *O.*

ENBOLNED, swelled. *O.*

ENBRAUDIN, to embroider. *Cbauc.*

ENBUSHMENT, Ambush. *Cbauc.*

ENCÆ'NIA [*ἐγκαίνια*, Gr.] yearly Festivals anciently kept on the Days which Cities were built. Among the *Jews*, *The Feast of the Dedication of the Temple*. Among Christians, it signifies the Consecration or Wake-Day of Churches.

To ENCA'GE, to coop up, to confine.

ENCHENTHIS [*ἐγκανθις*, Gr.] an Excrecence and swelling of the inner Angles of the Eye.

ENCAR'DIA [*ἐγκαρδία*, Gr.] a precious Stone, bearing the Figure of an Heart. *L.*

ENCAR'PIA [*ἐγκαρπία*, Gr. in *Architecture*] Flower-Work or Fruit-Work on the Corners of Pillars. *L.*

ENCA'THISMA [*ἐγκαθισμα*, Gr.] a Bath for the Belly. *L.*

ENCAU'MA [*ἐγκαυμα*, Gr.] a Burning in any Part of the Body; also an Ulcer in the Eye with a filthy Scab.

ENCAUS'TICE [*ἐγκαυστική*, Gr.] the Art of enamelling or Painting with Fire. *L.*

ENCEIN'TE, a Compass, or Enclosure, *F.*

ENCEINTE [in *Fortification*] the whole Compass of Ground fortified.

ENCEPH'ALOS [*ἐγκεφαλος*, Gr.] is all that Substance which is contained within the Skull. *L.*

ENCHAF'ED [of *echauffé*] heated. *F.*

To ENCHANT' [*enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to conjure or bewitch.

ENCHANT'MENT [*Enchantement*, F. *Incantatio*, L.] Witchcraft, Conjuration.

ENCHAR'AXIS [*ἐνχαράξις*, Gr.] an Engraving; also scarifying or lancing the Flesh.

To ENCHA'SE [*enchasser*, F.] to set any thing in Gold, Silver, or any other Metals,

ENC

EFCHAUFEN, to warm, to chafe, to heat. *Cbauc.*

ENCHESON, Accident. *Spenc.*

ENCHE'SON, Occasion, Cause, or Reason why any thing is done. *F. L. T.*

ENCHEINEN [*encheiné*, F.] to be chained together. *Cbauc.*

ENCHI'RESIS *Anatomica* [*ἐγχίρεισις*, Gr.] a Readiness or Dexterity at Dissections.

ENCHIRID'ION } [*ἐγχειρίδιον*, of *iv* and
ENCHIRID'IUM } *χειρ* the Hand, Gr.]
a small portable Pocket-Book.

ENCHRIS'TA [*ἐγχρίστα*, Gr.] thin Ointment.

ENCHY'MOMA [*ἐγχύμωμα*, Gr.] an Efflux of the Blood, whereby the external Parts become black and blue, as in the Scurvy.

ENCHYTA [*ἐγχυτον*, Gr.] an Instrument for Infusion of Liquor into the Eyes, Ears, or Nostrils.

To ENCIR'CLE [of *en* and *circular*, F. *circular*, L.] to encompass about.

ENCIT'ICKS [in *Grammar*] certain Particles joined to the End of a Word; as, *que*, *ne* &c.

To ENCLOSE [*enclore*, F.] to include.

ENCOLAP'TICE [*ἐγκολαπτική*, Gr.] the Art of making Brass Plates, and cutting in the Figures and Letters for Inscriptions and Laws.

To ENCOM'BER } [*encombrer*, F. *ingom-*
To ENCUM'BER } *brare*, It.] to trouble or vex.

ENCOMBERMENT, Encumbrance, Trouble, Distress. *Cbauc.*

An ENCO'MIAST [*ἐγκομιστής*, Gr.] a Maker of Encomiums.

ENCOMIAS'TICAL } [*encomiasticus*, L.
ENCOMIAS'TICK } [*ἐγκομιστικός*, Gr.]
belonging to an Encomium.

An ENCOMIASTICK, a Copy of Verses in the Praise of a Person.

ENCO'MIUM [*ἐγκομιον*, Gr.] a Speech, Copy of Verses, &c. in Praise and Commendation of a Person. *L.*

To ENCOMPASS [of *en* and *compass*, F.] to surround, or stand about.

ENCOMPASSMENT, Circumlocution, *Shakespeare.*

To ENCOUNTERWEIL, to prevent. *O.*

ENCOPE' [*ἐγκοπή*, Gr.] is an Incision of any Part of the Body.

ENCORE [*French*,] again.

An ENCOUNTER [of *encontrer*, F.] a Meeting, a Fight.

To ENCOUNTER [of *encontrer*, F.] to meet, to engage with in Fighting.

ENCOUNTERER, an Opponent, an Antagonist.

To ENCOUR'AGE, [*encourager*, F.] to animate, incite, or stir up.

ENCOUR'AGEMENT, an Excitement, a Reward or Recompence.

ENCOURAGER, one who incites to any thing.

ENCRA'

END

ENCRA'NIUM [with *Anatomists*] the Hind-Part of the Brain. *C.*

ENCRA'TITÆ, Hereticks who condemned Marriage, and forbid their Disciples the Use of Wine and Flesh.

To ENCREASE [*increſcere*, L.] to grow and wax more and more.

To ENCRO'ACH [*encroſcher*, F.] to intrench upon.

ENCROACH'INGLY, by Way of Encroachment.

ENCROACH'MENT, Uſurpation.

ENCROACHMENT [in *Law*] is an unlawful gaining upon the Rights and Poſſeſſions of another.

To ENCUMBER, to perplex, entangle, impede.

ENCUM'BERANCE, a Hindrance, a being involved.

ENCY'CLICAL [*ἐγκύκλιος*, Gr.] circular, to his whole Jurisdiction.

ENCY'CLOPEDY [*Encyclopædia*, L. of *ἐγκυκλοπαιδία*, of *ἐν* in, *κύκλος* a Circle, and *παιδία* Learning, Gr.] the whole Circle or Compaſs of Learning, which comprehends all Liberal Arts and Sciences.

ENCY'STED [*ἐγκύστος*, Gr.] incloſed in a Bag or Veſſel.

END [En, Sax. Ende, L. S. and Dan.] the laſt Part of a Thing, a Conclusion.

To END [*endian*, Sax. *enden*, L. S. *en* *biten*, Teut.] to conclude, to deſiſt, or finiſh.

END for End [*Sea Term*] when a Rope runs all out of the Pulley, or off the Block, or what it is wound upon.

To ENDAM'AGE [*endommager*, F.] to do Damage, to hurt.

To ENDAN'GER, to put in Hazard or Peril.

To ENDEAR' [of *en* and *dear*, probably of *ὑψαν*, Sax. to count dear to himſelf] to make dear and beloved.

An ENDEAR'MENT, an endearing, a Cauſe of Affection.

ENDEAVOUR, Attempt, Effort.

To ENDEAV'OUR [of *en* and *devoir*, F.] to perform a Thing according to Ability.

ENDECAGON [*ἐνδεκάγωνος*, Gr.] a plain Figure of eleven Sides and Angles.

EN'DEIXIS [*ἐνδείξις*, Gr.] a ſhewing or declaring.

ENDEIXIS [in *Phyſick*] an Indication of Diſeaſes, what is to be done.

ENDEM'ICAL } [of *ἐν* and *δῆμιος*, Gr.]

ENDEM'IAL } Diſtempers which infect a great many in the ſame Country, proceeding from ſome Cauſe peculiar to the Country where it reigns, as the Flux to Ireland, &c.

ENDENIZE, to make free.

ENDEN'IZED, naturalized.

To ENDEW' [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk digeſts her Meat ſo, that ſhe does not only diſcharge her Gorge of it, but alſo cleanſe her Pannel.

ENDEINOS, diſdainful. *O.*

ENE

To ENDI'TE [*endiuer*, F.] to compoſe or write the Matter of a Letter, &c.

EN'DIVE [*endivia*, L.] a Sallad Herb.

ENDLESS, without end.

ENDLESSLY, perpetually, for ever.

ENDMOST, the remoteſt.

To ENDOCTRINATE [*endoctriner*, F.] to teach or inſtruct.

ENDOMAGEN, to endamage, to do Damage, to hurt. *Chauc.*

To ENDOR'SE [*endorſer*, F. of *en* and *dorsum*, L. the Back] to write on the Backſide of a Bill, &c. See *Indorſe*.

ENDOR'SE [in *Heraldry*] is an eighth Part of a Pale.

ENDOR'SED [in *Heraldry*] is where two Lions or other Animals are borne Rampant, with their Backs to each other.

ENDORSE'MENT [*endorſement*, F.] a Writing on the Backſide of a Bill, &c.

ENDOUBI'ED, feared, doubted. *O.*

To ENDOW' [*endouairer*, F.] to give one a Dowry, to inveſt in a Right to an Eſtate, Goods, &c.

ENDOW'MENT, a natural Gift or Quality.

ENDOWMENT [in *Law*] the giving or taking of a Dowry to Women.

ENDOWMENT *de la plus belle Part*, is when a Man dying poſſeſſed of Lands held in Knights Service, and others in Soccage, the Widow has her Dower out of the Soccage Lands, as being the fairer Part.

ENDOWMENT [of a *Vicarage*] a ſetting out ſufficient Maintenance for a Vicar, when a Benefice is appropriated.

ENDREYTE [of *endroit*, F.] a Place, a Bit or Cut off a Joint of Meat. *Chauc.*

To ENDRY, to endure. *O.*

To ENDUE [corrupt of *Endow*] to furniſh with, to qualify, to ſupply.

To ENDURE [*endurer*, F. *durare*, L.] to ſuffer or undergo.

ENDURANCE, Sufferance, Toleration.

ENDURED, hardened. *Spenc.*

ENDURER, one who bears a Thing.

ENDY'ED in *Unſime*, yeaned before the Time. *O.*

ENECATED [*enecatus*, L.] killed.

ENE'MA [*ἐνίμας* to fend in] a Clyſter.

EN'EMY [*ennemi*, F. *inimicus*, L.] an Adverſary, or one who is againſt one.

ENEO'REMA [of *ἐναίρειν*, Gr. to lift up] are thoſe Contents of the Urine which float about in the Middle, reſembling a Cloud.

ENERGETICAL [*energique*, F. *energeticus*, L.] forcible, efficacious, emphatical.

ENERGETICAL Bodies, are Bodies which are eminently active, and very efficacious in producing their Operations of different Natures.

E'NERGY [*energie*, F. *energia*, L. of *ἐνέργεια*, Gr.] Force, Efficacy.

ENERGY [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein great Force of Expreſſion is uſed.

ENERGY [in *Phyſick*] is an Operation of the animal Spirits and Body.

ENG

To ENERVATE [*enervare*, F. *enervare*, L.] to weaken or deprive of Strength.

ENERVA'TION, a weakening or enfeebling; a Listlessness to Action.

ENERVATION [in *Surgery*] a Weakness about the Nerves and Tendons.

ENERVITY [*enervitas*, L.] Weakness.

To ENFAMISH, to starve, to famish.

ENFAM'NED, famished, or starved. O.

ENFANS *Perdus* [*Military Terms*] the forlorn Hope of an Army.

ENFAUNCE [*enfance*, F.] Infancy. *Cbauc.*

To ENFEEBLE [of *en* and *feeble*] to make weak.

ENFEOF'FED *himself*, took Possession of the Inheritance, &c. *Shakes.*

ENFILA'DE, a Ribble of Rooms, &c. a long Train of Discourse. F.

ENFILADE [in *Military Affairs*] is the Situation of a Post, so as to discover and scour all the Length of a straight Line. F.

To ENFILADE *the Curtain*, &c. is to scour or sweep the whole Length of such a Work with Shot, &c.

To ENFIRE, to set on Fire. *Cbauc.*

To ENFOR'CE [*enforcer*, F.] to constrain or force to do a Thing.

ENFORCEMENT, compulsion.

ENFOLDERED, mixed with Flame or Lightning. *Sp.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE [of *effranchir*, of *franc* free] to make free, to incorporate a Man into a Body Politick.

ENFRAN'CHISEMENT, the Act of Enfranchising, making free, &c.

To ENFREE'DOM, to set a Person free.

ENFRO'ZEN, congealed with Cold. *Sp.*

To ENGA'GE [*engager*, F.] to draw in or persuade; to pass one's Word to, to take upon one's self; to encounter or fight.

ENGAGE'MENT, a Tie or Obligation; also a Fight. F.

ENGASTRIMYTHOS [of *eu* in, *γαστήρ* the Belly, and *μύθος* a Word, Gr.] one who emits Sounds, like the Voice of one speaking out of the Stomach or Belly, without using the Organs of Speech; such as is reported of the *Pythian* Prophets, &c.

To ENGENDER [*engendrer*, F.] to beget, to breed; most commonly applied to Animals not human, which yet are produced by the ordinary Methods of Generation.

An EN'GINE [*engin*, F.] is any mechanick Instrument composed of Wheels, Screws, &c. in order to raise, cast, or sustain any Weight, &c.

ENGINED, racked. O.

ENGINEE'R } a Person skilled in Fortifi-
ENGINE'R } cation, Building, Attack-
ing, Defending Castles, Forts, &c. also in making Fire-works. F.

ENGINRY, Arms, Instruments. *Sp.*

ENGIRD, to encircle.

ENGI'SOMA [*Εγγισωμα*, Gr.] a Fracture in the Skull, which links the Bone to

ENJ

the inner Skin of the Brain; also an Instrument used about such a Wound.

ENGLE, a Gull, a Put, a Bubble.

ENGLAND [*Anglia*, L. from the *Angles*, a People in *Denmark*, who, with the *Jutes* and *Saxons*, subdued and settled themselves in this Island] since the Union with *Scotland* called *Great Britain*.

ENGLECE'RY } an old Law Term,
ENGLECHE'RY } the being an Eng-
ENGLECHIRE' } lishman.

ENGLEMED, nauseated. O.

ENGLISY, belonging to *England*.

To ENGLUT, to surfeit one's self with any Thing.

To ENGLUTE [of *gluten*, glue, L.] to glue or fasten together. *Cbaucer.*

ENGO'NASI [*Εγγονασι*, Gr.] a Northern Constellation containing forty-eight Stars.

To ENGO'RE, to pierce, to prick. *Sp.*

ENGOR'GED, sticking in the Throat.

ENGOUTED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Hawk's Feathers have black Spots in them.

To ENGRAFF [of *en* and *graffer*, F.] to inoculate Trees, &c.

ENGRAIL'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Border is formed by an arched Line, the little Arches of which turning outward form the Center of the Escutcheon.

ENGRAIN'ED, dyed in Grain. *Spenc.*

To ENGRAP'PLE, to contend holding each other.

To ENGRA'VE [*engraver*, F. *eingraben*, *Teut.*] to cut any Figure in Wood or Metal; to impress, to imprint.

To ENGROS'S [of *en* and *grossier*, F.] (in *Law*) is to write fair over the rude Draught of a Thing.

To ENGROSS [in *Trade*] is to buy up all of a Commodity, in order to enhance the Price.

ENGROSSER, one who buys large Quantities to sell them at an exorbitant Price.

To ENHAN'CE } [of *enhausser*, F.] to ad-
To ENHAUNCE } vance or raise the Price of Things.

ENHANCE'MENT, an enhancing.

ENHARMON'ICAL } a musical Term

ENHARMON'ICK } usually applied to

the last of three Sorts of *Musick*, and abounds in *Diess* or *Sharps*.

ENIG'MA [*enigme*, F. *Αἰνigma*, Gr.] a Riddle, a dark or intricate Speech, a difficult Question or Proposition.

ENIGMAT'ICAL } [*enigmatique*, F. *anig-*

ENIGMAT'ICK } maticus, L. *αἰνυμα-*

τινον, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Riddles, or dark Sentences.

ENIGMAT'ICALLY, by way of Riddle.

ENIG'MATISTS [*Enigmatistes*, L. *Αἰνυματισται*, Gr.] a Maker or Proposer of Riddles, &c.

To ENJOIN [*enjoindre*, F.] to bid, charge, or order.

To ENJOY [of *en* and *jouir*, F.] to have the Use or Profit of.

ENJOY.

ENQ

ENJOYMENT, Joy, Pleasure, Possession.
To ENKINDLE, to set on Fire, to inflame.
ENIXUM *Sal* [in *Chymistry*] a neutral Salt.
partaking both of the Nature of *Acid* and an
Alkali.

ENLACED, intangled. *O*.
ENLANGOURED, languid, faint. *Chefs*.
To ENLARGE [enlargir, *F.*] to amplify,
or make larger.
ENLARGEMENT, a making large; also
a Discharge from Prison.

ENLARGER, one who amplifies or exag-
gerates.

To ENLIGHTEN [of *en* and *lihaan*, *Sax*.
erleuchten, *Teut.*] to put light into, to make
clear.

ENLIGHTENER, one who enlightens or
instructs.

To ENLIVEN [of *en* and *libban*, *Sax.*]
to put life into, to make brisk or lively.

ENMITY [inimicé, *F.* inimicitia, *L.*] Hatred
Grudge, Variance.

ENMOISED [of *animosus*, *L.*] comforted,
encouraged. *Chaucer*.

ENNEAD [ἑνέα, *Gr.*] the Number nine.

ENNEADECATERIDES [of ἑνέα and
ἡμετέρας, *Gr.*] in *Astronomy*, a Revolution
of 19 Years, called the Lunar Cycle, or
Golden Number.

ENNEAGON [of ἑνέα nine, and γωνία,
Gr. a Corner] in *Geometry*, a regular Figure
of equal Sides and nine Angles.

ENNEATICAL [ἑννεατικός, *Gr.*] belonging
to the Number nine, as *enneatrical Days*, every
ninth Day of Sickness; *enneatrical Year*, every
ninth Year of a Man's Life.

ENNEEMERIS [ἑννεήμερις, *Gr.*] the
Figure *Cæsuræ*, in a *Greek* or *Latin Verse*.

To ENNOBLE [enobli, *F.*] to make noble,
to render more renowned.

ENOCH [הֲנֹךְ *H. i. e.* dedicated] the
Son of *Setb*.

ENOCH's Pillars, two Pillars upon which
the whole Art of *Astronomy* is said to have been
engraven by *Enoch*.

ENODATION, an untying, a making any
Difficulty plain. *L*.

ENODATION [in *Husbandry*] an unknot-
ting or cutting away the Knots of Trees.

ENORMITY [enormité, *F.* of *enormitas*, *L.*]
Heinousness, high Misdemeanour.

ENORMOUS [enormis, *L.*] out of Rule or
Square, exceeding great, heinous.

ENORMOUSLY, heinously.

ENOS [אָנוֹשׁ *H. i. e.* mortal, sickly,
miserable] a Son of *Setb*.

ENOUGH [enoth, *Sax.* genug, *Teut.*]
sufficient.

ENOW, a Number sufficient.

ENPATRONED, having a Patron. *Shakesp.*

ENPASSANT, by the Bye. *F*.

To ENPLEET, to implead. *O. L. T.*

ENPRICE, the Fashion. *O*.

ENQUIRAUNCE, Enquiry. *O*.

ENS

To ENQUIRE [enquérir, *F.* of *inquirere*, *L.*]
to ask, to search narrowly.

To ENRAGE [enrager, *F.*] to put into a
Rage, to make mad.

ENRAGEDLY, furiously.

ENRAGEDNESS, Furiousness.

ENRICH' [enrichir, *F.*] to make rich.

To ENRANK, to class, to place in Ranks.

To ENRING, to adorn with a Ring.

EN'ROL' [s'enroller, *F.*] to enter in a Roll.
See *To enrol*.

ENROLLMENT, Register, Record.

ENS [in *Physick*] is used to express some
Things that are pretended to contain all the
Qualities or Virtues of the Ingredients they
are drawn from in a little Room.

ENS positivum } a real or positive Being
ENS real } or Existence. *L*.

ENS Rationis, an imaginary Being. *L*.

ENS privium, the most efficacious Part of
any mixed Body. *L*.

ENS Veneris [among *Chymists*] the Sublima-
tion of equal Parts of calcined Powder of
Cyprus Vitriol and of *Sal Armoniac*.

ENSAM'PLE, Example or Pattern. *O*.

To ENSAN'GUINE, to smear or effuse
with Blood.

ENSCHED'ULED, set down in a Writing
called a Schedule. *Shakesp.*

To ESCONSE [enschanzen, or verschanzen, *Teut.*] to intrench. *O*.

To ENSEAM' [in *Falconry*] to bring down
the Fat of a Hawk by purging.

To ENSEAR, to cauterise.

ENSEEL'ED [in *Falconry*] said of a Hawk,
is when a Thread is drawn through the upper
Eye-lids, and made fast under the Beak, to
take away the Sight.

To ENSEAM, to breed. *Spenc.*

To ENSHRI'NE, to inclose in a Chest.

ENSIFEROUS [ensifer, *L.*] Sword-bearing.

ENSIFORM [ensiformis, *L.*] in the Form
of a Sword, like a Sword.

ENSIFORMIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest
Part of the Breast-Bone, so called from its
sharp-pointed triangular Shape.

ENS'IGN [enseigne, *F.*] an Officer in a Com-
pany of Foot Soldiers, who carries the Colours.

ENSIGN [in *Heraldry*] an Escutcheon in
which the Trophies of Honour of a particu-
lar Family are painted.

ENSIG'NE, Bleeding, or Blood-letting;
also blooded or let blood. *F. L. T.*

ENSISE, Quality, Stem. *O*.

To ENSLAVE, to reduce to Slavery.

ENSLAVER, one who brings others into
Servitude.

To ENSTAL' [of *en* and *ryllan*, *Sax.*] to
admit into the Number, and create a Knight
of the Garter, &c.

ENSTALMENT, Creation of Knights, &c.

To ENSUE' [ensuire, *F.* of *insequi*, *L.*] to
follow.

To ENSURE, to ascertain, to secure.

ENSURER

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ENSURER, one who exempts from Hazard, one who ensures.

ENTAB'LATURE } [of *en* and *tablature*,
ENTA'BLEMENT } F.] is properly a Flooring with Boards.

ENTABLATURE [in *Architecture*] the Architrave, Frizè, and Cornice of a Pillar.

ENTACH'ED, defiled. *O.*

ENTAIL' [entaille, F.] a Fee-tail, of Fee entailed or abridged, by which Means the Heir is limited or tied up to certain Conditions.

To **ENTAIL** [un *Estate entailler*, F.] is to make it over by *Entail*.

ENTAIL'L, Engraving. *Spenc.*

ENTAILED, engraven. *O.*

To **ENTAILENTEN**, to create a Desire, to move, to affect. *Cbauc.*

To **ENTAN'GLE** [probably either of *en* and *tendicula*, a Snare, *L.* or *en* and *tançl*, a Twig, *Sax.* because, being doubled with Birdlime it entangles Birds] to involve in Difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, Perplexity.

ENTELECHIA [Ἐντελεχία, Gr.] a Word used by *Aristotle* to express the human Mind; The *Modern Philosophers* take it for a kind of Motion and happy Modification of Matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform Acts proper to it.

ENTENDAUNCE, Attendance. *O.*

ENTEND'MENT [entendement, F.] the true Meaning of a Word or Sentence. *L. T.*

To **ENTER** [entrer, F. intrare, *L.*] to go into, to set down in Writing.

To **ENTER** [in *Architecture*] is to let the Tenon of one Piece of Timber into the Mortise of another.

To **ENTER** a Hawk [in *Falconry*] is a Term used when the first begins to kill.

To **ENTERCHANGE** [entrecchanger, F.] to change mutually.

ENTERCOURSE [entrecours, F.] Commerce or Freedom of Discourse to one or with another.

ENTERDEAL, Mediation. *Spenc.*

ENTERFERING, a Distemper in Horses, causing them to hit one Foot against another.

To **ENTERLACE** [of *entrelasser*, F.] to lace between.

ENTERLACING [of *entrelasser*, F.] intricate, full of Windings and Turnings.

ENTERLINE [entreligner, F.] to write between the Lines.

To **ENTERMED'DLED**, intermeddled, or intermingled. *O.*

ENTERMEW'ER [in *Falconry*] is an Hawk which changes the Colour of her Wings by Degrees.

ENTEROC'E'LE [Ἐντεροκόλη, of ἔντερον a Gut, and κόλη a Swelling, Gr.] a Bursting or Falling of the Entrails into the Groin or Skin which covers the *Scrotum*.

ENTEROLOG'Y [Ἐντερολογία, of ἔντερον and λόγος a Word, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise on the Entrails.

ENTEROM'PHALUS [Ἐντερόμφαλος, of

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ἔντερον and ὀμφαλός the Navel, Gr.] a Rupture, when the Entrails burst out at the Navel.

ENTEROPIPOCE'LE [Ἐντεροπιπλόκη, of ἔντερον and πιπλόκη the Caul, and κολή a Swelling, Gr.] a sort of Rupture, when the Caul and Intestines fall together into the *Scrotum*.

ENTERPARTIN, to divide, to share, to bear a Part with one *Cbauc.*

To **ENTERPEN'** [in *Falconry*] as, *The Hawk enterpenneth*, i. e. has his Feathers snarled or entangled.

To **ENTERPLEA'D** [enireplaidier, F.] in Common Law, is to discuss a Point, incidentally falling out before the principal Cause can have an End.

To **EN'TERPISE**, to give Reception to one. *Spenc.*

EN'TERPRISE [entreprise, F.] an Attempt, Undertaking, or Design.

To **ENTERPRISE** [entreprendre, F.] take in Hand, to undertake.

ENTERPRISER, Adventurer, a Man who attempts great Things.

To **ENTERR'** [enterrer, F.] to bury.

To **ENTERTAIN'** [entretenir, F.] to receive or accept; to treat; to keep, lodge, or maintain.

ENTERTAINER, the Person who gives an Entertainment.

ENTERTAIN'ING, diverting.

ENTERTAIN'INGLY, divertingly, pleasantly.

ENTERTAIN'MENT [entretenelement, F.] receiving Treatment, good Welcome.

To **ENTERTAK'E**, to entertain. *Spenc.*

ENTERTIS'UED [entre and *tissue*] interwoven with various Colours.

INTERVIEW [in *Falconry*] is the second Year of a Hawk's Age.

ENTERYNGE [enterrament, F.] Interment, Burial. *Cbauc.*

ENTHE'MATA [in *Husbandry*] Grasses stuck into the Clefts of Trees. *Gr.*

ENTHEMATA [in *Surgery*] Medicines applied to green Wounds, to stop the Blood and Course of Humours. *Gr.*

To **ENTHRAL'** of *en* and *Dreæl*, *Sax.* a Vassal or Slave] to bring into Slavery.

To **ENTHRONE'** [enthroner, F.] ἑθρονίζω, Gr.] to place upon the Throne.

ENTHU'SIASM [enthusiasme, E. *enthusiasmus*, L. of ἑνθουσιασμός, Gr.] an Inspiration, whether real or imaginary, Fancicism; a Ravishment of the Spirit, a Poetical Fury.

ENTHU'SIAST [enthusiaste, F. *enthusiasta*, L. of ἑνθουσιαστής, Gr.] one who fancies himself inspired with the Divine Spirit, and so to have a true Sight and Knowledge of Things.

ENTHUSIAS'TICAL } [enthusiasticus, L.

ENTHUSIAS'TICK } ἑνθουσιαστικός, Gr. belonging to Enthusiasm.

EN'THYMEM [enthymeme, F. *enthymema*, L. of ἑνθυμημα, Gr.] an imperfect Syllogism, where

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where either the *Major* or *Minor* Proposition is wanting, as being easily to be supplied by the Understanding.

To **ENTICE'** [*attiser*, F. or probably of *en* and *trahan*, Sax. to overpersuade] to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

ENTICE'MENT, an Allurement.

ENTICER, one who allures.

ENTICINGLY, alluringly.

ENTIER'ITY [*entiereté*, F.] Entireness, or the Whole.

ENTIER' [*entier*, F.] complete, perfect, whole.

ENTIRE *Pertingent* [in *Heraldry*] Lines which run the longest Way of the Shield's Position, without touching the Centre.

ENTIRE *Pertransient* [in *Heraldry*] a Line crossing the Middle of the Escutcheon, and running diametrically the longest Way of its Position.

ENTIRE *Tenancy* [*Law Term*] is contrary to several Tenancies, signifying the sole Possession of one Man.

ENTIRE'LY [*entièrement*, F.] completely, wholly.

ENTIT'IVELY, according to the Entity or Being.

ENT'ITY [*entitas*, L.] a Being.

To **ENTO'IL**, to ensnare, to entangle in Toils or Nets.

To **ENTOMB** [*entomber*, F.] to bury in a Tomb.

ENTOYRE (of *entourer*, F. to surround) [in *Heraldry*] is when a Border is charged with any Sort of things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits. F.

ENT'RAILS [*entrailles*, F.] the Inwards, Guts, or Bowels, generally understood to include the Contents of the three Cavities, the Head, Breast, and Belly.

To **ENTRAP'** [*intraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

ENTRANCE [of *intrare*, L.] Entry, or going in, Admittance.

ENTRAY'ED, wrought between. *Spenc.*

ENTRE *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ for a Tenant in Reversion, against him who comes into a Tenement after the Death of the former Tenant.

ENTRE' } in *Musick Books*] signifies a particular Sort of Air. F.

To **ENTREAT'** [of *en* and *traiter*, F. of *traflare*, L.] to beg earnestly, or beseech, to court with fair Words; also to treat of or handle. O.

ENTREATINGLY, by way of Supplication.

ENTREAT'Y, Request, Supplication, a Courting with fair Words.

To **ENTRECOMMUNIN**, to converse or correspond with one. *Chauc.*

ENTREMEES, Intermesses. *Chauc.*

ENTREMEES, intermingled. O.

ENTREME'TS, small Plates set between the main Dishes.

ENT

ENTRIKED, deceived. O.

ENT'RING a *Ship* [in a Fight] is boarding of her.

ENTRING *Ladder*, a Ladder to go in and out of a Ship.

ENTRING *Rope*, a Rope fastened to the Sides of a Ship, to hold by, in going up and down the Side.

ENTRU'SION [*intrusio*, L.] is a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Possession, by him that hath no Right to them.

ENTRUSION *de Gard*, is a Writ for a Lord, where an Infant within Age entered into the Lands and held his Lord out.

ENT'RY [*entrée*, F.] entering or coming in, a Passage, a formal Procession made by Princes, &c.

ENTRY [in *Law*] is the taking Possession of Lands.

To make an **ENTRY** of *Goods*, is the passing the Bills through the Hands of the proper Officers; also the setting down the Particulars of Trade in the Account-Books.

ENTRY *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ lying where a Tenant for Life aliens Lands, and dies, then the Party in Reversion shall have this Writ against the Person who is in Possession. L.

ENTRY *ad Terminum qui præterit*, is a Writ which lies where a Man leases Land to another for a Term of Years, and the Tenant holds over his Term. L.

ENTRY *causa Matrimonii prælocuti*, is a Writ which lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, on Condition that he shall take the Donor to his Wife within a certain Time, and he espouses another, or otherwise disables himself that he cannot take her according to the Condition.

ENTRY *in causa consimili*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant for Life, or Tenant by Courtesey, aliens in Fee. L.

ENTRY *in causa provisa*, a Writ which lies if a Tenant or Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life, the Tenant or Dower living, he in the Reversion shall have this Writ.

ENTRY *sine Assensu capitali*, when an Abbot, Prior, or such as has Convent or Common Seal, alienates Lands or Tenements of the Right of the Church, without the Assent of the Convent or Chapter, and dies, the Successor shall have this Writ. L.

ENTRY *per se cui et post*, a Writ lying for a Man disseized or turned out of his Freehold, when the Disseizor aliens, and dies in Possession, and his Heirs enter. L.

ENTRIES [*Hunting*] Thickets through which Deer are found lately to have passed.

ENTUNE, to tune, to sing. *Chauc.*

To **ENTWINE'** [of *en* and *apnan*, Sax.] to twist or wind about.

To **ENTWIST**, to twist together.

ENTY'POSIS [*ἐντυπώσις*, Gr.] the joining of the Shoulder with the Arm.

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ENU'BILATE [*e* and *nubilo*, L.] to clear from Clouds.

ENU'CLEATED [*enucleatus*, L.] having the Kernels taken out, thoroughly sifted and scanned.

ENUCLEA'TION, a taking out the Kernel, opening or explaining a difficult Matter. L.

To ENVEL'OP [*envelopes*, F.] to cover, to fold or wrap up, to hem in, to surround, to beset.

ENVEL'OPE [in *Fortification*] a Work of Earth, raised either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it, sometimes of the Form of a plain Parapet or Breast-work, and sometimes like a little Rampart with a Breast-work to work it.

To ENVENOM [*envenomer*, F.] to infect with Poison.

EN'VIOUS, full of Envy.

EN'VIOUSLY, invidiously.

EN'VIOUSNESS, being full of Envy.

ENVERMAILED, painted with Vermilion. *Cbauc.*

To ENVI'RON [*environner*, F.] to inclose, encompass, or beset.

ENVIRONS [*environs*, F.] the Neighbourhood of a Place, the Surrounds of a Town.

To ENU'MERATE [*enumerare*, L.] to number or reckon up.

ENUMERATION, a numbering, a summing up. L.

To ENUNCIATE, to declare openly.

ENUNCIA'TION, Utterance or Pronunciation. L.

ENUNCIA'TION [in *Logick*] is a Proposition which simply affirms or denies.

EN'VOY [*envoyé*, F.] a Person of a lower Degree than an Ambassador, sent by one Prince to another, for the Transaction of an Affair; a Resident.

To ENURE, to take Place or Effect to be of Force, available. L. T.

To ENURE' [of *en* and *ure*, for *uti*, L.] to accustom to.

ENURNY [in *Heraldry*] is a Border of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any Kind of Beasts.

EN'VY [*envie*, F. of *invidia*, L.] an uneasy Passion of the Mind, on beholding the Prosperity of others.

To ENVY, to be uneasy at the Success of others.

To ENWHEEL, to encircle. *Shakesp.*

ENWOMB'ED, inclosed in the Womb. *Sb.*

EO'LIAN, appertaining to *Æolus*, the God of Winds.

EOL'IPYLE [*Æolipyle*, F. of *Æolus*, and *πύλαι*, Gr. Gates] an Instrument in *Hydraulicks*, being a round Ball of Iron or Copper, with a Tail to it, and Hole to fill it. F.

EPACMAS'TICA [*ἑπακμαστική*, Gr.] a Fever which continually grows stronger.

E'PACT [*επακτη*, F. *επακτα*, L. of *ἑπακτα*, Gr.] is a Number whereby is noted the Excess of the common *Solar Year* above the *Lunar*, and thereby may be found out the Age of

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the Moon every Year; for the *Solar Year* consisting of 365 Days, and the *Lunar* but of 354, the *Lunations* every Year get 11 Days before the *Solar Year*; but thereby in 19 Years the Moon completing 20 times 12 *Lunations*, gets up one whole *Solar Year*; and having finished that Circuit, begins again with the Sun, and so from 19 Years to 19 Years; for the first Year afterwards the Moon will go before the Sun but 11 Days; the second Year 22 Days; which is called the *Epact* of that Year; the third Year 33 Days, but, 30 being an entire *Lunation*, cast that away, and 3 shall be that Year's *Epact*; the next Year 14; and so adding yearly 11 Days, and casting away 30, when the Number amounts to more.

E'PACT [of the Year] is the Moon's Age at the Beginning of every Year, i. e. the Time between the first Minute of the first Day of *January*, and the last New Moon of the foregoing Year.

EPAGO'GE [*ἐπαγωγή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which Things are compared.

EPAGO'GIUM, Fore-skin of the Penis. L.

EPANADI'PLOSIS [*ἐπαναδιπλωσις*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein a Sentence begins, and ends with the same Words.

EPANALEP'SIS [*ἐπαναλεψις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the same Word is, for Enforcement sake, repeated.

EPANAPH'ORA [*ἐπαναφορά*, Gr.] a Figure in which the same Word begins several Sentences; as, *Ver adeo Frondi, Ver utile Sylvis.*

EPAN'ODOS [*ἐπ'ανόδος*, Gr.] a Figure wherein the same Sound or Word is twice repeated in the same Sentence, in an inverted Order; as, *Nec sine Sole suo lux, nec sine luna sua Sol.*

EPANOR'THOSIS [*ἐπανόρθωσις*, Gr.] is a pathetic Form of Speech, in which the first Expression appearing too weak, the Speaker still endeavours to correct and mend it by using a stronger Expression; as, *O dementia, seu potius patientia mira!*

E'PARCH [*ἐπαρχος*, Gr.] the President of a Province.

EPAR'MATA [*ἐπαρματα*, Gr.] Tumours of the Glandules, called *Parotids*, behind the Ears.

EPAULE, the Shoulder. F.

EPAULE [in *Fortification*] is the Shoulder of a Bastion, or Angle of a Face and Flank, which is often called the Angle of the *Epaule*.

EPAU'LEMENT, a Shouldering Piece. F.

EPAU'LEMENT [in *Fortification*] is a Side-Work, made either of Earth thrown up, or Bags of Earth, Gabions, or Fascines, and Earth: It sometimes signifies a *Demi-Bastion*, and sometimes a square *Orillon*.

EPAUX'ESIS [*ἐπαυξησης*, Gr.] an Increase, a Figure in Rhetorick.

EPEN'THESIS [*ἐπένθεσις*, Gr.] is the Interposition

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Interposition of a Vowel or Consonant in the Middle of a Word. *Gram.*

E'PHA [עֶפְחָ] an *Hebrew* Measure, containing, dry, 3 Pecks, 3 Pints, 12 solid Inches, and 4 decimal Parts; and in liquid Things, 4 Gallons, 4 Pints, and 15 solid Inches, Wine Measure.

EPHE'CBUM } [in *Anatomy*] the Space
EPHE'BIUM } from the Hypogastrium,
or lower Part of the Belly, to the Privy Part.

EPHE'BIA [ἑφηβία, Gr.] a Stripling's Age, at the Entry of 15 Years.

EPHEL'CIS [ἑφελίς, Gr.] the bloody Substance which is brought up in Spitting of Blood; also a Shell or Crust that is brought over Ulcers.

EPHE'LIS [ἑφελίς, Gr.] a Spot or Freckle which proceeds from a Sun-burn.

EPHE'MECA [of ἐπὶ upon, and μέρα, a Day, Gr.] a continual Fever which lasts but one Day. *L.*

EPHEMER'IDES [ἑφημερίδες, Gr.] Registers of *Astronomical* Tables, calculated to shew the diurnal Motions of the Planets, with their Places and Aspects, &c. throughout the Year; which Tables are used by *Astrologers* to draw Horoscopes and Schemes of the Heavens. *F. of L.*

EPHEMERID'IAN, of an Ephemeris.

EPHE'MERIS [ἑφημερίς, Gr.] a Diary or Daily Register of the Motion of the Planets, and other Circumstances relating thereto, and is commonly called an Alphabet. *L.*

EPHE'MERIST [ἑφημεριστής, Gr.] a Maker of *Ephemerises* or Almanacks, &c.

EPHEMERON, a Worm, a sort of Worm that lives only a Day.

EPHESUS, a City of *Asia*, now called *Efeze*, once famous for the stately Temple of *Diana*, counted one of the seven Wonders of the World: it was 200 Years in building; all *Asia* contributed to its Expence; the Pillars were 70 Feet high, and all of Marble: This prodigious Fabrick was set on Fire by *Hierostrotus*, the same Night that *Alexander* the Great was born.

EPHIAL'TES [ἑφιάλτης, Gr.] a Disease called the Night Mare or Hag, is a depraved Imagination, whereby Persons asleep fancy that their Windpipe is oppressed by some superincumbent Body, and that their Breath is stopped.

EPHI'DROSIS [ἐφιδρώσις, Gr.] Discharge of Humours through the Skin by Sweat.

EPHIP'PIUM [in *Anatomy*] Part of the Bone *Sphenoides*, wherein the pituitary Glandule is placed.

EPHOD [עֶפְדָּן H.] a Linen Garment worn by the High-Priest, and other inferior Priests amongst the *Jeews*.

EPHRAIM [עֶפְרַיִם H. fruitful] *Joseph's* second Son.

EPY'ALA } [ἑπύλας, Gr.] a continual
EPIA'LOS } Fever, wherein the Patient
feels both Heat and Cold at once.

EPI

EPICARPIUM [ἐπικάρπιον, of ἐπὶ upon, and καρπός, the Wrist, Gr.] a Medicine applied to the Wrist to drive away intermitting Fevers.

EPI'CAUMA [ἐπικάυμα, Gr.] a crusty Ulcer that sometimes happens to the Black of the Eye.

EPICE'DIUM [ἐπικήδιον, Gr.] a Funeral Song, or Verses in Praise of the Dead.

E'PICENE [ἐπικονος, Gr.] common to both Sexes.

EPICERAS'TICKS [ἐπικεράστικα, of ἐπὶ upon, and κεράννυμι to correct, Gr.] Medicines which moderate sharp Humours.

EPICHI'REMA [ἐπιχειρήματα, Gr.] a complex Argumentation, consisting of four or five Propositions, proving one another, or some Point to be made out.

EPICHI'RESIS [ἐπιχειρησις, Gr.] the same with *Encephresis*.

E'PICK [ἐπικός, Gr.] consisting of Heroick, or Hexameter Verse.

EPICK *Poem*, a Poem written in Heroick Verse, whose Subject is always a Hero, or some Great Person.

EPICK *Poet*, a Writer of such Poems,

EPICKS, Epick Poetry.

EPICED'IUM [ἐπικήδιον, Gr.] an Elegy.

EPICOL'TICK Regions [in *Anatomy*] that Space on both Sides where the Gut *Colon* runs under.

EPICO'PHOSIS [of ἐπὶ and κόφωσις, Gr.] Deafness.

EPI'CRASIS [ἐπικρασις, Gr.] a gradual Evacuation of bad Humours in the Blood by Degrees.

EPI'CRISIS [ἐπικρίσις, Gr.] a judging of a Disease.

EPICTE'TUS [ἐπικτήτος, Gr.] a famous Stoick Philosopher, born at *Hierapolis*, who was in such high Esteem for Studiousness, that his Lamp, which was made of Earth, was sold for 4000 *Attick* Groats, in Value about 92 Pounds Sterling. He comprised all Philosophy in these two Words, to bear and forbear; he wrote a Book now extant, called *Epicteetus's Enchiridion*.

An E'PICURE, one given to Excess of Gluttony and Voluptuousness.

EPICURE'AN [Epicureus, L. of ἐπικουρεύς, Gr.] a Follower of the Sect of *Epicurus*.

EPICURE'AN Philosophy, the Natural Philosophy, taught by *Epicurus* and *Democritus*, and afterwards delivered in Verse by *Lucretius*. It is much the same with the Mechanical Philosophy in our Days.

EPICURISM, Doctrine of *Epicurus* the Practice of an Epicure, Gluttony, Excess. To EPICURI'ZE, to live voluptuously.

EPICU'RUS [ἐπικουρεύς, Gr. i. e. an Helper] a famous Philosopher at *Athens*, who held, that Pleasure, or rather an Indolency, i. e. a being free from Pain, was the *Summum Bonum*, or chiefest Good; whence all voluptuous Persons are called *Epicures*; though some affirm

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affirm that *Epicurus* himself lived not a voluptuous Life.

EPICYCLE [*Ἐπικύκλος*, Gr.] a little Circle, whose Centre or small Orb, being fixed in the Deferent of a Planet, is carried along with its Motion, and yet with its own peculiar Motion carries the Body of the Planet fixed to it round about its proper Centre, which the *Ptolemaick* Astronomers attribute to all the Planets, except the Sun, for solving their Appearances.

EPICYCLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Curve generated by the Revolution of the Periphery of a Circle along the convex or concave Part of another Circle.

EPICY'EMA [*Ἐπικύημα*, Gr.] a Superfætation, or conceiving again before the first Young is brought forth.

EPIDEM'ICAL } [*epidémique*, F. *epidemi-*
EPIDEM'ICK } *cus*. L. *Ἐπιδημικός*, Gr.] common among all the People, universal.

EPIDEM'ICAL Disease, a Disease proceeding from a common Cause, and spreading itself over a large Space or several Countries; as the Plague, Small Pox, &c.

EPIDE'MIUM [of *ἔπι*, upon, and *δῆμος* the People, Gr.] the same as *Endemius*, but is often used in a more extensive Signification to express an Infection, as that of the Plague, which reaches several Countries at the same Time.

EPIDER'MIS [*Ἐπιδερμὶς*, Gr.] the outward Skin, which covers the main Skin of a Man's Body.

EPIDESIS [*Ἐπιδεσις*, Gr.] the binding up a Wound to stop the Blood.

EPIDIDYM'IDÆ [*Ἐπιδιδυμὶς*, Gr.] in *Anatomy*, Vessels making, with their various Windings, that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles.

EPIGÆ'UM [*Ἐπιγαιον*, Gr.] the Part of a Circle in which a Planet moves, which is nearest to the Earth.

EPIGAS'TRICK Artery [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Iliac Artery*, distributing itself among the Muscles of the *Epigastrium*.

EPIGAS'TRIUM [*Epigastre*, F. of *Ἐπιγαστρον*, of *ἐπὶ* upon, and *γαστήρ* the Belly, Gr.] is the fore and upper Part of the Abdomen, or lower Belly. L.

EPIGLOT'TIS [*Ἐπιγλωττις*, of *ἐπὶ* above, and *γλῶσσα* the Tongue, Gr.] is the fifth Cartilage of the *Larynx*, the Cover of the Opening of the Windpipe.

EPIGO'NATIS [*Ἐπιγόνατις*, Gr.] the Pan of the Knee.

EP'IGRAM [*epigramme*, F. *epigramma*, L. of *Ἐπιγράμμα*, Gr.] is usually taken for a short witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies and Conceits which arise from any Kind of Subject; an Inscription upon a Statue, &c.

EPIGRAM'MATIST [*epigrammatiste*, F. *epigrammatorius*, L. *Ἐπιγραμματοποιός*, Gr.] a Maker of Epigrams.

EPIGRAM'ME [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Meat. F.

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EP'IGRAPHE [*Ἐπιγραφή*, Gr.] an Inscription or Title on a Statue, &c.

EP'ILEPSY [*Ἐπιληψία*, of *Ἐπιλαμβάνω*, to seize, Gr.] a Falling Sickness, so called, because the Persons afflicted with it fall down on a sudden.

EPILEP'TICAL } [*Ἐπιληπτικός*, Gr.]
EPILEP'TICK } troubled with an Epilepsy.

EPILEPTICKS [*Ἐπιληπτικά*, Gr.] Medicines good against an Epilepsy.

EP'IOLOGUE [*Epilogus*, L.] of *Ἐπιλογέομαι*, Gr.] a Conclusion of a Speech; also a Speech made at the End of a Play. F.

To **EPIL'OGIZE** [*ἐπιλογίζομαι*, Gr.] to make a Conclusion; to recite an Epilogue.

EPIMONE' [*Ἐπιμονή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when, to move Affection, the same Word is repeated.

EPIMY'THIUM [*Ἐπιμύθιον*, Gr.] the Moral of a Fable.

EPIN'CION [*Ἐπινίκιον*, Gr.] a triumphant Song after Victory.

EPINIC'TYDES [*Ἐπινικτίδες*, Gr.] Pimples painful in the Night; Sores which make the Corners of the Eyes water.

EPINYC'TIS, an angry Tumour affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

EPIPA'ROXISMS [of *ἐπὶ* and *παροξυσμός*, Gr.] a double Fit in a Fever.

EPIPODOM'ETRY [among *Mathematicians*] signifies the measuring of Figures standing on their Bases.

EPIPHÆNO'MENON [of *ἐπὶ* and *φανόμενα*, Gr.] Signs in Diseases which appear afterwards.

EPIPHANY [*Ἐπιφάνεια*, Gr.] an Appearing of Light, a Manifestation; also the Feast celebrated the twelfth Day after *Christmas*, or our Saviour's Nativity, wherein he was manifested to the Gentiles, by the Appearance of a miraculous blazing Star, conducting the *Magi* to the Place of his Abode.

EPIPHO'NEMA [*Ἐπιφωνημα*, Gr.] an Exclamation, a Figure in Rhetorick, a smart Cloze at the End of a Narration, or a lively Reflection on the Subject treated of; as, *So inconstant is the Favour of Princes*.

EPI'PHORA [*Ἐπιφορά*, Gr.] an Attack, &c. a Figure in Rhetorick, in which one Word is repeated at the End of several Sentences.

EPI'PHORA [in *Logick*] is a Conclusion or Consequence drawn from the Assumption in a Syllogism.

EPI'PHORA [in *Physick*] is a Defluxion of Humours into any Part; but more especially a Defluxion of Rheum from the Eyes; an Inflammation of the whole Body.

EPIPHYLOSPER'MOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are the same with *Capillaries*, which bear their Seed on the Back-part of their Leaves.

EPI'PHYSIS [*Ἐπίφυσις*, of *ἐπιφύω* to grow to] one Bone which grows to another by simple and immediate Contiguity.

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EP'IPLEXIS [*ἐπιπληξίς*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, which, by an elegant Kind of Upbraiding, endeavours to convince.

EPIPOCE', [*ἐπιποκέ*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure; a gradual Rising of one Clause of a Sentence out of another.

EPIPLOI'S dextra [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, which runs through the Right-side of the hinder Leaf of the Caul and the Colon next to it. Gr. and L.

EPIPLOIS posica, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, springing out of the lower End of the Splenica, and running to the hinder Leaf of the Omentum. Gr.

EPIPLOIS sinistra, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, bestowed on the Lower and Left-side of the Omentum.

EPIPOOCE'LE [*ἐπιποοκήλη*, of *ἐπ πλόον* the Caul, and *κλή* a Tumour, Gr.] a kind of Rupture, when the Caul, or thin Skin which covers the Entrails, falls into the Cods.

EPIPLOOM'PHALUM [of *ἐπιπλόον* and *ῥιφαλέ*, Gr.] a Naval Rupture.

EPI'PLOON [*ἐπιπλόον*, Gr.] the Caul.

EPIPORO'MA [*ἐπιπορώμα*, Gr.] a hard Brawn in the Joints.

EPISARCID'IUM [of *ἐντ* and *σαρκίδιον*, Gr.] a Sort of Dropsy.

EPIS'CO-PACY [*episcopatus*, L. *ἐπίσκοπη*, Gr.] Church-Government by Bishops, the Office or Dignity of a Bishop.

EPIS'CO-PAL [*episcopalis*, L.] belonging to a Bishop. L.

EPISCO-PALIA, Synodals, Pentecostals, and other customary Payments from the Clergy to their Diocesan. L.

EPISCO-PAL'ES Valvula [in *Anatomy*] two thin Skins in the Pulmonary Vein, which hinder the Blood from flowing back to the Heart.

EPIS'CO-PALLY, by a Bishop.

EPISCO-PALIANS, those who are of the Episcopal Party.

EPIS'CO-PATE [*episcopatus*, L.] the Office of a Bishop.

EPISCO-PICIDE [of *episcopus* and *cædes*, L.] the killing of a Bishop, Gr. and L.

EPISEMAS'IA [*ἐπισημασία*, Gr.] the very Time when a Disease first seizes a Person, properly called *Significatio*.

EP'ISODE [*ἐπισόδιον*, Gr.] is a separate Story or Action, which a Poet connects in the main Plot of his Poem, in order to give it a plain Diversity; as the Story of *Dido* in *Virgil*. F. and L.

EPISPAS'TICKS [of *ἐπισπᾶν*, Gr.] Medicines which draw; also Blisters.

EPISPHÆ'RIA [in *Anatomy*] Windings and Turnings in the outward Substance of the Brain, that the sanguiferous Vessels may pass more securely.

EPIS'TLE [*epistole*, F. *epistola*, L. of *ἐπιστά*, Gr.] a Letter.

EPIS'TLER, he who reads the Epistles in a Cathedral Church, &c.

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EPIS'TOLAR } [*epistolaire*, F. of *episto-*
EPIS'TOLARY } *laris*, L.] belonging to a Letter or Epistle.

EPISTO'MIA [*ἐπιστήμια*, Gr.] the utmost Gaps and Meetings of Vessels. Anat. L.

EPISTROPHE' [*ἐπιστροφή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which divers Sentences end in the same Word.

EPISTROPHE'US [*ἐπιστροφεύς*, of *ἐπιστρέφω* to turn about, Gr.] the second Vertebra of the Neck. Anat.

EPISTY'LIUM [*ἐπιστύλιον*, Gr.] a Piece of Stone, or Mass of Timber, laid upon the Capital of a Pillar. *Architect.*

EP'ITAPH [*ἐπιτάφιος*, of *ἐπὶ* upon, and *τάφῃ*, a Tomb, Gr.] an Inscription on a Tomb.

EPI'TASIS [*ἐπιτάσις*, Gr.] is the second and busiest Part of a Comedy, wherein the Plot thickens, and is, as it were, brought to its Height. L.

EPITHALAM'IUM [*Epithalamie*, F. of *ἐπιθαλάμιον*, Gr.] a nuptial Song or Poem in Praise of the Bride or Bridegroom, wishing them Happiness and Fruitfulness, formerly sung at Weddings. L.

EPI'THEMA [*ἐπιθήμα*, of *ἐπιτίθημι* to put upon, Gr.] a Medicine applied to the more noble Parts of the Body; any outward Application, generally of a liquid Form, like a Fomentation.

EP'ITHET [*ἐπιθετον*, Gr.] a Word expressing the Nature and Quality of another Word, to which it is joined.

EPIT'Y'MESIS [*ἐπιτίμσις*, Gr.] a Rebuke or Check; a Figure in Rhetorick, the same as *Epiplexis*.

EPI'TOME [*ἐπιτομή*] Abridgement, Abstract, short Draught of a Book, &c. F. of L.

To **EPITOMISE**, to make an Epitome or Abridgement of a Thing.

EPITOMISER } one who abridges, one
EPITOMIST } who makes an Abstract.

EPITROCHAS'MUS [*ἐπιτροχασμός*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein we hastily run over several Things.

EPITROPE' [*ἐπιτροπή*, Gr.] Permission; a Figure in Rhetorick, in which we seem to permit one to do what he will, yet think nothing less.

EPIZEUX'IS [*ἐπιζεύξις*, Gr.] in Rhetorick, is a Repetition of the same Word in the same Sentence or Verse, no other Word coming between.

EPO'CH } [*Epocha*, F. *ἐποχή*, of *ἐπὶ*
EPO'CHA } *χέω*, Gr. to stop to stay,

because the Measures of Time are thereby stayed or determined] in *Chronology*, is some remarkable Occurrence from whence some Nations date and measure their Computations of Time; as from the Creation of the World; Noah's Flood; the Birth of Christ; the Building of Rome, &c.

The *Julian EPO'CHA*, has its Name from *Julius Caesar's* Reformation of the *Roman Calendar*, which was in the 708th Year from

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from the Building of Rome, and 45 Years before the Birth of Christ.

EPO'CHA [of the *Abyssines* or *Ethiopi*ans] is so called from its being in Use among the *Abyssines*. This Epocha began A. C. 284, August 29.

EPO'CHA [of the *Arabians* or *Turks*] takes its Beginning from the Flight of *Mahomet* the Impostor from the City of *Mecca* in *Arabia*. A. C. 722, July 16.

EPO'CHA [of the *Persians*] bears Date either from the Coronation of *Jesdegerdis*, the last *Persian* King, or from his being vanquished by *Ottoman*, the *Saracen*, A. C. 623, June 16.

EPO'DE [Ἐπὸδός, Gr.] a Pindarick Ode; also a Title of one of *Horace's* Books after his *Odes*. F. and L.

EPOMIS [Ἐπώμις, Gr.] a Hood such as Graduates in an University, and Liverymen of a Corporation, wear.

E'POMIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Shoulders.

EPOM'PHALUM [Ἐπώμφαλον, Gr.] a Plaster, or any Thing applied to the Navel when it starts. L.

EPOP'EE [Ἐποπία, Gr.] an Epick or Heroick Poem.

EP'ULARY [epularis, L.] belonging to a Feast or Banquet.

E'PULIS [Ἐπώλις, Gr.] an Excrecence in the Gums, so large as sometimes to hinder the opening of the Mouth.

EPULOT'ICKS [Ἐπυλωτικὸς, of ἐπύλω to cicatrize, Gr.] are Medicines to dry up Sores and Ulcers.

EQUABIL'ITY [æquabilitas, L.] Equality, Evenness, Steadiness; also the exact Agreement of two Things in respect of Quantity.

E'QUABLE [æquabilis, L.] equal, alike, or of the same Proportion, steady.

E'QUABLE Acceleration, is when the Swift-ness of any Body in Motion increases equally in equal Time.

E'QUABLE Motion, is that which is performed with the same Velocity, and is neither accelerated nor retarded.

E'QUABLE Retardation, is when the Swift-ness of any Body in Motion is equally lessened in equal Times.

E'QUABLY [æquabiliter, L.] equally, evenly, steadily.

E'QUAL [aqualis, L.] like, even, just.

An E'QUAL [aqualis, L.] one who is upon the same Level with another.

To E'QUAL [egaler, F. æquare, L.] to make equal, to answer, to be agreeable to.

EQUAL'ITY } [égalité, F. æqualitas, L.]

E'QUALNESS } a being equal or like, Agreeableness, Likeness.

To E'QUALIZE, to make Shares equal to compare.

E'QUALLY [æqualiter, L.] alike, even, the being equal.

EQUANGULAR, having equal Angles.

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EQUANIM'ITY [æquanimitas, L.] Even-ness of Mind, Contentedness, an even and calm Frame of Mind and Temper under Fortune, either good or bad, so as neither to be puffed up nor overjoyed in Prosperity, nor dispirited or uneasy under Adversity.

EQUAN'IMOUS [æquanimis, L.] even-tempered, contented in Mi. d.

EQUA'TION [æquatio, L.] a making Equal, an equal Division.

EQUA'TION [in *Algebra*] is a mutual comparing of Things of different Denominations; as $3s. = 36d.$

EQUA'TION [in *Astronomy*] the proportioning or regulating of Time, or the Difference between the Time marked out by the apparent Motion of the Sun, and the Time measured by the real or middle Motion of it, according to which Clocks and Watches are to be adjusted.

EQUA'TION or *Total Prosthaphæsis* [in the *Ptolemaick* Theory of the Planets] the Difference between the Planets mean and true Motion, or the Angle made by the Lines of the true and mean Motion of the Centre.

EQUA'TION, or *Physical Prosthaphæsis*, is the Difference between the Motions of the Centre of the *Epicycle* in the *Equant*, and in the *Eccentric*.

EQUA'TION, or *Optical Prosthaphæsis*, is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Centre of the *Epicycle* to the Centre of the World, and of the *Eccentric*.

EQUATION of Time, is the Difference between the Sun's true Longitude, and the right Ascension.

EQUA'TOR [l'equateur, F. æquator, L. one who makes equal] the *Æquinoctial* Line; which see.

EQUATO'RIAL, pertaining to the Equator.

EQUER'RY [of equus, L.] an Officer who has the Care and Management of the Horses of a King or Prince.

EQUES, Horseman; a Man of Arms. L.

EQUES *Auratus* [i. e. a gilded Knight] the Latin Term for an *English* Knight, because in ancient Times none but Knights were allowed to gild their Armour and other warlike Furniture.

EQUESTRIAN [equestris, L.] belonging to a Horseman or Knight.

EQUIAN'GULAR [equiangle. F. of æquis and angulus, L.] that has equal Angles.

EQUICRU'RAL [of æquus and cruralis, L.] that has equal Legs or Sides.

EQUIDIS'TANT [of æquus and distant, L.] that is of an equal Distance, equally distant from another Thing.

EQUIFORM'ITY [of equus, and forma, L.] Likeness in Form.

EQUILAT'ERAL [æquilateralis, L.] equally sided, or whose Sides are all equal. F.

EQUILIB'RITY [æquilibratus, L.] equal weighing or poising.

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In **EQUILIB'RIO** [in *Mechanicks*] when the two Ends of a Balance hang exactly even and level, so that they neither can ascend nor descend, they are said to be in *Equilibrio*.

EQUILIB'RIUM [*equilibre*, F. *aequilibrium*, L.] Equality of Weight and Poise, equal Balance.

EQUIMUL'TIPLES [of *aequi* and *multiplies*, L.] Numbers or Quantities multiplied by the same Number or Quantity; or Numbers and Quantities which contain their Sub-multiples an equal Number of Times; as 16 and 8 are of their respective Submultiples, 4 and 2, because each contains its Submultiples 4 Times.

EQUINE'CESSARY [*aequus* and *necessarius*, L.] needful, in the same Degree.

EQUINOCTIAL [*aequinoctialis*, of *aequus* equal, and *nox* Night, L.] the Equinoctial Line or *Aequator*, called by Sailors emphatically *the Line*, is an imaginary Circle in the Heavens, equally distant from the Poles of the World, that divides the Heaven, or Globe of the Universe, into two equal Parts, North and South, and is called the Equinoctial, because, when the Sun passes through it, the Day and Night become of an equal Length in every Part of the Earth. Some distinguish between the *Equinoctial* and *Aequator*, for that, though they be both Circles in the same Plane, yet the Equator is a great Circle of the Earth, equally distant from the Poles of the Earth, and it is that which is commonly called *the Line*, by the Sailors. F.

EQUINOC'TIAL Dial, a Dial whose Plane lies equal to the Horizon.

EQUINOXES [of *aequus* and *nox*, L.] the Times wherein the Sun enters the first Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the Days and Nights are of equal Length all over the Earth, except just under the Pole.

The *Vernal EQUINOX*, is about the 21st Day of *March*.

The *Autumnal EQUINOX*, is about the 22d of *September*.

To **EQUIP'** [*equipper*, F.] to set forth, to furnish, to provide with Necessaries.

EQUIPAGE [*Equipage*, F.] Provision of Things necessary for a Voyage or Journey; as Attire, Furniture, Horses, Attendance, &c. used for a Coach and Number of Footmen.

EQUIP'ARATES [*equiparata*, L.] Things compared and made equal. *Logick*.

EQUIP'MENT, Preparation, Detachment, a Body of Troops accounted for Action.

EQUIPOL'LENCE [*aequipollentia*, L.] a being of equal Force and Value, a Term in *Logick*, used when several Propositions signify one and the same Thing, though expressed after different Manners; as, *Some Man is learned, not every Man is learned*.

EQUIPOL'LENT [*equipollent*, F. *aequipollens*, L.] of equal Force or Signification.

EQUIPON'DERANCY [*aequipondium*, L.] equal Weighing or Poising.

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To **EQUIPON'DERATE** [of *aequi* and *ponderare*, L.] to weigh equally.

EQUIPON'DEROUS [of *aequi* and *ponderosus*, L.] that is of equal Weight.

E'QUITABLE, just, reasonable. F.

EQUITABLY, justly.

EQUITATU'RA, a Liberty of Riding; also of carrying Grist or Meal from a Mill on Horseback. O. L.

E'QUITY [*equité*, F. of *aequitas*, L.] is the Virtue of treating all Persons according to the Rules of Reason and Justice, as we would be treated by them, were we in their Circumstances.

EQUITY [in *Law*] is Correction of the Common Law in some Part wherein that fails.

Court of EQUITY, is the Court of *Chancery*, in which the Rigour of the Common Law, and the Severity of other Courts, is moderated, and where Controversies are supposed to be determined according to the exact Rules of Equity and Conscience.

EQUIV'ALENCE [*aequivalentia*, L.] the Agreement in Nature, Quality, and Circumstances, between two or more Things proposed.

EQUIV'ALENT [*aequivalens*, L.] being of equal Might, Value, or Worth. F.

An **EQUIV'ALENT**, a Thing of equal Value with another.

EQUIV'OCAL [*equivoque*, F. *equivocus*, L.] that which hath a double or doubtful Signification, or whose Meaning and Sense may be taken several Ways. *Logick*.

EQUIVOCALS [*equivoca*, L.] are such Terms whose Names are the same, but their Natures very different. *Logick*.

EQUIVOCAL Generation [in *Philosophy*] is the Production of Plants without Seeds; Insects or Animals without Parents, in the natural Way of Coition between Male and Female, which is now believed never to happen, but that all Bodies are univocally produced.

EQUIVOCAL Signs [in *Surgery*] are certain Accidents or Signs of the Fracture of the Skull, which confirm other Signs called *Universal*.

EQUIVOCAL Word [in *Grammar*] a Word comprehending more Significations than one, or serving for different Notions.

EQUIVOCALLY [*equivocè*, L.] dubiously, ambiguously, with a mental Reservation.

To **EQUIV'OCATE** [*equivoyer*, F.] to speak ambiguously, to say one Thing and mean another.

EQUIVOCATION, a double Meaning. L.

EQUIVOCATOR, one who speaks ambiguously and falsely.

EQUO'REAN [*aequoreus*, L.] belonging to the Sea.

EQUUS Cooperus, a Horse set out with a Saddle and other Furniture. Q. L.

ER [by H. i. e. a Watchman] *Judab's* first-born Son,

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ERA. See *Era*.

ERADIA'TION [*e* and *radius*, L.] Emis-
sion of Rays.

To ERAD'ICATE [*eradicare*, L.] to pull
up by the Roots.

To ERAD'ICATE, a *Disease*, &c. to de-
stroy it utterly.

ERADICA'TION, a Rooting out, De-
stroying. &c. L.

ERAD'ICATIVES [in *Physick*] Medicines
that work powerfully, and, as it were, root
out the Distemper; it is used in Opposition to
Palliatives, which operate but gently.

ERASED [*erassus*, L.] scraped or scratched
out.

ERA'SED [*Heraldry*] any thing violently
turned off from its proper Place.

ERASEMENT, a blotting or dashing
out.

ERAS'MUS [*'Erasmus*, Gr. amiable,
lovely] a proper Name.

ERAS'TIANISM, the Doctrine of *Eraſtus*.

ERA'STIANs, Hereticks; Followers of
Eraſtus, a Swiss Physician, who among other
Tenets held, that the Power of Excommu-
nication in a Christian State was lodged in
the Civil Magistrate.

ERATO' [*'Epatō*, Gr.] one of the nine
Muses, the Patroness of amorous Poetry.

ERATOS'THENES, a famous Historian,
Poet, Philosopher and Astronomer, who for
his great Learning was called *Plato Minor*,
and was especially eminent for his Skill in
the *Mathematicks*.

ERE [*epe*, Sax.] before that, rather
than.

E'REBUS [*'Epeſ*, Gr.] an infernal Poe-
tical Deity, said to be the Father of Night
and Hell.

To ERECT' [*eriger*, F. *erigere*, L. *erectum*,
sup.] to raise, to set up, to build.

To ERECT' a Figure [with *Astrologers*]
is to divide the 12 Houses of the Heavens a-
right; putting down the Sign, Degree, &c.
in the right Place, according to the Positions
of the heavenly Bodies, at the Moment of
Time the Scheme is erected.

ERECT *Flowers*, are such as grow up-
right, without hanging the Head.

ERECTORES, Lifters up.

EREC'TION, a raising or causing to stand
upright, a Building. F. of L.

ERECTO'RES *Penis* [among *Anatomists*] a
Pair of Muscles, which cause Erection.

ERECTORES *Clitoridis* [in *Anatomy*] Mus-
cles inserted into the spongy Bodies of the
Clitoris, which they erect in Coition.

ERELONG, before long time had elap-
sed.

EREMIT'ICAL [*eremiticus*, L.] of *ἐρημι-
κός*, Gr.] belonging to a Desert, or leading
the Life of an Hermit.

ER'EMITE [*eremita*, L. of *ἐρημιτης*, Gr.]
an Hermit.

EREMITO'RIMUM, an Hermitage or desert

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Place, for the Retirement of Hermits. O. L.
ERE'NOW, before the Time.

EREP'TION, a snatching or taking away
by Violence and Force. L.

ERES'SES } Canary Birds above two
ERIS'SES } Years old.

ERE'WHILE, lately, not long since, or
not long hence.

ER'GOT, a hard Stub behind the pastern
Joint of a Horse.

ERIDA'NUS [in *Astronomy*] a Southern
Constellation of 68 Stars.

ERIN'GO, a Plant, called also Sea-Holly,
the Roots of which are esteemed good against
the Plague and Contagions.

ERIS'MA [in *Architecture*] an Arch But-
tress, Shore post, or Prop, to hold up a Build-
ing, that is otherwise like to fall.

ERISTICAL [*ἔρις*, Gr.] controversial, re-
lating to Dispute.

ERKE, weary, loitering. O.

ER'MINE [*ermine*, F. probably from *Ar-
menia*, the Country from whence these Skins
were brought] a very rich Fur of a Weasel or
Field-Mouse, worn by Princes or Persons of
Quality.

ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field
is Argent, and the Powdering Sable, or White
interspersed with black Spots.

ERMINE-Street } one of the noted
ERMINAGE-Street } Roman Highways,
in England, from David's to Southampton.

ERMINED, adorned with Ermine.

ERMINES [in *Heraldry*] a Sable Field
with the Powdering Argent.

ERMIN'TES [in *Heraldry*] a white
Ground powdered with black, to which are d
Hair is added.

ERMINOIS' [in *Heraldry*] a Ground Or, or
Gold Colour, powdered or patched with
Black,

To ERN [probably of *ernten*, to reap,
Teut.] to glean. C.

ERNE or ERON, a Cottage.

ERNES, Promises. O. Also the loose
scattered Ears of Corn on the Ground after
the cocking it; also Affections. Cbauc.

ER'NEST [*Ernestus*, L. *Gopnert*, Sax.
i. e. earnest] a proper Name of Men.

ERNEFUL, sorrowful, lamentable. S. C.

ERO'DING Medicines [of *erodere*, L. to
gnaw] are such as prey upon the Flesh by
their acute Particles.

EROGA'TION, a bestowing or laying
out, a profuse spending of Money. L.

E'ROS [*'Epos*, Gr.] Cupid. Cbauc.

ERO'SION, a gnawing, eating away, or
consuming. L.

EROS'TRATUS, an Incendiary, who, it
is said, only to get himself a Name, set the
magnificent Temple of *Diana* on Fire.

ERO'TEMA [*ἑρωτήμα*, Gr.] Interroga-
tion or Question.

ERO'TESIS [*ἑρωτήσις*, Gr.] the same.
ERO'TESIS

ERY

EROTESIS [*Rhetorick*] a Figure, when by asking any Question we aggravate a Matter, To **ERR**, [*error*, F. of *errare*, L.] to go out of the Way, or mistake.

ER/RAND [*Æmend*, Sax.] a Message.

ER/RANT [*errans*, L.] wandering or straying out of the Way. F.

ERRANT [*in Law*] is applied to Justices who go the Circuit, and to Bailiffs travelling at large.

Knights ERRANT, those fabulous romantic Knights, feigned to travel about the World in Search of Adventures, and to do great Feats at Arms, with unaccountable Hazard of their own Persons.

ERRA'TA, Faults or Omissions which have escaped Correction in Printing. L.

ERRAT'ICAL } [*erratique*, F. of *erraticus*,
ERRAT'ICK } L.] wandering or straying out of the Way.

ERRAT'ICK Stars, the Planets so called in Contradiction to the fixed Stars, by Reason of their having each a particular Motion.

ERRAT'ICUM, a Waif or Stray, an errant or wandering Beast. O. L.

ER/RHINES [*ῥῆνον*, of *ῖν* in, and *ῥῆ* the Nose, Gr.] Medicines to put up the Nostrils to cleanse the Head, either by or without Sneezing, or to enliven the Spirits.

ERRO'NEOUS [*errone*, F. of *erroneus*, L.] subject to, or full of Errors and Mistakes.

ERRONEOUSLY, by Mistake, falsely.

ERRO'NES, the same as errat'ick Stars.

ER/ROR [*erreur*, F. of *error*, L.] Mistake, Oversight, false Opinion.

ERROR [*in Law*] is a Fault in Pleading, or in the Process.

A Writ of ERROR, is that which lies to redress false Judgement in any Court of Record.

Clerk of the ERRORS, a Clerk whose Office it is to Copy out the Tenor of the Records of a Cause, upon which a Writ of Error is brought.

ERS, bitter Vetch, a sort of Pulse.

ERSK, Stubble after Corn is cut. C.

ERST [probably of *erst*, first, Teut.] long since, formerly. Spence.

ERUBESCENCY [*erubescencia*, L.] a Blushing for Shame: an uneasiness of Mind, by which it is hindered from doing ill, for Fear of Loss of Reputation. L.

To **ERUCT** [*eructo*, L.] to belch, to break Wind from the Stomach.

ERUCTION, a Belch.

ERUDITE, learned.

ERUDITION, Instruction in good Literature. Learning, Scholarship. F. of L.

ERUPTION, an issuing or breaking forth with Violence. L.

ERUNCA'TION, a Weeding or pulling up of Weeds. L.

ERUPTU'RIVE [of *eruptus*, L.] breaking forth.

ERYSIPELAS, [*erisipela*, F. *ἑρυσίπτελας*, Gr.] a Disease called St. Anthony's Fire.

ESC

ERYSIPELATO'DES [*ἑρυσίπελατος*, Gr.] a Bastard *Erysipelas*.

ERYSIPE'LA TOUS, belonging to, or of the Nature of an *Erysipelas*.

ERYTHREMATA [of *ἑρυθρός* and *ἄσμα*, Gr.] Red Spots like Flea-bites, common in Pestilential Fevers.

ERYTHROI'DES Membrana [of *ἑρυθρός* red, and *ἰδέσθαι* Appearance] is a red Skin of the Testicles; the first of the proper Coats.

E'SAU [*יוצא* H. i. e. doing or working] the Brother of Jacob.

ESBRANCATU'RA, the cutting off of Branches or Boughs in a Forest. O. L.

ESCALA'DE [*escalade*, F.] is a furious Attack upon a Wall or Rampart, carried on with Ladders to mount up upon, without besieging it in Form, breaking Ground, or carrying on of Works to secure the Men.

ESCALOP, a Shell-fish.

ESCA'PE [*échappe*, F.] getting away from, Flight.

To **ESCA'PE** [*escapper*, F. *scappare*, Ital. *escaper*, Span.] to make one's Escape, to get away.

To **ESCAPE** [*in a Law Sense*] is when one who is arrested comes to his Liberty, before he is delivered up by Order of the Law.

ES'CAR [*ἑσχαρά*, Gr.] a Scar remaining after the Healing of a Sore, or one raised by Cautericks.

ESCARGATOIRE, a Nursery of Snails. F.

ESCAROT'ICKS, searing Irons, Fire, Plaisters, &c. which bring a Sore to a Crust.

ESCANDE'RIA, the Chandry or Office where the Candles are laid up, and delivered out for Family Uses.

ESCHAUFF [*eschauffer*, F.] to warm or heat. Chauc.

ESCHEAT' [*eschatte*, F.] is any Lands or Profits which fall to a Lord within his Manor, by Forfeiture, or by the Death of his Tenant dying without Heirs.

To **ESCHEAT'** [*eschetir*, F.] to fall to the chief Owner after such a Manner.

An **ESCHEAT'OR**, an Officer who takes Notice of the King's Escheats in the County whereof he is Escheator, and testifies them in the Exchequer.

To **ESCHEW'** [*eschewer*, F. *schewen*, Teut.] to shun, or avoid.

ESCORT, Convoy, Guard.

To **ESCO'RT** [*escorter*, F.] to convoy, to guard from Place to Place.

E'SCRITE [*écrit*, F.] a Writing. Chauc.

ESCROL'L, a Roll, Deed, or Inventory, a Scrip of Paper with some Motto. L. T.

ES'CUAGE [of *escu*, F. a Buckler] a Tenure of Land, obliging a Tenant to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charge.

ES'CULENTS [of *esculentus*, L.] that may be eaten; Plants and Roots for Food, as Carrots, Turnips, &c.

ESQ

ESCU'RIAL, a famous Monastery in Spain, built by King Philip II. in the Shape of a Gridiron, in Honour of St. Laurence; and takes its Name from a Village near Madrid: it contains a King's Palace, St. Laurence's Church, the Monastery of the Jeronimites, and the Free-Schools.

ESCUTCH'EON [*scutum*, L.] a Shield, the Coat or Field on which arms are borne.

ESCUTCHEON [of *Pretence*] is an Inescutcheon, or little Escutcheon, which a Man who hath married an Heiress may bear over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the Arms of his Wife.

ESHIN, a Pail or Kit. C.

ESKERTO'RES [of *escher*, F.] Robbers or Destroyers of other Mens Lands. O. S.

ESKIP'ESON, Skipping by Sea. O. L. T.

E'SHAM [formerly *Eovesham*, from one *Eoves Egwins*, a Shepherd, who was afterwards Bp. of Worcester] a Town in Worcester-shire, anciently called *Eatbome*, or *Heathfield*.

To **ESLOIN** [of *eloigner*, F.] to withdraw to a Distance. Spenc.

ESNE'GY [*aînéste*, Eldership, F.] the Right of choosing first in a divided Inheritance, which belongs to the eldest Copartner.

ESPALIE'RS, a Row of Trees planted in curious Order against a Frame, spreading upon the Side of the Wall, &c. F.

ESPA'RECT, a kind of St. Foin Grass.

ESPEALTA'RE, to expedite or claw Dogs, either by cutting off the three Fore-Claws of the right Foot, or by cutting out the Balls of the Foot, so that they may be disabled from running in a Forest. O. L.

ESPE'CIAL [*specialis*, L.] principal, chief.

ESPI'AL, a Watch or Guard.

ESPIURNANCIA, the Office of Spigurnel, or Sealer of the King's Writs.

ESPLEE'S [*expletia*, L.] the full Profits that the Ground or Land yields.

ESPLEES [*Law Term*] the full Profits that the Ground yields, as the Hay of Meadows, the Feeding of Pastures, the Corn of ploughed Lands, the Rents, Services, and such like Issues.

ESPLENA'DE } [in Fortification] proper-
ESPLANA'DE } ly the Glacis or Slope of the Counterscarp; now taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town. F.

ESPLOIT, Accomplishment, Perfection. Cb.

ESPOU'SALS [*espousailles*, F. *sponsalia*, L.] Betrothing, Wedding, Marriage; the Ceremony used on that Occasion.

To **ESPOUSE** [*spouser*, F.] to betroth, take in Marriage, to wed; to adhere to, or embrace a Cause, Opinion or Party.

ESPRIN'GOLD, a Warlike Engine for the casting great Stones.

To **ESPY'** [*espier*, F.] to perceive or discover. to observe or watch.

ESQUI'RE [*esquair*, or *écuyer*, F.] a Gen-

ESS

tleman who bears Arms, a Degree of Gentry next below a Knight.

ESQUIRES, are also created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs.

ESQUIRES [of the King's Body] are certain Officers belonging to the Court.

To **ESSA'RT**, to extirpate, or clear the Ground of Shrubs. O.

ESSAY [*essai*, F.] Attempt, Proof, Trial; also a short Discourse upon a Subject.

ESSAY of a Deer [Hunting Term] the Breast or Brisket of a Deer.

To **ESSAY'** [*essayer*, F.] to make an Essay, to try.

ESSAY Hatch [among Miners] a Term for a little Trench or Hole, which they dig to search for Ore.

ESSAYIST, Author of an Essay.

ESSE [of *âche*, Teut.] Ashes. Chesh.

Sheer the ESSE, i. e. separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. Chesh.

ES'SENCE [*essentia*, L.] that which constitutes the peculiar Nature of any Thing, and makes it to be what it is: The Nature, Substance, or Being of a Thing. F.

ES'SENCE [in *Physick*] is the chief Properties or Virtues of any Simple or Composition so collected together.

ES'SENCE [in *Chymistry*] is a Spirit drawn out of certain Substances, or the balsamick Part of any Thing separated from the thicker Matter by Extraction.

ES'SENCE [of a Circle] is, that its Semi-diameters be all equal.

ESSENCE [of a Square] is, that it have four Right-Angles, and as many equal Right-Lined Sides.

ESSENCE [of *Ambergrease*] is an Extract of the more oily Parts of *Ambergrease*, Musk, and Civet, in Spirit of Wine.

To **ESSENCE**, to perfume, to scent. Addif.

ES'SENCE de Jambon [in *Cookery*] Gammon Essence, a Liquor made of a Gammon of Bacon, &c. to be put into all Sorts of Melfes in which Gammon is used. F.

ESSENDI *quietum de Teloreo*, a Writ lying for the Citizens and Burgesses of a Town, who have a Charter to exempt them from paying Toll through the whole Realm.

ESSE'NES, a Sect of Monastick Philosophers among the Jews, who referred all to Destiny, held the Mortality of the Soul, &c.

ESSENTIAL [*essentiell*, F. *essentialis*, L.] belonging to Essence or Being, necessary.

ESSENTIAL Debilities [in *Astrology*] are when the Planets are in their Full, Detriment, or Peregrine.

ESSEN'TIAL Dignities [in *Astrology*] are certain Advantages by which Planets are strengthened.

ESSEN'TIAL Properties, such Properties as necessarily depend on the Nature or Essence

EST

ence of any thing, and are inseparable from it, in Distinction from Accidental.

ESSENTIAL Salt of Plants [in Chymistry] is made of the Juice of the Plant, set for some Time in a Cellar, till the Salt shoots out into Crystals.

The **ESSENTIALS** [of Religion] the fundamental Articles and Points of it.

ESSENTIALLY, according to the Nature of the Thing.

ESSERS [among Physicians] are little Pustles or Weals, reddish and hard, which quickly infect the whole Body with a violent itching.

ESSEX [Capit Seaxa, and Capa pex-pe, Sax.] the County that lies East of Middlesex; so called, because it was the Country of the East-Saxons.

ESSOIN [essoine, F.] is an Excuse alledged for one who is summoned to appear and answer to a real Action, &c. upon some just Cause of Action.

To **ESSOIN**, to excuse a Person absent, F.

Clerk of the **ESSOINS**, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who keeps the Essoin Rolls, &c.

ESSONIO de malo lecti, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to send four lawful Knights to view one that has essoined himself as being sick.

To **ESTABLISH** [établir, F. stabilire, L.] to make stable, firm, and sure, to settle.

ESTABLISHMENT [établissement, F. stabilimentum, L.] Settlement upon a Foundation.

ESTABLISHMENT [of a Dowry] the Assurance of a Dowry or Portion made to the Wife about the Time of Marriage.

ESTANDARD [étendard, F.] a Banner or Ensign; more especially the standing Measures of the Kind, to the Scantling of which all Measures throughout the Land are to be framed.

ESTATE [état, F. status, L.] the Posture or Condition of Things or Affairs; also Means, Revenues, &c.

ESTATE [in Law] is that Title or Interest which a Man has in Lands or Tenements, or what a Man is worth in Lands, Money, &c.

The Three **ETATES** [of the Realm] are three Orders of the Kingdom of England, viz. the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

To **ESTATE**, to settle in a Fortune. *Sb.*

ESTATUTES, Statutes, Precepts, established Rules.

ESTEEM' [estime, F. of aestimatio, L.] Respect, Value, Account, Reputation.

To **ESTEEM'** [estimer, F. of aestimare, L.] to value, to make account of, to believe, to judge, to reckon.

ESTEEMER, one who places a high Value on a Thing.

ESTHER [אסתר H. i. e. Secret, or Hidden] a proper Name of Women.

ESU

ESTHIO'MENOS [ἔσθιονος, Gr.] an Inflammation which gnaws and consumes the Parts, a Gangrene, or Disposition to Mortification.

ESTIMABLE [aestimabilis, L.] worthy to be esteemed, the being of Value. *F.*

ESTIMATE } [aestimatio, L.] the set
ESTIMATION } Price or Value, Esteem, Prizing, or Rating.

To **ESTIMATE** [aestimatum, L.] to rate, value, apprise, or set a Price upon a Thing.

ESTIMATOR [aestimator, L.] a Judge of the Value of Things.

ESTIVAL [aestivalis, L.] of Summer.

ESTOPPLE } [of estoper, F.] an Impe-

ESTOPPEL } dement or Bar of Action, growing from his own Fact, which hath or might have had his Action.

ESTOUFA'DE [in Cookery] a particular Way of stewing Meat, &c. *F.*

ESTOVERS [of éstoffs, or éstouvers, F.] in Law, signifies that Substance which a Man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods, during his Imprisonment: Also an Allowance of Wood to be taken out of another Man's Woods.

ESTRA'DE, an even or level Space. *F.*

To **ESTRANGE** [étranger, F.] to draw away the Affections, to alienate, to become strange.

ESTRANGE'MENT, Estranging, Alienation.

ESTRANG'ERS [Lato Term] Foreigners, Persons born beyond Sea; they who are not Parties in the levying a Fine, &c.

ESTRAY' [from estrayeur, O. F.] a tame Beast found, having no Owner known, which, if it be not reclaimed in a Year and a Day, falls to the Lord of the Manor.

ESTREAT' [extractum, L.] the Copy of an original Writing; but especially of Fines set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levied of any Man for his Offence.

Clerk of the **ESTREATS**, a Clerk that receives the Estreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them to be levied for the King.

ESTRECIA'TUS, straitened, or blocked up. *O. L.*

To **ESTRE'PE** [estropier, F.] to make Spoil in Lands and Woods.

ESTRE'PEMENT, Spoil made in Lands and Woods by a Tenant for Term of Life, to the Damage of the Reversioner.

An **ESTUARY** [aestuarium, L.] any Ditch or Pit where the Tide comes or is flowed by the Sea at High Water.

E'STURE [aestus, L.] Violence, Commotion.

ESURIENT [esuriens, L.] hungry, voracious.

ESURINE Salts [in Chymistry] are Salts which are of a fretting or eating Quality, which abound in the Air of Places situate near the Sea Coasts, and where great Quantities of Coals are burnt.

To

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To **ETCH**, to draw upon a Copper-plate.
ETCH'ING [of *etzer*, *Teut.*] a Way used in making Copper-Plates for Printing, by eating in Figures with *Aqua Fortis*.

ETERNAL [*eternel*, *F.* *eternus*, *L.*] an infinite Duration, which neither has a Beginning, nor will ever have an End.

ETERNALIST, one who maintains the Existence of the World from Eternity.

ETER'NITY [*eternité*, *F.* *eternitas*, *L.*] an infinite Duration, without Beginning and End, Everlastingness.

To **ETERNIZE** } [*eterniser*, *F.* *eternare*, *L.*] to make eternal.

E'THELBALD [of *Ægel* and *Bald*, *Sax.* *i. e.* nobly bold] the Name of two Kings of this Nation.

E'THELBERT [*Ædel* and *Beart*, *Sax.* *i. e.* nobly bright] the Name of several Kings.

E'THELFRED [*Ædel* and *frete*, *Sax.* *i. e.* noble Piece] a King of the Northumbrians.

E'THELRED [*Ædel* and *rete*, *Sax.* *i. e.* noble in Council] a Name of several English-Saxon Princes.

E'THELSTAN } [*Ædel* and *stan*, *Sax.* *i. e.* the noble Gem] a renowned King, the Vllth Saxon Monarch from *Egbert*.

E'THELWARD [*Ædel* and *ward*, *Sax.* *i. e.* a noble Keeper] a Name.

E'THELWIN [*Ædel* and *winan*, *Sax.* to acquire, *i. e.* noble Purchaser] a proper Name.

E'THELWOLD [*Ædel* and *wealdan*, *Sax.* to govern, *i. e.* noble Governor] a Bishop of Winchester, a Founder of an Abby at Abingdon.

E'THELWOLF [*Ædel* and *Ulf*, *Sax.* *i. e.* the noble Helper] the Name of the Second of the Saxon Monarchs.

ETHER. See *Æther*.

ETHEREAL [*æthereus*, *L.*] belonging to the *Æther* or Air.

ETHE'REAL Oil [among *Chymists*] is a very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit, which soon takes Fire.

ETHICAL, pertaining to Morality.

E'THICKS [*ἠθικά*, *Gr.*] Moral Philosophy; An Art which shews those Rules and Measures of Human Actions which lead to true Happiness; and that acquaints us with the Means to practise them.

ETHIMOL'OGISE, to give the Etymology or Derivation of a Word. *Chauc.*

ETHMOIDA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Suture or Seam surrounding the *Os Ethmoides*.

ETHMOI'DES [*ἠθμοειδές*, of *ἠθμός* a Sieve, and *ειδός* Form, *Gr.*] a Bone in the inner Part of the Nose resembling a Sieve.

ETH'NARCHY [*ethnarchia*, *L.* *ἠθναρχία*, of *ἠθνος* a Nation, and *ἀρχή* Principality, *Gr.*] Principality and Rule.

ETH'NICK [*ethnicus*, *L.* *ἠθνικός*, of *ἠθνος* a Nation, *Gr.*] Heathen, of or belonging to the Heathens.

ETHOL'OGY [*etbologia*, *L.* of *ἠθολογία*,

EVA

of *ἠθος* Custom, and *λέγω* to describe, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of Manners.

ETHO'LOGY [in *Rhetorick*] the Art of shewing the Manners of others.

ETHOPOE'IA [*ethopœia*, *L.* *ἠθοποιία*, of *ἠθος* and *ποιέω* to feign, *Gr.*] a Representation of Manners.

ETIOL'OGY [*αιτιολογία*, of *αἰτία* Cause, and *λέγω* to say, *Gr.*] a giving the Reason of.

ETYMOLO'GICAL [*etymologicus*, *F.* *etymologicus*, *L.* of *ἠτυμολογία*, *Gr.*] belonging to Etymology.

ETYMOL'OGIST [*etymologiste*, *F.* of *ἠτυμολόγος*, *Gr.*] one skilled in searching out the true Interpretation of Words.

To **ETYMOL'OGIZE** [*etymologizare*, *L.*] to give an Account of the Derivation of Words.

ETYMOL'OGY [*etymologie*, *F.* *etymologia*, *L.* of *ἠτυμολογία*, of *ἠτυμολογία*, and *λέγω* to say, *Gr.*] is a Part of Grammar, shewing the Original of Words, in order to fix their true Meaning and Signification.

'ETYMON [*ἠτυμον*, *Gr.*] the Original of a Word.

To **EVAC'ATE** [*vaco*, *L.*] to empty, throw out. *Harvey.*

EVACUAN'T, which causes Evacuation.

To **EVAC'UATE** [*evacuare*, *F.* *evacuare*, *L.*] to discharge, to empty, to void.

EVACUA'TION, an emptying, &c. *F.* of *L.*

EVACUA'TION [among *Physicians*] any Diminution of the animal Fluids, whether it be by Catharticks, or Blood-letting, or any other Means.

To **EVA'DE** [*evader*, *F.* *evadere*, *L.*] to escape, to shift off, to elude by Sophistry.

EVAGA'TION [*evagor*, *L.*] Wandering, Excursion.

EVAGINA'TION, an unsheathing, or drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. *L.*

E'VAN [*Evān*, *Welsh*] *John*. It has Affinity with the Russian *Ivan* for *John*.

EVANES'CENT [*evanescent*, *L.*] vanishing, imperceptible.

EVANGE'LIA, among the Ancients, was used to signify Processions and Prayers made for Joy of good Tidings.

EVANGEL'ICAL [*evangelique*, *F.* *evangelicus*, *L.* of *ἠευαγγελικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Gospel, Gospel-like.

EVAN'GELIST [*evangeliste*, *F.* *evangelista*, *L.* of *ἠευαγγελιστής*, *Gr.*] a Messenger of good Tidings.

EVAN'GELISTS, the Penmen of the Gospel. *L.*

EVANGE'LIIUM [*evangile*, *F.* of *ἠευαγγέλιον*, *Gr.*] a Gospel.

To **EVAN'GELIZE** [*evangeliser*, *F.* *evangelizare*, *L.* of *ἠευαγγελίζειν*, of *εὖ* well, and *ἀγγελλίζειν* to bring Tidings, *Gr.*] to bring good Tidings, to preach the Gospel.

EVANGELY, the Gospel.

EVAN'ID [*evanidus*, *L.*] soon decaying, fading, changing Colour.

To **EVAN'ISH** [*evanesco*, *L.*] to escape from Notice,

E V E

To EVAPORATE [*evaporar*, F. *evaporatum*, L.] to breathe or steam out, or dissolve into Vapours.

To EVAPORATE to a Pellicle [in Chymistry] is to consume a Liquor by a gentle Heat, till a thin Skin is perceived to swim on the Top of it.

EVAPORATION [in Chymistry] is a dispersing the superfluous Moisture of any liquid Substance by Means of a gentle Fire; or driving it away with Steam, so as to leave some Part stronger, or of a higher Consistence than before.

EVAPORATION [with Physicians] is the discharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body.

EVA'SION, an Escape; also a Shift or Trick. F. of L.

EVA'SIVE [*evasivus*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

EUCCHARIST [*euchariste*, F. *eucharistia*, L. of *εὐχαριστία*, of *εὖ* well, good, and *χαρις* Grace, Gr.] a Thanksgiving; from whence the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is so called.

EUCCHARISTICAL [*eucharisticus*, L. of *εὐχαριστικός*] belonging to the Eucharist.

EU'CHYLON [*εὐχλὺς*, of *εὖ* good and *χλὺς* a Juice, Gr.] one who abounds with good Juices or Humours; also Victuals which afford good Nourishment.

EU'CHYMY [*euchymia*, L. *εὐχυμία*, of *εὖ* and *χυμός* a Juice, Gr.] is a good Temper of Blood, or other Juices and Fluids in an animal Body.

EU'CHRASY [*εὐχρασία* of *εὖ* good, and *κράσις* Temperature, Gr.] a good Temperature of Body.

EUDIAPNEUS'TES [*εὐδιαπνεύστες*, of *εὖ* and *διαπνέω* to perspire, Gr.] one who sweats kindly.

EUDOXIANS, Hereticks, so called of *Eudoxus*, their Ring-leader, who held the Son was differently affected in his Will from the Father, and made of nothing.

EUDOX'Y [*eudoxia*, L. of *εὐδοξία*, Gr.] good Name or Fame.

EVE [הוה H. i. e. she lived] the Wife of Adam.

EVE [Contract of Even] the Day before a Festival or Holiday.

EVE *Char*, a Worm.

EVECK, or Ebeck, a Beast like a Goat.

EVECTICA [*evectica*, L.] that Part of Physick which teaches how to acquire a good Habit of Body.

EVECTION, a lifting up, a carrying forth; also a praising, an extolling. L.

EVECTION [in Astronomy] is an Inequality in the Motion of the Moon.

EVE } [even, Sax.] the Close of the
EVEN } Day.

EVEN (a Word of strong Assertion) Verily.

EVEN [even, Sax. *ebn*, Teut. *effen*, L. S.] equal, alike, level, calm.

To EVEN, to make even or level.

E V I

E'VENING [*Æpen*, Sax. *Abend*, L. S. and Teut.] the Close of the Day.

EV'ENTIDE [*Æventid*, Sax.] the Evening-Tide.

EVENINGS, a Portion of Grass or Corn given by a Lord to his Tenant in the Evening, for Service done.

E'VEN Numbers [in Arithmetick] is a Number which may be divided into two equal Parts without any Fraction.

EVENLY *Even Number*, is a Number which an even Number may measure by an even Number; as 32, which 8, an even Number, measures by 4, which is also an even Number.

EVENLY *Odd Number*, is a Number that an even Number may measure by an odd one, as 30, which 2 or 6, being even Numbers, measure by 15 or 5, that are odd Numbers.

EVENNESS, the State of being even.

EVENT' [*eventus*, L.] the Issue or Success of Things.

EVENTFUL, full of Events

To EVEN'TILATE [*eventilatum*, L.] to winnow or fan.

To EVENTILATE [in Law] to estimate or value an Estate.

EVENTILATION, a Winnowing; a strict Examination or sifting into a Business.

EVENTUAL [of *eventus*, L.] pertaining to Matter of Fact, actually come to pass.

EVENTUALLY, ultimately, in the final Result.

EVER [*Æppe*, Sax. *Æwig*, Teut.] with out End.

EVERARD [prob. of *Eopon* a Boar, and *pard* a Keeper; or of *Ever*, Eng. and *Æpe*. Sax. Honour, *q. d.* one always much honoured] a proper Name for Men.

To EVERBERATE, to beat. L.

EVERLASTINGLY, without End.

EVERLAS'TING, eternal, perpetual, immortal.

EVERGREEN, that is green throughout the Year.

EVERNESS, Eternalness, Continualness.

To EVERTUATE, to take away the Virtue or Strength.

To EVERT', to destroy.

EVERSION, an Overthrowing, Overturning; Destruction, Overthrow. L.

EVERY [*Æppe*, Sax.] every one.

To EVES'TIGATE [*evestigatum*, L.] to seek, to follow, to hunt after, to find out.

EVES'TIGATION, a seeking, or finding out. L.

EUGE'NE [*Eugenius*, L. of *εὐγενής*, Gr. i. e. nobly born] a proper Name of Men.

EUGENY [*εὐγενία*, Gr.] Nobleness of Birth or Blood, Gentility, Nobility.

EVIBRA'TION, a Shaking, Brandishing, or Darting. L.

EVICITION, a convincing, either by Argument or Law. L.

EVIDENCE

EUP

EVIDENCE [*evidentia*, L.] Perspicuity, Plainness.

EVIDENCE [in Law] any Proof by Testimony of Men or Writings.

An **EVIDENCE**, a Witness against a Person accused.

EVIDENCES [in Law] Deeds or authentic Writings of Agreements, Contracts, &c. that are sealed and delivered.

To **EVIDENCE**, to prove, demonstrate, evince.

EVIDENT [*evidens*, L.] apparent, clear, manifest, plainly made out. *F.*

EVIL [*Opel*, Sax. *Obel*, L. S. *Ubel*, *Yer.*] Ill, Mischief; also a Disease, the King's Evil.

EVIL Deed [*ypelæd*, Sax. *Obelstath*, *Ubelsthat*, *Tut.*] an ill Turn, Trespas, mischievous or hurtful Act.

EVIL-MINDED, malicious, ill designing.

To **EVIN'CE** [*evaince*, *F.* *evinere*, L.] to vanquish, to overcome; also to prove by Argument.

To **EVIN'CE** [in Civil Law] to convict, and recover by Law.

EVINDIS'TANT, equidistant. *Chauc.*

EVENLICHE, evenly, equally. *Chauc.*

To **EVIRATE** [*eviratus*, L.] to deprive of Manhood.

EVIRMO, evermore. *Chauc.*

To **EVIS'ERATE** [*evisceratum*, L.] to unbowel, to take out the Bowels.

EVISCERA'TION, an Embowelling. *L.*

EV'ITABLE [*evitabilis*, L.] that may be avoided or shunned.

EVITA'TION, a Shunning. *L.*

To **EVITATE** [*eviter*, *F.* *evitare*, L.] to escape, avoid.

EU'LOGY [*eulogia*, L. *εὐλογία*, Gr.] a praising, or speaking well of.

EUNOMIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held that Faith alone was acceptable without good Works.

EU'NUCH [*eunucus*, *F.* *eunuchus*, L.] of *εὐνυχ*, Gr.] a gelded Man, or one deprived of his Genitals.

To **EU'NUCHATE**, to geld.

EU'NUCHISM, the State of an Eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, a calling out or upon, a Summons. *F.* of *L.*

EVOLAT'ICAL, flying abroad. *L.*

To **EVOLVE** [*evolvere*, L.] to turn over or unfold.

EVOLU'TION [in Algebra] the Extraction of Roots out of any Power. *F.* of *L.*

EVOLU'TIONS [in Military Affairs] are the doubling of Ranks or Files, Wheelings, and other Motions.

EVOLUTION, an unfolding, Unrolling. *F.* of *L.*

EU'NOMY [*eunomia*, L. of *εὐνομία*, of *εὖ* well, and *νόμος* a Law, Gr.] a good Constitution or Ordination of Laws.

EVOM'ITION, a vomiting up. *L.*

EUPATHY [*eupathia*, L. of *εὐπάθεια*,

EUS

of *εὖ*, and *πάθος* suffering, Gr.] an Easiness in suffering.

EU'EPSY [*εὐψία*, Gr.] a good and easy Concoction or Digestion.

EUPHEMISM [*euphemismus*, L. of *εὐφημία*, of *εὖ* well, and *φημί* to say, Gr.] a setting forth one's Praise; a good Name or Reputation.

EUPHEMISM [in Rhetorick] is a Figure whereby a harsh Word is changed into one that is inoffensive.

EU'PHONY [*euphonia*, L. of *εὐφώνια*, of *εὖ* and *φωνή*, a Voice, Gr.] a graceful Sound, a smooth running of Words.

EUPHORIA [*εὐφορία*, Gr.] the Well-beating of the Operation of a Medicine, or Course of a Distemper; The Aptitude of some Things to particular Operations.

EUPHRASY [*εὐφροσία*, L.] the Herb Eyebright.

EUPHRA'TES [*Εὐφράτης*, Gr.] making glad, a great River of Asia,

EUPNO'EA [*εὐπνοία*, of *εὖ* and *πνέω*, to breathe, Gr.] a good Faculty of breathing.

EU'PORY [*εὐπωρία*, Gr.] a Readiness in preparing Medicines, or the Easiness of the Working.

EURIP'IDES, a learned tragical Poet, so called from his being born in Euripus; He was in great Favour with Archelaus, King of Macedon, and wrote 75 Plays; he was born the very next Day on which the great Army of Xerxes was vanquished by the Athenians, lived Anno Mundi 3520, suffered a violent Death, as some say, being pulled in Pieces by Archelaus's Dogs, set upon him by Arideus the Poet, who envied him; others say by Women, being called a Woman hater; he was buried at Pella.

EURIPUS [*Εὐρεῖος*, Gr.] a narrow Sea in Greece, which ebbs and flows seven Times in twenty-four Hours.

EU'RYTHMY [*eurythmia*, L. of *εὐρύθμια*, Gr.] a graceful Proportion and Carriage of Body

EURYTHMY [Architecture] the exact Proportion between all Parts of a Building.

EURYTHMY [in Physick] an excellent Disposition of the Pulse.

EUROCLY'DON [*Εὐροκλυδών*, Gr.] a tempestuous North-East Wind. *L.*

EU'ROPE [*Europa*, L. of *Εὐρώπη*, Gr. broad-fronted, or large-eyed] one fourth Part of the Terrestrial Globe, generally peopled by Christians

EUROPEAN, belonging to Europe.

EURO'PEANS, Inhabitants of Europe.

EU'RUS, the East-Wind. *L.*

EUSAR'COS [*εὐσαρκος*, Gr.] a Term used by the Galenists, for such a Proportion of Flesh as is not too lean or too corpulent, but gives due Symmetry and Strength to all the Parts.

EUSE'BIA [*εὐσεβία*, Gr.] Godliness, Devotion, Piety; also a proper Name.

EU'STACE

E X A

EU'STACE [εὐσταθής, Gr. standing firm] a proper Name.

EUSTA'THIANS, a Sect of Christians in the fourth Century, who disallowed the worshipping of Saints.

EUSTOMACHUS [εὐστόμαχος, of εὖ and στόμαχος, the Stomach, Gr.] a good Stomach; also Meat proper for it.

EUSTOW [formerly called *Helenstow*] a Place in *Bedfordshire*, so called from a Convent dedicated to *Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great.

EU'STYLE [εὐστυλός, of εὖ and στυλός a Pillar, Gr. in *Architecture*] is a Building wherein the Pillars are placed at the most convenient Distance one from another.

EU'TAXY [eutaxia, L. of εὐταξία, of εὖ and τάξις, Order, Gr.] a handsome ordering or disposing of Things.

EUTER'PE [εὐτέρπη, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of the Mathematicks, and playing on the Flute.

EUTHAN'ASY [εὐθανασία, of εὖ and θάνατος, Death, Gr.] a soft, quiet Death, or an easy Passage out of this World.

EU'TROPHY [εὐτροφία, of εὖ and τροφή Nourishment, Gr.] a due Nourishment of the Body.

EUTY'CHIANS, *Hereticks*, whose Ring-leader was *Eutychus*, A. C. 443. They denied the Flesh of Christ to be like ours, affirming that he had a Celestial Body, which passed through the Virgin *Mary* as through a Channel; that there were two Natures in Christ before the Hypostatical Union; but that afterwards there was but one compounded of both; and thence they concluded the Divinity of Christ did both suffer and die.

EVUL'SION, a Plucking, Pulling, or Drawing out of, or away. L.

EVULGA'TION [evulgo, L.] divulging.

EU'XIN [εὐξεινον hospitable] as the *Euxine Sea*, now commonly called the *Black Sea*.

EWAGE, Hue, Colour. *Cbauc.*

EWAG'IUM, Toll paid for Water-Passage. O. L.

EWBRICE [æp Marriage, and brice breaking, Sax. epebruch, Teut.] Adultery.

An **EW**E [eopu, Sax. dume, Belg. of *Ovis*, L.] a Female Sheep.

The **EW**E is *Blissam*, i. e. she had taken Tup or Ram. C.

The **EW**E is *riding*, i. e. she is Tupping. C.

EWE Hog, Female Lamb the first Year.

EWER [aiguere, F. of aqua, L.] a Vessel to hold Water.

EWF'TIES, Lizards. *Spenc.*

EXACERBA'TION, a making sour, a provoking or galling. L.

EXACERBATION [among Physicians] the same as *Paroxysm*.

EXACERBATION [in Rhetorick] the same as *Sarcasms*.

E X A

EXACERVA'TION [aceruus, L.] heaping up.

EXA'CT [exactus, L.] perfect, punctual, nice, strict. F.

To **EXAC'T** [exactum, sup. of exigere, L.] to demand rigorously, to require more than is due.

EXAC'TION, unreasonable Demand. F. of L.

EXACTION [in Law] is a Wrong done by an Officer in taking a Fee or Reward, where the Law allows none.

EXACTION *Secular*, is a Tax or Imposition formerly paid by servile and feudatory Tenants.

EXACTLY, accurately.

EXACT'NESS, Care, Carefulness, Diligence, Nicety; a punctual Observation of the smallest Circumstances.

EXACTOR [exacteur, F.] a Gatherer of Taxes, an unreasonable, rigid Demander. L.

To **EXA'CUATE** [exacuatum, L.] to whet or sharpen.

EXA'E'RESIS [ἐξάλγεσις, Gr.] is an extracting out of the Body Things hurtful to it.

EXAG'GERATE [exaggerer, F. of exaggeratum, L.] to heap up together, to amplify, or enlarge in Words.

EXAGGERA'TION, a heaping up, an Amplification or Aggravation. F. of L.

To **EXA'GITATE** [exagitatum, L.] to disquiet, stir up, &c.

EXAGITA'TION, a stirring up, a disquieting or vexing. L.

To **EXALT** [exalter, F. of exaltare, L.] to raise or lift up; to praise highly, to extol.

To **EXALT** a Mineral [in Chymistry] is to refine it, and increase its Strength.

EXALTA'TION, a raising or lifting up, a praising. F. of L.

EXALTATION [in Astrology] is an essential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in its own House.

EXALTATION [in Chymistry] an Operation, by which a thing is raised to an higher Degree of Virtue, or an Increase of the most remarkable Property in any Body.

EXALT'ED [exaltatus, L.] raised or lifted up, sublime, excellent.

EXAM'BLOSIS [with Surgeons] an Abortion or Miscarriage. G.

EXA'MEN, a Trial, a Proof, particularly of one to be admitted to Holy Orders, or some Employment. F. of L.

EXAMINA'TION, an Examining; a Trial. L.

To **EXAM'INE** [examiner, F. of examinare, L.] to inquire into, to canvass or sift.

EXAMINER, one who investigates, one who interrogates a Criminal.

EXAM'INERS, Officers in Chancery, who examine Witnesses upon Oath.

EXAM'PLE [exemplum, L.] a Pattern or Model; an Instance or Precedent; any Thing proposed to be imitated or avoided.

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EXAMPLE

EXC

EXAMPLE [in *Logick*] the Conclusion of one single Point from another.

EXANASTO'MOSIS [of $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$ and $\alpha\nu\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] an Opening of the Mouth of Vessels, as Arteries, Veins, &c. *Anatomy*.

EXAN'GUIOUS } [exanguis, L.] being
EXAN'GUOUS } without Blood, bloodless.

To **EXAN'IMATE** [exanimatum, L.] to deprive of Life; to dispirit; to astonish; to stun.

EXANIMA'TION [actively] a depriving of Life; astonishing, dispiriting, dismaying. *L.*

EXANIMA'TION [passively] a Swooning, or such a sinking of the Spirits as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some Time.

EXAN'NUAL Roll, a Roll in which Fines, which could not be levied within the Time, and desperate Debts, were entered.

To **EXANT'LATE** [exantlo, L.] to draw out, to exhaust.

EXANTLA'TION [of *antlia*, L. a Bucket] an emptying or drawing out, as with a Bucket; also an Inquiry or Shifting into a Matter. *L.*

EXANTHE'MATA [$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$, Gr.] the Measles or Small Pox.

EXARA'TION, a plowing, or act of writing.

EXARCH [exarque, F. *exarchus*, L. of $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\rho\chi\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] an Officer formerly under the Roman Emperors of *Constantinople*, who managed the Affairs of *Italy*; a Viceroy.

EXAR'CHATE } Office, Dignity, or Ju-
EXARCHY } risdiction of an Exarch.

EXAR'THREMA [$\epsilon\lambda\alpha\rho\theta\rho\epsilon\mu\alpha$, Gr.] a Disjointing, as when a Bone is out of its proper Place. *Anatomy*.

EXARTICULA'TION, a Disjointing, or putting a Bone out of Joint. *L.*

To **EXASPERATE** [of *exasperatum*, L.] to make sharp, to incense, or provoke to anger; to vex.

EXASPERA'TION, an exasperating or provoking to Anger. *L.*

To **EXAT'URATE** [exaturatum, L.] to satiate, or fill an hungry Stomach.

EXATURA'TION, a Satiating, *L.*

To **EXAUCTORATE** [exauكتورatum, L.] to discharge from an Office.

EXAUCTORA'TION, a discharging or putting out of Office or Service. *L.*

To **EXAU'GERATE** [exauguratum, L.] to make profane or unhallow.

EXCALEFAC'TION, a warming. *L.*

EXCAMBIA'TOR, an Exchanger of Land. *O. L.*

EXCAMBIUM, an Exchange where Merchants meet. *L.*

EXCANDESCENCY [excandescencia, L.] great Heat, violent Anger.

EXCANDESCENCY [with *Physicians*] an Aptness to such Passions of the Mind as bring on real Distempers.

EXC

EXCANTA'TION [excanto, L.] Disenchantment by a counter Charm.

EXCAR'NATED, become very lean.

To **EXCARNIFICATE** [excarnificatum, L.] to butcher, to quarter, to cut one to Pieces.

To **EXCA'VATE** [excavatum, L.] to make hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, a making hollow. *L.*

To **EXCE'CATE** [of *ex* and *cacatum*, L.] to make blind.

EXCECA'TION [of *ex* and *cacatio*, L.] a making blind.

To **EXCEE'D** [exceder, F. of *excedere*, L.] to go beyond, to surpass.

EXCEE'DING [excedens, L.] which exceeds, extravagant, immoderate.

EXCEEDINGLY, in a very high Degree.

To **EXCEL'** [exceller, F. *excellere*, L.] to outdo, to be excellent or eminent in any Respect.

EXCELCIS'MUS [with *Surgeons*] a breaking of Bones from the Surface downwards.

EX'CELLENCE } [excellencia, L.] Emi-

EX'CELLENCY } nency, Pre-eminence, Also a Title of Honour given to Ambassadors and others. *F.*

EX'CELLENT [excellens, L.] extraordinary good and valuable, choice, rare. *F.*

EXCELLENTLY, highly, eminently.

EXCEL'SITY [excelsitas, L.] Height, Loftiness.

EXCEN'TRICAL } [excentrique, F. of *ex*
EXCEN'TRICK } and *centrum*, L.] that moves in a different Centre.

EXCEN'TRICITY [excentricité, F.] See *Excentricity*.

EXCEPT, unless, exclusive of.

To **EXCEPT'** [excepter, F. *exceptum*, L.] to take out of the Number of others, to object against, to put out of the ordinary Rule.

EXCEP'TION, an exempting Cause in some Point restraining a Generality. *F.*

EXCEPTION [in *Pharmacy*] is the mixing or embodying of dry Powders with some Sort of Moisture.

EXCEPTION [in *Law*] is a Bar or Stop to an Action, a Demur; and is either dilatory or preemptory.

To take **EXCEPTION** at, is to be displeased at.

EXCEP'TIONABLE, that may be excepted against.

EXCEP'TIOUS, which is apt to take Exception, or be offended.

EXCEP'TIVE, serving to except.

EXCEPTIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] are such where the Thing is affirmed of the whole Subject, except some one of the Inferiors of it, by adding a Particle of Exception; as, *the Covetous man does nothing well, but when he dies*.

To **EXCER'EBRATE** [excerebratum, L.] to beat out one's Brains.

EXCEREBRA'TION, a beating out one's Brains.

To

E X C

To EXCERP' [*excerpere*, L.] to pick or cull out, to crop off.

EXCERP'TION, a picking, culling, or chusing out; a cropping off.

EXCES'S [*exces*, F. of *excessus*, L.] an Exceeding, Superfluity; also Debauchery, Riot.

EXCES'SIVE [*excessif*, F.] exceeding, which goes beyond due bounds.

EXCESSIVELY, in a very high Degree.

To EXCHANGE [*eschanger*, F. of *excambire*, L.] to barter, to truck one Thing for another.

An EXCHANGE [*excambium*, L.] a Place where Merchants, &c. meet to exchange, i. e. to give or receive Bills of Exchange for Money or Wares; to exchange or barter one Commodity for another, &c.

EXCHANGE, Exchanging, Bartering, or Trucking one Thing for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Law*] is the exchanging or giving one Piece of Land for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Traffick*] is the giving a Sum of Money in one Place for a Bill, ordering the Payment of the like Sum in another Place.

The King's EXCHANGE, a Place in the Tower of London, appointed for the Exchange of Bullion, &c.

EXCHANGE Brokers, Men who give Information to Merchants how the Exchange of Coin goes, and help Merchants to Chapmen, and Chapmen to Merchants.

EXCHAN'GERS, they who return Money beyond Sea by Bills of Exchange, &c.

ESCHEAT, Accident. *Spenc.*

EXCHE'QUER [*l'échiquier*, F.] the Place where the King's Cash is received and paid, properly called *The Receipt of the Exchequer*.

EXCHEQUER Court, a Court of Record, in which all Cases relating to the Crown Revenues are determined; the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York.

EXCIN'ERATED [*excineratus*, L.] having the Ashes taken away.

EXCIS'ABLE, that which may be charged with the Duty of Excise.

EXCISE [*accise*, L. S. Tribute] an Imposition laid by Act of Parliament upon Beer, Cyder, and other Liquors, &c.

EXCISEMAN, an Officer who looks after the Taxes levied on Commodities.

EXCIS'ION, a cutting off or out. L.

EXCI'TABLE, easily stirred up. L.

EXCITA'TION, a stirring up, a Provocation. L.

To EXCITE [*exciter*, F. *excitare*, L.] to stir up, to provoke, to cause.

EXCITE'MENT, a stirring up, &c. the same with Excitation.

To EXCLAIM' [*exclamare*, L.] to cry out, to call aloud, to rail against.

EXCLAMA'TION, an Outcry. L.

EXCLAIMER, one who vehemently cries out.

E X C

To EXCLU'DE [*exclorre*, F. *excludere*, L.] to shut out, to keep from.

EXCLU'SION, a shutting out, a debarring. F of L.

EXCLU'SIVE [*exclusivus*, L.] which has the Force of excluding. F.

EXCLUSIVE Propositions [in *Logic*] are such as signify, that a Predicate so agrees with its Subject, as to agree with that alone, and no other.

EXCLU'SIVELY [*exclusivè*, L.] in a Manner exclusive of, or not taking in.

EXCLU'SORY [*exclusorius*, L.] that hath Power to exclude.

EXCOC'TED [*excoctus*, L.] thoroughly boiled or digested. *Shakesp.*

To EXCO'GITATE [*excogitatum*, L.] to invent, to find out by thinking.

EXCOGITA'TION, an Invention by thinking, a Device. L.

To EXCOMMUNICATE [*excommunicatum*, L.] to turn or put out of the Communion of the Church.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, is a Punishment inflicted by the Church, or a Sentence pronounced by an ecclesiastical Judge, against Offenders; debarring them from the Sacraments and Civil Privileges. F. of L.

EXCOMMUNICATO *Capiendo*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, from the Court of Chancery, for the apprehending one who has stood obstinately excommunicated forty Days, for imprisoning him without Bail or Mainprize, till he be reclaimed.

EXCOMMUNICATO *Deliberando*, a Writ to the Under-Sheriff to deliver an Excommunicate Person out of Prison.

EXCOMMUNICATO *Recipiendo*, a Writ whereby Persons excommunicated, that have been imprisoned for their Obstinacy, and have illegally gotten their Liberty, are commanded to be sought for, and imprisoned again.

To EXCO'RIATE [*excoriatum*, L.] to flay off the Skin.

EXCO'RIATED [*excoriatum*, L.] that has the Skin flead or fretted off.

EXCORIA'TION, a flaying or pulling off the Skin. F. of L.

EXCORIATION [in *Surgery*] is when the Skin is torn, rubbed or fretted off from the Flesh.

To EXCORTICATE [of *ex* and *corticatum*, L.] to bark, to pull off the outward Bark of Trees, Roots, &c.

EXCORTICA'TION, a taking or pulling off the outward Bark. L.

To EX'CREATE [*excreatum*, L.] to spit out with reaching, to hawk.

EXCREA'TION, a Straining in Spitting, a Hawking. L.

EX'CREMENT [*excrementum*, L.] Ordure.

EXCREMENTS [of the *Body*] are whatsoever is separated from the Aliment after Digestion, and is to be thrown out of the Body;

EXE

Body; as Spitile, Sweat, Snot, the Excrements of the Belly and Bladder, &c.

EXCREMEN'TOUS } [excremen-
EXCREMENTI'TIOUS } teux, F.

excrementitious, L.] belonging to, or of the Nature of Excrements.

EXCRES'CENCE } [of *excreſcere*, L.]

EXCRES'CENCY } that which grows out of another Thing. F.

EXCRESCENCE [in *Surgery*] a fleshy Tumour or superfluous Fleſh, growing upon any Part of the Body.

EXCRE'TION [in *Phyſick*] the Separation of Excrement, or excrementitious Humours, from the Aliments of the Blood.

EXCRETION *Bony*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, when a ſort of Subſtance grows in the Bone of the Leg, &c.

To EXCRU'CIATE [*excrutiatum*, L.] to torment or put to Pain.

EXCRUCIA'TION, a tormenting or putting to Pain. L.

EXCUBA'TION, a watching or guarding. L.

To EXCULPATE [of *ex* and *culpa*, L. a Fault] to clear from a Fault, to juſtify or excuſe.

EXCULPATION, juſtification from guilt, the Act of clearing from Imputation.

EXCUR'SION, an Invaſion or Inroad; alſo a Digreſſion, or going from the Matter treated of. L.

EXCU'SABLE [*excufabilis*, L.] that may be excuſed, F.

EXCUSABLENESS, pardonableneſs.

EXCU'SATION, an Excusing. L.

EXCUSE', a Reason by which we endeavour to juſtify ſome Fault or Offence committed. F.

To EXCUSE [*excuser*. F. *excusare*, L.] to admit an Excuse, to juſtify, to bear or diſpenſe with: To make an Excuse.

EXCUSER, one who excuſes.

EXCUS'SION, a ſhaking off: Alſo a diligent Inquiſition or Examination.

To EX'ECCATE [*execatam*, L.] to cut off or away.

EXECA'TION, a cutting off or away.

EX'ECRABLE [*execrabilis*, L.] accuſed, deteſtable, hateful, odious. F.

To EX'ECRATE [*execratum*, L.] to ban or curſe.

EXECRA'TION, a Curſing or Banning, a wiſhing Miſchief to one, a dreadful Oath, Imprecation, or Curſe. F. of L.

To EXECUTE [*executer*, F. *executum*, L.] to do, effect, or perform; alſo to put to Death by Authority.

EXECUTION, the executing or doing of a Thing, the Beheading, Burning, or Hanging a Malefactor. F. of L.

EXECUTION [in *Law*] the laſt Performance of an Act, as of a *Fine*, a *Judgement*, &c.

EXECUTIONE *Facienda*, a Writ com-

EXE

manding the Execution of a Judgement.

EXECUTIONE *Facienda in Wiltſhire*, a Writ which lies for the taking of his Cattle, that formerly had conveyed another Man's Cattle out of the County.

EXECU'TIGNER [*l'executeur*, F.] the Common Hangman.

EXE'CUTIVE, } that which may be
EXE'CUTORY, } done, or is able to do.

EXE'CUTOR [*exécuteur*, F.] one who executes or performs any Thing. L.

EXECUTOR [in *Law*] one appointed by a Perſon's laſt Will to diſpoſe of a deceased Perſon's Eſtate or Subſtance.

EXECUTOR *de ſon tort*, one who takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intruſion, not being ordained by the Teſtator. F.

EXE'CUTORY } [*exécutoire*. F.] ſerving
EXECUTIVE } to execute.

EXE'CUTRIX [*exécutrice*, F.] a Female Executor.

EXEGE'SIS [*ἐξηγέσις*, Gr.] an Explication: A Figure in Rhetorick, when that which was before delivered ſomewhat darkly, is afterwards in the ſame Sentence rendered more intelligible. L.

EXEGESIS *Numeroſa aut Linealis* [in *Algebra*] is the numeral or lineal Solution or Extraction of Roots out of addeſted Equations.

EXEGE'TICAL [*exegeticus*] L. of *ἐξηγητικός*, Gr.] explanatory.

EXEGET'ICALLY, explanatively.

EXEM'PLAR, a Model or Pattern. L.

EXEM'PLARY [*exemplaire*, F.] that ſerves for an Example, worthy of Imitation.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, a giving an Example: alſo a Copy or Draught of an original Record. L.

EXEMPLIFICATIO'NE, a Writ granted for the exemplifying an Original.

To EXEM'PLIFY [of *exemplum* and *facio*, L.] to prove or confirm by an Example; to copy out a Deed or Writing.

To EXEMP'T [*exempter*; F. *exemptum*, L.] to free or diſcharge from.

EXEMPT' [*exempt*, F. *exemptus*, L.] free from, privileged.

An EXEMPT, a Life-guard Man free from Duty.

An EXEMPT [in *France*] an Officer in the Guards, who commands in the Abſence of the Captain and Lieutenant.

EXEMPT'ED [*exemptus*, L.] freed from, privileged.

EXEMPT'ION [*exemption*, F.] a Freedom from, a Privilege.

EXEMPTION [in *Law*] a Privilege to be free from Appearance or Service.

To EXEN'TERATE [*exenteratum*, L.] to embowel, or draw out the Bowels.

EXENTERA'TION, an embowelling. L.

EXEN-

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EXEQUIAL, belonging to Exequies.

EX'EQUIES [*exequies*, L.] Funeral Rites or Solemnities.

EXER'CENT [*exercent*, L.] that exerciseth or practiseth.

EX'ERCISE [*exercice*, F. of *exercitium*, L.] Labour, Pains, Practice, the Function or Performance of an Office; also the Motion or Stirring of the Body in order to Health.

EXERCISE [*Military Term*] is the Practice of a Soldier handling Arms, &c.

To **EXERCISE** [*exercer*, F. *exercitum*, L.] to inure, or train up to, to employ or use, to practise, to bear an Office.

EXERCISER, one who exerciseth.

EX'ERCISES [*exercitia*, L.] the Task of a Scholar at School, or of a young Student in the University. F.

EXERCITA'TION, a frequent Exercising, a vehement and voluntary Motion of the Body, undertaken for getting or procuring Health; also a critical Comment. F. of L.

EXERGA'SIA [*ἐργασια*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when one Thing is often repeated, but with other Terms, Sentences, and Ornaments.

To **EXERT'** [*exertum*, sup. of *exerere*, L.] to thrust out, to put forth, to shew; to exert one's self in any Thing, is to use one's utmost Endeavour in it.

EXER'TION, the Act of exerting, Operation, Production. L.

EXE'SION, an eating through.

EXESTUA'TION [*exæstuo*, L. Boiling, Effervescence.

To **EXFO'LIATE** [*exfoliar*, F. of *ex* and *foliar*, L.] a Term used by Surgeons, to raise up in Leaves or Splinters, as a broken Bone does.

EXFOLIA'TION, the scaling of a Bone.

EXFREDIA'RE, to break the Peace, to commit open Violence. L. T.

EX Gravi Querela, a Writ lying for one who is kept from the Possession of Lands or Tenements by the Devisor's Heir, which were devised to him by Will. L.

To **EXHALE** [*exhaler*, F. of *exhalare*, L.] to breathe or steam out, to send forth a Fume, Steam, or Vapour.

EXHALA'TION [*exhalaison*, F.] a Fume, Steam, or Vapour. L.

EXHALA'TION [among *Philosophers*] whatever is raised from the Surface of the Earth or Water by the Heat of the Sun, subterraneous Fire, &c.

EXHALA'TION [in *Physick*] is a subtle spiritous Air, which breathes forth out of the Bodies of living Creatures.

To **EXHAUST'** [*exhaustum*, sup. L.] to draw out; to waste, spend, or consume.

EXHAUST'ED [*exhaustus*, L.] Drawn out, emptied; wasted.

EXHAUST'IONS, a Method of Demonstration by the ancient Mathematicians.

E X I

EXHAUSTLESS, incapable of being exhausted.

EXHE'NIUM } a New-Year's Gift, a
EXEN'NIUM } Present, a Token, O. L.
To **EXHE'REDATE** [*exhereder*, F. of *exheredatum*, L.] to disinherit, to set aside the right Heir.

To **EXHIB'IT** [*exhiber*, F. *exhibitum*, L.] to produce or shew.

To **EXHIBIT** [in *Chancery*] is when a Deed is brought to be proved by Witnesses, and the Examiner writes on the Back, *That it was shewed to such a one at the Time of his Examination.*

EXHIBITER, one who exhibits any Thing.

An **EXHIBI'TION**, an exhibiting, shewing. &c. F. of L.

EXHIBI'TIONS [in the *University*] are the Settlements of Benefactors, for Maintenance of Scholars, not depending on the Foundation.

To **EXHIL'ARATE** [*exhilaratum*, L.] to cheer up, to make merry. L.

EXHILARA'TION, a Cheering, or making merry. L.

To **EXHORT'** [*exhorter*, F. of *exhortari*, L.] to encourage, or incite.

EXHORTA'TION, Encouragement, Incitement. F. of L.

EXHOR'TATIVE } serving to exhort
EXHOR'TATORY } or encourage.

To **EXIC'CATE** [*exsicc*, L.] to dry.

EXICCA'TION, a drying up. L.

EX'IGENCE } [*exigence*, F. of *exigere*,
EX'IGENCY } L.] Need, Necessity, Straitenedness, Occasion.

EX'IGENT [*exigens*, L.] needy, poor, necessitous.

An **EX'IGENT**, a Writ lying where the Defendant in an Action Personal cannot be found, nor any thing in the Country whereby he may be attached or distrained.

EXIGEN'TER, an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, who makes out Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions in which Process of Outlawry lies.

EXIQU'ITY [*exiguitas*, L.] Smallness, Slenderiness, Scantiness.

EXIGUOUS [*exiguus*, L.] slender, small.

EX'ILE [*exilis*, L.] fine, thin, subtle.

An **EXILE** [*exul*, L.] a banished Person.

EXILE [*exile*, F. *exilium*, L.] Banishment.

To **EXI'LE** [*exiler*, F. *exulare*, L.] to banish.

EXILEMENT, Banishment.

EXIL'ITY [*exilitas*, L.] Slenderiness, Smallness.

EXIM'IOUS [*eximius*, L.] excellent, notable, singular.

EXINAN'I'TION, an Emptying, an Evacuation, a bringing to nothing. L.

EXIS'CHIOS [*ἐξίσχιος*, Gr.] a Term in *Surgery*

EXO

Surgery, when the Iſchium or Thighbone is diſjointed.

To EXIST' [*exiſte*, F. of *exiſtere*, L.] to be or have a Being.

EXIST'ENCE [*exiſtentia*, L.] Being, either real or imaginary. L.

To EXIST'IMATE [*exiſtimatum*, L.] to ſuppoſe, or imagine.

EXISTIMA'TION, a Thinking, or Judging; an Opinion. L.

EX'IT [*exitus*, L.] going forth; Departure; the going forth of an Actor in a Play; alſo Death.

To make his EXIT, to die.

EXI'TIAL [*exitialis*, L.] deſtructive, deadly, miſchievous.

EX *Mero Motu*, are Words of Form uſed in a Charter, ſignifying that the Prince doth it of his own Will and Motion, without Solicitation. L.

EXO'DIUM [*ἐξόδιον*, Gr.] an Interlude or Farce at the End of a Tragedy.

EX'ODUS [*Exodus*, F. 'Εξόδος, of ἐξ and ὁδός, a Way, Gr.] a going or departing out: the Title of the ſecond Book of *Moses*, Gr.

EX Officio, an Oath, whereby a ſuppoſed Offender was forced to confeſs, accuſe, or clear himſelf of any criminal Matter.

EX'OLETE [*exoletus*, L.] out of Uſe.

To EXOL'VE [*exolvere*, L.] to looſe, to pay.

EXOM'PHALOS [*ἐξομφαλος*, Gr.] a Protuberance or ſwelling out of the Navel, a Dropſy or Rupture in the Navel.

EXONEI'ROSIS [among *Physicians*] a Species of a *Gonorrhœa*, commonly called *Pollutio Nocturna*, when the Semen involuntarily flows in Sleep.

To EXO'NERATE, [*exoneratum*, L.] to unload, unburden; to diſcharge, or eaſe.

EXONERATION, an Unburdening, L.

EXONERATIONE *ſeſſæ*, a Writ lying for the King's Ward to be diſburdened of all Suit, &c. during the Time of his Wardſhip, L.

EXOPHTHAL'MY [*ἐξοφθαλμία*, Gr.] is a Protuberance of the Eye out of its natural Poſition.

EXOP'TABLE [*exoptabilis*, L.] deſirable.

To EXOP'TATE [*exoptatum*, L.] to deſire earneſtly.

EXOPTA'TION, an earneſt Wiſhing, L.

EXO'RABLE [*exorabilis*, L.] eaſy to be intreated, F.

EXOR'BITANCY [*exorbitatio*, L.] Extravaſance, Irregularity.

EXOR'BITANT [*exorbitans*, L.] extravagant, exceſſive.

EXOR'CISM [*exorcisme*, F. *exorcismus*, L. of ἐξορκισμός, Gr.] a laying, or caſting out of evil Spirits, a Conjuring.

An EXOR'CIST [*exorciste*, F. *exorcista*, L. of ἐξορκιστής, Gr.] one who caſts out Devils, a Conjuror.

EXP

To EXOR'CISE [*exorcifer*, F. *exorcizo*, L.] of ἐξορκίζω. Gr.] to conjure out, or lay evil Spirits.

EXOR'DIUM [*exorde*, F.] a Beginning, a Preface, or Preamble.

EXOR'DIUM [in *Rhetorick*] a Speech by which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow.

EXORNA'TION, an adorning or ſetting off to Advantage.

To EXOS'CULATE [*exosculatum*, L.] to kiſs heartily.

EXOSCULA'TION, a kiſſing heartily.

To EXOS'SATE [*exoffatum*, L.] to take out the Bones, to bone.

EXO'SSEUS [*ex* and *ossa*, L.] wanting Bones.

EXOS'TOSIS [*ἐξοστosis*, Gr.] the Protuberance of a Bone out of its natural Place.

EXOT'ICK [*exoticus*, of ἐξωτικός, Gr.] foreign, outlandiſh.

EXOTICKS, foreign Plants.

EXOTER'ICKS [*ἐξωτερικά*, Gr.] *Aristotle's* Lectures upon *Rhetorick*, which any Body had the Liberty to hear.

To EXPAND' [*expandere*, L.] to ſtretch out, to open.

The EXPAN'SE [*expansum*, L.] the Firmament, or Heaven.

EXPAN'SED [in *Heraldry*] diſplayed, or ſet out.

EXPANSIBLE, capable of being expanded.

EXPAN'SION, a diſplaying, an opening; a ſpreading abroad.

EXPANSION [among *Naturaliſts*] the Swelling or Increate of the Bulk of Fluids, when agitated by Heat, or ſuch an Alteration as is made by Rarefaction.

EXPANSION, the Space whoſe Parts are permanent. Mr. *Locke*.

EXPAN'SIVE, having the Power to ſpread into a wider Surface.

EX Parte, partly, or of one Part; as a *Commiſſion ex Parte* in Chancery, is a Commiſſion taken out, and executed by one Side only. L.

EX Parte *Talis*, is a Writ which lies for a Bailiff or Receiver, who having Auditors aſſigned to take his Accounts, cannot obtain of them reaſonable Allowance, but is caſt into Priſon.

To EXPAT'iate [*expatium*, L.] to wander abroad; to enlarge on a Subject.

To EXPECT' [*expectare*, L.] to look for, to ſtay, to wait for.

EXPEC'TANCE

EXPECTANCY } a looking, longing, or waiting for. F. of L.

EXPECTA'TION

EXPEC'TANT Fee, one that is oppoſite to Simple Fee. L. T.

EXPEC'TATIVE, as *Gratiæ Expectativæ*, certain Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church Livings, before they become void. F.

EXP

To EXPEC'TORATE [*expectoratum*, L.] to discharge or spit Phlegm out of the Stomach.

EXPECTORA'TION, the raising and casting forth of Phlegm, or other Matter out of the Lungs. L.

EXPEDIENCE? Conveniency, Fitness, EXPEDIENT } Propriety.

EXPEDIENT [*expediens*, L.] fit, convenient, necessary. F.

An EXPEDIENT [*un expedient*, F.] a Mean, Way, or Device, &c.

To EXPED'ITATE [*expedier*, F. or *expeditum*, L.] to cut out the Balls of great Dogs Feet, for preserving the King's Game in Forests.

EXPEDITE [*expeditus*, L.] ready, being in Readiness, quick, nimble.

To EXPEDITE [*expedier*, F. *expeditum*, L.] to dispatch or rid, to bring to pass.

EXPEDITELY, quickly.

EXPEDI'TION, Dispatch, or Quickness in dispatching of Business; a setting forth upon a Journey, Voyage, or War. F. of L.

EXPEDI'TIONARY, an Officer of the Pope's Court for Dispatches. F.

EXPEDI'TIOUS [*expeditus*, L.] quick, nimble, that tends to Dispatch. F.

To EXPEL' [*expellere*, L.] to drive out.

EXPEN'CE [*expensa*, L.] Cost, Charges.

To EXPEND' [*expendere*, L.] to spend or lay out Money.

EXPEN'DITOR, a Steward or Officer, who looks after the Repairs of the Banks of Romney Marsh.

EXPEN'SIS *Militum levandis*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Allowance for the Knights to serve in Parliament. L.

EXPENSIS *Militum non levandis ab Homi-nibus de Dominico, nec à Nativis*, a Writ to forbid the Sheriff to levy an Allowance for the Knight of the Shire upon those who hold in ancient Demefne.

EXPEN'SIVE, which causes Expence, chargeable, costly; also that spends lavishly.

EXPENSIVELY, in an expensive Man-ner.

EXPENSIVENESS, extravagance.

EXPERGEFAC'TION, awaking, or caus-ing to awake. L.

EXPERIENCE [*experientia*, L.] Know-ledge or Skill gotten by Use or Practice. F.

To EXPERIENCE [*experienter*, F. *experiri*, L.] to try or find by Experience.

EXPERIENCED [*expertus*, L.] essayed, tried: versed in, well skilled.

An EXPERIMENT [*experimentum*, L.] Essay, Trial, Proof.

To EXPERIMENT [*experimenter*, F.] to make an Experiment, to try.

EXPERIMEN'TAL, grounded upon Ex-perience. F.

EXPERIMENTALLY, by Experience.

EXPERIMENTUM *Crucis*, such an Ex-periment as leads Men to the true Knowledge of the Thing they enquire after; as a Cross

EXP

set up where divers Ways meet, to direct Travellers in their true Course. L.

EXPERT' [*expertus*, L.] cunning, skilful, dexterous in his Art. F.

EXPERTLY, dextrously, skilfully.

EXPERT'NESS, Skill, Readiness.

EXPET'IBLE [*expetibilis*, L.] desirable, worth seeking after.

EX'PIABLE [*expiables*, L.] that may be atoned for.

To EX'PIATE [*expier*, F. *expiatum*, L.] to atone, or make Satisfaction for.

EXPIA'TION, a Satisfaction or Atone-ment. F. of L.

EX'PIATORY [*expiatorie*, F.] which serves to expiate. L.

EXPILA'TION, a pillaging, robbing. L.

EXPIRA'TION, an expiring or breathing out; the End of an appointed Time; also giving up the Ghost. F. of L.

EXPIRA'TION [in a *Physical Sense*] is an alternate Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air, together with the fuliginous Vapours, are expressed or driven out by the Wind-pipe.

To EXPI'RE [*expirer*, F. of *expirare*, L.] to be out, or come to an End, as Time does; also to give up the Ghost.

To EXPIS'CATE [*expiscatum*, L.] to fish out of one by way of a Discovery.

To EXPLAIN' [*explanare*, L.] to make plain or clear.

EXPLANA'TION, an explaining, or making plain. L.

EXPLAN'ATORY, which serves to ex-plain, or give Light to. L.

EXPLETEN, to accomplish, to perform. *Cbauc.*

EX'PLETIVE [*expletivus*, L.] filling up.

EX'PLICABLE [*explicabilis*, L.] that may be explained. F.

EXPLICA'TION, an explaining any thing that is obscure or ambiguous; an Ex-position or Interpretation. F. of L.

To EX'PLICATE [*expliquer*, F. of *explicatum*, L.] to unfold or explain.

EXPLICATOR, Explainer.

EXPLI'CIT [*explicitte*, F. *explicitus*, L.] plain, express, formal.

EXPLICATIVE, explanatory.

EXPLICITLY, plainly.

EXPORTER, one who exports.

To EXPLO'DE [*expledere*, L.] to decry, or cry down; to dislike absolutely.

To EXPLOIT' [*exploiter*, F.] to do some great Action.

EXPLOIT, a great Action, a warlike Action, a noble Deed or Feat. F.

To EXPLO'RATE [*exploratum*, L.] to search out.

EXPLORA'TION, a Spying, a diligent searching out. L.

EXPLORA'TOR, a Scout, a Spy. L.

EXPLORA'TOR *Generalis*, a Scout Ma-ster-General. L.

EXPLORATO'RIMUM, a Surgeon's In-strument, called a *Probe*.

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To **EXPLO'RE** [*exploro*, L.] to pry, to search into.

EXPLO'SION [in *Chymistry*] that violent Heat and Bubbling up, arising from the Mixture of some contrary Liquors. L.

EXPLO'SION [among *Naturalists*] is a violent Motion of the animal Spirits: Also a violent Expansion of the Parts of Air, Gunpowder, or any Fluid, that occasions a crackling Sound.

To **EXPONE** [*exponere*, L.] to set forth, lay open, expound, &c.

EXPONENT [*exponent*, L.] is a Number which, being placed over any Power, shews how many Multiplications are necessary to produce that Power: Thus in X^3 , the Figure 3 is its Exponent, and shews it is produced by three continued Multiplications of X from Unity.

EXPONENT of the Ratio, or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent.

To **EXPOR'T** [*exportare*, L.] to carry out, or send abroad over Sea.

EXPORTER, one who exports.

EXPORTA'TION, a sending beyond Sea.

To **EXPO'SE** [*exposere*, F. *expositum*, L.] to lay or set abroad to publick View: to hazard or venture; to make ridiculous by laying open one's Failings to others.

EXPOS'ITION, an Interpretation, or Expounding. F. of L.

EXPOS'ITOR [*expositior*, F.] an Expounder or Interpreter. L.

EX Post Facto, a Term used of a Thing done after the Time when it should have been done. L.

To **EXPOS'TULATE** [*expostulatum*, L.] to argue or reason the Case, by way of Complaint about an Injury received.

EXPOSTULA'TION, a reasoning about an Injury done, reasoning the Case. L.

EXPOS'TULATORY [*expostulatorius*, L.] serving to expostulate.

To **EXPOUND'** [*exponere*, L.] to explain, unfold.

EXPOUNDER, Interpreter, Commentator.

EXPRESS' [*express*, F. of *expressus*, L.] clear, plain, manifest.

An **EXPRESS**, a Messenger sent to give an Account; also an Account of any Action done by Land or Sea.

To **EXPRESS'** [*exprimer*, F. *expressum*, of *exprimere*, L.] to declare by Word or Writing, to pronounce or utter.

EXPRES'SED } [*expressus*, L.] declared,
EXPRES'T } represented, &c. Also pressed, squeezed, or wrung out.

EXPRES'SED Oils [*Chymistry*] such as are procured from any Bodies only by pressing; as the Oils of Olives, Almonds, &c.

EXPRESSIBLE, capable of being expressed.

EXPRES'SION a Manner of pronouncing or uttering: also a Word or Phrase.

EXPRES'SION [in *Chymistry*] a pressing or

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squeezing out the Juices or Oils of Plants.

EXPRES'SIVE, proper to express. F.

EXPROBRA'TION, a Reproach, an upbraiding. L.

To **EXPRO'BRATE** [*exprobare*, L.] to Upbraid, to charge with Reproach.

To **EXPRO'PRIATE**, to make no longer our own.

EX Professo, by Profession, professedly. L.

EXPUGNA'TION, a conquering by Force, or taking a Town by Storm.

EXPULSION, a thrusting, or driving out. F. of L.

EXPULSIVE [*expulsif*, F.] having a Power to expel, or drive out.

EXPULSIVE Faculty [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is that by which the Excrements are forced out or voided.

To **EXPUNG'E** [*expungere*, L.] to blot, cross, or wipe out.

EXPUR'GATORY [*expurgatoire*, F. of *expurgatorius*, L.] which has the Virtue to cleanse, purge, or scour.

EXPURGA'TORY Index, a Book set forth for the Pope, containing a Catalogue of those Authors and Writings which he has thought fit to censure, and forbidden to be read by the Priests.

EX'QUISITE [*exquisitus*, L.] choice, curious; also exact, or carried on to the utmost Height.

EXSANG'UINOUS [*exsanguis*, L.] void or empty of Blood.

To **EXSIB'ILATE** [*exsibilatum*, L.] to hiss off the Stage.

To **EXSIC'CATE** [*exsiccatum*, L.] to dry up.

EXPUITION [*expuo*, L.] a Discharge by spitting.

EXSUCCA'TION, a taking away the Moisture. L.

EXSUC'TION [*exuge*, L.] sucking out.

To **EXSU'DE** [*exsudare*, L.] to sweat out.

EXSUDA'TION, a Sweating out.

To **EXSUSCITATE** [*exuscito*, L.] to rouse up, to stir up.

EX'TANT [*ex'ans* L.] standing out, that is in Being, or to be seen. F.

EX'TASY [*extase*, F. *extasis*, L. of *ἐκστασις*, Gr.] a Trance or Swoon.

EXTAT'ICAL } [*extatique*, F. of *ἐκστατικός*, Gr.] belonging to
EXTAT'ICK } an Extasy.

EXTEMPORAL } [*extemporalis*, L. ex

EXTEMPORARY } *temporarius*, L.] done or spoke in the very instant of Time, without studying or thinking before hand.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, without Premeditation.

EXTEN'MPORE, all on a sudden, immediately, without Premeditation. L.

To **EXTEND'** [*extendere*, L.] to stretch out, to enlarge.

To **EXTEND** [in *Law*] is to value the Lands and Tenements of one who has forfeited his Bond.

EXTENDI

EXT

EXTEN/DI *Facias*, a Writ commonly called a *Writ of Exent*.

EXTEN'SIBLE, that may be extended. *L.*

EXTEN'SION, a stretching out, or enlarging. *F. of L.*

EXTEN'SION [in *Philosophy*] denotes the Distance there is between the Extremities or Terms of any Body.

EXTEN'SIVE [*extensivus*, *L.*] large, that reaches far, serving to extend.

EXTENSIVELY, largely, diffusively.

EXTENSOR *carpi radialis* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Wrist, by some called *Biceps* and *Radius externus*.

EXTEN'SOR *carpi ulnaris*, a Muscle on the Wrist, which, acting with the *Ulnaris Flexor*, moves the Hand Side-ways towards the *Ulna*. *L.*

EXTEN'SOR *indicis*, a Muscle serving to stretch out the Fore-finger.

EXTEN'SOR *primi internodii offis pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, which is inserted into the upper Part of the first Bone of the Thumb.

EXTEN'SOR *secundi internodii offis pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the Thumb.

EXTEN'SOR *minimi digiti*, a Muscle serving to stretch out the Little Finger.

EXTENSOR *pollicis pedis brevis*, a Muscle implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the great Toe, which it stretches or draws upwards.

EXTENSOR *pollicis pedis longus*, a Muscle implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the great Toe.

EXTENT' [*extentum*, *L.*] the Compass of a Thing in Length, Breadth, &c.

EXTENT [in *Law*] is a Writ of Commiſſion to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements; also the Sheriffs Act upon that Writ.

To EXTEN'UATE [*extenuer*, *F.* of *extenuatum*, *L.*] to lessen, to mitigate the Heinousness of a Crime.

EXTENUA'TION, a lessening or mitigating. *F. of L.*

EXTENUA'TION [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is a Leanness of the whole Body.

EXTENUA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure by which Things are diminished and made less than they really are.

EXTER'EBRATE [*extebratum*, *L.*] to make a Hole through, to pierce.

EXTER'GENT [*extergens*, *L.*] wiping off, cleansing.

EXTERTOR, more outward. *L.*

To EXTER'MINATE [*extermine*, *F.* of *extermineum*, *L.*] to cast or root out, to destroy utterly.

EXTERMINA'TION, a destroying, a rooting out. *F. of L.*

EXTERMINA'TOR, a Destroyer. *L.*

EXTERNAL [*externe*, *F.* *externus*, *L.*] the Outside, outward.

EXT

EXTERNALLY, outwardly.

EXTERNUS *Auris*, a Muscle of the Ear inserted to the long Process of the Membrane, called *Malleus*. *L.*

EXTER'SION, a wiping or rubbing out. *L.*
To EXTIP'L [of *ex* and *stillo*, *L.*] to drop or distil from.

To EXTIM'ULATE [*extimulatum*, *L.*] to prick forward, to stir up.

EXTIMULA'TION, a pricking forward, a stirring up, or edging on. *L.*

EXTINCT' [*extinctus*, *L.*] quenched, put out, dead, ceasing to be.

EXTINC'TION, a quenching or putting out any thing that is burning. *F. of L.*

To EXTINGUISH [*extinguere*, *L.*] to quench, to put out, to abolish or destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, capable of being extinguished.

EXTINGUISHER, a hollow Cone to put out a Candle.

EXTINGUISHMENT, a quenching or putting out.

EXTINGUISHMENT [in *Law*] is an Effect of Consolidation; as where a Man receiving a yearly Rent of an Estate, and after purchasing the Estate, the Rent and Estate are consolidated, and the Rent extinguished.

To EXTIR'PATE [*extirper*, *F.* *extirpatum*, *L.*] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out, to destroy.

EXTIRPA'TION, a rooting out, a destroying of.

EXTIRPA'TION [in *Surgery*] the cutting off, or eating away a Part by Reason of a Cancer, Blasting, &c.

EXTIRPA'TOR [*extirpateur*, *F.*] one who extirpates or destroys. *L.*

EXTIRPATIO'NE, a Writ which lies against one, who, after a Verdict found against him for Land, &c. doth spitefully overthrow any House upon it.

EX'TISPICE [*extispicium*, *L.*] a Divination by consulting the Entrails of Beasts sacrificed.

EXTOCA'RE, to grub up Wood-land, and reduce it to Arable and Meadow.

To EXTOL' [*extollere*, *L.*] to praise greatly, to cry up.

EXTOLLER, a Praiser.

To EXTOR'T [*extorquer*, *F.* *extortum*, *L.*] to wrest out, or get out of one by Force, Authority or Threats.

EXTORTION, an unlawful, and violent wresting of Money, &c. from any Man: Also Interest-Money larger than the Law allows. *L.*

EXTOR'TIONER, one who practises Extortion, a griping Usurer.

To EXTRACT' [*extraire*, *F.* *extractum*, *L.*] to draw or pull out; also to copy out,

To EXTRACT [in *Chymistry*] is to draw out or separate the purer from the grosser Parts of any Matter.

An EXTRACT [*extrait*, *F.* *extractum*, *L.*]

EXT

a Copy or Draught of a Writing ; also Birth or Pedigree.

EXTRACT [in *Chymistry*] that pure, unmixed, efficacious Substance, which by the Help of some Liquors is separated from the grosser and more earthy Parts of Plants, &c.

EXTRACTA *Curia*, the Issues or Profits of holding a Court. L.

EXTRACTION, a drawing out, an Abridgment ; also a being descended from such or such a Family. L.

EXTRACTION [in *Chymistry*] the drawing an Essence or Tincture from a mixed Body.

EXTRACTION of the Roots [in *Mathematicks*] is the finding out the Number or Quantity, which being multiplied by itself, once, twice, thrice, &c. gives the respective Power, out of which the proposed Root was to be extracted.

EXTRACTION [of the Square Root] is when, having a Number given, we find out another Number, which, multiplied by itself, produces the Number given.

EXTRACTION [of the Cube Root] is that by which, out of a Number given, another Number is found, which first multiplied by itself, and afterwards by the Product, is equal to the Number given.

EXTRACTION [of the Double Square Root] is the untwisting of the Number given to find another, which multiplied by itself, and the Product again multiplied by itself, makes the Number first given.

EXTRACTOR, a Surgeon's Instrument to lay hold of a Stone, in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone. L.

EXTRACTUM *Panchymagogum*, a Collection of the purer Parts of several Purgative Medicines, to purge out ill Humours.

EXTRAGNEOUS [of *extra* and *genus*, L.] alien, or of a foreign Kind.

EXTRA *Judicial* [of *extra* and *judicialis*, L.] done out of the ordinary Course of Law.

EXTRAORDINARILY, out of the common Order.

EXTRAMISSION [of *extra* and *mitto*, L.] emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE Space [of *extra* and *mundanus*, L.] the infinite empty Space, which is by some supposed to be extended beyond the Bounds of the Universe, and in which there is nothing at all. *Phil.*

EXTRAGNEOUS [of *extraneus*, L.] that is of another Country, foreign, strange.

EXTRANEOUS [among *Surgeons*] is used to express the same as Excrescence, that is not natural to the Substance it grows out of, or properly belongs to the Part to which it adheres.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, out of the ordinary Course of judicial Proceeding.

EXTRAORDINARY [of *extraordinaire*, F.] *extraordinarius*, L.] beyond, or contrary to the common Order or Fashion, uncommon.

EXTRA-Parochial [of *extra* and *Parochia*,

EXT

L.] that is out of the Bounds of a Parish ; also freed from Parish-Duties.

EXTRA-Parochial Lands, Lands newly left by the Sea, not taken into any Parish.

EXTRA Tempora, a Licence from the Pope to take Holy Orders at any Time. L.

EXTRAVAGANCE } [of *extravagari*,
EXTRAVAGANCY } L.] a wandering beyond Bounds, Lavishness, Prodigality ; also Impertinence. F.

EXTRAVAGANT [of *extravagans*, L.] excessive, expensive, prodigal ; absurd, foolish, F.

EXTRAVAGANTES, Decretal Epistles, published after the *Clementines*, by Pope John XXII. and other Popes, added to the Canon Law, so called, because they were not ranged in any Order in the Body of the Common Law ; also certain Constitutions and Ordinances of Princes not contained in the Body of the Civil Law.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, wastefully, in an extravagant Manner.

To EXTRAVAGATE [of *extravagari*, F. of *extra* and *vagari*, L.] to ramble beyond Bounds, to rave, to talk foolishly.

To EXTRAVASATE [of *extravasari*, F. of *extra* without, and *vas* a Vessel, L.] to get out of its proper Vessels, as the Blood and Humours sometimes do. *Anat.*

EXTRAVASATED [of *extravasatus*, F. of *extra* and *vasatus*, L.] got out of its proper Vessels.

EXTRAVE'RSION [of *extra* and *verso*, L.] a throwing out.

EXTREME [of *extremus*, L.] last or utmost, very great. F.

EXTREME and mean Proportion [in *Geometry*] is when a Line is divided so, that the whole Line is to the greater Segment, as that Segment is to the less.

EXTREME Unction, a solemn anointing of a Sick Person at the Point of Death ; one of the Seven Sacraments of the Roman Church.

An EXTREME [of *extremum*, L.] the utmost Bound of a Thing, an Excess. F.

EXTREMELY, in the last Degree.

EXTREMITY [of *extremitas*, F. of *extremus*, L.] the End, Edge, Brink, &c. of a Thing ; great Distress, Misery, Necessity.

To EX'TRICATE [of *extricatum*, L.] to disentangle or disengage, to rid out of, to deliver.

EXTRINSIC, the Outside.

EXTRINSICAL [of *extrinsecus*, L.] that is on the Outside, outward.

EXTRUCTION, a building, a raising. L.

To ETRU'DE [of *extrudere*, L.] to thrust out.

EXTRU'SION, a thrusting out. L.

EXTUBERANCE [of *extuberantia*, L. Barb.] a swelling or bunching out. F.

To EXTUBERATE [of *extuberatum*, L.] to swell out in Knobs.

EXTUBERATION,

E Y E

EXTUBERA'TION, a swelling or rising up in the Flesh; the starting out of a Bone.

EXTU'BEROUS, swelling or bunching out. *L.*

EXTUMÆ, Relicts of Saints. *O. L.*

EXTUMES'CENCE [of *extumescere*, *L.*]

a Swelling or rising up.

EXU'BERANCE [*exuberantia*, *L.*] an Overflowing, Abundance, Plenty.

EXU'BERANT [*exuberans*, *L.*] abundant, plentiful.

EXUBERANTLY, most abundantly.

EXUC'COUS [*exuccus*, *L.*] dry, without Juice.

To **EXU'DATE** [*exudatum*, *L.*] to sweat out.

EXUDA'TION, a Sweating out. *L.*

EXU'FLICATE, blown. *Shakesp.*

To **EXUL'CERATE** [*exulcerare*, *F.* *exulceratum*, *L.*] to make a Sore to grow, or to turn to an Ulcer.

EXULCERA'TION, an Exulcerating, or turning to an Ulcer. *F. of L.*

To **EXULT** [*exultare*, *L.*] to rejoice exceedingly, to leap for Joy.

EXULT'ANCY } [*exultantia*, *L.*] a leap-
EXULTATION } ing, dancing for Joy.

EXUMBILICA'TION, a starting of the Navel. *L.*

To **EXUNDATE** [*exundatum*, *-L.*] to overflow.

EXUNDA'TION, an Overflowing. *L.*

EXUN'GULATED [*exungulatus*, *L.*] having the Hoofs pulled off.

EXUNGULA'TION [among *Chymists*] the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves of Roses.

EXUPERABLE [*exuperabilis*, *L.*] that may be got over, exceeded, or surpassed.

To **EXUPERATE** [*exuperatum*, *L.*] to get over, to surpass.

EXUPERA'TION, an Excellency or Surpassing.

To **EXCUSC'ITATE** [*excuscatum*, *L.*] to awake, or raise one up from Sleep.

EXUSCITA'TION, an awaking. *L.*

EXUS'TION, a burning. *L.*

EXU'VIÆ, Clothes put or left off; Spoils taken from an Enemy; Pillage, Booty.

EXUVIÆ [among *Naturalists*] are those Shells, &c. which are often found in the Bowels of the Earth.

EY [*Teut.*] an Egg; also an Island.

EYE [*Æg.* *Sax.* *Eoght*, *L. S. et Belg.* *Aug. Teut.* *Oeil*, *F.* *Oculus*, *L.*] the Instrument of Sight.

EYE [in *Architecture*] the Middle of the Scrole of the Ionic Capital, cut in the Form of a little Rose.

EYE [*Botanists*] is that Part of the Plant where the Bud puts forth, or the Bud itself.

To **EYE**, to watch earnestly.

EYE-GLASS, Glass to assist the Eyes.

EYLET, a Hole that admits Light.

EYE-SIGHT, Sight of the Eyes.

F A B

EYE-SORE, a Thing disagreeable to the Sight

EYE-TOOTH, a particular Tooth in the upper Jaw.

To **EYE-bite**, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eye.

EYE Bright, an Herb. *Euphrasia. L.*

EYE-Brow [*Ægan Breggh*, *Sax.* *Eogh* *Brem. L. S.*] the upper Part of the Eye-lid.

EY'ESS [in *Falconry*] a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

EYNE, Eyes. *Spenc.*

EYRAR, an Eyrie, or Nest of young Birds. *O. L.*

EYRE } [*erre*, *F. iter*, *L.* a Journey] the
EIRE } Court of Justices itinerant, or going the Circuit.

EYRE [of the Forests] the Court of Justice-Seat, which used to be held every three Years, by the Justices of the Forest, traversing up and down for that Purpose.

EY'RE, the Nest where Hawks sit and hatch their Young.

EYTH, or *Eatb*, easy. *O.*

EYRISAR, airy, living in the Air. *Cb.*

EZE'KIEL, [יְחִזְקִיָּאל *H. i. e.* of *חַזק* he was strong, and *אֱלֹהִים* God, the Strength of God] the Name of a Prophet.

EZEKIEL's Reed, a Scripture Measure, in Length one *English* Foot, 11 Inches, and 328

Decimal Parts, or about one third of an Inch.

EZRA [עֶזְרָא *H. i. e.* an Helper:] a famous Scribe among the Jews.

F A

F. At the End of a Doctor's Bill, signifies *Fiat*, *L.* let it be done; as *F. S. A.* *Fiat secundum artem*, let it be done according to Art.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

F. M. S. Fellow of the Medical Society.

F. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Forte. Ital.*

FA, one of the Notes in Musick.

FABACIOUS [*fabaceus*, *L.*] having the Nature of a Bean.

FA'BLE [*fabula*, *L.*] a Story devised for the Sake of Instruction; also a feigned Tale, or mere Falschood. *F.*

FABLE, a Discourse, flattering, vain Talk, Lying. *Chauc.*

To **FABLE**, to feign, to tell Fictions.

To **FAB'RICATE** [*fabriquer*, *F.* *fabricatum*, *L.*] to build, to frame, to invent.

A FABRICK [*fabrique*, *F.* *fabrica*, *L.*] a Building.

FABRICK Lands, Lands given for repairing of Churches, &c.

FABULATOR, a Teller of Stories. *L.*

FABULIST, a Writer of Fables.

FAB'ULOUS [*fabuleus*, *F.* *fabulosus*, *L.*] feigned, full of Fables, Lyes, or Stories.

FABULOUSLY, in Fiction.

FABULOS'ITY [*fabulositas*, *L.*] Fabulousness, Fulness of Fables.

F A C

The **FACE** [*face*, *F. facies*, *L.*] the Countenance, Visage, Looks, Appearance; also Condition, or State of Affairs.

FACE [in *Architecture*] a flat Member, which has great Breadth, and small Projection, as in Architraves, &c. Also the Front or exterior part of a great Building.

FACE [with *Astrologers*] the third Part of every Sign, attributed to some Planet.

FACE of the *Bastion* [in *Fortification*] is the most advanced Part toward the Field, or the Distance between the Angle of the Shoulder, and the Angle of the Flank.

The **FACE** of a *Plate* [in *Fortification*] the Distance between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions.

To **FACE** one, to stare or look in the Face.

To **FACE** [*Military Term*] to turn the Face, and whole Body, according to the Word of Command.

FACE TIOUS [*facetieux*, *F. of facetus*, *L.*] pleasant, or wittily merry.

FACETIOUSNESS, pleasantry.

FACETIOUSLY, pleasantly, cheerfully.

FACIES *Hippocratis* [*Hippocrates's Face*] when the Nostrils are sharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Tips of the Ears contracted, the Forehead dry and wrinkled, and the Complexion pale and livid.

FACILE [*facilis*, *L.*] easy to be done, of Address or Belief; sensible, pliable. *F.*

To **FACILITATE** [*faciliter*, *F.*] to make easy.

FACILITY [*facilité*, *F. of facilitas*, *L.*] Easiness, Readiness, Courtesy, Gentleness.

FACINOROUS [*facinorosus*, *L.*] villainous, wicked.

FAK { [*Sea Term*] a Round of a Cable
FAKE { coiled up out of the Way.

FACOND [*facundia*, *L.*] Speech, Eloquence. *Cbauc*

FACT [*fact*, *F. factum*, *L.*] Action, Deed.

FAKE [in *Arithmetick*] Product.

FAC'TA *Armorum*, Feats of Arms, Jufts, or Tournaments. *L.*

FACTION, a Party or Sect. *L.*

FACTION [the Thing] is the withdrawing of a Party or Numbers from the main Body, either of Church or State, governing themselves by their own Councils, and opposing the Government established.

FAC'TIOUS [*factieux*, *F. of factiosus*, *L.*] given to Faction, seditious.

FAC'TIOUSLY, seditiously.

FAC'TITIOUS, [*factivus*, *L.*] artificial; any Thing made by Art in Opposition to the Product of Nature; counterfeit.

FAC'TITIOUSNESS, being factitious.

FAC'TOR [*facteur*, *F.*] an Agent for a Merchant. *L.*

FACTORS [in *Arithmetick*] are both the Numbers given to be multiplied.

FACTORAGE, Wages allowed a Factor.

FAC'TORY [*factorie*, *F.*] any Place beyond Sea where the Factors of Merchants reside for the Convenience of Trade.

F A G

FAC-totum [do all, *L.*] one who manages all Affairs in a Family; also a thing to play with, so called: Also a Printer's Border for a Letter, or Title-page.

FAC'TURE [*factura*, *L.*] the making or doing of any Thing.

FA'CULÆ [among *Astronomers*] are certain Spots on the Disk of the Sun, which appear brighter than the rest of its Body.

FACULTY [*faculté*, *F. of facultas*, *L.*] Ability or Power to perform any Action, Talent, Virtue, reasoning, Memory, Sense, and Motion.

Animal FACULTY, is that by which the Soul performs the Functions of Imagination.

Natural FACULTY, is that whereby the Body is nourished or increased, or another like it is generated.

Vital FACULTY, is that which preserves Life in the Body, and performs the Functions of Pulse and Respiration.

FACULTY [in *Law*] a Privilege, or special Power, granted to a Man by Favour, Indulgence, and Dispensation, to do that which by the Common Law he cannot do.

FACULTY [in a *Civil Sense*] signifies a Body of Doctors in any Science; also a particular Profession or Mystery.

The Court of **FACULTIES**, a Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for granting Dispensations to do what by Common Law cannot be done.

FACULTY-Office, the Place where such Dispensations are taken out.

FACUND [*facundus*, *L.*] eloquent.

To **FADDLE**, to dandle, or make much of. *C.*

Fiddle-FADDLE, Trifling, Trifles.

To **FADE**, to vanish. *Spenc.*

To **FADE** [*valde*, *Belg. of fade*, *F. im-* potent, flat, unfavoury, from *vadere*, *L.* to go. *i. e.* to perish] to decay, as a Flower or Colour does.

FADER [*Vater*, *Teut.*] Father. *O.*

To **FADGE** [*gefezan*, *Sax.*] to agree, to be adapted to, to be made fit.

FÆCES, Dregs Grounds, Lees; also the Excrements of the Body. *L.*

FÆCES [in *Chymistry*, &c.] is the gross Substance which settles after Fermentation, or remains after Distillation.

FÆCULÆ, the Dregs which subside in vegetable Juices. *L.*

To **FAG** [*fatigo*, *L.*] to grow weary, to faint.

FAG End [of *rezan*, *Sax.* to join together] the latter End of the Cloth, the Refuse.

FAGE a merry Tale. *O.*

FA'COT [*fagot*, *F.*] a Bundle of Sticks or Wood for Fuel.

FA'GOT, a Badge worn in Times of Poverty on the Sleeve of the upper Garments of such persons as had recanted, and abjured Heresy.

FAG'OTS

F A I

FAG'OTS [*Military Term*] are Men hired to muster, by Officers whose Companies are not full.

A **FAGOT** of *Steel*, 120l. Weight.

To **FAG'OT** a Person, to bind him Hand and Foot.

FAG'OTTING [in *Musick Books*] a single Curtail, a musical Instrument, somewhat like a small Bassoon. *Ital.*

FAGOT'TO, a double or large Bass Curtail. *Ital.*

To **FAIL** [*faillir*, F. *fehlen*, *Teut.* *fallere*, L.] to disappoint, to frustrate, to offend, or to do amiss.

FAILING of a Record [*Law Term*] is when the Defendant having a Day given him to prove a Matter by Record, he fails, or brings in such a one which is no Bar to the Action. *Pthe*

FAIL'URE, the not performing one's wife or Engagement; also Bankruptcy.

FAIN [*fagen*, *Sax.*] glad, desirous. *Spenc.*

To **FAINT** [*faner*, F.] to cause to decay, to grow low-spirited, to swoon.

A **FAINT Action** [in *Law*] a feigned Action.

FAINTHEARTED, timorous, pusillanimous.

FAINTLY, weakly, languidly.

FAINTNESS, Weakness, Languor.

FAINT Pleader [*Law Term*] a false and deceitful Pleader.

FAINT Vision [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil, which though it may be distinct, yet it is obscure and dark, at least not so bright and strong as if a greater Number of Rays met together.

Faint Heart never won fair Lady.

This Proverb animates to *Constancy* and *Resolution* in an honourable Undertaking, having a more extensive View than the Courting of a *Mistress*: It intimates the *Injuriousness* of being low-spirited and despairing, in that a *Dejection of Mind* will, in all Probability, frustrate the Success; for that *Despair* is the Parent of *Ruin*, in that it dispirits a Man, and enfeebles or enervates his whole Force. *Le couard n'aura belle ame*, say the *French*. And indeed a low-spirited Person, who is terrified with *Disappointments* and *Difficulties*, is as unfit for Arms as *Amours*, nay, *Civil Affairs* too. But *Courage*, on the other Hand, makes *Difficulties*, which to Appearance at first seem *unformidable*, give way for *audacious Fortunes*. *juvat*, say the *Romans*; whereas *ἄλλα δὲ γὰρ ἀδύνατος ἀνδρὶς ἐστὶν τριπλῶν ἐνσταντο*, say the *Greeks*.

FAIR [of *fægen*, *Sax.* *fager*, *Sued.* *Goth.*] clear, beautiful: also just, right.

A **FAIR** [of *Feyer*, *Teut.* *foire*, F. both from *serie*, L. *Holidays* on which Fairs are usually kept; or of *Forum*, L. a Market] an annual and general Market for the City Town, &c.

F A L

FAIRE [not unlikely a Mutilation of the *Teut.* *Uom tar*, of *fairen*] *Happiness*, good Fortune. *Cbauc.*

FAIR'FAX [of *fægen* fair, and *fæx* Hair, *Sax.*] a Surname.

FAIRNESS [*fægenuerre*, *Sax.*] Beauty, Clearness; also fair Dealing.

FAIR-Pleading } a Writ upon the Statute

FAIR-Pleader } of *Marlbrough*, whereby it is provided, that no Fines shall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly or to the Purpose.

A **FA'IRY** [some derive it from *fenbō*, *Sax.* a Spirit; others from *Fée* or *Phée*, F. a terrible Elf; *Minsheu* from *Uaerlick*, *Belg.* terrible; *Skinner* from *sapan*, *Sax.* to go or rove about, because those evil Spirits are thought to go all about, dancing together in Companies in the Night] a Hobgoblin.

FA'IRY Sparks, or *Shell fire*, an Appearance often seen on Clothes in the Night.

FAITH [*foi*, F. *fides*, L.] an Assent of the Mind to Things, the Truth of which depends only upon the Testimony of others; Belief, Credit, Promise.

FAITH [among *Divines*] a principal Christian Virtue, an Assent of the Mind to all Things delivered in the Holy Scriptures, as the Testimony of Almighty God.

FAITH'FUL, honest, sincere, trusty.

The **FAITH'FUL** [among *Divines*] Believers endued with saving Faith.

FAITHFULLY, in a faithful Manner, sincerely.

FAITH'LESS, unbelieving, unfaithful.

FAITHLESSNESS, Infidelity, Insincerity.

FAKE [*Sea Term*] one Circle or Roll of a Cable coiled up round.

FAKIR, a Sort of religious Pilgrims, among the Mahometans.

FALA'SIA ? a steep Bank, Hill, or Shore

FALA'ZIA } by the Sea-Side. *O. L.*

FAL'CATED [*falcatus*, L.] crooked, bowed like a Scythe or Reaping-hook. The Moon is said to be *falcated*, when in the first or last Quarter.

FALCA'TION, a Mowing or cutting with a Bill or Hook. *L.*

FALCATU'RA, one Day's Mowing, performed by an inferior Tenant, as customary Service to his Lord. *O. L.*

FAL'CHION [*faucon*, F.] a kind of short Sword.

FAL'CON [*faucon*, F. of *falco*, L.] a large Sort of Hawk; a Piece of Ordnance.

FAL'CON Gentle, a kind of Hawk, so called from its gentle Disposition.

FAL'CONER [*falconnier*, F. *falconarius*, L.] one who manages or looks after Hawks.

FAL'CONER [*fauconneau*, F.] a small Piece of Cannon.

FALADE, a Sheep-fold. *O. L.*

FAL'DAGE [*faldagium*, F. *Barb.*] the Privilege of setting up Folds for Sheep in any Field. *O. L.*

FALDEE

F A L

FALDEE, a Composition paid by Tenants for this Privilege. *O.*

FAL'DING, a Kind of Coarse Cloth.

FAL'DISDORY [of false a Hedge, and *stop* a Place, *Sax.*] the Bishop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel.

FALD'STOOL, a Stool placed on the south-Side of the Altar at which the Kings or Queens of England kneel at their Coronation.

FAL'ERA, a Disease in Hawks.

FALE [*Fehler*, *Teut.*] Failure, Fault. *Cb.*

To **FALL** [*feallen*, *Sax.* *fallen*, *Teut.*] to tumble or descend downward.

A **FALL** [in *Astrology*] is an essential Debility in a Planet, when it is opposite to the Place of its Exaltation.

FALLA'CIOUS [*fallacientx*, *F.* *fallaciosus*, *L.*] deceitful, crafty.

FALLACIOUSLY, deceitfully, sophistically.

FAL'LACY [*fallace*, *F.* *fallacia*, *L.*] Deceit, a crafty Device, Guile, or Fraud.

FAL'LIBLE [*fallibilis*, *L.*] that may fail or err, may deceive or be deceived.

FALLIBIL'ITY, Deceivableness. *L.*

FAL'LING Evil, a Disease in Horses.

FAL'LING Sickness [*felle recnyffe*, *Sax.*] See *Epilepsy*.

FALLOPIAN Tubes [among *Anatomists*] are two Vessels on each side of the Womb, so called from *Fallopian*, who first discovered them.

FALLOW Colour [of palepe, *Sax.* *Tal-letog*, *Belg.*] a Deer Colour, a palish Red, like a Brick half burnt.

FALLOW Field [of *pealga*, *Sax.* an Harrow, because fitted, by twice plowing, for the more easy Use] a Land laid up, or that is left untilld for some Time.

To **FAL'LOW**, to prepare Land by plowing, long before it is plowed for sowing.

FALLOW Smiter, a Bird.

FAL'MOUTH [of *Fal*, a River that dis-embogued itself into the Sea, and *Mouth*] an Haven in *Cornwall*.

FALSE [*falsus*, *L.* *falsch*, *Teut.*] lying, untrue, feigned; also treacherous.

FALSE Attack [in *Military Affairs*] an Attack only designed to deceive the Besieged, and make them divide their Forces.

FALSE Bray [in *Fortif.*] a Space about two or three Fathoms broad, round the Foot of the Rampart on the Outside.

FALSE Claim [in *Law*] is where a Man claims more than his Due.

FALSE Conception, a Lump of shapeless Flesh, &c. bred in the Womb. *L.*

FALSEHEARTED, perfidious, hollow, insincere.

FALSE Imprisonment, is a Trespass committed against a Man, by imprisoning him without a legal Cause.

FALSE Keel [in a *Ship*] is a second Keel, which is sometimes put under the first, to make it deeper.

FALSE Muster [*Military Term*] is when

F A M

such Men pass in Review as are not actually listed as Soldiers.

FALSE Quarter [among *Farriers*] is a Rift or Crack in the Hoof of a Horse, which is an unsound Quarter, seeming like a Piece put in, and not all entire.

FALSE Roof [of a *House*] is that Part which is between the upper Rooms and the Covering.

FALSE Stem [in a *Ship*] when, the Stem being too flat, another is fastened to it.

FALSED, falsified. *O.*

FALS'ED bis Blows, made Feints. *Sp.*

FALSET [*falsitut*, *Teut.*] Falsehood. *Cb.*

FALSEHOOD, Fraud, Deceit, a Lie.

FALSIFI'ABLE, may be falsified.

FALSIFICA'TION, a making false, or not standing to one's Word; a Forging, a Sophistication. *F. of L.*

To **FAL'SIFY** [*falsifier*, *F. of falsificari*, *L.*] to forge or counterfeit, to break one's Word; to prove a Thing to be false.

To **FAL'SIFY a Thrust** [in *Fencing*] is to make a feigned Pass.

FALSITY [*falsitas*, *L.*] a Falsehood, an Untruth, a Flam.

FAL'SO Judicio, a Writ which lies for false Judgement given in the County Court, Court Baron, and other Courts that are not of Record. *L.*

FAL'SO Retorno Brevium, a Writ lying against the Sheriff, for making a false Return of Writs.

To **FAL'TER** [*falter*, *Span.*] to stammer in Speech, to stumble.

To **FAL'TER**, to thresh the Corn over again. *Cbauc.*

FALX, a Hook or Bill. *L.*

FALX [among *Anatomists*] a Doubling of the *Dura Mater*, like a Sickle, annexed below the third Cavity.

To **FAM'BLE** [*Fambler*, *Dan.*] to falter or stammer in Speech, to hesitate.

FAM'BLES, Hands. *Cant.*

FAMBLE-Cheats, Gloves. *Cant.*

FAME [*fama*, *L.*] Report; also Reputation, Renown.

FAMED, celebrated.

FAM'ICIDE [*famiciida*, *L.*] a Slanderer.

FAMIL'IAR [*familiar*, *F. of familiaris*, *L.*] intimately acquainted with, free, common, usual.

A **FAMIL'IAR**, a Spirit or Devil supposed to attend upon Wizards, Witches, &c.

FAMILIAR'ITY [*familiarité*, *F. of familiaritas*, *L.*] a familiar free Way; also intimate Correspondence.

FAMILIARLY, in a free, unceremonious Manner.

To **FAMIL'IARISE one's self** [*se familiariser*, *F.*] to make one's self familiar.

FAM'LIST, one of the Sect of the Family of Love.

FAMILY [*Famille*, *F. Familia*, *L.*] an Household, a Stock or Kindred, Lineage, Parentage, &c. also a Hide of plowed Land. *O. R.*

FAMILY

F A N

FAMILY of Love, a Sect which sprang up about the Year 1556, Followers of H. Nicholas, whose chief Tenet was, That Christ was already come to Judgement.

FAM'INE [*famin*, F. of *fames*, L.] a general Scarcity of Provisions.

To **FAM'ISH** [*fameſcere*, L.] to starve.

FA'MOUSED, made famous. *Shakeſp.*

FAM'ULERS [*q. d. famulatores*, L.] Helpers, domestic Servants. *O.*

FAN [*Fan*, *Sax. van*, F. of *vanus*, L.] an Instrument for winnowing Corn; an Utensil used by Women to cool themselves.

FAN'AM, a Coin at *Mesopotamia* in India, in Value about seven-pence halfpenny Sterling, 15 of which make a Pagod of Gold.

FANAT'ICAL [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*, L.] belonging to Fanaticism.

FANAT'ICISM, pretended Inspiration; Opinions or Tenets of Fanaticks.

FANAT'ICK [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*, L.] inspired, frantick, possessed.

A **FANAT'ICK** [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*, L.] one who pretends to Inspiration and Revelation.

FANCIFUL, governed by Imagination.

To **FANCY**, to imagine; to pourtray in the Mind; to believe without being able to prove.

FANCY [*fantasia*, F. *phantasia*, L. of *φαντασία*, Gr.] Imagination.

FA'NE [*pane*, *Sax.*] a Weather-cock. See *Vane*. Also a kind of Temple.

FA'NFARON, a Bully, a Blusterer. *F.*

FANGED, having large Tusks.

FAN'GLES, as new Fangles [*Dr. Tho. Heus* derives it of *Evangelia*, Gospels, *q. d.* new Gospels] new Whimies.

FANGOT, a Quantity of Wares; as Raw-Silk, &c. containing from one to two hundred Weight, three Quarters.

FANGS [*of fengan*, *Sax.* to fasten upon] large Teeth like a Boar's Tusks.

FANION, a Banner borne by a Soldier of each Brigade of Horse and Foot, at the Head of the Baggage. *Ital.*

FANNA'TIO [*Old Law*] the fawning Time, or Fence-Month in Forests.

FAN'NEL, an Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Left Arm of an officiating Maſt Priest.

FANTA'SIA [*in Muſick*] a kind of Air, in which the Composer is not tied up to ſuch ſtrict Rules as in moſt other Airs, but is allowed all the Freedom of Fancy or Invention that can reaſonably be deſired. This Title is given to ſome *Sonata's*. *Ital.*

A **FAN'TASM** [*phantasma*, L. of *φαντασμα*, Gr.] an Apparition, a Ghoſt.

FANTAS'TICAL [*fantastique*, F. *phantasticus*, L. of *φανταστικός*, Gr.] conceited, humourſome, whimsical.

FANTAS'TICAL Colours. See *Emphatical Colours*.

FANTATICALLY, whimsically.

FAN'TASY [*fantasia*, F. of *phantasia*, L.]

F A R

of *φαντασία*, Gr.] Fancy, Imagination, Crotchet, Humour, Whim.

FANTOME [*fantome*, F. of *φαντασμα*, Gr.] a Spectre, an Hobgoblin or Spirit; a Chimæra, an idle Conceit, a vain Apparition, which we imagine we ſee, though it exiſts no where but in our diſturbed Imagination.

FAONA'TIO [*of faonner*, F.] a fawning, or bringing forth Young, as Does or Hinds do.

FAP, fuddled, drunk. *Shakeſp.*

FAPESMO' [*in Logick*] is the fourth imperfect Mood of the firſt Figure of a *Categorical Syllogiſm*, wherein the firſt Proposition is an univerſal Affirmative, the ſecond an univerſal Negative, and the third a particular Negative.

FAR [*peon*, *Sax. fern*, *Teut.*] diſtant.

A **FARANMAN** [*of fanan*, *Sax.* to travel] a Merchant, Traveller, &c. to whom, by the Laws of Scotland, Juſtice ought to be done with all Expedition, that his Buſineſs or Journey be not hindered.

Fighting FARAND, in a fighting Humour. *N. C.*

FARANTLY, handſome. *N. C.* A Corruption of fair and clean.

FARCE [*farce*, F.] a Mock Comedy or Droll; a Sort of comical Representation, leſs regular than a Comedy, ſtuffed with extravagant Paſſages of Wit.

To **FARCE**, to paint the Face. *Cbauc.*

FAR'CEL [*farce*, F. of *farcire*, L.] crammed, ſtuffed.

FAR'CES [*in Cookery*] Meat, Herbs, Spice, &c. chopped ſmall to ſtuff Fleſh, Fowl, or Fiſh. *F.*

FARFETCHED, irregularly deduced, ſtrained.

FARCIMINA'TIS *Tunica* [*in Anatomy*] a Coat of a Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine from the Bladder. *L.*

FAR'CY [*farcin*, F.] a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

FAR'DE'L [*fardeau*, F. *fardello*, Ital.] a Bundle or Packet.

FARDE'L of Land, is the fourth Part of a Yard-Land.

FAR'DINGA'LE [*verdugalle*, F. *vertugado*, Span. which *Dr. Tho. H.* derives from *vertu garde*, i. e. the Guard of Virtue, becauſe young Women, by hiding their Pregnancy, preſerve the Reputation of their Chaſtity] a Whalebone Circle or Hoop, which Ladies wore formerly upon their Hips.

FARDING Deal of Land } [*of peono* a fourth, and ſixle Part *Sax.*] the fourth Part of an Acre.

FARE [*Fap*, a Journey, of *fanan*, *Sax.* to travel, *fauren*, *Teut.*] Money paid for Paſſage in a Hackney Coach, or by Water.

To **FARE**, to go. *Spenc.*

To **FARE** [*harten*, L. S. to be well, which *Mer. Cauſ.* derives of *φερεσθαι καλώς*, Gr.] as, How fare you? How do you do? or, How chear you? Hence,

FARE, Diet, Chear, Condition.

FAREWELL, Leave, Act of Departure.

FARINA'CEOUS

F A S

FARINA'CEOUS [of *farina*, L. Meal] belonging to Meal, mealy.

FAR'RING, living, eating, travelling.

FAR'LEU } a Duty of Sixpence paid to
FAR'LEY } the Lord of the Manor of *West-Slapton in Devonshire*.

FARM [*ferme*, F. *peopm*, Sax. Food, of *peopman*, Sax. to afford a Livelihood] a House whereto belongs an Estate in Land, to be employed in Husbandry.

To **FARM**, to take Grounds at a stipulated Rate, to lett out to Tenants.

FARMER, one who occupies a Farm.

FARN, did fare. *Cbauc.*

FARN'HAM [of *pepan*, and ham a Habitation, Sax.] a Town in *Surry*.

FARON, a Sort of Game.

FARRA'GO, a Mixture of several Sorts of Grain together, *Meslin*, *Bollimong*.

FARRA'GINOUS, of or belonging to a *Farrago*. L.

FAR'RIER [of *ferrier*, F. *ferraro*, Ital. of *ferum*, L. Iron] a Smith who shoes and doctors Horses.

To **FAR'ROW** [of *faru*, Sax. a Boar-pig] to bring forth Pigs as a Sow does.

FAR'SANG [*parajarga*, L.] a *Persian* League, or the Space of three Miles.

To **FARCE** [*farcire*, L.] to stuff out.

A **FART** [*fer*, Sax. *Hert*, Belg. *Furtz*, *Teut.*] an Eruption of Wind backwards.

To **FART** [*Herte*, Belg. *Fartzen*, *Teut.*] to break Wind backwards.

To **FAR'THEL** [*fardeler*, F.] the same as to furl.

FARTHELLING Lines [in a Ship] are small Lines fastened to the Top-sails and Mizen Yard-Arm.

FARTHING [*feodling*, Sax.] the fourth Part of a *Saxon Penny*, a Copper Coin, the least Piece of *English Money*.

FARTHING of Gold [*g. d.* Fourthling] a Coin in ancient Times, the fourth Part of a Noble, i. e. 2cd.

FARTHING of Land, a certain considerable Quantity, different from *Fardingdeal*.

FAR'THINGALE, a Hoop to spread the Petticoat.

FAST, firmly.

FAS'CIA, a Swathe or Swaddling Band. L.

FAS'CIA [in *Heraldry*] a Fez.

FAS'CLÆ [in *Architecture*] three Bands of which the Architrave is composed.

FAS'CLÆ [among *Astronomers*] are certain Rows of Spots in the Planet *Mars*, which appear like Swathes about his Body.

FASCIA Lata } [in *Anatomy*] a Mus-

FASCIA'LI'S Latus } cle which moves the Leg. L.

FASCIA'LI'S [in *Anatomy*] the Name of another Muscle of the Leg. L.

FASCIA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Swathing or binding up with Swaddling Bands. L.

FASCICULAR [*fascicularis*, L.] belonging to a Bundle or Fardel.

F A S

To **FAS'CINATE** [*fasciner*, F. of *fascinum*, L.] to bewitch.

FASCINA'TION, a bewitching, charming, or enchanting. F. of L.

FASCINE [*fascine*, F. of *fascis*, L.] a Faggot or Bavin.

FASCINES [in *Fortification*] are Bavins bound up in Bundles, which, mixed with Earth, serve to fill up Ditches; make Breast-Works, &c.

FAS'GUNTIDE, Fastig-Tide, *Sbroue-Tuesday*, the Beginning of *Lent*. N. C.

FASHION [*façon*, F.] Mode, Dress.

FASHION Pieces [in a Ship] are Pieces of Timber which make up the Breadth of the Stern.

To **FASHION** [*façonner*, F.] to form, shape, &c.

FASH'IONABLE, according to the Fashion, modish.

FASHIONABLY, conformable to the Fashion, or Mode.

FASH'IONER, as the King's Fashioner, i. e. Tailor.

FASH'IONIST } a Person who in-
FASHION-Monger } vents or follows the Fashions or New Modes.

FASHIONS, a Disease in Horses, the same as *Farcy*; which see.

FAST [*fe*, Sax. *fast*, L. S. *fast*, *Teut.*] firm, sure.

To **FAST** [*fasten*, Sax. *fasten*, L. S.] to abstain from Food.

A **FAST** [*fasten*, Sax. *fast*, *Dan.* *fasten*, *Teut.*] an Abstinence from Food.

FAST, firmly.

Fast find, fast bind.

This Proverb teaches, that, People being generally base and perfidious, it is a great Point of Prudence to be upon our Guard against Treachery and Imposition in all our Dealings and Transactions, either by Buying, Selling, Borrowing, or Lending, in Order to preserve a good Understanding, and a lasting Friendship, among natural Correspondents.

To **FAS'TEN** [*ferstian*, Sax. *besfasten*, *Dan.* *besfasten*, *Teut.*] to make fast.

To **FASTEN** upon [*Anfasten*, *Teut.*] to seize and lay hold upon.

FAST [*Sea Term*] is a Rope to fasten a Boat or Ship.

FAST [*Country*] a Term used by Tin-Miners to signify a Shelf.

FAST'ENS *Een*, or *Even* [*fastel-a-end*, L. S.] *Sbroue-Tuesday*, the succeeding Day being *Asht-Wednesday*, the first of the *Lenten Fast*.

A **FASTENING** [*fastyoung*, Sax. *besfastigunge*, *Teut.*] a making fast, or that which makes fast.

FASTI, the Roman Calendar.

FASTI Dies, Days that the Lawyers were admitted to plead in, like our Term-time. L.

FASTID'IOUS

F A T

FASTIDIOUS [*fastidieux*, F. of *fastidiosus*, L.] disdainful, scornful.

FASTIDIOUSLY, disdainfully, in a squeamish Manner.

FASTIGIATED [*fastigiatus*, L.] roofed.

FASTIGIA, the Tops of Plants, Flowers, or any Thing else. L.

FASTING Men, Bond-Men, Pledges, Sureties, who were bound over to answer for one another's peaceable Behaviour.

FAST'NESS [*peytennyre*, Sax. *Festnuz*, Teut.] Firmness, also a strong Hold, or a Place not to be come at for Bogs, &c.

FAS'TUOUS [*fastueux*, F. of *fastuosus*, L.] Proud, disdainful.

FAS'TUOUSNESS, Pride, Disdain.

FAT [*fat*, Sax. *Fett*, Belg. *Fett*, Teut.] Grofs, full fed, fruitful.

FAT [in *Sea Language*] broad: Thus, if the Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, they say, *She has a fat Quarter*.

The **FAT** [among *Anatomists*] is a greasy Substance, which is bred of the oily Part of the Aliment and Blood.

FAT [of *Mercandise*] an uncertain Quantity, as of Yarn 210 to 221 Bundles; of unbound Books 11 half Maund; of Wire 20 C. to 25 C. Weight: Ifinglass 3 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 C.

FAT } [*Fat*, Sax. *Fat*, Belg. *Fats*,
VAT } Teut. *Vas*, L.] a large wooden Vessel containing eight Bushels, used in measuring Malt, &c. Also a brewing Vessel.

FAT'AL [*fatalis*, L.] belonging to Fate, deadly, unlucky. F.

FATALLY, according to Destiny, also mortally.

FATALIST, one who maintains all things to happen by invincible Necessity.

FATALITY [*fatalité*, F.] a being liable to Fate, or an Event: Destiny. Also Unavoidableness.

FATE [*fatum*, L.] Destiny, that which must of Necessity come to pass by God's secret Appointment, a perpetual unchangeable Disposition of Things following one upon another: God's Providence, also Death.

FAT'ED, ordered or appointed by Fate.

FAT'HER [*Fader*, or *Fedan*, Sax. to feed, *Fader*, Belg. *Fatter*, Teut. *Padre*, Ital. *Pere*, F. *Pater*, L. all of *Patris*, Gr.] he that has begot a Child.

Like Father, like Son,

This Proverb does not only intimate the Force of Nature, but also of Example; as much the Strength of *Imagination* and *Practice* in the latter, as the violent Bent of *Inclination* in the former. It is true that Children, though not always, are generally like the Father or Mother in their Minds, as well as their Bodies; the *Faculties* of the former commonly run in a *Blod*; and, as for the

F A V

Features and *Complexions* of the latter, they often look as if they were cast in the same Mould. But I presume the Point of the Proverb is chiefly directed at their *Examples*; and that such as are the *Parents*, as to *Vice* or *Virtue*, such are, too commonly, the *Children*; that the ill *Examples* of a vicious Father almost universally tend to the *debauching* a Son; when the good *Precepts* and *Examples* of a virtuous Father go a great Way to the forming a virtuous one. *Mali corvi malum ovum*, say the *Latins*; and *Oudimor' in oxidhne' feda q'era*, say the *Greeks*.

FA'THERS, the Bishops of the Primitive Church: the Superiors of Monasteries, &c. among the *Roman Catholics*.

FA'THERLESS [*fadeplear*, Sax.] who has no Father.

To **FA'THER** a Thing upon a Person, is to impute it to him.

FA'THER Lasher, a Kind of Fish.

FATHERLESS, destitute of a Father.

FA'THERLY [*fadeplice*, Sax. *vatet-lick*, Teut.] like a Father.

FA'THOM [*padom*, Sax.] a Measure of six Feet; the *Hebrew Fathom*, somewhat more than seven Feet and three Inches.

A **FA'THOM** of Wood, the sixth Part of a Quantity, called a Coal-fire.

To **FA'THOM**, to sound the Depth of Water; to discover one's Intentions.

FATHOMLESS, that cannot be fathomed.

FATID'ICAL } [*fatidique*, F. of *fatidicus*,
FATID'ICK } L.] foretelling what is to come.

FATI'FEROUS [*fatifer*, L.] deadly, mortal.

FA'TIGABLE, that may be tired. L.

To **FAT'IGATE** [*fatigatum*, L.] to tire or weary.

FATIG'UE [*fatigue*, F.] Hardship, Toil.

To **FATIG'UE** [*fatiguer*, F. *fatigare*, L.] to weary, tire, harass.

FATNESS, Plumpness, Richness, Fertility.

FATTY, full of Fat, also corpulent.

FATU'ITY [*fatuitas*, L.] Simpleness, Foolishness.

To **FAT'UATE** [*fatuatum*, L.] to play the Fool or Simpleton.

FAU'CET [*fasset*, F.] a Tap, or hollow Peg.

FAU'CHION [*fauchon*, F.] a Sort of broad and short wooden Sword.

FAUGH Ground, which has lain a Year or more unplowed.

A **FAULT** [*faulte*, *faute*, F.] a Crime, an Error.

FAULTY, culpable, guilty of a Fault.

To **FAUL'TER** [*faltar*, Span.] to fall or stumble.

FAVO'NIAN, belonging to *Favonius*, the Western Wind, favourable.

FA'VOUR [*faveur*, F. *favor*, L.] Kindness; good Office: Also a small Present made

T t by

F E A

by a Lady; a Knot of Ribbons given at a Wedding or Burying.

To FA'VOUR [*favoriser*, F.] to shew Favour, to countenance, to ease, or spare; also to resemble, or be like a Person.

FA'VOURABLE [*favorabilis*, L.] apt to favour. good, gracious, gentle. F.

FA'VOURABLY, kindly.

FA'VOURITE [*favorit*, F.] one who enjoys the Good-will or Kindness of another, a Darling, a Minion.

FAUSEN, a Sort of large Eel.

FAUSETUM, a Musical Pipe or Flute. O.

FAUST [*faustus*, L.] Lucky.

FAUS'TITUDE [*faustitudo*, L.] Happiness, Luckiness.

FAUS'TITY [*faustitas*, L.] Good-luck.

F-FA-UT, the seventh or last Note of the three Septenaries of the Scale of Musick, called *Gam-ut*.

FAU'TOR, a Favourer or Abetter. F.

FAUX'BOURGH, the Suburbs of a City, the Buildings without the Walls. F.

FAW, fain, glad, cheerful, joyful. Cb.

A FAWN [*faon*, F.] a Buck or Doe of the first Year.

FAWNS, a Sort of Demigods among the Heathens, frequenting Forests.

To FAWN upon [*fan'dian*, Sax.] to flatter or soothe up.

To FAWN, to bring forth a Young, as Deer does.

FAWNINGLY, in a flattering servile Manner.

FAX, Hair. O. Hence the Name *Fairfax*, *Hallifax*, &c.

FAY [old F.] Faith. *Spen*.

FAY'TOR [*faiteur*, F.] a Doer. *Spen*.

FAY'TOURS, idle Fellows, Vagabonds. O. *Stat.* 7 R. II.

FE', Faith. *Span.* As,

Auto de FE' the Act of Faith, i. e. the Execution of Burning of Hereticks by the Spanish Inquisition. *Span*.

FEALS, or *Fea Berries*, Goose-Berries, S. C.

To FEAG [*fegen*, L. S. to brush] to beat with Rods, to whip; whence *fagging* signifieth any Manner of Beating.

FEAL, [*fidele*, F. trusty] Tenants by Knights Service were wont to swear to their Lord, to be *Feal* and *Leal*, i. e. faithful and loyal.

To FEAL, to hide. N. C.

FEAL'TY [in *Lore*] an Oath taken at the Admittance of a Tenant to be true to the Lord, of whom he holds his Land.

FEAR [*Fepht*, Sax. *Clare*, Belg. *Furcht*, *Taut.*] Apprehension of Evil, Dread, Fright.

To FEAR [*æpan*, Sax.] to affright, to terrify; also to be affrighted.

To FEAR [*hære*, Belg.] to be apprehensive of, to dread.

To FEAREN, to frighten, *Spen*.

FEARFUL, timid, terrible.

F E C

FEARFULLY, timorously, dreadfully, FEARLESS, intrepid, without terror.

FEAS'IBLE [*faisible*, F.] that may be done or put in Execution.

FEAST, a Banquet, a sumptuous Meal; also certain Times of rejoicing on some religious Account.

To FEAST, to entertain, to eat sumptuously.

FEASTER, one who gives sumptuous Entertainments, or one who regales on them.

FEAT, finical, odd, pretty.

A FEAT [*faite*, F.] a notable Action or Deed, as Feats of War, &c.

A FEATH'ER [*feðer* Sax. *feber*, *Tent.*] a Plume of a Fowl.

To FEATHER, to dress in Feathers.

FEATH'ERLESS [*feæcleas*, Sax.] unfledged, without Feathers.

To cut a FEATHER [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship makes a Sea foam before her.

FEATH'ER-Top Grass, an Herb.

FEATH'ER-Edg'd Boards [among Carpenters, &c.] Boards which are thicker on one Edge than the other.

Birds of a Feather flock together.

Every Fowler knows the Truth of this Proverb; but it has a further Meaning than the Association of irrational Creatures: It intimates, that Society is a powerful Attraction; but that Likeness is the Lure that draws People of the same Kidney together. A Covey of Partridges in the Country is but an Emblem of a Company of Gossips in a Neighbourhood; a Knot of Sharpers at the Gaming-Table; a Pack of Rakes at the Tavern, &c. That one Fool loves another; one Fop admires another; one Blockhead is pleased at the Assurance, Conceit, and Affection of another; and therefore herd together, *Pares cum Paribus facillime congregantur*, Latin. *ὁμοῦ ἀρεῶν ἄνθρωποι οἷός τις τὸν ὁμοῦν*, Gr.

FEATURE [*faiture*, F.] a Lineament of the Face.

FEA'VOUROUS, feverish, *Shakesp*.

FEA'ZING [*Sea Term*] the ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope at the Ends.

To FEBRICITATE [*febricitatum*, L.] to fall sick of a Fever or Ague.

FEB'RIFUGE [*febrifuga*, L.] a Medicine which cures a Fever. F.

FEBRI'LE [*febrilis*, L.] constituting a Fever.

FEBRUARY [*Februarius*, so called of *febris*, L. i. e. the Expiatory Sacrifices offered up by the ancient Romans for the purifying of the People in this Month] the second Month of the Year with us. L.

FEBRUATION, a purifying or cleansing by Sacrifice. L.

FE'CES [*feces*, L.] Dregs, Lees, Sediment.

FE'CIAL [*fecialis*, L.] pertaining to a Herald at Arms.

FECIALES,

FEL

FECIA'LES, Heralds at Arms among the Romans, whose Office it was to denounce War or Peace. *L.*

FECULENCY [*feculentia*, *L.*] Dregginess, a Being full of Dregs or Lees.

FECUND' [*fecundus*, *L.*] fruitful, plenteous.

To **FECUNDIFY**, to impregnate, or render fruitful.

FECUNDITY [*fecunditas*, *F.* *fecunditas*, *L.*] Fruitfulness, Plenty.

FED, Part. præt. of *To feed*.

FED'ERAL [*fœdus*, *L.*] belonging to a Covenant or Agreement.

FEDERA'TION, a Covenanting. *L.*

FEDITY [*fœditas*, *L.*] Foulness, Filthiness, Nastiness.

FEE [*fea*, *Sax.* *fief*] Reward or Wages given to one for doing his Office.

FEE [*in Law*] all such Lands which are held by perpetual Right.

FEE Simple, is an absolute Estate, which is given in these Terms; *to him and his heirs for ever.*

FEE Tail, is a conditional Estate, that is, such whereof we are seized to us and our Heirs, with Limitation.

FEE Farm, Land held of another in Fee, that is, for ever to himself and his Heirs, paying a certain yearly Rent out of it.

To **FEE**, to bribe.

FEEDLE [*fioble*, *F.*] weak, languid,

FEEDBLE, a weak Part, a blind Side.

FEEDLENESS, Weakness, Sickness.

FEEDLY, weak.

FEEDER, one who gives Food, also he who eats it.

To **FEED** [*fedan*, *Sax.* *fedden*, *Dan.* *bedon*, *Belg.* *weyden*, *Teut.*] to furnish or supply with Food; also to eat.

FEELING, Sensibility.

FEELINGLY, with acute Sensibility.

To **FEEL** [*felan*, *Sax.* *fushen*, *Teut.* *bâlen*, *L. S.*] to use the Sense of Feeling, to touch or handle; also to perceive by that Sense, to be sensible of.

FEET, the plural of *Foot*.

FEG, fair, handsome, clean. *N. C.*

FEGA'RY [*q. d. Vagary*, à *vagando*, *L.*] a roving or roaming about.

To **FEIGE**, to carp at. *O.*

To **FEIGN** [*feindre*, *F.* of *ingere*, *L.*] to pretend to make a Shew of.

FEIGNED, dissembled.

FEIGNEDLY, dissemblingly, falsely.

FEINT [*feinte*, *F.*] Disguise, false Shew.

A FEINT [*in Fencing*] is when an Offer is made at one Part, and a real Pass at another.

A FEIST [*Fist*, *Sax.* *Eieff*, *L. S.* *feiff*, *Teut.*] a Part without Noise.

FEISUS, a small Bundle or Armful, as of Herbs, Flowers, &c. *O. L.*

FLA'NDERS. See *Filanders*.

FELAP'TION [*in Logick*] a Technical

FEL

Word, denoting the second Mood of the third Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second an universal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

FEL'DFARE [*Fealpon*, of *Feal* a Field, and *fapan*, *Sax.* to go far, *q. d.* a Bird that flies far before it alighteth] a Kind of Bird.

FELLER, one who cuts down Trees.

FEL'CITATED [*felicatus*, *L.*] made happy.

FEL'ICITY [*felicité*, *F.* of *felicitas*, *L.*] Happiness, Blessedness.

FELINE, pertaining to a Cat.

FELL [*felle*, *Sax.* *fell*, *Belg.*] fierce, cruel.

FELL [*Felle*, *Sax.* of *Fellis*, *L.* *Fell*, *Teut.*] a Skin of a Beast.

FELL [*felsz*, *Teut.* a Rock] a Surname.

To **FELL** [*felten*, *Teut.* or of *feallan*, *Sax.* to fall] to strike or cut down.

FEL'LABEL, which may be felled.

FELLE, many, manifold. *Cbauc.*

To **FELICITATE**, to congratulate, to render happy.

FELLIE, cruelly. *Cbauc.*

FELLIF'LUOUS [*fellifluus*, *L.*] flowing or streaming with Gall.

FELL'MONGER [*of felle* and *Man-geste*, *Sax.*] one who deals in Sheep-skins, and parts the Wool from the Pelts.

FEL'LON [*felon*, *F.* of *felle*, *Sax.* fierce, cruel, of *felan* to transgress] a painful Swelling on the Finger.

FEL'LOWS } [*feige*, *Teut.*] Pieces of
FELLIES } Wood joined together to make a Circle of a Wheel.

FEL'LOW [*of Follow*] a Companion, as Equal.

FELLOWSHIP, a Company, Partnership, the Place of a Member of a College in the University.

Rule of FELLOWSHIP [*in Arithmetick*] a Rule by which in divers Accounts of divers Persons, their several Stocks, together with the whole Loss and Gain, being propounded, the Loss or Gain of each particular Person may be discovered.

FELLOWSHIPETH, keepeth Company with, followeth. *Cbauc.*

FELL-Wort, an Herb.

FELO de se, one who commits Felony by laying violent Hands upon himself. *L. T.*

FEL'ON [*felon*, *F.*] a Malefactor, who commits Felony. See *Fellow*.

FELONIOUSLY, in a felonious Manner.

FELONY [*felonia*, *F.* *felonia*, *L.* of *φίλωνος*, or *φίλωνος*, *Gr.* a Capital Crime] an Offence that is next in Degree to Petit-Treason, and comprehends divers Particulars, as Murder, Theft, Sodomy, Rapes, &c.

FELT [*Felt*, *Sax.* *Feltro*, *Ital.* *Uelt*, *Belg.* *Uiltz*, *L. S.* *Filtz*, *Teut.*] Wood used in making of Hats, &c. also a Hat made of such Stuff.

FEN

A FELUC'CA, a Sort of Sea-Vessel, or Ship.

FEMULE [*femelle*, F. of *femina*, L.] of the She-kind.

FEME-Covert, a married Woman. F. L. T.

FEM'ININE [*femininus*, L.] that is of the Female Kind.

FEM'ININE Gender [in Grammar] a Term applied to such Nouns as are declined with the Feminine Article *Hæc*.

FEM'ININE Planets [with Astrologers] are such as surpass in passive Qualities, i. e. Moisture and Dryness.

FEMINITE, Womanish, the Sex, State, Dignity, Weakness, or any Quality of a Woman. *Chauc.*

FEM'ORAL, belonging to the Thigh.

FEMO'RIOUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Leg.

FE'MUR, the Thigh, the Part from the Buttock to the Knee. L.

AFENN [Fen, Sax.] Moorish Ground.

FEN Cricket, an Insect.

A FENCE [of *fendere* for *defendere*, L.] an Hedge or Inclosure.

AFENCE } a Receiver of stolen
FENCING Colley } Goods. *Chauc.*

To FENCE, to spend. *Cant.*

To FENCE [of *fendere*, for *defendere*, L.] to fight with Swords, &c.

FENCE Month, a Month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest, because in that Month the Female Deers fawn; it begins 15 Days before Midsummer.

FENCER, a Sword-Player.

FENCING-MASTER, one who teaches to fence.

To FEND, to shift for, N. C.

To FEND [*Sea-Term*] as *To fend the Boat*, is to keep from being dashed against the Rock, Shore, &c.

To FEND, to defend, guard, &c. *Shakes.*

FENDE [of *Feind*, an Enemy. *Teut.* but if of *defendere*, L. it signifies a Friend] an Enemy or Friend. *Chauc.*

FEN'DER [*g. d. Defender*] an Iron to set before the Fire Grate.

FEN'DERS [on Shipboard] are Pieces of old Ropes, or wooden Biffets, hung over a Ship's Side, to hinder other Ships from running against her.

FEN'DER Bolts, are Iron Pins stuck into the outermost Walls of a Ship, to save her Sides from Hurts and Bruises.

FENDLY [perhaps of *ferndlich*, enemy-like, *Teut.*] devilish, hellish, wicked, ugly, hurtful. *Chauc.*

FENERATION [*faeneratio*, L.] Usury, or the Practice thereof.

FENES'TRA [in Anatomy] two Holes in the Barrel of the Ear next the Drum; the one called *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda*.

FEN'NEL [*fenouil*, F. *Feniculum*, L.] an Herb of a strong Scent.

FEN'NEL Appl, a kind of Apple.

FER

FEN'NIGREEK, an Herb. *Fænugreek*.

FENNY [of *pennig*, Sax.] mouldy. N. C.

FEN'NY [pennig, Sax.] full of Fens.

FEN'NY-Stones, a Plant.

FEOD or FEUD, the same as Fee. L. T.

FEODAL, belonging to a Fee.

FEODALITAS, Fealty or Homage paid to a Lord by his feudal Tenant.

FEODARY } is an Officer belong-

FEUDARY } ing to the Court of

FEUDATORY } Wards and Liveries, whose Office was to survey and value the Land of the Ward, &c.

FEODATORY, a Tenant holding his Estate by feudal Service.

FEODUM [*Feudum*, *Gotb.*] any Fee, Benefit, or Profit.

To FEOFF [of *feffer*, F.] to enfeoff, put in Possession, or invest with Right.

FEOFFEE, he who is enfeoffed, or to whom a Feoffment is made. L. T.

FEOFFMENT [*Law Term*] any Gift or Grant of any other Thing of the like Nature to another in Fee Simple.

FEOFFMENT in Trust, is the making over Lands, &c. to Trustees by Will, for the Payment of Debts, Legacies, &c.

FEOFFOR, he who makes a Feoffment to another.

FEORM [*Feorm*, Sax.] a certain Portion of Victuals, and other Necessaries, usually given to the Thane or Lord by the Tenants of Out-Lands. O. R.

FERACITY [*feracitus*, L.] Fruitfulness.

FERAL [*feralis*, L.] deadly, mortal, lamentable, dismal.

FERAL [*Signs in Astrology*] Leo, and the last Part of Sagittary; also the Moon is said to be feral, when, being separated from one Planet, she applies to no other, while she continues in the same Sign.

FERDEL'LA Terra, a Fardel, or ten Acres of Land. O. L.

FER de Moulin [in Heraldry] a bearing, whose Figures represent the iron Ink of a Mill. Fr.

FERD-FARE, an Immunity from going to War. S.

FERDINAN'DO [of *Feort* and *pand*, Sax. i. e. pure Peace] a Name of Men.

FERDNESS, Fear, Dread, Awe, Reverence. *Chauc.*

FRED'WIT [of *Fryd* an Army, and *Wite* Punishment] a Formality, by which the King pardoned Manslaughter committed in an Army; Also a Fine of 120s. for not bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.

FER'IA, a Holy-Day, or Resting-Day. L.

FER'ITY [*feritas*, L.] Brutishness, Cruelty, Fierceness, Savageness.

FER'LING, the 4th Part of a Penny; also the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough. O. R.

FERLINGATA } the fourth Part of a
FERLINGUS } Yard Land. O. R.

FERLY, strange. O.

FERM

FER

FERM } [Feopm, Sax.] a House, Land,
FARM } or both, taken by Lease.

FERM, a Prison. *Spent.*

FERM, a Hole. *O.*

FER'MENT [fermentum, L.] Leaven, or
Yeast; that which puffs up by leavening; a
Commotion or Ruffle of Mind. *F.*

To FERMENT [fermenter, F. fermentare,
L.] to puff up, to leaven, to work; as Beer,
Ale, &c.

FERMENTA'TION, a fermenting or
working; it is an easy, gentle, and slow Mo-
tion of the inward Particles of a mixed Body,
arising usually from the Operation of some
active Acid, which rarefies, exalts, and subti-
lizes the soft and sulphureous Particles. *F. of L.*

FERMENTA'TION [in Physick] is a gen-
tle Motion of the Parts of the Blood and
Juices in the Body.

FERMENTATIVE, that causes Fermenta-
tion.

FERMERERE, an Overseer of Cattle and
Husbandry. *O.*

FERMISONA, the Winter Season of Deer.
O. L.

FERN } [Feapn, Sax. Farn, Teut.] one
FEARN } of the Capillaries bearing the
Seeds on the Backside of the Leaf, common in
barren Places.

FERNIGO, a Heath, or waste Place,
where Fern grows. *O. L.*

FEROCIOUS, savage, brutal, very fierce.

FEROCITY [ferocité, F. of ferocitas, L.]
Fierceness, Cruelty.

FER'REL } [of ferrum, L. Iron, or fer-
FERULA } raille, F. Old Iron] a Piece
of Iron or Brass, to be put on the End of a
Cane, Haft of a Knife, &c.

FERREROUS, Irony, of Iron.

FERRERS [ferrier, F.] a Sirname.

FERRRET [ferrat Belg. ferrata, Ital. fu-
ret, F.] a little Animal like a Weasel, used in
catching Rabbits: Also a Sort of Ribbon.

To FERRET, to search out narrowly, or
force out: also to harrafs or tease.

FERRIAGE, the ferrying or passing over a
River; the Hire of a Ferry-Boat.

FERRUGINOUS [ferrugineus, L.] hav-
ing in it something of the Nature of Iron;
like to, or of the Colour of, rusty Iron.

FERRUMINA'TION, a soldering or fast-
ening together. *L.*

FERRY [Fazist, Teut. fapan, Sax. to
pass over, or of ferri, L. to be carried] a
Place where Horses, Coaches, &c. are con-
veyed over a River.

To FERRY, to pass or carry over in a Boat.

FERS, the Queen at the Play at Chess;
Also fierce. *Chauc.*

FERSCHET, the Ferriage, or customary
Payment for ferrying over a River. *O.*

FERTILE [fertilis, L.] fruitful, plenti-
ful. *L.*

FERTILITY [fertilité, F. of fertilitas, L.]
Fruitfulness, Plentifulness.

To FERTILISE [fertiliser, F.] to make
fruitful.

FET

FER'VENCY } [ferveur, F. of fervor,
FER'VOUR } L.] Earnestness, Warmth,
Heat, Vehemency, great Zeal.

FER'VENT [fervens, L.] hot, vehement,
eager, zealous. *F.*

FERVENTLY, earnestly, zealously.

FER'VID [fervidus, L.] fervent.

FER'ULA, a flat wooden Instrument for
chastising Boys at School.

FERULA'CEOUS Plant, a Plant like the
Herb Fennel-Giant.

FER'VOUR [ferveur, F. of fervor, L.]
Heat, Warmth of Spirit.

FER'VOUR of the Matrix [among Phys-
icians] a Distemper, when the entire Substance
of the Womb is very hot.

FES'CUE [festuca, L.] a Pointer used by
Children in Reading.

FES'SE [of fascia, L.] is one of the ho-
nourable Ordinaries in Heraldry, representing
a broad Belt, or Girdle of Honour, which
Knights at Arms were anciently girded with;
it possesses the Centre of the Escutcheon, and
contains in Breadth one third Part thereof.

FES'SE-Point, the middle Point of an Es-
cutcheon.

FESSITUDE [fessitudo, L.] Weariness.

FEST [Faut, Teut.] a Fift. *Chauc.*

To FESTER [festir, F.] to putrefy, or
rankle.

FESTINA'TION, a hastening or making
Speed. *L.*

FESTINITY [Festinitas, L.] Speed,
Quickness.

FESTING-Penny, Earnest given to Ser-
vants when hired. *G.*

FESTING-Men [with the English Saxons]
Persons who were Pledges for others who
should transgress the Laws, who were bound
for their Appearance or Forth-coming.

FESTINO [in Logick] a Technical Word,
denoting the third Mood of the first Figure
of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first
Proposition is an universal Negative, the se-
cond a particular Affirmative, the third a
particular Negative.

FESTIVAL [festivus, L.] merry, pleasant,
jocund; belonging to a Festival.

A FES'TIVAL [of festivus, L.] a Solemn-
nity, or Day of Rejoicing.

FESTIVE, joyous, convivial.

FESTIVITY [festivitas, L.] Mirth,
Pleasantness, Rejoicing; a festival Time.

FES'TIVOUS [festivus, L.] jocund, jo-
vial, merry.

FESTOO'N [fesson, F.] a Garland or
Border of Fruits and Flowers, especially in
engraved or embossed Works.

FESTUCINE [festuca, L.] Straw-Co-
lour.

FESTUCOUS [of festuca, L.] of or be-
longing to a Shoot or Skalk of a Tree or Herb,
having a tender Branch or Sprig.

FETCH. See Vetch.

To FETCH [feccean, Sax.] to go to
bring a Thing; to derive, to draw.

A FETCH,

FEW

A **FETCH**, a Subtlety, a sly Pretence to deceive a Person.

FETCHER, one who fetches.

FETELY, handsomely, dextrously. *Cb.*

FETID [*fætidus*, *L.*] stinking or smelling ill.

FETIDNESS, the Quality of stinking.

FETIFEROUS [*fætifer*, *L.*] bringing forth Fruit or Young.

FETRIS, Features. *Cbauc.*

FETISE, handsome, spruce. *O.*

FET'LOCK [*q. d.* Feetlock, or Fetterlock] the Hair that grows behind on a Horse's Feet.

FET'LOCK Joint, the Joint at the Feetlock; a Horse's Inkle-Joint.

FETUOSLY, fealty. *O.*

FET'TERS, [*Fetterer*, *Sax.* *Ueters*, *Belg.*] Irons to put upon the Legs of Male-factors or Cattle.

To **FET'TER** [*gefetere*, *Sax.*] to put Chains, &c. upon the Feet.

To **FETTLE** *to*, to go about, or set upon a trifling Business. *N. C.*

A **FEUD** [*Fæhð*, *Sax.* *Fehde*, *Teut.* *Clæur*, *L. S.*] inveterate Grudge, deadly Hatred, Enmity.

FEUD [in the Northern Parts] a Combination of Kindred to revenge the Death of any of their Blood against the Killer, and all his Race.

FEUDATORY, one who holds by a conditional Tenure.

FEUDAL, pertaining to Fees, or Tenures held of a Superior.

FEUD-BOTE [*Fæhðbore*, *Sax.*] a Recompence for engaging in a Feud or Faction, and the Damages that happen thereon.

FEUDE [of Feoh a Reward, and poð a Condition, *Sax.*] is defined by Civilians to be a Grant of Lands, Honours, or Fees, either to a Man during the Will of his Lord or Sovereign, or for the Feodatory's own Life, or to him and his Heirs for ever, upon Condition that he and his Heirs do acknowledge the Donor and his Heirs to be their Lord and Sovereign, and shall bear Faith and Allegiance to him and his for the said Tenure, and do such service for the same as is covenanted between them, or is proper to a Feud.

FEUDES, a Volume of the Civil Law.

FEVILLAN'TINE, Puff-paste. *F.*

FE'VERFEW [*fepep fuge*, *Sax.* *febrifuga*, *L.*] a Herb good against Fevers. *Matricaria. L.*

FE'VER [*Fievre*, *F.* of *Febris*, *L.* *Fiebers*, *Dan.* *Fiebers*, *Teut.*] a Distemper which is an augmented Velocity of the Blood, a Fermentation or inordinate Motion of it, with great Heat and Thirst.

Continual FEVER, is that whose Fit continues for many Days.

Intermitting FEVER, is one which has certain Times of Intermision, or ceasing; as an Ague.

FEVERISH, inclined to a Fever, hot.

FEU'TERER } a Dog-keeper; he who lets

FEW'TERER } them loose in a Chace. *O.*

FID

A **FEW** [*feapa*, *Sax.* *fæt*, *C. Br.*] small Number.

FEW'EL } [*of Feu*, *F.* Fire, and *ai*, con-
FU'EL } tracted of *alere*, *L.* to feed,
q. d. Matter to feed the Fire] Coals, Wood, or any Thing to burn.

FEU, a Tenure in Scotland, called also *Few-Farm*, whereby Lands are held, paying a Sort of Duty called *Feudo firma*.

FEW'METS } [*fimaifon*, *O. F.* of
FEW'MISHING } *finus*, *L.* Dung] the Dung of a Deer.

To **KEY** it } to do any Thing nota-

To **FEIGH** it } bly. *N. C.*

To **FEY** Meadows, Ponds, &c. to cleanse them. *N. C.*

FF [*in Musick Books*] stands for *Forie forte*, and signifies very loud.

FI'ANTS } [*fientes*, *F.*] the Dung of a
FAU'NTS } Badger, Fox, &c.

FIAUNCE, Affiance. *Cbauc.*

FIAUNT, Warrant. *Spene.*

FIAU'TO, a Flute. *Ital.*

FIAU'TO *transverso*, a German Flute.

It. To **FIB** [*q. d.*] to fable] to say false, to lye,

a soft Expression for to tell a Lye.

FI'BRA *Auris* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Ear.

FI'BRES } [*fibres*, *F.* of *fibra*, *L.*] the
FI'BERS } Threads or Hair-like Strings

of Muscles, Veins, Plants, Roots, &c.

FI'BRES [in *Anatomy*] are round oblong Vessels, by which the Animal Spirits are conveyed to all Parts of the Body.

FIBRIL'LAE [in *Anatomy*] the Fibrils, or smallest Threads of which Fibres consist.

FI'BROUS [*fibreux*, *F.* of *fibrosus*, *L.*] full of Fibres.

FI'BULA, a Button [in *Anatomy*] the lesser Bone of the Shank. *L.*

FICK'LE [*ficol*, *Sax.* of *facilis*, *L.* easy, *q. d.* easily persuaded to change his Mind; others derive it of *ficula*, *Gr.*] various, inconstant, variable, light.

FICKLENESS, Caprice, Inconstancy.

FIC'TILE [*fictilis*, *L.*] earthen, or made of Earth.

FIC'TION, a Device or Invention, a Lye, or feigned Story. *F.* of *L.*

FICTITIOUS [*fictitiuus*, *L.*] dissembled, feigned, counterfeit, fabulous.

FICTITIOUSLY, falsely, in a dissembling Manner.

FI'CUS [*ficus*, *L.* Figs] external Protuberances of the *Anus* commonly called the *Piles*.

FIDD [in *Gunnery*] a little Oakham put in the Touch-hole of a Gun, and covered with a Piece of Lead, to keep the Powder dry.

FIDD [among *Sailors*] is a Pin of Iron or Wood to open the Strands of Ropes.

FIDD HAMMER, a Tool, a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other.

FID'DLE [*Fidele*, *Sax.* *Fidel*, *Teut.* of *fidicula*, *L.*] a musical Instrument.

To **FID'DLE**

F I F

To FID'DLE [*fiden*, *Teut.*] to play upon a Fiddle.

FID'DLER [*Fidler*, *Teut.* *Uedelac*, *Belg.*] one who plays upon a Fiddle.

FIDDLESTICK, the Bow of the Fiddler.

FIDDLESTRING, the String of a Fiddle.

FIDEJUS'SOR [in *Law*] a Surety. *L.*

FIDEL'ITY [*fidélité*, *F.* of *fidélitas*, *L.*] Faithfulness, Honesty, Integrity.

FIDICINA'LES [with *Anatomists*] the Muscles of the Fingers called *Lumbricales*, from the Use they are put to by Musicians in playing upon some Instruments. *L.*

To FIDGE about, to be continually moving up and down.

FIDUCIAL, confident.

FIDU'CIARY [*fiduciarius*, *L.*] a Trustee, one intrusted by another.

FIDU'CIARY [*fiduciarius*, *L.*] trusty, sure; taken upon Trust, so as to be restored again.

FIE [*fi*, *Teut.*] an Interjection denoting some Dislike.

FIFE [*ff*, *F.* a Fee or feudal Tenure, or Lands held by Fealty] Lands or Tenements which the Vassal holds of his Lord by Fealty and Homage; also a Manor, or noble Inheritance.

FIELD [Feld, *Sax.* *Feld*, *L. S.* *Feld*, *Teut.*] Ground for Tillage or Meadow.

FIELD [in *Heraldry*] the whole Surface of an Escutcheon or Shield.

FIELDFARE. See *Feldfare*.

FIELD-Colours [among *Military Men*] small Flags carried along with the Quarter-Master General, in marking out the Ground for the Squadrons and Battalions of an Army.

FIELD-Marshal, a Commander of an Army in the Field.

FIELD-Pieces, are small Cannon carried along with an Army in the Field, as three Pounders, Minions, Sakers, &c.

FIELD-Staff, a Staff carried by Gunners, in which they screw lighted Matches.

FIEND [*Fende*, *Sax.* *fiend*, *Teut.*] a Fury, an Evil Spirit, a Devil.

FIERI Facias, a Writ lying for him who has recovered an Action of Debt or Damages so levy the Debt or Damages against whom the Recovery was had.

FIER'CE [*fer*, *F.* of *ferox*, *L.*] cruel, stern.

FIERCELY, furiously.

FIERCENESS, savageness, Violence.

FIERY, hot, passionate.

FI'ERY Triplicity [in *Astrology*] are those Signs in the Zodiack, which surpass the rest in fiery Qualities, viz. *Leo*, *Aries*, *Sagittarius*.

A FIFE [*pfiffe*, *Teut.*] a sort of Pipe, or Wind-Musick.

FIFE Rails [in a Ship] are such as are placed on Banisters on each Side the Top of the Poop, &c.

FIFFA'RO, a Fife or small Pipe, Flute, or Flageolet, used by the *Germans*, with a Drum, in the Army. *Ital.*

F I G

FIFTEEN [*fifteen*, *Teut.*] XV. or 15.

FIFTEEN'NTH, a Tax formerly raised by Parliament, laid on every City or Borough throughout the Realm.

FIFTH [*fift*, *Sax.* *fünfte*, *Teut.*] Vth. or 5th.

FIFTH [in *Musick*] the same as *Diapente*.

FIFTY [*fiftig*, *Sax.* *fünfzig*, *Teut.*] L. or 50.

A FIG [*figus*, *F.* of *ficus*, *L.* *feige*, *Teut.*] a Fruit; also a Disease in Horses.

FIG-Pecker, a Bird that feeds on Figs.

FIG-Wort, a sort of Herb.

FIGA'RY. See *Fegary*. *Scrophularia*, *L.*

FIGEN'TIA [in *Chymistry*] Things which serve to fix volatile Substances. *L.*

A FIGHT [*pyht*, *Sax.*] a Combat, Duel, Engagement.

To FIGHT [*feohan*, *Sax.* *fechten*, *Teut.*] to combat, to oppose, with or without Weapons.

FIGHTS [in a Ship] waste Cloths which hang round a Ship in a Fight, to hinder the Men from being seen by the Enemy.

Close FIGHTS, Bulk Heads set up for Men to stand secure behind a Ship, and fire on the Enemy in case of Boarding.

FIGHT-WITE, a Fine imposed upon a Man for making a Quarrel. *Sax.*

FIGHTER, one who fights.

FIG'MENT [*figmentum*, *L.*] a Fiction, a Story, a Lye.

FIG'ULATED [*figulatus*, *L.*] made of Earth.

FIG'URATE Numbers [in *Geometry*] such as represent some Geometrical Figure.

FIG'URATIVE [*figurativus*, *L.*] belonging to or spoken by Way of Figure.

FIGURATIVELY, by a Figure.

FIG'URATIVE Speeches, are Ways of expressing ourselves, whereby we make use of an improper Word, that Custom has applied to another Subject.

FIGURE [*figura*, *L.*] Fashion, Shape, Representation. *F.*

FIG'URE [in *Geometry*] is a Space terminated on all Parts by Lines, either straight or crooked.

Rectilineal FIG'URE, is one which has all its Extremities right Lines.

Curvilineal FIG'URE, is one, all whose Extremities are crooked Lines.

Mixed FIG'URE [in *Geometry*] is one which is bounded partly by right Lines and partly by crooked Lines.

FIG'URE [in *Arith.*] one of the nine Digits or numerical Characters; as 1, 2, &c.

FIG'URE [in *Astrology*] is a Scheme or Draught of the Face of the Heavens at some set Time.

FIG'URE [in *Logick*] is a due disposing of a middle Term in a Syllogism with the two Extremes.

FIG'URE [in *Philosophy*] is the Surface, or bounding Extreme of any natural Body.

To

F I L

To **FIGURE** [*figurer*, F. of *figurare*, L.] to represent, to draw Figures upon.

Plain FIGURES [in *Geometry*] are such as are bounded only by right Lines.

FIGURES [in *Discourse*] are extraordinary Ways of speaking, very different from the common and natural.

Grammatical FIGURES, are Digressions from the common and ordinary Rules of Construction; as when any Word is omitted, and left to be supplied by the Reader or Hearer.

Rhetorical FIGURES are Ornaments of Elocution, which adorn the Speech, or a Garnish of Speech, when Words are used for Elegancy in their native Significations, either to move the Audience more pathetically, or to express the Transports of the Mind.

FIGURET'TO [of the Figures or Flowers on it] a Sort of flowered Stuff.

FILA'CEOUS [of *filum*, L. a Thread] full of Filaments, i. e. of small Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

FILACER, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who files those Writs on which he makes Process.

FILA'CIUM, a File, a Thread or Wire on which Writs and other Deeds are filled up in Courts. L.

FILAMENTS [*filamenta*, L.] little slender Rays, like Threads, which appear in the Urine. Medicinal.

FILAMENTS [in *Anatomy*] are the small Fibres or Threads, which compose the Texture of the Muscles.

FILAMENTS [in *Botany*] small Threads which compose the Beard of Roots.

FILAN'DERS [*filandres* F.] Worms small as Threads, which lie in the Reins of a Hawk; also Gins or Nets for wild Beasts.

FIL'BERDS [of *Full* and *Beard*, the Skin thereof being covered with a Down, like the first Appearance of the Beard upon the Chin] the best Sort of small Nuts.

To **FILCH** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *φιλέω*, Gr. to deceive; *Skinner* of *piller*, F. to rob] to steal sily.

FILCHER, a petty Thief.

A **FILE** [*Feol*, Sax. *Feist*, Teut. *Fiil*, Dan.] a Tool to work Iron, &c. with.

To **FILE** [*peolan*, Sax. *feilen*, Teut. *feilez*, Dan.] to work with a File.

A **FILE** [*filum*, L.] a Wire, &c. upon which loose Papers are strung.

A **FILE** [among *Fencers*] a Sword without Edges, with a Button at the Point.

A **FILE** [in *Heraldry*] is a straight Line, from which their several Points issue.

A **FILE** [in *Military Affairs*] a Row of Soldiers standing one behind or below another. F.

To **Double the FILES** [*Military Phrase*] to put two Files into one.

To **FILE off** [*Military Phrase*] to fall off from marching into a large Front, and march in Length by Files.

F I M

FILE-Leaders [among *Military Men*] the first Man of every File, which compose the Front of a Battalion.

FIL'ET [in *Architecture*] a little Member which appears in the Ornaments or Mouldings, otherwise called *Lifel*. F.

FILETS [in *Cookery*] Meat, Fowl, or Fish, sliced, and dressed in a Ragout. F.

FIL'IAL [*filialis*, L.] of a Son. F.

FILIA'TION, Sonship, or Descent from Father to Son. L.

FILINGS, Dust abraded by the File.

FILK'ALE } [*q. d.* Field Ale] a Sort of

FILK'ALE } drinking in the Fields by Bailiffs of Hundreds for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants.

To **FILL** [*eyllan*, Sax. *fullen*, Teut.] to make full, to saturate.

FILLEMO'T [*feuille morte*, F. i. e. a dead Leaf] a Colour like that of a faded Leaf.

FIL'LER, any Thing that fills up Room.

FIL'LET [*filet*, F. of *filum*, L.] an Hair Lace, or Ribbon to tie up Hair.

FIL'LET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament much the same as *Astragal*.

FIL'LET [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth Part of the Ordinary, called a *Chief*.

FIL'LET of Veal [*un Filet de Veau*, F. so called, because in that Part are strong Muscles and Nerves like little Threads for guiding the Feet] the fleshy Part of the Leg adjoining to the Loin.

FIL'LETS [in a *Horse*] are the Foreparts of the Shoulder next the Breast.

FILLIGRA'NE } a Sort of Ornament

FILLEGREAN } wrought on Gold or Silver, like Threads or Grains.

A **FIL'LIP**, a Throw, a Toss with one's Finger or Nail.

To **FILLIP**, to strike with the Nail of the Finger suddenly.

FIL'LY [*tuiste*, Teut. *Pullus*, L. *πῶλος*, Gr. or of *filia*, L.] a Mare-Colt.

FILM [*Film*, Sax. of *Velamen*, L.] a fine Skin enwrapping the Brain, and several Parts of the Body; also a Skin or Scum upon the Surface of Mineral Waters.

FILM [in *Botany*] a woody Skin, separating the Seeds in the Pods of Plants.

A **FIL'TER** [*Filtre*, F.] a Charm, an Allurement, a Love Potion.

To **FIL'TER** } [*filtrer*, F. of *filtrum*,

To **FIL'TRATE** } L. a Strainer] to strain though a Cloth, Paper, &c.

FITH [*filth*, Sax.] Dirt, Soil, &c.

FILTHINESS, Nastiness.

FILTHY, nasty, dirty.

FILTRA'TION, a straining a Liquor through Paper, which by the Smallness of the Pores admits only the finer Parts through, and keeps the rest behind.

FILUM Aquæ, a Stream or Course of Water. O. L.

FIMASHING [of *fmaison*, F.] the Dugging of any Sort of Wild Beasts.

FIMBLE,

FIN

FIMBLE, Hemp early ripe. *S. C.*

FIM'BRIÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Extremities or Borders of the *Tubæ Fallopiæ*, formerly so called, because they resemble a fringed Border. *L.*

FIM'BRIATED [*fimbriatus*, of *fimbria*, *L.* a Fringe, Border, Edging, &c.] a Term in *Heraldry*, when an Ordinary is bordered round with a different Colour.

FIM'BRIATED [in *Botany*] the Leaves of Plants are said to be *fimbriated*, when they are jagged, and have, as it were, a Kind of Fringe about them.

A **FIN** [*fin* or *pinna*, *Sax.* of *Pinna*, *L.*] a Fin of a Fish; a Quill or Wing.

To **FIN** a Chevin [in *Carving*] is to cut up or carve a Chevin, or a Chub Fish.

FIN } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
FINA'LE } the End or last Note of a Piece of Musick. *Ital.*

FIN'ABLE, liable to be fined.

FIN'AL [*Finalis*, *L.*] last, that concludes or makes an End. *F.*

FINAL Cause [in *Logick*] is that Cause for which a Thing is what it is.

FINAL Causes [in *Divinity*] are such great, wise, and good Ends, as God had in creating and proportioning, in adapting and disposing, in preserving and continuing, all the several Parts of the Universe:

FINALLY, lastly.

FINAN'CE [*finance*, *F.*] a Fine, Sum of Money paid to the *French* King for the Enjoyment of some Privilege or other.

FINAN'CES, the Treasures or Revenues of the *French* King: The Exchequer.

FINANC'ER, an Officer of the Finances.

FIN'NARY } the second Forge of an Iron
FIN'NERY } Mill.

A **FINCH** [*finch*, *Sax.* *finck*, *Teut.*] a Bird of several sorts, as Goldfinch, &c.

To **FIND** [*findan*, *Sax.* *finden*, *Teut.* *finden*, *L. S.*] to recover what was lost, to discover what before lay concealed, to know by Experience.

To **FIND** the Ship's *Trim* [*Sea Phrase*] is to discover how she will sail best.

FINDER, one who discovers or picks up a Thing that hath been lost.

FIND'ERS, Officers of the Customs, now called Searchers. *O. S.*

FIND'IBLE [*findibilis*, *L.*] that may be cleft.

FINE [*fein*, *Teut.* *fin*, *F.*] spruce, handsome, excellent, pure, slender.

A **FINE** [*finis*, *L.*] a Penalty or Amends made in Money for an Offence; also a formal Conveyance of Lands, by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge; also a Sum of Money paid for Lands and Tenements lett by Lease.

To **FINE** [*finire*, *L.*] to set a Fine upon, or to pay a Fine; also to purge or clear from Dregs.

FINE Force, an absolute, unavoidable Necessity or Constraint, *F. L. T.*

FIR

FINE *adnullando levato de quod*, a Writ for making void a Fine levied on Lands holden in ancient *Demesne*. *L.*

FINE *levando de Tenementis*, &c. a Writ empowering the Justices to admit of a Fine for a Sale of Lands in *Capite*. *L.*

FINE *non capiendo pro pulchre placitando*, a Writ to forbid Officers of Courts to take Fines for pleading. *L.*

FINE *pro rediffesina capienda*, &c. a Writ which lies for the Release of one laid in Prison for a *Rediffesin* upon a reasonable Fine. *L.*

FINELESS, without End. *Shakesp.*

FI'NERY, fine Attire.

FINES } [of *Ingram Fienes*, Husband of
FIENES } *Sybilla*, Heiress of *Faram* of *Bononia*, to whom *William* of *Bononia*, Son to King *Stephen*, gave the Town *Mattock*] a Surname.

FINEW', Mouldiness, or Hoariness, Dirtiness, Nastiness.

FINEWED, grown mouldy or hoary.

FIN'GER [*Finger*, *Sax.* of *pengap* to take hold of; *Finger*, *Teut.* and *Dan.* *Clanger*, *Belg.* of *fanger*, *Teut.* to take hold] a Member of the Hand.

To **FINGER** a Thing [*pengap*, *Sax.* *fingere*, *Teut.*] to handle, to take hold of.

FIN'GER Fern, a Plant.

FINGER's Breadth [*Finger Bredd*, *L. S.*] a Measure of two Barley Corns Length, or four laid Side to Side.

FINGLEFANGLE, a Trifle.

FIN'ICAL, spruce, neat, affected.

FINICALLY, in a foppish affected Manner.

FINI'RE [in *Old Records*] to fine, or pay a Fine upon Composition.

To **FIN'ISH** [*finir*, *F.* of *finire*, *L.*] to end, or make an End.

FINISHER, one who completes and puts an End to any Thing.

FIN'ITE [*fini*, *F.* of *finitus*, *L.*] that which hath fixed and determinate Bounds set to its Power, Extent, and Duration.

FINITELY, in a limited Manner.

FINI'TOR, the same as the *Horizon*. *L.*

FIN'NY, furnished with Fins.

FINO'CHIO, Fennel.

FI'NOURS of Metals, are such as purify them from Dross.

FIPPLE [*Fibula*, *L.*] a Stopper.

FIR. See *Firr*.

FIR'D'FARE [of *fird* an Army, and *fara* a Journey, *Sax.*] a going into the Army, or taking up Arms.

FIR'D'WITE [of *fird* and *wite*, *Sax.*] a Fine anciently imposed on Military Tenants for not appearing in Arms.

FIR'DWIRTH [of *fird* an Army, and *worth* worthy, *Sax.* Military Men, such as are worthy to bear Arms.

FIRE [*fir* or *fyre*, *Sax.* *Cliez*, *Belg.* *Fetwe*, *Teut.* *Iveg*, *Gr.*] one of the four Elements.

A running **FIRE** [*Military Term*] is when the

U u

F I R

the Soldiers, being drawn up for that Purpose, fire one after another, so that it run the whole Length of the Line, or round a Town, &c.

To FIRE [*füezen*, *Teut.*] to set on Fire, to discharge Fire-Arms, to grow hot and fiery.

FIRE-Bare, a sort of Beacon. *Sax.*

FIRE-Boot } [Fuel for Necessary Occa-
FIREBOTE } sions, which, by Common-

Law, any Tenant may take out of the Lands granted to him.

FIRE Circulatory } [among Chymists] a
FIRE Reverberatory } Furnace where the

Heat goes not out by a direct Funnel, but it is returned upon the Vessel of Matter to be managed by it.

FIRE-Cross, two Fire-brands fastened cross-ways on the Top of a Spear, for a Signal to give Notice of a sudden Invasion.

FIRE-Drake, a fiery Meteor: Also an artificial Fire-work.

FIRE Leven, Lightning. *Cbauc.*

FIRELOCK, a Soldier's Musquet.

FIRE-Master, an Officer who directs all the Compositions of Fire-works.

FIRE-Potential. See *Cautery*.

A FIRE-Sbovel [*fürpocpl*, *Sax.* *Fewer-schauffel*, *Teut.*] an Instrument belonging to a Fire-Hearth.

FIRE-Workers [*Fewer-werke*, *Teut.*]

Officers subordinate to the Fire-Masters.

To FIRK [*ferire*, *L.*] to beat or whip.

FIR'KIN [*of fropen*, *Sax.* four, and *Kin*, dimin. it being the fourth Part of a Barrel] a Measure containing eight Gallons of Ale, and nine of Beer.

A FIR'KIN-Man, one who buys Small Beer of the Brewer, and sells it again to his Customers.

FIRM [*firme*, *F.* *firmitas*, *L.*] fast, hard, solid, constant, steady.

FIR'MA [*Doomsday-Book*] a Tribute anciently paid towards the Entertainment of the King of England for a Night.

FIR'MAMENT [*Firmamentum*, *L.*] the Heaven of the fixed Stars; or that Space which is expanded and arched over us in the Heavens. *F.*

FIR'MAN [*in India*] a Passport granted to Foreigners for Liberty of Trade.

FIRMARA'TIO, farming or holding to farm. *O. L.*

FIRMA'TIO, the Season for Does. *F. L.*

FIR'MED } [in *Falconry*] well fledge-
Full FIR'MED } ed; an Hawk is said to

be firmed, when all the Feathers of his Wings are entire.

FIRMLY, strongly, securely.

FIRM'NESS [*Fermeté*, *F.* *Firmitas*, *L.*] a being firm, or hard; also Solidity; also Constancy, Steadiness, Resolution.

FIRR [*fuph puvu*, *Sax.* *Fyr*, *Dan.*] a Fir-tree, or the Wood; Deal.

FIRST [*first*, *Sax.* east, *Teut.* which *Meri. Cas.* derives of *εἰς*, *Gr.*] Prime, Original, Chief.

F I T

FIRST-Fruits, are the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year, given to the King.

FIRST'LING [*Erstling*, *Teut.*] the Young of Cattle which are first brought forth.

FIRTH [prob. of *fyrth*, *Sax.* Terror] a Bug-bear, a frightful Apparition.

FIS'CAL [of *Fiscus*, *L.* the publick Treasury] an Officer of the Exchequer. *F.*

A FISH [*fisc*, *Sax.* *Fish*, *Teut.* *Fisch*, *Belg.* of *Pisces*, *L.*] a Water Animal.

To FISH [*fiscian*, *Sax.* *fischen*, *Teut.* *fiske*, *Dan.*] to catch Fish.

FISH [Sea Term] any Timber made fast to the Masts, or Yards, to strengthen them.

To FISH the Mast, is to strengthen it as above, against Strefs of Weather.

FISH-Garib, a Dam or Wear in a River for the taking of Fish.

A FISH'ERMAN [*fiscene*, *Sax.* *Fischer*, *Teut.*] one who catches Fish.

FISH'ERY [*Fischerey*, *Teut.*] the Art or Trade of Fishing.

FISHMONGER, one who sells Fish.

FISHY, like Fish.

To FISK, to run about hastily and heedlessly.

FISSIL'ITY [of *Fissilis*, *L.*] Aptness to be cleaved.

FIS'SURE [*fissura*, *L.*] Cleft, or Opening.

FIS'SURE [in Surgery] the breaking of a Bone which happens in the Length of it.

FIS'SURES [among Naturalists] are certain Interruptions which serve to distinguish the several Strata or Layers, of which the Body of the Earth is composed.

Perpendicular FISSURES, such Interruptions as are intersected, or cut through again by others.

The FIST [*fyst*, *Sax.* *Faust*, *Teut.* which *Minshew* derives of *falten*, *Teut.* to take hold] the Hand clenched.

FISTICUFFS, Battle with the Fists.

A FISTULA [in Surgery] a narrow callous Ulcer, hard to cure. *L.*

FISTULA *Lachrymalis* [in Surgery] is when the little Hole in the Bone of the Nose is grown hard and callous, by reason of which there is a continual Defluxion of Tears. *L.*

FISTULA *Pulmonis*, the Wind-Pipe. *L.*

FISTULA *Sacra*, [among Surgeons] that Part of the Back-Bone which is perforated.

FISTULA *Urinaria* [in Anatomy] the Urinary Passage of the Penis.

FISTULAR } [Fistularis, *L.*] of, or be-

FISTULARY } longing to, a Fistula.

FISTULOUS } [Fistularis, *L.*] of, or be-

FISTULAR Flowers [among Botanists] are such as are compounded of many long hollow small Flowers, like Pipes.

FIT [*au fait*, *F.* of *fatium*, *L.*] apt, meet, proper; also a Paroxysm.

To FIT, to adapt, to be suitable to a Thing.
FITCH'EE' [in Heraldry] the lower Part of a Cross sharpened into a Point. *Fr.*

FITCH'ER

FLA

FITCH'ER } [*fifan*, F. *Fifte*, L. S.]
FITCH'OW } a Pole-cat, or strong-scented Ferret: also the Skin of it.

FITH'WITE [*fehht* a Fight, and *pite* a Fine, Sax.] a Fine imposed upon one for fighting, or breaking the Peace.

FIT'TERS [*Fetto*, Ital. or of *fendre*, F. to cut small] little Pieces.

FITS [q. d. *Fights*] they being the Conflicts between the Disease and Nature.

FITZ [*filz*, F. a Son] a Word commonly added to the Surnames of Families of this Nation, descended of the Norman Race; as *Fitz-Herbert*, *Fitz-Williams*, &c.

FIVE [*fif*, Sax. *Ufve*, L. S. *Funf*, Teut.] the Number V. or 5.

FIVE-Finger [of *Funf-finger*, Teut.] a Fish like the Rowel of a Spur.

TO FIX [*fier*, F. of *fixum*, sup. L.] to flick, fasten, or settle; to set or appoint.

FIXA [with *Chymists*] such Things as cannot be exalted or raised up by Fire.

FIXA'TION, a fixing. F. of L.

FIXA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is a making any volatile spirituous Body endure the Fire, and not fly away, either by repeated Distillations, or Sublimations, or adding to it something of a fixing Quality.

FIX'ED Line of Defence [in *Fortification*] a Line drawn along the Face of the Bastion, and terminated in the Courtin.

FIXED Nitre [in *Chymistry*] is Salt-petre mixed in a Crucible, and then made to flame by throwing in burning Coals, and afterwards cooled, powdered, and dissolved in Water, and then evaporated into a fine white Salt.

FIXED Signs [in *Astrology*] are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio*, and *Aquarius*.

FIXED Stars [*Astronomy*] are such as do not, like the Planets, change their Positions or Distances in Respect of one another.

FIX'ITY } [in *Chymistry*] a Quality
FIX'TNESS } opposite to *Volatility*.

FIX'TURE, Fixation, Fixedness. *Shakes.*
FIZ'GIG, a Dart wherewith Mariners strike Fish while they swim: A sort of Tops for Boys; a gadding idle Gossip.

TO FIZ'ZLE [*feissen*, Teut.] to break Wind backwards without Noise, to *feist* or *fist*.

FLAB'BY [*labilis*, L. slippery, because wet Things are so] limber, soft, moist, slippery.
FLABELLA'TION, a fanning, an airing or giving Wind unto. L.

FLACCES'CENCY [of *flaccescere*, L.] Limberness, Flagging.

FLAC'CID [*flaccidus*, L.] drooping, flagging, withering, weak, limber.

FLACCIDITY, relaxedness, Laxity, Want of Firmness.

FLACK'ET, a Bottle in the Shape of a Barrel. N. C.

A FLAG [*Ulaghe*, Belg. a Banner, of *pleogan*, Sax. *Flackezzen*, Teut.] said of a Flame that is agitated to and fro] an Ensign,

or Banner usually set out on the Tops of Masts or the Heads of Ships, &c.

FLAG, a Groat. Cant.

To strike or lower the FLAG [Sea Term] is to pull it down upon the Cap.

To heave out the FLAG, is to wrap it about the Staff.

FLAG-OFFICER, one who commands a Squadron.

FLAG, or *Sedge*, a sort of Rush; the Surface of Turf, pared off to burn.

FLAGS [in *Falconry*] the Feathers in a Hawk's Wing, next to the principal ones.

A FLAG-SHIP, is commanded by a General Officer, which has a Right to carry a Flag.

FLAG-Staves, Staves set on the Heads of the Top-gallant Masts, which serve to let fly or shew abroad the Flags.

FLAG-Worm, a kind of Insect bred in flaggy Ponds.

TO FLAG [of *flackezzen*, like a Candle, the Flame of which moves up and down, lengthening and shortening just before it goes out] to decay, grow limber, to wither.

FLA'GELET [*Flageolas*, F.] a musical Wind Instrument. A Pipe.

FLAGEL'LANTS [*Flagellantes*, L.] Hereticks in the XIIIth Century, who preferred Whipping to Martyrdom, and held that scourging one another was the chief Virtue in Christianity.

TO FLA'GELLATE [*flageller*, F. *flagellatum*, L.] to whip or scourge.

FLAGELLA'TION, whipping, lashing, scourging. F. of L.

FLAGITA'TION, an earnest Entreaty. L.

FLAGI'TIOUS [*flagitiosus*, L.] very wicked, villainous.

FLAG'ON [*elaxa*, Sax. *fluscon*, F. *λῆγαν*, Gr.] a large Drinking pot.

FLA'GRANCY [*flagrantia*, L.] being all in a Flame, burning, flaming or glittering; an ardent Desire, Earnestness, Notoriousness.

FLA'GRANT [*flagrans*, L.] burning, blazing, flaming, or glittering, shining; very hot, eager, earnest; also evident, manifest, notorious, infamous. F.

FLAGRANTLY, egregiously, notoriously.

FLAGRA'TION [*flagro*, L.] Burning.

FLAGS, the upper Turf. S. C.

FLAGSTAFF, the Staff to which the Flag is tied.

FLAIL [*Fliegel*, Teut. of *Flagellum*, L.] an Instrument to thresh Corn with.

TO FLAIR } to sweat, or melt away fast
TO FLARE } as a Candle, &c.

TO FLAIR [among *Shipwrights*] is a Term used, when, a Ship being housed in near Water, and the upper Part hangs over somewhat too much, she is said to *flair over*.

FLAKE [*Floccus*, L. a Lock of Wool] a small Flock of Snow; also a thin Plate of Ice, or other Thing.

FLA'KY, in Flakes, or thin Slices.

A FLAM [probably of *flyma*, Sax. *Va-grant*

FLA

grant, of plean to flee, *q. d.* a false Story that flies, or is quickly dispersed] an idle Story, a Sham or Put-off.

FLAM'BOROUGH-Head [*pleamburg*, of *flam* a Flame, *Sax.* for Mariners give it the Figure of a Blazing-Star; or else from *Flamburgh* in *Denmark*, in Imitation of which, our *Danish* Ancestors built it, and gave it the same Name] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

FLAMBEAU [*flambeau*, *F.*] a Torch.

FLAME [*Flamin*, *Teut.* *flamme*, *F.* of *flamma*, *L.*] the most subtle Part of Fire.

FLAME [according to *Sir Isaac Newton*] a Fume, Vapour, or Exhalation, heated red hot so as to shine, because Bodies do not flame without emitting a copious Fume, and the Fume burns in the Flame.

Vital FLAME [among *Philosophers*] a Kind of Vital Heat, which is supposed by some to be in the Heart of living Creatures, and is nourished by the Air we take in by Respiration.

To **FLAME** [*flamber*, *F.* of *flammare*, *L.* *Flammen*, *Teut.*] to blaze out in a Flame.

FLAME-COLOURED, of a bright Colour.

FLA'MINS, certain Heathen Priests.

FLAMABILITY [of *flammabilitas*, of *flamma*, *L.*] Aptness to flame

FLAM'MANT, a large Water-Fowl.

FLAM'MECUS [*flammeus*, *L.*] like, or partaking of the Nature of Flame.

FLAMMIF'EROUS [*flammifer*, *L.*] raising or bringing Flames.

FLAM'MULA vitalis [*q. d.* the small vital Flame] that natural Warmth that is the Effect of a circulating Blood. *L.*

FLANCH [in *Heraldry*] an embowed Line, beginning at the Top, swelling in the Middle, and ending at the Base of an Escutcheon.

FLANCONADE [in *Fencing*] a Thrust in the Flank. *F.*

FLANK [*flanc*, *F.*] a Side.

FLANK [in *Military Affairs*] is the Side of an Army, or Battalion, from the Front to the Rear.

FLANK, that Part of the Bastion which reaches from the Courtin to the Face.

FLANK of the Courtin, that Part of the Courtin between the Flank and Point where the schan Line of Defence terminates.

FLANK Covert [in *Fortification*] is the Platform of the Casemate which lies hid in the Bastion

FLANK Fichant, that from whence a Cannon playing fireth its Bullets directly in the Face of the opposite Bastion.

FLANK Razant [in *Fortification*] is the Point from whence the Line of Defence begins; from the Conjunction of which with the Courtin, the Shot only razeth the Face of the next Bastion.

FLANK Retired. See *Flank Covert*.

Second or Simple FLANKS [in *Fortification*]

FLA

Lines which go from the Angle of the Shoulder to the Courtin.

To **FLANK** [in *Fortification*] is to discover and fire upon the Side of any Place; also to strengthen it with Flanks.

To **FLANK** [in *Military Affairs*] is to fire upon the Enemy's Flank.

FLANKED Angle [in *Fortification*] the Angle formed by the Faces of the Bastion, and so forms the Point of it.

To **FLANK'ER** [*flanker*, *F.* *flancher*, *Belg.*] to fortify the Walls of a City with Bulwarks or Countermures.

FLANKS [with *Farriers*] a Wrench, or other Grief in the Back of a Horse.

FLANK'ARDS [among *Hunters*] the Knots or Nuts in the Flank of a Deer.

FLANNEL [probably from *Lanella*, *L.* soft Wool] a sort of woollen Cloth.

To **FLAP** [of *flabellum*, *L.* or, as *Minshew*, of *φλαβέω*, *Gr.*] to hurt, to strike with the Hand, or Fly-flap, as Butchers do.

A **FLAP** [of *flabbe*, *L. S.*] a Blow.

To **FLAP** [*flaccere*, *L.*] to be limber, to hang down like the Brims of a Hat; also to ply the Wings with Noise.

A **FLAP** [*Lappe*, *Sax.*] an Edge of a Thing hanging down.

FLAP'DRAGON, a Play in which Raifins are caught out of burning Brandy.

FLAP-EARED, having loose, flabby Ears.

To **FLARE in one's Eyes**, to flare one in the Face.

A **FLASH** [*Minshew* derives it from *φάσ*, *Gr.*] a Flame; but *Skinner* rather of our *Blaze*] a sudden Blaze, as of Lightning; also a Spurt.

To **FLASH**, to blaze out suddenly; also the laving or dashing of Water.

A **FLASH of Flames**, a Sheaf of Arrows. *O. P.*

A **FLASHER** [at a *Gaming Table*] one who sits by to swear how often he has seen the bank stripped.

FLASH'Y [probably of *flaccidus*, *L.*] insipid, vain, frothy.

A **FLASC** [*Flask*, *Dan.* *flaiche*, *Teut.* *flaxa*, *Sax.*] a sort of Bottle.

A **FLASK** [*flasque*, *F.*] a Box to put Gunpowder in; also a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordnance.

FLASK [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary made by an arched Line, drawn downwards to the Base Point, and is always born double.

FLASK'ET [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of *φάσκαλος*, *Gr.*] a sort of great Basket.

FLAT [*plat*, *F.* *flac*, *Teut.* as *Mena-gius* thinks of *Patulus*, *L.*] broad, spreading; also a Level, an extended Plane.

To **FLAT in a Sail** [*Sea Phrase*] to haul in the Foresail flat by the Sheet-rope.

FLAT'BURY [*Flodanbyrig*, of *Fleddis*] a Flood, and by *rig* a City, *Sax.*] a Town in *Worcestershire*.

FLAT'ILITY [*flatilitas*, *L.*] Unconstancy.

FLATLY

F L E

FLAT'LY, plainly, positively, horizontally.

FLATS, Shallows in the Sea; Sandbanks, Shelves.

To **FLAT'TEN**, to make broader and thinner.

To **FLAT'TER** [*flatter*, F.] to praise excessively, to soothe, coax, or wheedle.

FLATTERER, one who soothes with false Praise.

FLAT'TERY [*flatterie*, F.] fawning, wheedling.

FLAT'ISH, somewhat flat.

FLAT'ULENT [*flatulentus*, L.] windy, ingendering, or breeding Wind.

FLAT'ULENCY, Windiness. L.

FLATUOS'ITY [*flatuosité*, F.] Windiness.

FLAT'UOUS [*flatueux*, F. of *flatuosus*, L.] windy, or full of Wind.

FLATUS [in *Physick*] disorderly Motions stirred up in the Body by Wind, or Windy Meats.

A **FLAUN** [*Fladen*, Teut.] a Custard. N. C.

To **FLAUNT**, to give one's self Airs, bluster, or look big; to take State upon one.

FLA'VOUR, a certain pleasant Relish, generally applied to Wine.

FLAUTO, a Flute. Ital.

FLAUTINO, a small Flute, like a sixth Flute, or an octave Flute. Ital.

A **FLAW'** [*flah*, Sax. a Fragment; or pleas the White of the Eye, *Flaw*, C. B. a Segment; *Jun.* derives it of *φλάω*, Gr.] a Defect in precious Stones, &c.

FLAW' [of *flawys*, L.] Yellow. Chauc.

FLAW' [at Sea] a sudden Gust of Wind.

FLAWN' [*flan*, F.] a Sort of Custard. Proverb, As flat as a Flawn.

FLAX' [*Flax*, Sax. *Flacke*, Teut.] a Plant, of which Linen Thread is made.

FLAX' Weed, an Herb. *Linaria*: L.

FLAX-DRESSER, one who dresses Flax.

FLAXEN, like Flax.

To **FLAY'**, to fright. N. C. a flayed Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

FLE'A [*Flea*, Sax. *Flah*, Teut.] an Insect.

FLEA-Bane, an Herb that kills Fleas.

FLE'A-Bitten Colour [in Horses] White spotted over with Spots of a darkish Red.

FLE'A Wort, an Herb, the Seed of which resembles a Flea.

To **FLE'A** [*plean*, Sax.] to flay or strip off the Hide.

FLEAK [*flaccus*, L.] a small Lock, Thread, or Twist.

FLEAK' [*Flaek*, Belg.] a Gate set up in a Gap. N. C.

FLEAM' [*Flém*, Belg. *Fliete*, Teut. *flamette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument to lance the Gums, &c. a Farrier's Tool to let a Horse Blood.

FLEAN'DIKE [of *pleam* a Flight, and *dike*, Sax. probably from some Overthrow given there] in *Cambridgehire*.

F L E

FLEBRING, Slander, Calumny. O.

FLEC'KED } [*fleckig*, of *fleck*, a Spot,
FLECK'D } Teut.] speckled or spotted.

FLECK'ED [in *Heraldry*] arched like the Firmament.

FLECTA, a feathered Arrow.

FLEDG'E } [*flatteren*, to beat with the
FLEDG'ED } Wings, to offer to fly, Teut.] to be well covered with Feathers, as young Birds are when they begin to fly.

FLED WIT [of *flyght* Flight, and *hite* a Fine, Sax.] a Discharge from Fines, where an outlawed Fugitive comes to the Place of his own accord.

A **FLEECE** [*plyre*, Sax. *Ulfes*, Belg. of *Vellus*, L.] a Flock of Wool, or so much as comes off one Sheep: Also a Ram.

To **FLEECE** one, to strip or spoil him of his Goods, Money, &c.

FLEECY, woolly.

To **FLEEN** [*fliegen*, Teut.] to fly. Chauc.

To **FLEER** [*lee*, Dan. to laugh] to cast a disdainful or saucy Look.

A **FLEET** [*flotte*, Teut. *Flota*, Sax. *Flota*, F. of *fluctuare*, L.] a Number of Ships together in Company; a Navy.

The **FLEET** [*pleot*, Sax. *Ulfes*, L. S. a Place where the Tide comes up] a Prison in London, to which none are usually committed, but for Contempt to the King and his Laws; Also a Prison of Ease for Debtors.

FLEET [probably of *fliegen* to fly, Teut.] swift.

To **FLEET** [*bleeten*, *blieten*, L. S. to flow from one Place to another, as Water does] to remove from Place to Place.

To **FLEET Milk**, to skim it.

FEETING, passing or fading away.

FLEETING-DISH, a Bowl used in skimming Milk.

FLEETNESS, swiftness.

FLEMAFLARE [of *plyma*, an Outlaw, and *plean* to slay, Sax.] a Claim of the Felon's Goods.

FLEMED, daunted or frightened. O.

FLE'MENES [*Firiab*, of *plyma* a Fugitive, and *plemean* to afford Victuals] the relieving of a Fugitive.

FLE'MENES *Freme*, Chattels or Goods of Fugitives.

FLE'MESWITE, a Liberty to challenge the Chattels or Fines of one's Servant who is a Fugitive.

FLEMER, an Expeller. C.

FLEM'INGS [*Flyming*, or *plyma*, Sax.] an Exile, or banished Man, because they were often forced to change their Habitations and go into Neighbouring Countries, because of the Inundation of the Sea; Natives, or Inhabitants of *Flanders*.

To **FLEEN** [*fliehen*, Teut.] to flee. Ch.

FLESH [*Flēsc*, Sax. *Flēsch*, Teut. *Ulfes*, L. S.] a similar and fibrous Part of an animal Body, soft and thick, which with

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with the Bones serves to strengthen the Body; also the Muscles.

FLESH [among *Botanists*] is all the Substance of any Fruit that is between the outer Rind and the Stone, or that Part of any Root which is fit to be eaten.

FLESH-COLOUR, the Colour of Flesh.

FLESH'Y, [*placetic*, *Sax.* *fleischig*, *Teut.*] carnal, given to the Flesh, corpulent.

FLESHLINESS, addicted to Appetite.

FLESH'LY [*fleischlich*, *Teut.*] lovely, dear, dearly, affectionately. *Cbauc.*

FLE'TA [*Floet*, *Sax.*] a Place where the Tide comes up. *O. L.* See *Fleet*.

FLETCH'ER [of *fleche*, *F.* an Arrow] a Maker of Bows and Arrows.

To **FLE'TE** [of *pleotan*, *Sax.* *fleotten*, to float, *L. S.*] to swim, to float.

FLEURET'TE [in *Heraldry*] flowered, or set off with Flowers. *F.*

FLEURO'NS [in *Cookery*] fine Tarts, or Puffs of Pastry Work for garnishing. *F.*

FLEW, a smaller Sort of Net for fishing; also the larger Chaps of a deep-mouthed Hound.

FLEXAN'TIMOUS [*flexanimus*, *L.*] having a flexible or easy Mind.

FLEXIBILITY [*flexibilitas*, *L.*] Aptness to bend or yield, Pliantness.

FLEX'IBLE [*flexibilis*, *L.*] that may be bent, pliant, tractable, of a pliant Temper, easy to be entreated or persuaded. *F.*

FLEXILE, pliant.

FLEX'TON, bending or bowing. *L.*

FLEX'OR Carpi Radialis, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Wrist inserted to the upper Part of the *Os Metacarpi*, which sustains the Fore-finger. *L.*

FLEX'OR Carpi Ulnaris [in *Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Wrist, which is partly inserted by a short strong Tendon into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpi* which sustains the little Finger. *L.*

FLEX'OR Tertii Internodii [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle implanted in the superior Part of the third Bone of the Thumb. *L.*

FLEX'OR Pollicis Brevis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle let into the *Ossa Sesamoides* of the great Toe, which bends it. *L.*

FLEX'OR Pollicis Pedis Longus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the great Toe, which is a direct Antagonist to the *Extensor Longus*: Its Use is to bend the Toe.

FLEX'OR primi et secundi Ossis Pollicis [in *Anatomy*] a large disgregated Muscle which bends the first and second Bones of the Thumb.

FLEX'URE [*flexura*, *L.*] a Crooking, Bending, or Bowing.

FLITCH'WITE [of *Flit* Contention, and *pire* a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine upon the Account of Brawls and Quarrels.

To **FLICK**, to cut. *C.*

To **FLICK'ER** [*plicepian*, *Sax.* or *Kackepien*, *Teut.*] to flutter as a Bird.

To **FLICK'ER**, to flee, or laugh wantonly or scornfully.

FLID, to fly from, to avoid. *Cbauc.*

FLIDE-Tbrist, or rather *Slide-Tbrist*, the Game called *Shovel Board*. *Sax.*

FLIER, a Fugitive, a Runaway; also that Part of a Machine that regulates the Motion of the rest.

A **FLIGHT**, an Arrow. *Spen.*

FLIGHT [*Flyht*, *Sax.* *Flucht*, *Teut.*] a Flying, Escape: Also a Witticism, or sprightly soaring Expression.

To **FLIGHT** [of *Flitan*, *Sax.*] to strive or contend. *Cbauc.*

FLIGHT [among *Architects*] the Stairs from one Landing Place to another.

FLIGHTY, volatile, wild.

FLIMSINESS, Slightness.

FLIM'SY, limber, thin, light.

To **FLINCH** [*Skinner* derives it of *Fling*, *Eng.* or *plicepian*, *Sax.*] to start, draw back, give over, to desist.

FLINCHER, one who declines a Thing.

FLING, a Throw.

To **FLING** [*Minsbew* derives it from *flenden*, *Goth.* to cast; but *Skinner* from *figere*, *L.* to smite; others again from *fly* *q. d.* to set a flying] to throw or hurl.

FLINGER, one who throws.

FLINT [*Flint*, *Sax.*] *Ullint Stein*, *L. S.* *Ullint Stein*, *Teut.*] a Flint-Stone.

FLINTY, pertaining to Flints, hard, unfeeling.

FLIP, a Sort of Sailors Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar.

FLIPPANCY, impertinent Fluency of Language.

FLIPPANT, nimble-tongued, jocund, brisk, airy.

A **FLI'RT**, or *Jill Flirt*, a sorry Baggage, a light Housewife.

To **FLIRT**, to banter or jeer.

To **FLIT** [of *flytte*, *Dan.* of *flatteren*, *Teut.* to flutter about, to be unsettled] to remove from Place to Place, not to have a constant Residence. *Lincoln.*

FLITCH [*fliche*, *F.* *Flice*, *Sax.*] a Side, commonly of Bacon.

To **FLITE** [of *flitan*, *Sax.*] to scold or brawl. *N. C.*

FLIT'TER, a Rag, or Tatter.

FLIT'TER-Mouse, [*Ulliddermuse*, *Belg.* *q. d.* a Flutter-Mouse. *Flyderrmuse*, *Teut.*] a Bat, a Night Bird.

FLIT'TERING, a flaked Horse eating up all the Grass within his Reach; removing from Place to Place.

FLIX'WEED, an Herb. *Sophia Chirurgo-*

rum. L.
FLIX'TON [*q. d.* *Fælixton*, from one *Fælix*, a Burgundian, who reclaimed and confirmed the *East English*, when they had revolted] a Town in *Suffolk*.

To **FLIZZ**, to fly off. *O.*

FLIZZING, a Splinter. *N. C.*

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FLO [*Floz*, *Teut.*] a Dart or Arrow. *O.*
A **FLOAT** of a *Fishing-Line*, the Quill or
Cork which swims above Water.

To **FLOAT** [*floter*, *F.* of *fluat*, *L.*]
to swim to and again upon the Water.

FLOATS [*flotter*, *Teut.*] Pieces of
Timber made fast together with Rafters, for
conveying Burdens down a River with the
Stream.

FLOAT'AGES, are Things which float on
the Sea, or great Rivers.

FLOATING [*in Husbandry*] the Water-
ing or Overflowing of Meadows.

FLOAT'ING [*of Cheese*] is the separat-
ing the Whey from the Curd.

FLOAT'ING Bridge, is a Bridge made
in the form of a Redoubt, with two Boats
covered with Planks.

To **FLOC'CIFY** [*flocficacere*, *L.*] to flight
or lightly esteem.

A **FLOCK** [*Floc*, *Sax.* *floccon*, *F.* of *floc-
cus*, *L.* a Lock of Wool] a Company of
Sheep, Birds, &c.

A **FLOCK Bed**, [*flock-bed*, *L. S.*
flocken Bett, *Teut.* of *flocus*, *L.*] a Bed
filled with Flocks.

FLOCK'MELE [*Flocemælum*, *Sax.*] all
together in a Flock or Body. *Chauc.*

To **FLOG**, to whip or scourge.

FLOOD [*Floð*, *Sax.* *flod*, *Dan.* *fluth*,
Teut. of *fluxus*, *L.*] the flowing of the Sea
or River, the first coming in of the Tide; an
Inundation or Overflowing of Water.

Young **FLOOD** [*Sea Term*] the Time when
the Water begins to rise.

FLOODGATE, a Gate by which a Wa-
ter-Course is opened or shut.

FLOOD of an Anchor. See *Fleuk*.

FLOOR [*Flope*, *Sax.* *floer*, *Belg.*] the
Area or Surface of a Room.

FLOOR [*in a Ship*] to much of her Bot-
tom as she rests on lying on Ground.

To **FLOOR** [*flaere*, *Belg.*] to lay a Floor.

To **FLOP**, to clap the Wings with Noise.

FLORA'LIA, Festivals held by the Ro-
mans, in Honour of the Goddess *Flora*. *L.*

FLOR'AMOUR [*q. d.* *Flos Amoris*, *L. i. e.*
Love Flower] a Kind of Flower.

FLOREE' } a Sort of blue Colour used in
FLOREY' } Painting.

FLOR'EN, a gold Coin in the Time of
Edward III. Value 6s.

FLOR'ENCE [*of Florence in Italy*] a Sort
of Cloth.

A **FLOR'ENTINE**, a Sort of baked Tart,
or Pudding.

FLOR'ENTINE Marble, called *Landscape
Marble*, in which the Figures of Buildings,
&c. are naturally represented.

FLOR'ENTINES, Natives of *Florentine*.

FLOR'ES [*in Chymistry*] are the more sub-
tile Parts of a Substance separated from the
grosser by Sublimation.

FLOR'ID [*floridus*, *L.*] flourishing or
adorned with Flowers; bright in Colour.

FLOR'ID Discourse, full of rhetorical

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Flowers, in which a great deal of Eloquence
is displayed.

FLORID'ITY, Jollity, Gaiety.

FLORIDNESS, ruddiness of Colour.

FLORIFEROUS [*florifer*, *L.*] bearing
Flowers.

FLOR'IN, a Coin first made by the *Flo-
rentines*, that of *Palermo* and *Sicily* in Value
2s. 6d. that of *France* 1s. 6d. in *Germany*
3s. 4d. in *Spain* 4s. 4d. halfpenny; in *Hol-
land* and *Poland* 2s. in *Savoy* 3d. halfpenny
Sterling; of Gold 5s.

FLOR'INUS, a Heretick in the 2d Centu-
ry, who taught that God did not only permit,
but do Evil.

FLO'RIST [*floriste*, *F.* of *flores*, *L.* Flow-
ers] one who is conversant with, delights or
is skilled in Flowers.

FLOR'OUNS [*fluron*, *F.*] a Border of
Flower Work.

FLOR'ULENT [*florulentus*, *L.*] flowery,
or blossoming, full of Flowers.

FLOR'ULUS [*florulus*, *L.*] full of
Flowers.

FLORY [*in Heraldry*] is when the Out-
lines of an Ordinary are drawn as if trimmed
with, or in the Form of Flowers.

FLOS æris [*with Chymists*] Brass Flower, a
Composition consisting of small Grains of Brass
like Millet Seed, which is separated from its
Body, when hot Brass is quenched in Wa-
ter.

FLO'TING [*of fluten*, *L. S.*] Whistling,
Piping. *O.*

FLOT'SON } [*of pleotan*, *Sax.* to

FLOT'ZAM } swim] Goods which,
being lost by Shipwreck and floating upon
the Sea, are given to the Lord Admiral by his
Letters Patent.

FLOTTEN Milk, Fleet or Skim Milk.

FLOUK } of an Anchor, that Part which

FLOOK } taketh hold of the Ground.

FLOUNCE, any Thing sewed to ano-
ther, as ornamental of it.

To **FLOUNCE** [*pleuier*, *L. S.*] to jump
in, to roll about in the Water. To be in a
Toss or Fume with Anger.

FLOUN'DER [*fliguer*, *Dan.*] a Sort of
flat Fish.

FLOUN'DRING, rustling or making a
Noise with its Fall.

FLOURETS, little Flowers. *Spenc.*

A **FLOU'TER**, a Fright. *N. C.*

FLOU'RIETS, small Flowers, or Beds of
Flowers. *Shakespeare.*

To **FLOUR'ISH** [*flourir*, *F.* of *florere*, *L.*]
to be at one's Prime, to prosper, to be in
Vogue or Esteem.

To **FLOUR'ISH** [*in Writing*] to adorn
Writing with ornamental Strokes, &c.

To **FLOUR'ISH Colours**, is to display
them artificially.

A **FLOUR'ISH** [*Arch.*] a Flower-work.

A **FLOUR'ISH** [*in Discourse*] a Vaunt,
Boast, or Brag.

To **FLOUT** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from
φάουζω

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φωλίζω, Gr. to condemn or scorn. *Skinner* from *Blutten*, Belg. a Fool. *q. d.* to mock at for a Fool] to mock or jeer.

FLOUTER, one who derides.

To **FLOW** [*fleopan*, Sax. of *fluere*, L.] to pour in as Water; to melt; to write or speak volubly.

FLOWN *Sheets* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to sail in Flown Sheets, when her Sheets are not hauled home, or close to the Block.

It **FLOWS** *South* [*Sea Phrase*] it is high Water when the Sun is at that Point at New or Full Moon.

It **FLOWS** *Tide and half Tide*, signifies it will be half Flood by the Shore, before it begins to flow in the Channel.

FLOWERS [*Fleurs*, F. of *Flores*, plu. of *Flos*, L.] the Offspring of Plants.

FLOWERS [in *Chym.*] that fine mealy Matter, which in Sublimation is carried up into the Head and Aludels, and adheres to them in Form of a fine Powder.

To **FLOWER** [*fleurir*, F. of *flerere*, L.] to blossom like Trees; to mantle as Drink.

FLOWER-de-Luce [*Fleur de Lis*, L.] a Flower borne in the Arms of France.

FLOWER-de-Luce [in *Heraldry*] the distinguishing Mark of the Sixth Brother of a Family.

FLOWER'AGE, the setting of several Sorts of Flowers together in Husks, and hanging them up with Strings.

FLOWER'ED, wrought with Flowers.

FLOWERINESS, an abounding in Flowers.

FLOWERET, a small Flower.

FLOWER'Y, full of, belonging to, or of the Nature of Flowers.

FLOWISH, light in Carriage. *N. C.*

FLOWK-Wort, an Herb.

FLOW'RY, florid, handsome, fair, of a good Complexion. *N. C.*

FLOWTERED, affrighted. *N. C.*

FLUCTIFEROUS [*fluclifer*, L.] bringing or causing Waves.

FLUCTISONANT [*fluclifonans*, L.] sounding like Waves.

FLUCTIVAGANT [*fluclivagus*, L.] tossing or floating on the Waves.

To **FLUCTUATE** [*flucluatum*, L.] to be carried, float, or be tossed to and fro on the Water; to be wavering in Opinion, to be at Uncertainty and in Suspence.

FLUCTUATING, floating; wavering in Mind.

FLUCTUA'TION, a Floating or Wavering. *L.*

FLUCTUOUS [*fluclueus*, F. *flucluosus*, L.] troubled, unquiet, restless like the Waves.

FLUE, the Down, or soft Hair of a Rabbit: Also little Feathers or Flocks, which stick to Clothes.

A **FLUE**, a small winding Chimney of a Furnace, carried up into the main Chimney.

FLUEL'IN, the Herb *Speedwell*.

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FLUENCY } [*Fluentia*, L.] Readiness of Speech, Volubility of Language.

FLU'ENT [*fluens*, L.] ready or eloquent in Speech.

FLU'ID [*fluide*, F. *fluidus*, L.] that easily flows, or runs as Water does.

FLU'ID *Body* [among *Philosophers*] is a Body, the Parts of which easily give Place, and move out of the Way by any Force impressed upon them, and by that Means do easily move over one another.

FLUID'ITY } [*Fluidité*, F.] is when

FLUID'NESS } Parts of any Body, being very small, are so disposed by Motion and Figure, as that they can easily slide over one another's Surfaces all Manner of Ways.

FLUISH, wafhy, weak, tender. *N. C.*

FLU'MINOUS [*flumineus*, L.] of or belonging to the Rivers or Streams.

FLUM'MERY, a wholesome Sort of Jelly, made of Oatmeal.

FLU'OR [*fluig*, Teut.] a Flux, Course, or Stream. *L.*

FLU'OR *Albus* [among *Physicians*, *Utiq.* *fluig*, Teut.] the Whites in Women. *L.*

FLUO'RES, Women's Monthly Courses. *L.*

FLUO'RES, [among *Miners*] soft, transparent, sparry Kind of Mineral Concretions, frequently found among Ore in Mines.

A **FLURCH**, a Multitude, a great many; spoken of Things, but not of Persons, as a Flurch of Strawberries. *N. C.*

FLURRY, a Hurry; also a Gust, or hasty Blast of Wind.

A **FLURT** [*flort*, Belg. a Fool] an insignificant Person.

To **FLURT**, to throw out, as Spittle out of the Mouth.

FLUSH [*flux*, F. of *fluxus*, L.] a red Colour in the Face; also a Term in a Game at Cards, where they are all of a Suit.

FLUSH *Fore and Aft* [*Sea Phrase*] a Term used when the Decks of a Ship are laid level from Head to Stern.

FLUSH of Money [of *fluere*, L. to flow] full of, or abounding with Money.

FLUSH'ED } encouraged, put in Heart,

FLESH'ED } elated with good Success.

A **FLUSH'ING**, a Reddening in the Face, caused by some sudden Apprehension or Transport of Mind, a Blushing.

To **FLUSH** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *φλύω*, Gr. to grow hot, to boil up.] to redden in the Face on a sudden; to elevate the Mind, or transport a Person.

FLUS'TERED [possibly from *φλύω*, Gr. to belch, whence *ο ψαλλός*, drunken: But *Skinner* rather derives it from *pluritan*, Sax. to weave, as in the same Sense it is said, *His Cap is well thrummed*] somewhat disordered with Drink.

A **FLUTE** [*flute*, F.] an Instrument of Wind Musick; a Sort of Sea Vessel, also a Channel in a Pillar.

FLUTE

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FLUTE *a Bee*, a common Flute. *F.*

FLUTE *Allemands*, a German Flute. *F.*

FLUTED [in *Architecture*] channelled or wrought in Form of a Gutter.

FLUTINGS [among *Architects*] are the Channels or Gutters of Pillars, &c.

FLUTTER, violent Agitation.

To FLUTTER [*ploten*, *Sax.* *Flutten*, *Teut.*] to try to fly, to fly about.

FLUX [*fluxus*, *L.*] a Flood or Tide: Also a Looseness of the Belly. *F.*

FLUX of the Sea, the Flowing of it.

FLUX Powders [with *Chymists*] are certain Powders for dissolving harder Metal, and melting Ores.

FLUX and Reflux [*Fluxus et refluxus maris*] the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide, occasioned by the universal Law of Gravitation. *L.*

FLUXIBILITY, Aptness to flow. *L.*

FLUXION a Flowing. *F.* of *L.*

FLUXION [among *Chymists*] signifies the Running of Metals, or any other Bodies, into a Fluid, by Fire or otherwise.

FLUXION [in *Physick*] a Flowing of Humours or Rheum.

FLUXION [in *Surgery*] is that which raises a Swelling all at once, or in a very little Time, by the Fluidity of the Matter.

FLUXIONS [in *Geometry*] are a very great new Improvement upon the Doctrine of *Indivisibles*, and Arithmetick of *Infinities*, invented by Sir *Isaac Newton*.

FLUXUS, a Flux or Flowing. *L.*

FLUXUS *Chilosus* [among *Physicians*] the same with *Cachexia Passio*. *L.*

FLUXUS *Hepaticus* [in *Physick*] a Kind of Dysentery, in which black, shining, or ferous Blood is voided. *L.*

To FLY [clean, *Sax.* *fliecht*, *Teut.*] to move with Wings as Birds, &c.

A FLY [Flego, *Sax.* *flue*, *Dan.* *fliege*, *Teut.* *fliegt*, *L. S.*] an Insect.

FLY [of the *Mariners Compass*] is that Part on which the 32 Points of the Winds are described.

To FLYELOW, to fill with Maggots.

A FLY-Boat, a large Vessel with a broad Bow, used in the Coasting Trade.

FLY-Catcher, a small Creature in *America*, which clears a Place of Flies and other Vermin.

To FLY gros [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk flies at great Birds.

A FLYING Army } a strong Body of
A FLYING Camp } Horse and Foot,
usually commanded by a Lieutenant General, which is always in Motion to prevent the Inroads of the Enemy, &c.

To FLY on Head [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk, missing her Quarry, betakes herself to the next Check.

Let FLY the Sheets [Sea Phrases] let the Sails go out again.

FLYING Bridges, two small Bridges laid one upon another.

FOE

FLYING Fish [Fliegende Fisch, *Teut.*] a Fish having Wings.

A FLYING Pinion [of a Clock] is a Part having a Fly or Fan thereby to gather Air, and to bridle the Rapidity of the Clock's Motion when the Weight descends in the striking Part.

FLYING Tyger, an Insect in *America*, spotted like the Tyger.

A FLYING Worm [in a Horse] a Tetter or Ring-Worm.

FOAL [Fola *Sax.*] a young Mare. *Colt.* being used for a young Horse.

FO'ALBIT, the Name of a Plant.

To FOAM. See Fome.

To FOB, to cheat, to trick.

To FOB one off [of happen, *Teut.* to vex] to give one the Trouble of coming to no Purpose; to put off with fair Words.

A FOB [foppe, *Teut.*] a small Pocket.

FO'CAGE [Focarium, *L.*] Hearth-Money.

FO'CAL, belonging to the Focus.

FOCA'LE, Fuel, or Fire-wood. *O. L.*

FO'CILE *Majus* [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, or of the Leg, called *Tibia*.

FO'CILE *Minus* [in *Anatomy*] is the lesser Bone of the Arm or Leg. *L.*

To FO'CILLATE [focillatum, *L.*] to refresh, cherish, nourish.

FOCILLA'TION, a Comforting, Cherishing, or Nourishing. *L.*

FOCUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Place in the Mesentery, from whence the Ancients deduced the Original of Fevers.

FO'CUS of an Ellipsis [in *Geometry*] a Point towards each End of the longer Axis, from whence two right Lines, drawn to any Part of the Circumference, shall be together equal to that longer Axis.

FOCUS of a Parabola [in *Geometry*] is a Point in the Axis within the Figure, and distant from the Vertex by the fourth Part of the Perimeter.

FOCUS of a Glass [in *Opticks*] is the Point of Convergence or Concourse, where the Rays meet and cross the Axis after their Refraction by the Glass.

FOD'DER [fodde, *Sax.* futter, *Teut.*] any kind of Meat for Cattle.

FOD'DER [Civil Law] a Privilege the King has to be provided with Corn, &c. for his Horses in warlike Expeditions.

FOD'DER of Lead? [of Fuder, *Teut.* a Burthen] 19 C. and a half; according to the Book of Rates 2600lb.

at the Mines 2250lb. among the Plumbers at London 1950lb.

To FOD'DER Cattle [futteren, *Teut.*] to give them Hay, Straw, Hawm, &c. to eat or lie on.

FODERTO'RIVUM [Old Law] Provision of Fodder or Forage made to the King's Purveyors.

FO'DIENT [fidens, *L.*] digging.

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A FOX

FOL

FODI'NA [in *Anatomy*] the Labyrinth or lesser Pit in the Bone of the Ear.

A FOE [fah, *Sax.*] an Enemy.

FOED'ERAL, belonging to a Covenant.

FOEMAN, a *Foe*. *Spen.*

FOEMEN, Enemies. *Shaks.*

FOEM'INA, a Female in Beasts, Plants, &c. *L.*

FOEM'INA, [with *Chymists*] Sulphur.

FOENERA'TION, Usury. *L.*

FOE'SA, Herbage, Grass. *O. L.*

FOETIFEROUS [fœtifer, *L.*] bearing Fruit, fruitfol.

FOETOR [with *Physicians*] a stinking Breath, proceeding from Filth about the Teeth and Gums. *L.*

FOE'TUS, the Young of all Kinds of Creatures, but, in a stricter Sense, a young Child in the Womb, whose Parts are perfectly formed; before which Time it is called an *Embryo*. *L.*

FOG [fog, *Sax.* thought, *Belg.*] a Mist, a gathering together of Vapours.

FOG [probably of *affogare*, *Ital.* to choak, because it is, as it were, choaked with the Cold of the following Winter] Corn which grows after *Autumn*, and remains in Pasture till Winter.

FOGGY, Misty.

FO'GAGE } rank Grass not eaten in Sum-
FOGGE } mer. *L. T.*

FOH [foey, *Belg.* pfut, *Teut.* f, *F.* of *vab*, *L.*] an Interjection of Disdain.

A FOIBLE, one's weak or blind Side. *F.*

To FOIL [of *fouler*, *F.* to oppress or keep under] to overthrow or overcome; also to set off to Advantage.

A FOIL, a blunt Sword to fence with.

A FOIL [in *Wrestling*] a Fall not cleverly given.

A FOIL [*feuille*, *F.*] an Ornament or Set-off.

FOIL [of *folium*, *L.*] a Sheet of thin Tin, to be laid on the Backside of Looking-glasses; also Leaf Gold.

FOILING [among *Hunters*] the Footing and Treading of Deer that are on the Grass, and scarce visible.

To FOIN' [either of *poindre*, *F.* to prick, or *indian*, *Sax.* to try] to make a Pass or Thrust at one in Fencing.

FOIN'D, pushed. *Spen.*

FOINES [of *foine*, *F.* a little Weasel or Ferret] a Sort of Furr of that Animal.

FOIN'ING Fence, masterly Defence. *Shaks.*

FOI'SON, Plenty, Abundance. *Shaks.*

FOISON, the natural Juice or Moisture of the Grass or other Herbs; the Heart and Strength of it. *Suffolk.*

To FOIST in [*faufter*, *F.* falsificare, *L.*] to put a Thing in a Book, &c. that is not genuine; to forge.

FOIST, a Pinnacle or small Ship with Sails or Oars.

FOIST, fusty, mouldy.

FOM

FOLK'LAND } of Folk, People, and
FOLKA'ND } Land, Land, *Teut.*] the Land of the common People in the Time of the *Saxons*. *S.*

FOLC'MOTE } [Folc gemot, *Sax.*] two
FOLK'MOTE } Courts, one now called the County-Court, and the other the Sheriff's Turn.

A FOLD [falde, *Sax.*] a Place to put Sheep in, a Sheepfold.

A FOLD [fealde, *Sax.* fāstre, *Teut.*] *Faldo*, *Ital.*] a Plait in a Garment.

To FOLD [fealdan, *Sax.* fāiten, *Teut.* infandare, *Ital.*] to double or plait.

A FOLD-Net, a Sort of Net to take small Birds in the Night.

A FOLD [fola, *Sax.* Folt, *Dan.* Fūllen, *Teut.* Pullus, *L.* of *πῶλος*, *Gr.*] a young Colt.

FOLELARGE, foolishly liberal, extravagant, prodigal. *Cbauc.*

FOLIA'CEOUS [*foliaceus*, *L.*] of or like to Leaves.

FO'LIAGE [of *folium*, *L.*] branched Work in Tapestry, Painting, &c.

FO'LIAGE [in *Architecture*] a Kind of Ornament in Cornices, Friezes, &c. representing the Leaves of Plants.

A FOLIAGE Curve [in *Mathematics*] a particular Sort of Curve.

To FO'LIATE Looking-glasses, to lay the Foilon, to make them reflect the Image.

FO'LIATE } [*foliatus*, *L.*] leaved, or
FO'LIATED } having Leaves.

FOLIATION [in *Botany*] one of the Parts of the Flower of a Plant, being a Collection of those fine coloured Leaves, which constitute the Compass of a Flower. Also the Art of beating into thin Leaves.

FOLIEN, to be mistaken, to fail. *Cb.*

FO'LIO, a Book is said to be in *Folio*, when a Sheet makes but two Leaves.

FO'LIO [in *Merchants Books*] is a Leaf or two Pages of the Ledger Book.

FO'LIOMORT, a dark Yellow, the Colour of a Leaf faded.

FOLK, [Folc, *Sax.* Folk, *Teut.* Volcs, *Ital.* of *Vulgus*, *L.*] People.

FO'LK'MOTE, a meeting of Folk. *Spen.*

FOL'LIA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a particular Air, known by the Name of *Cardinal's Ground*. *Ital.*

FOLLIC'ULUS [in *Botany*] the Seed-Vessel, the Husk, Coat, or Cover, which some Fruits and Seeds have over them. *L.*

FOLLICULUS fellis [with *Anatomists*] the Gall Bladder. *L.*

To FOL'LOW [folgian, *Sax.* volgen, *L. S.* folgen, *Teut.*] to come after, to pursue, to imitate, to obey, to be consequential.

FOLLOWER, one who follows, a Dependent, an Imitator.

FOL'LY [*Folie*, *F.*] Defect of Understanding, Silliness.

FOMAHA'NT, a Star of the first Magnitude in *Aquarius*.

FOMB

FOO

FOMB [fœm, Sax. Faum, Schaum, Teut. probably of *fumus*, L.] Froth.

To FOME [schaumen, Teut.] to froth at the Mouth, or as Waters do upon a great and violent Motion or Fall.

To FOMENT' [fomentor, F. of *fomentare*, L.] to cherish or comfort by applying warm Remedies, to nourish, to encourage.

FOMENTA'TION [with Physicians] a bathing any Part of the Body, with a Liqueur, or Decoction of Herbs, &c.

Dry FOMENTATION, the applying Bags stuffed with Herbs and other Ingredients to a Part of the Body grieved.

FOMENTER, an Encourager.

FON, a Fool. *Spen.*

FOND [probably of *pundian*, Sax. to endeavour, to gape after] passionately desirous of, and devoted to, vainly affecting.

To FOND [pundian, Sax.] to contend or labour; also to care.

FOND [gefunden, Teut.] found. *Spez.*

To FON'DLE, to cocker or pamper.

FONDLING, a Person carested.

FONDLY, affectionately, weakly.

FONDNESS, silly Tenderness.

FONE, Foes. *Spen.*

To FONNE, to be foolish. *Cbauc.*

FONNES, Devices. *O.*

FONT [Fons, L.] a Place or Basin in a Church for baptizing; a Cast, or complete Set of Letters for Printing.

FON'TAL [fontalis, L.] belonging to a Fountain.

FONTANEL [in Anatomy] the Mould of the Head between the Coronal and Sagittal Suture; also an Issue.

FONTA'NGE, F. a Knot of Ribbands or a Woman's Head-dress.

FONSTONE, a Font for baptizing. *Ch.*

FOOD [Fot, Sax. Fode, Dan. Bwyrt, C. Br.] Sustenance, Victuals.

A FOOL [Fol, F. Folle, Ital. Dr. Skinner derives it from *Fault*, Teut. a Sluggard] a silly ignorant Person, an Ideot.

To FOOL, to deceive.

FOOLERY, Folly, silly Levity.

FOOL-HARDY, rash, injudiciously adventurous.

A Fool's Bait is soon shot.

The Instruction of this Proverb lies in governing the Tongue with Discretion and Prudence. It is a Lecture of Deliberation, Courtesy, and Affability, in Company, or Fidelity and Secrecy in Affairs. It is also a Satire against babbling or blurring out a rash unlucky Word to the Prejudice of a Person; or whatever comes uppermost, without any Regard to good Manners or Sobriety. The Proverb seems to be as ancient as Solomon who said, כל רוחו ופיו כסר Prov. xix. 11. And quicquid in buccam venerit, effutit, say the Latins.

A FOOT [Fot, Sax. Floet, L. S. Foot,

FOR

Dan. Fuls, Teut.] a Member of the Body; also the Bottom of a Hill, Wall, &c.

A FOOT'MAN [Fot-man, Sax.] one who travels on Foot, a Lacquey or Page.

A FOOT'STEP [Fot step, Sax.] the Impression or Track of the Feet.

The FOOT of a Verse, a certain Number of Syllables which measures it.

A FOOT [in Measure] the Length of 12 Inches in England and Spain; Amsterdam and Antwerp 113-4; Paris 18 4 5; Bremen, Rome, and Copenhagen 11 3-5; Frankfurt and Cologne 11 2-5; Venice 13 9-10; Dantzick 11 3-10.

A FOOT [in Fortification] the sixth Part of a Fathom.

To be on the same FOOT with another, is to be under the same Circumstances.

To gain Ground FOOT by Foot, is to do it gradually, by forcing the Way resolutely.

A FOOT-Bank [in Fortification] is a

A FOOT-Step } Bank about a Foot and a half high, and three Feet wide, under a Breast-work; which the Men set up to fire over it.

FOOT'GELD [of fot, a Foot, and geltan, to pay, Sax. Floet-gelt, L. S.] Fine for not cutting out the Balls of the Feet of great Dogs in a Forest.

FOOT-Hot, straightway. *O.*

FOOT-Husks [in Botany] are short Heads, out of which Flowers grow.

FOOT-Hooks } [in a Ship] the Compassing Timbers, which give the Breadth and Bearing to the Ship.

FOOTMANTILL, a Woman's Riding-Coat coming down to the Feet. *Cbauc.*

FOOT Pace, a Cloth, Mat, &c. spread about a Chair of State, Bed, &c.

FO'OTPAD, a Highwayman that robs on Foot.

FOOTING-Time, the Upsitting of Women who lie in. *Norfs.*

FOP, [Fobis, Teut. a Fuzball] a fantastical Fellow, one over-nice and affected in Dress, Speech, and Behaviour.

FOP'PERY, Fantasticalness, Foolery.

FOPPISH, affectedly vain in Dress.

FOPPISHNESS, silly Affectation in Dress or Behaviour.

FOPLING, a little Fop.

FOR [for, Sax.] a Particle used in assigning a Reason.

FOR [probably of *foras*, L.] in Composition denierth and depriveth, as *forbid*, *forbear*, &c.

FO'ABLE [forabilis, L.] that may be bored or penetrated.

FORAGE, Provisions.

To FO'rage, to go in Search of Provisions; also to ravage, to plunder, to strip.

FORA'GIUM, Straw or Stubble after the Corn is threshed out. *Q. L.*

FORA'MEN *Ifibium* [in Anatomy] is a large Hole in the Hip-bone.

FOR

FORAM'INOUS } that is full of
FORAM'INOUS } Holes. *F. of L.*
FORA'NEOUS [of *forum*, *L.*] pertain-
 ing to a Court or Market.

FORBAL'CA [of *Balk*, a Beam, *Teut.*]
 a Fore-balk, lying next the Highway. *O. L.*
 To **FORBARRE**, for ever to deprive.

To **FORBEAR'** [*for*, *æpan*, *Sax.*] to
 desist from, or let alone.

To **FORBEAR** [*Sea Language*] is to hold
 still an Oar of a Boat upon the Word of
 Command.

FORBEARANCE, the Care of shunning
 any Thing. Lenity of Temper.

To **FORBID'** [*forbiden*, *Sax.* *berbieten*,
Teut.] to bid not to do, to prohibit.

FORBIDDING, raising Disgust.

FORBODIN, forbidden. *Chauc.*

FORBRAKE, broke off, disturbed. *Chauc.*

FOREBY, before or near any Place. *Sp.*

FORCE [*force*, *F.*] Constraint, Violence,
 Might, Strength.

FORCE [in *Law*] unlawful Violence.

Simple FORCE [*Law Term*] is that which
 is so committed, that it is complicated not
 with any other Crime.

Mixed FORCE } [*Law Term*] is a Vio-
Compound FORCE } lence committed with
 such a Fact as of itself only is criminal.

FORCE [in *Mechanicks*] is that which is
 also called Power, and is whatsoever is or
 may be made the primary terrestrial Cause of
 any Motion of Bodies, as Weight, Men,
 Horses, Water, Springs, &c.

To **FORCE** [*forcer*, *F.*] to oblige, to take
 by Force, to ravish.

To **FORCE Wool**, is to cut off the upper
 and most hairy Part of it.

FORCEFUL, violent, cogent.

FORCEFULLY, cogently.

FOR'CEPS, a Surgeon's Tongs, Pincers,
 &c. wherewith dead and corrupt Parts are
 seized, to be cut off or pulled out.

FOR'CERS, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

FOR'CES, an Army of Soldiers.

FOR'CIBLE, prevailing, strong, violent.

FOR'CIBLE detaining a Possession [in *Law*]
 is a violent Act of Resistance, by which the
 lawful Entry of Justices or others is barred
 or hindered.

FOR'CIBLE Entry, is a violent actual En-
 try into a House, &c.

FORCIBLY, in a cogent Manner, by
 Force.

FORCIER, a Water-Mill; an Engine to
 convey Water from one Place to another,
 as at *London-Bridge*, &c.

FORCIR, a Coffin or Chest. *Chauc.*

FORD [*forð*, *Sax.*] a shallow Place in
 a River.

FORDA, a Cow with Calf, a Milch-cow. *L.*

FORDA [in *Old Records*] a Ford or shal-
 low Place in a River.

FORD'ABLE, which may be forded or
 waded over.

FOR

FORDI'KA, Herbage or Grass that grows
 on the Edges of Dikes or Ditches. *O. L.*

To **FORDO**, to undo. *Spenc.*

To **FORDO**, to kill. *O.*

FOR'DOL } a Butt or Head-land, a
FORDO'LIO } butting or shooting upon
 other Grounds.

FOR'DON, killed. *O.*

FORE, anterior; that which comes first.
 To **FOREARM**, to arm beforehand, to
 provide for an Attack.

To **FOREBO'DE** [of *pope* and *botian*,
 to declare, *Sax.* *forbotten*, *Teut.*] to preface,
 divine, foretell, be ominous. To prohibit.

FOREBODER, a Prognosticator.

FO'RE-Bolts [in a *Ship*] certain Iron Pins
 made like Locks.

FORECAST, previous Contrivance.

To **FORE'CAST**, to consider or contrive
 before-hand.

FORE'-Coffle [of a *Ship*] that Part where
 the Fore-mast stands.

FORE-Closed [*Law Term*; of *forclorre*,
F. to exclude] barred before-hand, quite ex-
 cluded.

FORE-Course, the Fore-sail of a Ship.

FOREDECK, the fore Part of a Ship.

To **FORE'DO**, to be the Occasion of one's
 own Death.

To **FOREDOOM**, to predestinate.

FOREFARE, facing ill, forlorn; to de-
 cay, to go to Ruin. *Chauc.*

FORE-Fathers [*forð fæderas*, *Sax.*
Urbartes, *Teut.*] Predecessors.

To **FORE-Fend** } [of *fore* and *defendere*,
 To **FOR'FEND** } *L.*] to hinder, to keep
 off.

FORE-Foot [*Sea Term*] when one Ship
 lies or sails a-crofs another Ship's Way.

FORE-Geers, Purveyors going before the
 King and Queen when in Progress, to pro-
 vide for them.

To **FORE Hale**, to drag, to distress. *Sp.*

FOR'EIGN [*forain*, *F.* *q. foris*, i. e. *ex-
 tra*, and *regnum*] outlandish, strange, not a-
 greeable to the Purpose or Matter in Hand.

FOR'EIGN Answer, an Answer not tri-
 able in the County where it is made. *L. T.*

FOREIGN Attachment, is an Attachment
 of Foreigners Goods found within a Liberty
 or City.

FOREIGN Matter, is a Matter triable in
 another County.

FOREIGN Opposer, or *Apposer*, is an Of-
 ficer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs,
 after they are opposed of their Sums out of
 the Pipe Office, do repair to be opposed by
 him of their green Wax.

FOREIGN Plea, is a rejecting of the Judge
 as incompetent, because the Matter in Hand
 was not in his Precinct.

FOREIGN Service, is that whereby a
 mean Lord holds over another, without the
 Compass of his own Fee.

FORE-judged the Court, is when an Officer
 of

FOR

of any Court is expelled the same for some Offence, as for not appearing to an Action by Bill filed against him.

FORE-Judger, is a Judgement by which a Man is deprived or put by the Thing in Question. *L. T.*

FORE-Knight [*Sea Term*] a Piece of Wood carved in the Figure of a Man's Head, and fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck.

FORE/LAND } [*in Navigation*] a Point
FORE/NESS } of Land jutting out into the Sea.

FORELAND [*in Fortification*] is a small Space of Ground between the Wall of a Place and the Moat.

FORE-Locks, the Hair of the Head before.

FORE-Locks [*in a Ship*] little flat Wedges like Pieces of Iron, used at the Ends of Bolts, to keep the Bolts from flying out of the Holes.

FORE-LOYN [*among Hunters*] is when a Hound, going before the rest of the Cry, meets the Chase, and goes away with it.

FORE-Mast [*Foremast, Teut.*] a Mast in the Fore-castle, or Fore-part of a Ship.

FORE-MOST [*for most, Sax.*] first in Place or Dignity; going in the Front.

FORENSICK [*forensis, L.*] belonging to Courts of Judicature.

FORE-Prized, a Term in Conveyancing, which signifies excepting. *L. T.*

FORE-Reach [*Sea Term*] when two Ships sail together, or one after the other, the Ship which sails fastest, is said to fore-reach upon the other.

FORE-Sail [*Fore-Segel, Teut.*] the Sail of the Fore-mast.

To FORE-Say, to renounce. *Spenc.*

To FORE-Say [*for seon, Sax. fore-sen, Teut.*] to see before-hand.

To FORE-shorten [*in Painting*] is when a Head or Face in a Draught is made to appear shorter before.

FORE-Sight [*Uorsicht, Teut.*] the seeing a Thing before it comes to pass.

FORE-Skin the Skin which covers the Head of the Penis.

To FORE-Speak, to bewitch, to enchant.

FORE-Staff, a Sea Instrument for observing the Sun, Moon, and Stars, with the Face towards the Object.

To FORE-Stall [*of fore and stalle, Belg. to expose to Sale, or to stallen, Teut.*] is to buy or bargain for Corn or Cattle, &c. as it is coming to any Market or Fair to be sold, in order to sell the same at a higher Price.

To FORE-Stall, to prevent. *Spenc.*

FORE-Staller [*for se, before, and stal, a Stall, Sax.*] a Monopolizer, one who forestals the Market: Also one who lies in wait to stop Deer broke out of the Forest.

FORE-Taste, a Tasting before-hand.

FORE-Teeth, the Teeth which grow before.

FOR'EST [*Forêt, F. Foresta, L. Barb.*] is

FOR

a large Wood, privileged to hold the King's Game of all Kinds.

FORESTA'GIUM, a Duty payable to a Forester.

FOR'ESTER [*Forêtier, F. Forestarius, L. Barb.*] a Keeper of a Forest.

FORESTER *in Fee*, one that has that Office to him and his Heirs.

FORE-Fang [*of fone and fangen, Sax.*] a taking before-hand, the taking up of Provisions in Fairs or Markets before the King's Purveyors are served.

To FORE'THINK, to repine. *Spenc.*

FORETHOUGHT, provident Care, Anticipation.

FOREWATER [*of wo?, fore, and wæten to know, L. S.*] one that foreknows. *Chauc.*

FORE-Worden [*with Lice, Dirt, &c.*] i. e. over-run. *N. C.*

To FOR'FEIT [*for faire, F. to lose Estate, Goods, Employment, &c. for Neglect in doing one's Duty, or for some Crime committed.*

A FOR'FEIT [*forfait, F.*] Default, a Fine, a Penalty.

FOR'FEITABLE, liable to be forfeited:

FOR'FEITURE [*forfature, F.*] is the transgressing a penal Law, or rather the Effect of it.

FORFEITURE of Marriage, a Writ lying for the Lord against his Ward, or Tenant under Age, who refuses a convenient Marriage, offered by his Lord.

FORGABU'LTUM [*L. T.*] Forgavel, a small reserved Rent in Money; a Quit-Rent.

FORGARD, lost. *O.*

A FORGE [*forge, F. a Place where a Smith beats his Iron; a large Furnace where Iron Ore is melted.*

To FORGE [*forger, F.*] to hammer or work as a Smith does; to contrive or frame, to counterfeit.

A FORGER [*forgeur, F.*] a Worker at a Forge; a Counterfeiter, a Contriver.

A FORGER of false Deeds [*in Law*] one who makes and publishes false Writings.

FOR'GERV, Counterfeiting, a Cheat.

To FORGET' [*forgetan, Sax. vergessen, Teut.*] to let slip out of Memory.

FORGETFUL, that Loses the Remembrance of a Thing.

FORGETFULNESS, Loss of Remembrances, Oblivion, Inattention.

FORGETTER, one who forgets.

FOR'GIA Ferrara } [*Uergeben, Teut.*]

FOR'GIA } a Smithy or Smith's Forge. *O. L.*

To FORGI'VE [*forzigan, Sax. vergeben, Teut.*] to pass by a Fault, quit a Debt, &c.

FORGIVE'NESS [*forzigenisse, Sax.*] Pardon, or Remission of an Offence.

To FORGO'E [*forzan, Sax.*] to forsake, give up, quit, &c. a Pretence, &c.

FORGOT } Part. of forget, not re-

FORGOTTEN } membered.

FORGROWIN'

FOR

FORGROWIN, overgrown. *Cbauc.*
To FORE-Heet, to predetermine. *N. C.*
FORHER'DA, a Herd-land, Fore-land, or Head-land.

FORIETEN, to forget. *Cbauc.*
FORIN'SECUM *Manerism*, a Manor which lies without the Town, and is not included within the Liberties of it. *L. T.*

FORIN'SECUM *Seruitium*, Payment of Aid, Scutage, and other extraordinary Impositions on a Knight's Service. *L.*

A FORK, [*posic*, *Sax.* of *furca*, *L.*] an Instrument for several Uses.

FORK-Fish, a Kind of Thornback.

FORK'ED-Heads [*Hunting Term*] all the Heads of Deer which bear two Croches on the Top, or which have their Croches doubled.

FORKEDNESS, the Quality of being forked.

FO'KKY, forked, opening into two Parts.

FORLA'NA, a slow Kind of Jigg, the same as *Starella*. *Ital.*

FORLET } [*beslassen*, *Teut.* *besla-*
FORLETTEN } *ten*, *L. S.*] abandoned, forlorn. *O.*

FORLEVEN, to leave, to depart. *Cb.*

FORLEYEN, to mistake. *Cbauc.*

FORLORE, forlorn. *Sperc.*

FORLORN' [*poslopen*, *Sax.* *beslohen*, *Teut.*] forsaken, left comfortless, afflicted, miserable, lost, despairing.

FORLORN-Hope [of an *Army*] a Body of Men put upon the most desperate Services, or appointed to give the first Onset in a Battle.

FORLOYN, a Retreat when the Dogs are called off from a wrong Scent. *O.*

FORLYVED, degenerate. *Cbauc.*

FORM [*forme*, *F.* of *forma*, *L.*] Fashion, Figure, Shape, Manner.

FORM [*in Printing*] one Side of a Sheet.

FORM [among *Hunters*] is the Seat of a Hare.

FORM [*in Philosophy*] is the second Principle, which, joined to Man, makes up all natural Bodies, or the essential, specific, or distinguishing Modification of the Matter of any natural Body.

To FORM [*former*, *F.* *formare*, *L.*] to frame, or make, to contrive, or devise.

FOR'MAL [*formalis*, *L.*] belonging to Form; also punctual, affected, precise.

FORMAL Cause [*in Logick*] is that which gives an internal Being or Essence to Substances or Accidents.

FORMALIST [*Formaliste*, *F.*] a Follower of Form or Modes, one very punctual or precise in his Words or Actions; a formal or complimental Person.

FORMA'LITY [*formalite*, *F.* of *formalitas*, *L.*] Form in Law, Ceremony, Affectation, Preciseness.

FORMALITIES, are Robes worn by the Magistrates of a City or Corporation, &c. on solemn Occasions.

To FOR'MALIZE, to play the Formalist.

FOR

FORMALLY, in a precise Manner.

To FORMAT } to speak any Thing,
To FORMEL } *N. C.*

FORMATION, a Fashioning or Framing. *L.*

FORM'ED Stones [among *Naturalists*] are such Bodies, which, being either pure Stone or Sparr, are found in the Earth so formed, that their outward Shape very nearly resembles Muscles, Cockles, &c.

FORME'DON [*q. d.* *Forma Donationis*, *L.*] a Writ which lies for one who has a Right to Land or Tenements by virtue of an Entail.

FORMER' [*in Heraldry*] See *Pater*.

FORMEL, the Female of any Fowl. *Cb.*

FO'RMER, a Maker, Contriver, Planner.

FORMERLY, long ago, in Times past.

FORMERS [*Sea Term*] round Pieces of Wood fitted to the Bore of a great Gun, which holds the Carriages for the Powder.

FORMETH [among *Hunters*] a Term applied to a Hare when she squats.

FORMI'CA [*in Surgery*] a Wart, callous, black, and broad at Bottom. *L.*

A FORMICA [*in Falconry*] a Distemper in a Hawk's Beak, which will eat it away.

FOR'MIDABLE [*formidabilis*, *L.*] dreadful, to be feared, terrible. *F.*

FORMIDABLENESS, Terribleness.

FORMIDABLY, terribly.

FORMID'OLOUS [*formidolosus*, *L.*] dreadful, terrible; also fearful.

FOR'MOST. See *Foremost*.

FORMS, long Seats or Benches to sit on.
FORMULA [among *Physicians*] a little Form or Prescription, such as Physicians direct in extemporaneous Practice, in Distinction from the great Forms which are the Official Medicines. *L.*

FOR'MULARY [*formulaire*, *F.* *formularium*, *L.*] a Book of Forms or Precedents for Law Matters, the Style or Manner of Proceeding in the Law; a Writing which contains the Form of an Oath to be taken upon some Occasions.

FORNA'GIUM [*fournage*, *F.* *fornax*, a Furnace, *funus*, *L.* an Oven] a Fee taken by a Lord of his Tenants bound to bake in his Oven, or for Liberty to use their own; Chimney or Hearth-money. *O. L.*

To FORNICATE, to commit Lewdness.

FORNICATION, the Act of Uncleanliness between single Persons. *F.* of *L.*

FORNICA'TOR [*fornicatur*, *F.*] a Whoremonger. *L.*

FOR'NIX [*in Surgery*] the brawny Substance of the Brain. *L.*

FORRAGE [*sourrage*, *F.*] Provision of Hay, Oats, Straw, &c. especially in War.

To FOR'RAGE. See *Forage*.

To FORSAK'E [*posrecan*, *Sax.* i. e. never to seek any more; or *posrecgan*, *Sax.* to renounce] to leave or quit.

FORSAKER, one who forsakes.

FORMASKIL

FOR

FOMASKIL, forasmuch as. O.
 FORSECHO'KE [old Law] Land or Tenements seized by the Lord for Want of Service due from the Tenant.

FORSES, Water-falls.

FOR'SET, a little Trunk or Coffin.

FORSLAGEN [atschlagen, Teut.] slain or killed. O.

FORSLEWTHED, slothful, sluggish. Cb.

FORSLOUTHIN, to neglect, to lose through Sloth. Chauc.

FORSONGEN } [ubersingen, Teut.]

FORSONGIN } tired with singing. Cb.

FORSOOTH' [fopps, Sax.] an Interjection of Contempt or Derision; also a Title of Respect and Submission used by a Servant to a Mistress, &c.

FORSPEAK', an Advocate, or one who pleads in Behalf of another. O.

FORSTAL [foppe and pta, Sax.] becoming quit of Fines for Cattle arrested within one's Lands.

FOR'STER [of Forrester] a Sirname.

FORSTRAUGHT, distracted. O.

FORSW'AT, over-sweat, sun-burnt. Sp.

To FORSWEAR' [foppspeian, Sax. forsweren, Dan. beklagen, Teut.] to swear falsely.

FORSWEARER, one who commits Perjury.

FORT [fort, F. fortis, strong, L.] a Castle or Strong-Hold of small Extent; a Work encompassed with a Moat, Rampart, and Parapet, to secure some high Ground or Passage of a River, to make good an advantageous Post, to fortify the Lines and Quarters of a Siege, &c.

A FORT Royal [in Fortification] a Fort which has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

A Star FORT, a Redoubt, which is made of re-entering and salient Angles.

FORTE [of fortis, L.] strong.

FORTE [in Musick Books] signifies to play or sing very loud and strong. Ital.

FORTE/FORTE, or F. F. signifies to play or sing loud and strong. Ital.

FORT'EMENT, signifies the same as Forte. Ital.

Piu FORTE, or P. F. [in Musick Books] denotes a Degree louder than only Forte. Ital.

FO'ATH [fopps, Sax.] abroad or out.

FORTHCOMING, ready to appear, not absconding.

FORTHEN } therefore. N. C.

FORTHY }

To FORTHINK' [of foppe and sincan, Sax.] to think before, to pre-suppose, &c. Also to repent. Chauc.

FORTHWIN [fopps, Teut.] to promote. Chauc.

FORTH-Well [besage wallen, or quellen, Teut.] springing forth. Spenc.

FORTHWITH' [of fopps and pps, Sax.] presently, quickly.

FORT'TIETH, the fourth Tenth.

FOR

FORTIFI'ABLE, which is capable of being fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION, is an Art of fortifying and strengthening a Place, so that a small Number of Men within may be able to defend themselves against the Assaults of a greater Number without. L.

Regular FORTIFICATION, is one which is built upon a regular Polygon, or Figure of many Sides.

Irregular FORTIFICATION, one where the Sides and Angles are not all uniform.

Durable FORTIFICATION, is one which is so built, as to be able to continue a long Time.

Temporary FORTIFICATION, is one which is raised but for a short Time, upon some extraordinary Occasion.

To FOR'TIFY [fortifier, F. fortificare, L.] to strengthen or make strong, to fence, to secure after a regular Manner.

FORTILAGE [fortilitium, L.] a little Fort. Spenc.

FORTIL'ITY, a fortified Place or House, a Castle, rather to defend the Owner, than endure a Siege. O. S.

FORT'TIN, a Fortlet, a Sconce or little Fort. F.

FORTINGLES, the same as Farundel.

FORTIS'SIMO [in Musick Books] signifies extreme loud. Ital.

FORT'TITUDE, Courage, Valour, Stoutness; Also one of the Cardinal Virtues, by which a Man, in the midst of pressing Evils, always does that which is agreeable to the Dictates of right Reason. L.

FORT'TITUDES [Astrology] certain Advantages which Planets are supposed to have to make their Influences stronger.

A FORT'LET [fortelet, F.] a little Fort. O. L. T.

FORT'NIGHT [foppsyne niht, Sax.] the Space of two Weeks.

FORT'TRESS [fortresse, F.] a general Name of all Places that are fortified either by Art or Nature.

FORT-Star [in Fortification] a Redoubt constituted by re-entering and salient Angles.

FORTUITOUS [fortuit, F. fortuitus, L.] happening by Chance, casual, accidental.

FORTUITOUSLY, by Accident, contingently.

FORT'TUNATE [fortunatus, L.] happy, lucky, successful.

FORTUNATELY, happily, successful.

FORT'TUNE [fortuna, L.] Adventure or Chance, that which happens by Chance and unexpected; Luck; Also Estate, Goods, Settlement in the World, &c.

FORT'TUNES [in Astrology] are the two benevolent Planets, Jupiter and Venus.

FORTUNE-Hunter, one who makes it his Business to enquire after Women with great Portions.

FORTUNE-teller,

F O T

FORTUNE-teller, one who pretends to the Knowledge of Futurity.

FORT'UNY, a Tournament or running a Tilt on Horseback, with Lances.

To **FORVISE**, to foreshow. *O.*

FOU'RTH, a long Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

FORWARDRED [Preposition *for* and *wandere*, *Teut.*] tired with wandering. *Cb.*

FORWARD [*for* + *ward*, *Sax.* *forwærd*, *Teut.*] ready, straight on before; also warm, premature, quick.

FORWARDNESS, Pertness, Quickness.

FORWARDS, straight on.

FORWELKID, full of Whelk. *Chauc.*

FORWEPT, weary with weeping. *O.*

FORWELED, worn out. *Cbauc.*

FORWINED, withered. *O.*

FORWORN, much worn. *Spenc.*

FORWOUNDED, dangerously wounded. *Cbauc.*

FORYELDE, to reward, to repay. *Cbauc.*

FORYIT, to forget. *Cbauc.*

A **FOSS** [*foss*, *F.* of *fossa*, *L.*] a Ditch, Moat, or Trench.

FOSSAGE, a Composition paid, to be excused from the repairing or maintaining the Ditches round a Town.

FOSSA Magna [in *Anatomy*] the interior Cavity of the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

FOSS Way, one of the four principal Ways of England made by the Romans, so called, because in some Places it was never perfected, but left like a Ditch.

FOSSATO'RUM Operatio, Foss Works, or Service formerly done by Inhabitants, for repairing and maintaining the Ditches round a Town. *O. L. T.*

FOSSA'TUM, a Ditch, or a Place fenced with a Ditch or Trench. *O. L.*

FOS'SET } a little Chest or Cabinet.

FOS'SILE [*fossile*, *F. & L.*] that which is or may be digged out of the Ground.

FOS'SILS [*fossilia*, *L.*] all Bodies whatever, that are dug out of the Earth.

FOSTAL [for *Forestal*] a Way leading from the Highway to a great House. *Suff.*

FOSTAL, the Footsteps of a Hare. *O.*

To **FOSTER** [*for* + *te*, *Sax.* *fostere*, *Dan.*] to nourish, cherish, bring up.

A **FOSTER-Child** [*for* + *te* + *child*, *Sax.*] a Child brought up by one who is not his natural Father.

A **FOSTER-Father** [*for* + *te* + *fa* + *der*, *Sax.*] one who brings up another Man's Child.

FOSTER-Land, Land allotted to the finding of Food for any Persons.

FOSTER-Lean [*for* + *te* + *lean*, *Sax.*] a Wife's Jointure.

A **FOSTER**, a Forester. *Spenc.*

FOSTERER, one who fosters.

FOTHEHOT, forthwith, immediately. *Cb.*

FOTHER. See *Fodder*.

POTINEL, a Weight of Lead, containing ten Stone, or at a certain Time, about 70*lb.*

F O U

FOUDRE, a Thunderbolt, Lightning. *Cb. F.*

FOUGA'DE, a Sort of Mine, in which are Fire-works to blow any thing up. *F.*

FOUGHT, Part. præt. of *to fight*.

FOUL [*faul*, *Sax.* *faul*, *Teut.* of *faulen*, *Gr.*] filthy, nasty, full of Dirt.

To **FOUL** [*faulan*, *Sax.* *buyle*, *Belg.*] to make filthy, &c.

FOUL [*Sea Term*] entangled, as a Rope.

FOUL'DAGE, the Liberty of folding or penning Sheep by Night. *Norw.*

FOUL'DRING [*foudroyer*, *F.*] Thundering, blasting with Lightning.

FOULK [*Camden* derives it of *Folk*, *Sax.* *Folk*] a proper Name for Men.

FOUL'NESS [of *Neze*, *Sax.* a Promontory, and *Fowl*] a Foreland in *Essex*, where there is plenty of Fowls.

FOUL'NESS [*Flyneer*, *Sax.*] Filthiness.

FOUL-Water [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to make Foul-water, when, being under Sail, she raises the Mud, Sand, &c.

To **FOUND** [*fonder*, *F.* of *fondere*, *L.*] to build, settle, establish, or ground.

To **FOUND** [*fondre*, *F.* of *fondere*, *L.*] to cast Metals.

FOUNDATION, the lowest Part of a Building, the Ground-work of a Thing. *L.*

FOUN'DAY, in the Iron-works, the Space of six Days.

FOUNDE, to try. *Cbauc.*

FOUNDEMAUNT [*fondement*, *F.*] a Foundation. *Cbauc.*

A **FOUNDER** [*fondateur*, *F.* *fundator*, *L.*] one who builds and endows a Church, &c.

A **FOUNDER** [*fondeur*, *F.*] one who melts Metals to cast in Moulds, &c.

To **FOUN'DER** a Horse, to over-ride, or spoil him with hard working.

To **FOUN'DER** [of a Ship] is when, by an extraordinary Leak, or otherwise, she becomes so full of Water, that she sinks.

FOUND'LING [*Fondling*, *Teut.*] an Infant left in any Place, and found there.

FOUN'DERING in the Foot [in Horses] a Disease causing Humours to settle in them.

Chest-FOUNDERING [in Horses] a Disease, discovered by their often coveting to lie down, and standing straggling with their Fore-Legs.

FOUNDRID, stumbled. *Cbauc.*

FOUNES [probably of *Finesse*, *F.*] Devices. *O.*

FOUN'TAIN [*fontaine*, *F.* of *font*, *L.*] a Place where Water breaks out of the Earth, the Source or Spring-head of a River.

To **FOURE**, to drive with Impetuosity.

FOUR [*for* + *te*, *Sax.*] twice two.

FOURCHE [in *Heraldry*] forked, as a Cross *fourché*, a Cross forked at each End. *F.*

FOUR'IER, an under Harbinger or Messenger.

FOURNEAU' the Chamber of a Mine. *F.*
A **FOURM**

F R A

A FOURM [probably of Fyrmða, Sax.]
 a Table, a Seat to sit on at School.
 FOURSCORE, eighty.
 FOURTEEN, Four and Ten.
 FOUTHERINGS, Successes. *Cbauc.*
 A FOUTNART, a Fitchet. *N. C.*
 A FOWL [Fugel, Sax. Fuyel, Dan. Vogel, Du. Vogel, Teut.] a Bird.
 A FOWL'ER [Fugeles, Sax.] a Hunter.
 A FOWLER, a Piece of Artillery.
 To FOWL [fugelan, Sax.] to hunt Fowls.
 To FOWLE a Person by the Ears, to lug him by the Ears.
 FOWNED, framed. *O.*
 To FOWL Fail [*q. d.* fail foully] to err greatly. *O.*
 FOWLER, one who pursues Birds.
 FOWLING-PIECE, a Gun for killing Birds.
 A FOX [Fox, Sax. Fuchs, Dan. Fuschs, Teut.] a Beast of Chace.
 FOXCHASE, the Pursuit of a Fox.
 FOXERIE, the Cunning of a Fox. *Cbauc.*
 FOX-Gloves [foxes glofe, Sax.] a Flower, *Digitalis.*
 FOX-HUNTER, one who hunts a Fox.
 FOX-Tail, an Herb. *Alopecurus.*
 To Fox one, to make him drunk.

He sets the Fox to keep his Geese.
 This Proverb reflects upon the ill Conduct of Men in the Management of their Affairs, by entrusting either Sharpers with their Money, Blabs with their Secrets, or Enemies or Informers with their Lives; for no Obligation can bind against Nature. A Fox will love a Goose still, though his Skin be stripped over his Ears for it; and a common Cheat will always follow his old Trade of *tricking his Friend*, in Spite of all Promises and Principles of Honour, Honesty, and good Faith. Agreeable to the English is the Latin, *Ovem Lupo committit*; and the Greek, *Τὸς αὐτὸς τὸς ἀπας*.
 FOXSHIP, Cunning. Craftiness. *Shakesp.*
 FOY [Foy, Belg. Voye, F. a Way] a Treat given to their Friends by those who are going a Journey.
 FOY [foi, F.] Faith. Allegiance. *Spenc.*
 To FOYL [in Husbandry] to fallow Land in the Summer or Autumn.
 FOYL'ING [Hunting Term] the Footsteps of a Stag upon the Grass.
 FOYSON, Plenty, Abundance, Strength, Heat, Juice, Moisture, &c. *Shakesp.*
 FRA, from. *Cbauc.*
 FRA'CID [fracidus, L.] rotten ripe, hoary and putrified.
 FRACTION, Diffension and Strife among Parties. *F. of L.*
 FRACTION [in Arithmetick] a broken Number.
 FRACTION Proper, is when the Numerator is less than the Denominator, as $\frac{2}{4}$ ths.
 FRACTION Improper, is when the Numerator is greater, or at least equal to the Denominator, as $\frac{4}{2}$, or $\frac{2}{1}$.

F R A

A Simple FRACTION, is that which
 A Single FRACTION, consists of one Numerator and one Denominator.

A Compound FRACTION, is one which has more Numerators and Denominators than one, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$.

FRACTURE [*fractura*, L.] is the breaking of a Bone, &c. *F.*

FRÆNULUM [in Anatomy] a skinny String under the Tongue. *L.*

FRÆNULUM, a Bridle [in Surgery] a Membrane which ties the Fore-skin to the Nut of the Yard. *L.*

FRA'GIL [*fragilis*, L.] apt to break; brittle; frail, or weak. *F.*

FRAGILITY [*fragilité*, F. of *fragilitas*, L.] Brittleness, Weakness.

A FRAG'MENT [*fragmentum*, L.] a broken Piece or Part of any Thing; also imperfect Sentences of one Writer mentioned by another, and not to be found among the Writings of the former. *F.*

FRAGRANCE } [*fragrantia*, L.] Sweet-
 FRA'GRANCY } nefs of Smell, pleasing Scent.

FRAIGHT } [*Fracht*, Teut. *Urecht*,
 FREIGHT } *Belg. Fret*, F.] the Burden, Lading, or Merchandize a Ship carries: Also the Money paid for such Carriage. See *Freight*.

To FRAIGHT a Ship [*braghten*, L. S. *freter*, F.] to furnish a Ship with Lading.

FRAIL, a Basket with Raisins, Figs, &c. about 75 Pounds.

FRAIL'TY [*fragilité*, F. of *fragilitas*, L.] Weakness of Nature, Brittleness.

To FRAIN [of *franian* or *fragnian*, Sax. *fragen*, Teut.] to ask or enquire.

FRAISE' [in Fortification] Stakes fixed in Bulwarks made of Earth, on the one Side of the Rampart below the Parapet, *F.* Also a Pancake with Bacon in it.

To FRAISE' a Battalion [Military Term] is to line it every Way with Pikes.

To FRAME' [*frammen*, Sax.] to form, to create, to contrive, to build.

A FRAME', a Figure, Form, Make: The Supporters of a Chair, Table, &c. The Outwork of a Clock, &c.

FRAMER, Maker, Contriver.

FRAMPALD } fretful, peevish, cross,

FRAMPART } froward. *S. C.*

FRAMPOLD, troublesome, uneasy, &c. *Shakesp.*

FRAMPOLE-Fence, a Privilege belonging to the Inhabitants of the Manor of *Wristle* in *Essex*.

FRANC, a French Livre, 11. 6d. Sterling.

FRAN'CHISE [of *franc*, F. free] Liberty, Freedom, a particular Privilege belonging to a City or Corporation.

FRAN'CHISE [in Law] a Privilege or Exemption

F R A

Exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction: Also an Immunity from Tribute.

FRAN'CHISE *Royal*, is a Grant from the King to a Man and his Heirs, to be free from Toll, &c.

To **FRANCHISE**, to exempt from any Thing grievous, to set free.

FRAN'CES, a proper Name for a Woman.

FRAN'CIS [of *Franciscus*, *Sax.* *frant*, *Teut.* *free*] a proper Name of Men.

FRANCIS'CANS, an Order of Friars founded by St. *Francis* in *Italy*, *A. C.* 1198.

FRANC'LING, a Freeholder, *O. L. T.*

FRAN'COLING, a Bird for Hawking.

FRAN'GIBLE [*frangibilis*, *L.*] that may easily be broken; brittle.

FRAN'NION, a Paramour; a boon Companion.

FRANK [*franc*, *F.*] free, generous, bountiful, open-hearted.

A **FRANK**, a Place to feed Hogs in.

FRANK Alms [*Law Term*] Copyhold Lands or Tenements bestowed for perpetual Alms.

FRANK Bank [*Law Term*] a Tenure of Lands, which the Wife, being married a Virgin, hath after the Decease of her Husband for her Dower.

FRANK Chace [*Law Term*] a Liberty of free Chace, in a Circuit adjoining to a Forest, whereby all Men, having Ground within that Compass, are prohibited to cut down Wood without the View of the Forester.

FRANK Fee [*Law Term*] that which is in the Hands of the King or Lord of the Manor, being ancient *Demesne* of the Crown; whereas that which is in the Hands of the Tenant is ancient *Demesne* only.

FRANK-Ferm [*Law Term*] is Land or Tenement, in which the Nature of the *Fee* is changed by a Feoffment, &c.

FRANK-Feld [*Law Term*] is where the Lord, has Power to fold or pen up his Tenants Sheep within his Manor, for the manuring of his Land.

FRANK-Law [*Law Term*] is taken for a free Enjoyment of all those Privileges which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any heinous Offence.

FRANK-Marriage [*Law Term*] is a Tenure in Land special, whereby a Man hath Land with a Woman, to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any Service but Fealty to the Donor.

FRANK-Pledge [*Law Term*] an ancient Custom for the Freemen of *England*, at 14 Years of Age to find Surety for their Fidelity to the King, and good Behaviour to their Fellow-Subjects.

FRANK'INCENSE [*q. d. Free Incense*] Incense burnt freely upon the Altar.

FRANK'LIN, a Freeman or Gentleman.

Spen. A Steward; a Bailiff of Land.

FRANKLY, generously, liberally.

FRANKNESS, Generosity, Openness.

FRANKS, a People who anciently inhabited Part of *Germany*.

F R E

FRANNION, one of too free or loose Behaviour. *Spen.*

FRAN'TICK [*phreneticus*, *L.* *φρενιτικος*, *Gr.*] that has a Frenzy, mad, distracted.

FRANTICKLY, madly.

FRAPE [of *frappe*, *F.*] a Company, a Rabble. *Cbauc.*

FRAPPISH [of *frapper*, *F.*] peevish, cross.

To **FRASE**, to break. *Norf.*

FRATE'RIA [*fratria*, *L.*] a Brotherhood, Society of religious Persons. *O. L.*

FRATER'NAL [*fraternus*, *L.*] belonging to a Brother.

FRATERNALLY, in a brotherly Manner.

To **FRATERNISE** [*fraterniser*, *F.*] to live together like Brothers.

FRATER'NITY [*fraternité*, *F.* *fraternitas*, *L.*] a Brotherhood; a Company of Men entered into a Bond of Society.

FRATRICEL'LI, a Sort of Hereticks. *A. C.* 1304, who held Community of Goods, and that Women ought to be in common.

FRA'TRICIDE [*fratricidium*, *L.*] the killing of a Brother. *F.*

A **FRA'TRICIDE** [*fratricida*, *F.*] a Killer of a Brother. *F.*

FRAUD [*fraude*, *F.* of *fraus*, *L.*] a Deceit, Guile, Cunning, Cheat, Couzenage.

FRAUDA'TION, a cheating, deceiving, or beguiling. *L.*

FRAUDFUL, deceitful.

FRAU'DULENCY [*fraudulentia*, *L.*] Deceitfulness, Craftiness, Knavery.

FRAU'DULENT [*frauduleux*, *F.* *fraudulentus*, *L.*] crafty, cunning, deceitful.

FRAUDULENTLY, treacherously, deceitfully.

FRAUGHT } Freight of a Ship;

FRAUGHT'AGE } also Money paid for the Freight of it. *Shakesp.*

FRAY [for *Affray*, of *effrayer*, *F.*] a Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To **FRAY** [*frayer*, *F.* *fricare*, *L.*] to rub, to fret, as Cloth does by rubbing.

To **FRAY**, to fright. *Spen.*

The *Deer* **FRAYS** her Head [*Hunting Term*] i. e. she rubs it against a Tree.

A **FREAK** [*Frech*, *Teut.* a petulant Action; *fræt*, *Sax.*] a mad Action, a Maggot, a Whimsy, a sudden Fancy.

FREAK'ISH } whimsical, maggotish.

FREAK'ED }

FREAKISHNESS, Whimsicalness.

FREAM, arable or plowed Land worn out of Heart.

To **FREAM** [of *fremer*, *L.*] a Term used by Hunters, of a Boar, that makes a Noise at Rutting time; to growl.

FRECK'LES, a Kind of reddish or dusky Spots on the Face or Hands.

FRECKLY, full of Freckles.

FRED'RICK [of *fredre* and *ric*, *Sax.* i. e. rich Peace, *Friedrich*, *Teut.*] a proper Name of Men.

FREE

F R E

FREE [*freah, Sax. frey, Teut.*] not in Bondage or Servitude, at Liberty.

To **FREE'** [*befrepen, Teut.*] to make free, to deliver.

FREE' Bench, the Custom of the Manors of *East and West Emburn, Chadleworth* in the County of *Berks*, *Tor* in *Devonshire*, and other Places of the West, that, if a customary Tenant die; the Widow shall have her *Free-Bench* in all his Copyhold Land, *dam sola et casta fuerit*; but if she commit Incontinency, she forfeits her Estate; yet if she will come into the Court, riding backwards on a black Ram, with his Tail in her Hand, and say the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her to her *Free Bench*.

Here I am.

Riding upon a black Ram,

Like a Whore as I am;

And for my Crinum Crancum,

Have lost my Bincum Bancum;

And for my Tail's Game.

Have done this worldly Shame;

Therefore, I pray you, Mr. Steward,

Let me have my Land again.

FREE'-Booster, a Soldier who makes Incursions into an Enemy's Country for Cattle; also a Pirate or Sea-Rover; also a Soldier who serves for Plunder, without Pay.

FREE' Bord, a certain Quantity of Ground, without or beyond the Fence, which is claimed in some Places.

FREE-Chapel, a Chapel in a Parish besides the Mother Church; or rather one of the King's Foundation freed from the Jurisdiction of the Ordinary.

FREE'DOM [*freodome, Sax. feridom, Belg.*] Liberty, Enfranchisement.

FREE'DSTOLL } [*of frið Peace and*
FRITHSTOLL } stole, a Seat, *Sax.*
FRIDSTOLE } [*riedestuhl, Teut. Sella*
Pacis, L.] a Stone Chair in the Church near the Altar, to which Offenders used to fly for Sanctuary, granted by King *Atbelstan* to *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*.

FREE Hold [in *Deed*] is the actual Possession of Lands or Tenements in Fee.

FREE Hold [in *Law*] is that Land or Tenement which a Man holdeth in Fee, Fee-tail, or at least for Term of Life.

FREE-Holders, who enjoy Freeholds; so called, because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever.

FREE'LY [*frelice, Sax.*] readily, with Freedom.

FREE'MAN, [*freoman, Sax. freper Man, Teut.*] of a City, Corporation, or Company.

FREESCHOOL, an endowed School where Learning is dispersed without Pay.

FREESPOKEN, speaking without Reserve.

FREE'STONE, a Sort of Stone used in Building.

F R E

FREE/THINKER, a Libertine; a Contemner of Religion.

FREE-Warren, the Power of granting or denying Licence to any to hunt in such and such Lands.

FREEZE [*freie, F. q. d. Friemland Cloth*] a Sort of coarse woollen Cloth, probably so called, because first made or worn by the Inhabitants of *Friemland*.

FREEZ [in *Gunnery*] the same as the Muzzle Ring of the Cannon.

To **FREEZE** [*frizan, Sax. friezen, Teut.*] to congeal, as Ice.

FREEZING Mixtures [among *Chymists*] that which is mixed together, to cause other Bodies to freeze or congeal into Ice, as all Sorts of Salts, &c.

To **FREIGHT**, to load a Ship with Goods. See *Fraught*.

FREMED [*freimb, Sax. fremb, Teut.*] strange, foreign, far off, not related to, at Enmity. O.

FRE/MUND [*freoh free, and Mund Peace, Sax.*] a proper Name.

FREN'CH [*François, F.*] belonging to *France*, or to the Language of that Country.

FRENCH-Beans, a Sort of Pulse. Also called *Kidney Beans*.

FRENCH-Marigold, a Flower.

FRENCHIFIED, in the *French* Interest; addicted to the *French* Fashions.

FRENCH-Man, was wont anciently to be used for every outlandish Man.

FREND'LESS-Man [of *Freundless, Teut.* without a Friend, among our *Saxon* Ancestors] an out-lawed Person.

FRENDNESSE, Strangeness. *Chauc.*

FRENNY, a Stranger. *Spem.*

FREN'SY } [*freuse, F. phrenitis, L. of*

FREN'ZY } [*phrenitis, Gr.*] a Sort of Madness or Dotage.

FRE'QUENCY [*frequentia, L.*] the frequent or often doing a Thing.

FRE'QUENT [*frequens, L.*] that happens often; usual, common. F.

To **FREQUENT'** [*frequentar, F. of frequentare, L.*] to haunt, resort to, visit often; to keep Company with.

FREQUEN'TATIVE [*frequentativus, F. frequentativus, L.*] a Grammatical Term applied to Verbs which denote the Repetition of an Action.

FREQUENTER, one who frequents.

FREQUENTLY, often.

FRES'CA, fresh Water, Rain, or Land-Flood. O. L.

FRESCA'DES, shady, cool Walks, Bowers, &c. *Ital.*

FRESCO, fresh, cool; to walk in *Fresco*, i. e. to take the fresh Air. *Ital.*

To drink in **FRESCO**, to drink cool Liquors.

To paint in **FRESCO**, to paint upon bare Walls, Cielings, &c. newly done, that the Colours may sink in, and become more durable.

F R I

FRESH [*frerch, Sax. frais, F. fêst, Teut.*] new, brisk, lively, cool; not salt.

FRESH-Diffisin [*in Law*] is such a Diffisin as a Man may seek to defeat of himself by his own Power, without the Help of the King or Judges.

FRESH-Diffisin [*Law Term*] a Fine levied within a Year past.

FRESH-Force [*Law Term*] a Force done within forty Days.

FRESH-Gale [*Sea Term*] is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

FRESH Man, a Novice or young Student in an University.

FRESH-Shot [*Sea Term*] is when any great River falls into the Sea.

FRESH-Spell [*Sea Term*] a fresh Gang to relieve the Rowers in the Long Boat.

FRESH Suit [*Law Term*] such a present and earnest Pursuit of an Offender, as never ceases till he is apprehended.

FRESH Suit within the View, impowers the Officers that pursue Trespassers in the Forest to seize them, even without the Bounds of it.

FRESH-Water Sailor, a raw, unexperienced one; also the Name of an Herb.

FRESHLY, recently; also coolly.

FRESHNESS, newness. Coolness.

To **FRET** as *Clotb* [*Fræodan, Sax. frouer, F.*] to wear out.

To **FRET** [*Mer Cas. derives it of fræt-tan, Sax. to gnaw, because Anger, as it were, gnaws the Heart, fretten, L. S. and that of φρεσίνουαι, Gr.*] to be vexed, or chafed in Mind.

A **FRET**, a Fume or Heat of Passion.

FRET [*in Architecture*] an Ornament consisting of two Lists or Fillets interwoven, and at parallel Distances.

A **FRET** [*in Music*] a particular Stop on a musical Instrument.

A **FRET** [*in Heraldry*] a Field with several Lines running cross one another.

To **FRETE** [*fruten, L. S.*] to devour. O.

FRET'FUL, given to fretting, peevish.

FRETFULLY, peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, Peevishness.

FRET'TED, vexed, discomposed, ruffled, in Mind; also worn by rubbing.

FRET'TED; musical Instruments are said to be so, when they have their several Frets or Stops marked upon them.

FRI'ABLE [*friabilis, L.*] that may be easily crumbled, or rubbed into small Parts. F.

FRIABILITY [*friabilitas, L.*] Brittleness, Aptness to crumble, &c.

FRI'BLING [probably of *grubelen, Teut.*] to be critical, captious, impertinent, trifling; as a fribbling Question.

FRI'BURG } [*Frîs Peace, and FRITH'BURG*] } Borge a Surety, Sax.] a Surety for the Peace or good Behaviour.

FRICAN'DOES [*in Cookery*] a Sort of Scotch Collops larded, farced, and stewed.

FRICASSEE, a Dish of fried Meat, as Rabbits, Chickens, &c. F.

F R I

FRICA'TION } a rubbing or chafing toge-
FRIC'TION } ther of two Bodies. L.

FRI'DAY [*Frige dæg, or Friga's Day, the Venus of the ancient Saxons, so called from Frigan to love, Goth, freyts, Teut.*] the sixth Day of the Week; in *Lat. Dies Veneris.*

Good-FRIDAY, Friday next before Easter.

A **FRIEND** [*Fræond, Sax. Friend, L. S. fræund, Teut.*] one who acts kindly towards a Person.

FRIEND'LESS [*fræondeleas, Sax.*] destitute of Friends.

FRIENDLINESS, Disposition to Friendship. Kindness.

FRIEND'LY [*fræondlice, Sax. fræundlich, Teut.*] kindly.

FRIENDLY Society, the Members of an Office in London for the insuring Houses from Casualties by Fire.

FRIENDLINESS, Disposition to Friendship. Kindness.

FRIENDSHIP, the State of a Mind united to another in the highest Degree of Intimacy.

FRI'ER [*frere, F. of frater, L.*] a Monk, a religious Person.

A **FRI'ER** [*in Printing*] a Page or Sheet so ill worked off at Press, that it can scarce be read.

To **FRIG** [either from *frigare, Ital.* from *fricare, L.* or from *Friga, the Saxon Venus*] to rub.

FRIGA [*Frige, or Friz, Sax. free*] an Idol worshipped by the Saxons in the Form of an Hermaphrodite, the same with the *Venus of the Romans.*

FRIG'AT [*frigate, F. of fragata, Ital.*] a small Man of War, built somewhat lower and longer than others, for swift sailing, and not having more than two Decks.

FRIGATOO'N, a Venetian Vessel, with a square Stern, without Fore-Mast, having only a Main-Mast, Mizzen-Mast, and Bow-sprit.

FRIGEFAC'TION a cooling, or making Cold.

To **FRI'GERATE** [*frigeratum, L.*] to cool.

FRI'GERATORY [*frigeratorium, L.*] a Place to make or keep Things cool in.

To **FRIGHT** [*fræhtan, Sax. fræhten, Dan.*] to put into a Fright.

FRI'GID [*frigidus, L.*] cold, impotent.

FRIGIDA'RÏUM, a Place in the Baths of Rome to cool People in.

FRIGIDNESS, coldness.

FRIGIDITY [*frigiditas, L.*] Coldness, Impotency, Dulness.

FRIGIDLY, coldly.

FRIGORI'FICK } [*frigorificus, L.*]

FRIGORI'FICAL } making or producing Cold.

FRIGORIFICK Particles [*in Philosophy*] small Particles that are of a Matter essentially cold.

FRILL [*of friller, F.*] to tremble, to shiver with Cold; as the Hawk frills, i. e. trembles with Cold.

FRIM [*Frëman, Sax.*] to be in Health, handsome, thriving. N. C.

FRIM-Folks [*Frëmd, Sax. of Frëmdes Volk*]

F R O

FROCK, Teut.] Foreigners, Strangers, outlandish Men. *Linc.*

FRINGE [*frangé*, F.] ornamental Appendages to Dress or Furniture.

FRIP'ERER [*fripier*, F.] one who new-vampeth old Apparel to sell again.

FRIP'ERY [*friperie*, F.] the Place where Friperers drive their Trade, also old Clothes.

To **FRISK** [*frizzare*, Ital. or *friquer*, F.] fresh and brisk, of *friske*, *Teut.*] to leap or jump up and down, to be frolicksome.

FRISKY, frolicksome.

To **FRIST** [*fristen*, L. S. to give Time, *gypfan*, *Sax.* to give Respite] to sell Goods at Time, or upon Trust. *N. C.*

FRIT [among *Chymists*] Ashes and Salt baked and fried together in Sand

FRITH [of *frutum*, L. the Sea] it is now used in *Scotland* for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.

FRITH [*Frið*, Peace] among the *Saxons*, signifies a Wood; for they held several Woods to be sacred, and made them Sanctuaries.

FRITHBRECH [of *frið* and *bryce*, *Sax.* *frier-burch*, *Teut.*] breaking of the Peace.

FRITH'GAR [of *frið* Peace, and *geap* a Year, *Sax.* *frið geap*, *Teut.*] the Year of Jubilee.

FRITHSO'KEN [of *Frið* and *poen*, *Sax.* Liberty] a Liberty of having Frank-Pledge, or Surety of Defence.

FRITAWALD [of *Frið*, Peace, and *wealdan* to govern, *g. d.* a peaceable Ruler, *Sax.*] a Prince of *Surrey*, Founder of the Abbey at *Chelsea*.

FRIT'TER [*fritteau*, as *Dr. Tb. H.* has it, *fritier*, F. or *fritella*, Ital. from *frigere*, L. to fry] a small Pancake.

FRITTINANCY [*frittinnio*, L.] the Scream of an Insect, as the Cricket of Cicada.

FRIVOLOUS [*frivole*, F. *frivolus*, L.] of no Account or Value, vain, slight, trifling, silly, foolish.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, Levity.

FRIVOLOUSLY, triflingly.

FRIZE. See Freeze.

FRIZE [in *Architecture*] is the round Part of the Entablature which is between the Architrave and Cornice.

To **FRIZ'ZLE** [*frizer*, F.] to curl, or crisp the Hair.

FRO, from, backward. *Chauc.*

A **FROCK** [*frec*, F. a Monk's Hood] a Garment to wear over the Apparel to keep it clean.

FRODMOR'TEL } [of *freo* free, and
FREOMOR'TEL } *Moþr-dæd* Mankilling, *Sax.*] an Immunity of Freedom for Murder and Manslaughter.

A **FROG** [*Froga*, *Sax.* *fzot*, *Dan.* *frotch*, *Teut.*] an amphibious Creature; also a Frush on a Horse's Foot; the Hollow of a Horse's Hoof.

FROISE [of *Fry*] a sort of Pancake.

F R O

FROL'ICK, [*frölich*, *Teut.*] jocund, gay, merry, full of Play.

To be **FROL'ICK** [*frölich seyn*, *Teut.*] to be merrily disposed.

A **FROL'ICK** [of *frölich*, L. S.] a merry Prank, a Whim.

FROL'ICKSOME, full of Frolicks.

FROM [*fram*, *Sax.*] away from, out of.

FRONDO'SE [*frondosus*, L.] leafy, or full of Leaves.

FRONDO'SITY } [*frondositas*, L.]

FRONDIF'EROUS } Leafiness, or Aptness to bear Leaves.

FRONT [*front*, F. of *frons*, L.] the Forehead, the upper Part of the Face.

FRONT [*Fortification*] Face of a Work.

FRONT [in *Perspective*] is the orthographical Prospect of an Object upon a parallel Plane.

FRONT [in *Military Affairs*] is the foremost Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

FRONTA'L [among *Surgeons*] an external Form of Medicine to be applied to the Forehead. *L.*

FRONT-Stall, a Part of a Bridle.

FRONTA'LES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead.

FRONTA'TUM [in *Botany*] a Term signifying that the Leaf of a Flower, called *Petalum*, grows broader and broader.

FRONTI'ERS [*frontieres*, F. of *frons*, the Forehead, L.] the Limits or Borders of a Country or Province.

FRONTIN'IAC, a Sort of rich, luscious French Wine, so called from the Place.

FRONTIS OS [*Anatomy*] a Bone of the Skull, which joins the Bones of the *Sinciput* and *Temples*, by the *Coronal Suture*.

FRONTISPIECE [*frontispicium*, L.] the Forefront of a Building; the Title or first Page of a Book done in Picture.

FRONT'LET [*fronteau*, F. *frontale*, L.] an Attire for the Forehead.

FRONT'ON [in *Architecture*] a Member serving to compose an Ornament over Doors, Cross-works, Niches, &c.

FRORE, frozen, *Milt.*

FROST [*Frost*, *Sax.* *frost*, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] *Urost*, L. S. and *Belg.*] a Congelation of liquid and moist Things by Cold.

FROST bitten, nipped by the Frost.

FROSTED, laid on like hoar Frost.

FROST-nail, a large Nail driven into the Horse's Shoes to penetrate the Ice.

FROSTY [*vrostig*, L. S. and *Belg.*] freezing.

To **FROTE** [of *frotter*, F.] to rub. *O.*

FROTH [*fræabæz*, *Dan Mer. Caf.* derives it from *afgê*, *Gr.*] the Spume of fermented or liquid Things; Foam.

FROTHY, abounding with Foam, vain, superficial.

FROUGH, loose, spongy. *N. C.*

The

FRU

The **FROUNCE**, a Disease in the Mouth of a Hawk : Also Pimples or Warts in the Palate of a Horse.

FROUNCE, a Plait, a Wrinkle. *Cb.*

FROW, *Belg.* [*fran*, *Tent.*] a Woman.

FRO'WARD [*frampeard*, *Sax.*] peevish, fretful, surly.

FROWER, an edged Tool used in cleaving Laths. *S. C.*

To **FROWN** [*fronser les sourcils*, *F.*] to knit the Brows, wrinkle the Forehead, &c.

FROU'WY } musty, mossy. *Spenc.*

FROW'SY }

FROYSE, a Pancake with Bacon.

FRUCTIFEROUS [of *fructifer*, *L.*] bearing Fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, the Act of Fecundation; or of bearing Fruit.

To **FRUC'TIFY** [*fructifier*, *F.* *fructificare*, *L.*] to bring forth Fruit, to make fruitful, prosper, or thrive.

FRUC'TUOUS, fruitful, thrifty. *Cbau.*

FRU'GAL [*frugalis*, *L.*] sparing, thrifty. *F.*

FRUGALITY [*frugalité*, *F.* of *frugalitas*, *L.*] Thriftiness, Sparingness in Expenses, good Husbandry.

FRUGALLY, in a frugal manner.

FRUG'GIN, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven.

FRUGIVOROUS [*frugivorus*, *L.*] that devoureth Fruit, Corn, &c.

FRUIT [*fruit*, *F.* of *fructus*, *L.*] the Product of the Earth; Trees, Plants, &c. Also Profit of Goods, Rent, Revenue, &c.

FRUIT'AGE, all Manner of Fruit. *F.*

FRUITAGE [in *Painting*, &c.] branched Work, the Representation of Fruit.

FRUIT'ERER [*fruitier*, *F.*] one who sells or deals in Fruit.

FRUIT'ERY [*fruiterie*, *F.*] a Place for keeping Fruit.

FRUIT'FUL Signs [in *Astrology*] are the Signs *Gemini*, *Cancer*, and *Pisces*.

FRUITFULLY, plentifully, in a fertile Manner.

FRUITFULNESS, Fertility, the State of being prolific.

FRUIT'ION, Enjoyment, Obtaining. *L.*

FRUMEN, the upper Part of the Throat. Also a Kind of Pulse.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS [*frumentaceus*, *L.*] of or belonging to Corn.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS Plants [in *Botany*] such as have their Stalks pointed, and their Leaves like Reeds, bearing their Seeds in Ears like Corn.

FRUMENTA'TION, a general Dole of Corn. *L.*

FRU'MENTY? [*frumentum*, *L.*] a Kind

FRUMETY } of Pottage made of Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, &c.

FRUM'GILD, the first Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Man in Recompence for Murder. *Sax.*

FUD

FRUM'STALL, a chief Seat, or Mansion-House. *Sax.*

FRUMP, plump, fat, jolly.

To **FRUMP** [*frumpeten*, *Tent.* to frizzle up the Nose, as in Derision] to flout, jeer, or mock; to taunt or snub.

A **FRUNDELE**, two Pecks. *N. C.*

FRUS'CA Terræ, untilled, waste Ground. *O. L.*

To **FRUSH** [*froisser*, *F.*] to break, bruise, or crush.

FRUSH, the tender Part of a Horse's Heel, next the Hoof.

FRUSSU'RA Domorum, House-breaking. *O. L.*

FRUSSURA, *Terræ*, Land newly broken, or lately plowed up.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS [of *frustra*, *L.*] in Vain, to no Purpose, disappointed.

To **FRUSTRATE** [*frustrer*, *F.* *frustratum*, *L.*] to deceive, disappoint, make void.

FRUSTRA'TION, a Disappointing, &c.

FRUSTRATION, [in *Astrology*] a Debility or Weakness happening to a Planet.

FRUSTUM [in *Gauging*] a Part of a Conoid Spheroid, &c.

FRUSTUM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Piece cut off, or separated from a Body.

FRUSTUM [of a *Cone*] a Part of it usually cut off by a Plane parallel to the Base.

FRUTICA'TION, a Sprouting out of young Sprigs, a Springing forth.

FRUTICO'SE [*fruticosus*, *L.*] full of Sprigs or Stalks.

FRUTICOSE Stalks [with *Botanists*] Stalks of a hard woody Substance.

FRY [*fray*, *F.*] the Spawn of Fish; young Fishes; Multitude or Company.

To **FRY** [*fire*, *F.* *frigere*, *L.* of *φρυγαν*, *Gr.*] to dress Victuals, &c. in a Frying-Pan.

Out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

This Proverb is usually applied to Persons who, impatient under some smaller Inconvenience, and rashly endeavouring to extricate themselves, for Want of *Prudence* and *Caution*, intangle themselves in Difficulties greater than they were in before: So *Sauter de la poile, & se jeter dans les braises*, say the French; *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, the Latins; and *Εἰς τὸ πυρὶ ἐκ καπνοῦ*, the Greeks.

FU'AGE [*feuage*, *F.*] Hearth-Money, a Tax of 12. for every Fire-Hearth laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitain* in France, by Edward the Black Prince.

To **FUB**, to put off.

FUB, a fat *Fub*, a little plump Child.

To **FU'CATE** [*fucatum*, *L.*] to colour, paint, or counterfeit.

FUCA'TION, a Colouring, Painting, or Counterfeiting. *L.*

To **FUD'DLE** [of the Word *Puddle*, *q. d.* to drown himself in a Puddle of Liquor, or from

F U L

from *Full*, by an Interposition of the Letter *d*. Hence the *Scots* use the Word *Full* for one that is drunk [to drink till one is tipsy].

To *FUD'GEL*, to make a Show of doing somewhat to no Purpose, to trifle.

FUEL, the Matter or Aliment of Fire.

FUER [*fuer*, *F. fugere*, *L.*] flying or escaping by Flight. *L. T.*

FUER en fait [*Law Term*] is when a Man doth actually fly.

FUER en Ley [*Law Term*] is when a Man, being called into the Court, does not appear, till he is outlawed.

FUGACIOUS, momentary, swift.

FUGA'CITY [*fugacitas*, *L.*] Aptness to fly or pass away.

FUGA Vacui [among *Philosophers*] an Abhorrence of a *Vacuum*, which was an Opinion of the *Peripateticks*, and some other ancient *Philosophers*, who ascribe several Effects, which we daily see, to Nature's abhorring a *Vacuum*.

FUGHA [in *Musick-Books*] denotes a particular Way or Manner, according to which some Musick is composed, and of which there are several Sorts. *Ital.*

FUGILE, an Impossibility in the Ears.

A FUGITIVE [*un fugitif*, *F. fugitivus*, *L.*] a Deserter, a Run-away.

FUGITIVE, momentary, volatile, not durable.

FUGITIVE Goods [*Law Term*] are the proper Goods of him who flies upon Felony, which, after the Flight, lawfully found, do belong to the King.

FUGUE [in *Musick*] a Chase, as when two or more Parts chase one another in the same Point. *F.*

FUKES, Locks of Hair. *N. C.*

FULCIBLE [*fulcibilis*, *L.*] capable of being supported.

FULCIMENT [*fulcimentum*, *L.*] a Prop or Underfer.

FULCIMENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the same with the Point of Suspension, or that Point upon which a *Libra* or *Vestis* plays, or is suspended.

FULDRIVE, fully driven, finished. *Ch.*

To *FULFIL'* [*fulpyllan*, *Sax.* *botfullen*, *Teut.*] to accomplish or perform.

FULFILMENT, Accomplishment.

FUL'GENCY [*fulgentia*, *L.*] Shining-ness, or Glisteringness.

FUL'GENT [*fulgens*, *L.*] shining, glistering.

FUL'GID [*fulgidus*, *L.*] bright, shining.

FULGID'ITY [*fulgiditas*, *L.*] Shining-ness, Brightness, Glory.

FULGURA'TION, Lightning or Flashing of Fire in the Clouds, which seem to us to precede Thunder, though in reality they are both together. *L.*

FULGURA'TION [in *Chymistry*] an Operation by which all Metals, except Gold and Silver, are reduced into Vapours.

FUL'HAM [Fullon Ham, of Fulge a Fowl,

F U M

and Ham a Village, *Sax.* *q. d.* Fowl-Town] a Town near London, on the River *Thames*.

FUL'GINOUS [*fuliginex*, *F.* of *fuliginosus*, *L.*] sooty, full of Smoke.

FULL [*full*, *Sax.* *full*, *boff*, *Teut.*] filled with.

FULNESS [*fullnerre*, *Sax.*] Plenty.

FUL'LY [*fullice*, *Follig*, *Teut.*] sufficiently, abundantly.

FULLBOTTOMED, having a large Bottom.

FULL-FED, sated, fatted.

FULL oft [*fulloft*, *Sax.*] often, frequent.

FULL nigh [*fullenn*, *Sax.*] almost.

FUL'LAGE, Money paid for Fulling of Cloth.

A *FUL'LER* [*fullene*, *Sax.* *foulon*, *F.* of *fullo*, *L.*] one who fulls, mills, or scours Cloth.

FULLERS-Earth, a Sort of Earth mixed with Nitre, which scours like Soap.

FULLERS Weed } a Sort of Herb or Plant,

FULLERS Twistle } *Dipsacus*, *L.*

FULLONICAL [*fullonicus*, *L.*] belonging to a Fuller.

FUL-Mart, a Kind of Pole-cat.

FUL'MINANT [*fulminans*, *L.*] thundering. *F.*

To *FUL'MINATE* [*fulminer*, *F.* of *fulminatum*, *L.*] to thunder out, to strike with a Thunder-bolt, to blast. *L.*

FULMINA'TION, a Clap of Thunder, a striking with a Thunder-bolt. *L.*

FULMINATION [in *Chymistry*] is when Metals, heated in Crucibles, make a great Noise.

FUL'MINATORY, of or belonging to Thunder.

FUL'SOME [*q. d.* foul-som] nasty, noisome, distasteful, loathsome, luscious.

FULSOMENESS, Nauseousness.

FULSOMELY, nauseously.

FUL'VID, [*fulvidus*, *L.*] of a deep Yellow Colour.

FUL'VOUS [*fulvus*, *L.*] ruddy, of a deep Yellow.

FUMA'DOES } our Pilchards, garbag-
FUMA'THOES } ed, salted, and dried in the Smoke, are so called in *Italy* and *Spain*.

FU'MAGE [*fumus*, *L.*] Hearth-Money.

FUMA'GIUM, Fumage, Dung, or manuring with Dung. *O. L.*

To *FUMBLE* [*fummie*, *Dan.* to handle] to do a Thing awkwardly.

FUMBLER, one who does a Thing awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, awkwardly.

A *FUME* [*fumes*, *F.* of *fumus*, *L.*] a Smoke or Steam: a Vapour.

To *FUME* [*fumer*, *F.* of *fumare*, *L.*] to smoke or steam.

To *FUME* [*Famm*, *Teut.* Froth, *q. d.* to foam or froth at the Mouth for Anger] to chafe, to be in a Fiet.

FUMET'S [*Hunting Term*] the Ordure or Dung of a Hare, Hart, &c.

FU'METORY

F U N

FUMETORY, an Herb.
FUMIDITY [*fumiditas*, L.] Smokiness.

FUMIFEROUS [*fumifer*, L.] bringing Smoke.

To **FUMIFICATE** [*fumificatum*, L.] to make a Fume, Perfume.

FUMIGATION, a Perfuming with the Smoke of Sweet Wood, &c.

To **FUMIGATE** [*fumiger*, F. of *fumigatum*, L.] to perfume a Place, to smother: Also to raise a Salivation by the Fume of Mercury, &c.

To **FUMIGATE** [*Chymical Term*] to make one mixed Body receive the Smoke of another, to impregnate it with the volatile Parts of the Body burnt.

FUMIGATION, a perfuming by Smoke, &c. F. of L.

FUMIGATION [among *Chymists*] an Erosion, or the eating away of Metals by Smoke or Vapour.

FUMIGATION [among *Surgeons*] a raising a Salivation by Smoke or Fumes of Mercury, &c.

FU'MOUS } [*fumeux*, F. of *fumosus*, L.]

FU'MY } apt to fume up, that sends Fumes up into the Head.

FUN, Sport, high Merriment.

FUNNY, comical.

FUNAMBULATION, dancing upon a Rope. L.

FUNCTION [*function*, F.] the Exercise, Execution, or Performance of some Charge, Duty, or Office.

FUND [*fond*, F. *fundus*, L.] Land or Soil; also a Bank or Repository of publick Money, or publick Security.

FUNDAMENT [*fundament*, F. of *fundamentum*, L. a Foundation] the Breech.

FUNDAMENTAL [*fundamental*, F.] of a Foundation, principal chief.

FUNDAMENTAL Diagram, [in *Mathematicks*] a Projection of the Sphere on a Plane, &c.

FUNDAMENTALITY, Fundamentalness, the belonging to the Foundation.

FUNDAMENTALLY, in a fundamental Manner, essentially, completely.

FUNDAMENTALS, the fundamental Principles; the main Points of any Art or Science.

FUNDUS Plantæ [among *Botanists*] that Part of a Plant where the Stalk just meets and joins to the Root. L.

FUNE'BOUS [*funebre*, F. *funeris*, L.] mournful, sad, doleful; of a Funeral.

FUNERIAL, [*funeralis*, L.] belonging to a Funeral.

A **FUNERAL** [*funerale*, L.] a Burial.

FUNES'T [*funestus*, L.] deadly, mortal.

FUNGO'SITY, Sponginess. L.

FUN'GOUS [*fungosus*, L.] full of Holes, like a Mushroom, spongy.

F U R

FUNGUS [in *Surgery*] soft spongy Flesh, which grows upon Wounds. L.

FU'NICLE [*funiculus*, L.] a little Rope; also the Navel-string.

A **FUNK** [*Funst*, *Teut.*] a Spark of Fire, and, by changing the Sense a little, a spongy Excrecence of some Trees dressed to strike Fire on; also a strong rank Smell, particularly that of Tobacco.

A **FUN'NEL** [*infundibulum*, L.] an Instrument to convey Liquors into a Vessel; also the upper Part of a Chimney.

FURA'CIETY [*furacitas*, L.] Thievishness, or an Inclination to steal.

FURBELOW, plaited, or ruffled Trimming for Womens Petticoats, Scarves, &c.

To **FUR'BISH** [*fourbir*, F.] to polish or make bright.

FURBISHER [*fourbisseur*, F.] a Polisher.

FUR'CA and *Fossa*, a Jurisdiction anciently, A. C. 1200, of punishing Felons, the Men by hanging, and Women by drowning. O. L.

Ad FURCAM et Flagellum [Low Prose] the meanest servile Tenure, when the Bondman was at the Lord's Disposal for Life or Limb.

FUR'CALE Os } [in *Anatomy*] upper Part of the
FUR'CU'LA Superior }
FURCELLA } Sternum, or Breast Bone.

FURCATION, Forkiness, like a Fork.

FURCHE' [*fourche*, F.] a Kind of Cross in a Coat of Arms, forked at each End.

Where **FURED** you? Where went you? Cumberl.

FUREDEL, two Gallons. C.

FURFURATION, the falling of Scurf from the Head. L.

FUR'FURES [of *furfur*, L.] Dandriff, the Scales that fall from the Head or Skin, or the other Parts of the Body, caused by the Separation of the *Cuticula*, or Scarf-Skin, from the *Cutis*, or the Skin.

FURIA, or } [in *Musick Books*] signifies, with Fury and Violence; and is to be understood not so much in respect to the Loudness of the Sound, as the Quickness of the Time and Movement. *Ital.*

FURIBUND [*furibond*, F. *furibundus*, L.] full of Madness, or like a Madman.

FURIES [*Furie*, L.] three imaginary Fiends of Hell; *Alecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tisiphone*, having Snakes instead of Hair, whose Office is to torment the Souls of wicked Men in Hell. *Poet.*

FURIOUS [*furieux*, F. *furiosus*, L.] fierce, mad, raging, phrenetick.

FURIOUSLY, frantically, madly.

To **FURL** [*fresser*, F.] to wrap up, and bind any Sail close to the Yard.

FURL'ING Lines [in a *Ship*] are small Lines made fast to the Top-sails, &c. to furl up the Sails.

FUR'LONG

FUR

FUR'LONG [*foplang*, *Sax.*] the eighth Part of a Mile.

FUR'LOUGH [Corruption of *Ferlof*, Leave or Liberty, *Belg.* and *L. S.*] a Licence granted by an Officer to a Soldier to be absent for a while from his Charge.

FUR'MENTY [*froumentie*, *F. frumentum*, *L.*] Pottage made of Wheat and Milk.

A FUR'NACE [*fournaisie*, *F. fornax*, *L.*] a Kiln for Brewing and other Uses.

Moveable FURNACE [with *Chymists*] one whose Shape is like that of the Reverberatory.

Wind FURNACE, a Furnace built so as to draw the Air strongly, to blow the Fire, in order to fuse and melt the Matter in the Vessels called Coppels.

FURNAGE [*furnagium*, *L.*] a Fee paid to the Lord of the Manor by his Tenants, for baking their Bread in his common Oven.

To FUR'NISH [*fournir*, *F.*] to provide or supply, to fit up, to equip.

FUR'NITURE [*fourniture*, *F.*] Utensile, whatsoever are requisite to furnish a House, or any other Place or Thing.

FURNITURE [in *Dialling*] Lines drawn on Dials, more for Ornament and Curiosity, than Use.

FUROLE' [of *feu* Fire, and *rouler* to roll, *F.*] a little Blaze of Fire appearing by Night on the Tops of Soldiers Lances; or at Sea on Sail-yards, which whirls and leaps in a Moment from Place to Place: It is sometimes the Fore-runner of a Storm. If there be two, it is called *Castor* and *Pollux*, and is supposed to portend Safety; but if but one, it is called *Helena*, and is thought to forebode Shipwreck.

FUR'OR *Uterinus*, a Distemper which provokes Women to transgress the Rules of common Modesty. *L.*

FURR [*fourrure*, *F.*] the Skins of several wild Beasts, used for Warmth and Ornament: Also a hoary Substance on the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel of Urine, &c.

FURRS [in *Heraldry*] are in the Doubling of the Mantles in Coats of Arms, and sometimes used in the Bearing.

To FURR [*fourrir*, *F.*] to line with Furr: Also to grow rough and clammy, as the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel with standing Urine, &c.

FUR'RIER [*fourreur*, *F.*] one who deals in Furrs.

FUR'RING [a *Ship*] is laying on double Planks upon her Sides.

FUR'RING [in *Architecture*] is making good the Rafters Feet in a Cornish.

FUR'ROW [*fuph*, *Sax.* *furr*, *Dan.* *fope*, *L. S.* *farrh*, *Teut.*] a Trench, or Drain, for the draining of moist Lands, or cast up by the Plough in Arables, for securing the Seed from too much Water.

FUR'THER [*furthen*, *Sax.* or of *fur-* *berem*, *Teut.* to forward] beyond.

FUT

FUR'TIVE [of *furtivus*, *L.*] done by Stealth, secret.

FU'RUNCLE [*furunculus*, *L.*] a Bile.

FURY [*furie*, *F. furor*, *L.*] Rage, Frenzy, Madness, Passion of Anger.

FURZE [*fyhr*, of *Fyn* Fire, *Sax.*] a Sort of prickly Broom used for Fuel; *Go-se*.

FUSARO'LE [in *Architecture*] a small Member cut out in Form of a Collar, with somewhat longish Beads under the Quarter Round of Pillars.

To FUSE [*fusum*, *L.*] to melt.

FU'SE } [*fu'ce*, *F.*] a Pipe filled with

FUSEE' } Wild fire, and put into the Touch-hole of a Bomb, so contrived, that it may burn so long and no longer, as is the Time of the Motion of the Bomb from the Mouth of the Mortar to the Place where it is to fall.

FUSEE' [*fusil*, *F.*] a kind of light Musquet.

FUSEE', that Part of a Watch about which the Chain is wound.

FUSIBLE, capable of being melted.

FUSIBIL'ITY, Aptness or Readiness to be melted. *L.*

FUSIL [of *fusus*, *L.* a Spindle] is a rhomboidical Figure in an Escutcheon, more slender than a Lozenge.

FU'SILE [*fusilis*, *L.*] that may be melted or cast.

FUSILEE'R [*fusilier*, *F.*] a Foot Soldier armed with a Fusil or Fusee.

FUSIL'LY [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of an Escutcheon is divided throughout into Fusils.

FU'SION, a Founding or Melting, running Metals into Fluids. *F. of L.*

A FUSS, a Tumult, or Bustle.

FUST [in *Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Altragal to the Capital, also a mouldy Smell.

FUST'IAN [*fustaigne*, or *fustane*, *F. fustan*, Span. from *Fustat*, a Town in *Egypt*, where it was first made, according to *Bochartus*] a Sort of Cloth made of Cotton and Linen.

FUSTIAN [either from *fustaigne*, or *puente*, Gr. blown up] a bombast, tumid and affected Style in Writing.

FUS'TICK, a Sort of Wood used by Dyers, brought from *Barbadoes*.

To FUSTIGATE [*fustigier*, *F. fustigatum*, *L.*] to bang or beat with a Cudgel.

FUSTY [*fusté*, *F.*] that has a rank Smell, stinking.

FUSTY *Lugs*, a fluttish Woman, who smells rank.

FU'TILE [*futiles*, *L.*] foolish, silly. *F.*

FUTIL'ITY [*futilité*, *F. of futilitas*, *L.*] Lightness, Vanity, Loquaciousness.

FUT'TOCKS [in a *Ship*] the compassing Timbers which make her Breadth.

FU'TURE [*futur*, *F. of futurus*, *L.*] that is to come or be hereafter.

Z z

FUTURITION

G A D

FUTURITION [in *Philosophy*] a future Being or Existence.

FUTURITY, the Time to come. *L.*

FUZEN, or *Fuzzen*, Nourishment. *N. C.*

To **FUZZ** [*fascien*, *Teut.*] to ravel or run out; to fly out in small Particles.

FUZZBALL, a Species of Fungus.

FY [*Foy* *Belg.* *Buy* *Teut.* *Fi*, *F.*] an Interjection of Abhorring or Loathing.

FYRDERONGA [*Firderung*, *Sax.* *ferherung*, *Teut.*] an Expedition, or a Fault for not going upon an Expedition after a Summons.

FYRE-Loom, Lightning. *O.*

G A

G AAL [*גאל*, *H. i. e.* an Abomination] the Son of *Ebed*.

GAB'ARAGE, Wrappers in which *Irisb* Goods are wrapped.

GAB'ARDINE [*gawardina*, *Ital.*] a coarse Frock.

GAB'BERIES, Mockeries, Gibes.

To **GAB'BLE** [either of *javioler*, *F.* or *babler*, *F.* to prate, or *gabeler*, *Belg.* to chirp as Birds] to talk fast, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

GABBLER, Prater.

GAB'ELL [*gabelle*, *F.* *Eapel*, *Sax.*] an Excise in *France* upon Salt. In our old Records it signifies Rent, Custom, or Duty, yielded to the King or Lord, not by Contract, but arbitrarily imposed.

GAB'ERDINE [*galverdine*, *F.*] a Shepherd's coarse Frock or Coat.

GABIONA'DE, a Bulwark made with Gabions. *F.*

GAB'IONS [in *Fortification*] Baskets about four Feet in Diameter, and five or six Feet high, which, being filled with Earth, are placed upon the Batteries, &c. *F.*

GAB'LE-End of a House [*Gabel*, *L. S.*] the upright and triangular End, from the Eaves to the Top.

GAB'LOCKS, false Spurs for Fighting-Cocks, of Steel, Silver, &c.

GAERANTOVICI, a People who anciently inhabited some Part of *Yorkshire*.

GA'BRIEL [*גבריאל* of *גבר* a mighty one, and *אל* God, *H. i. e.* the Strength of God] a proper Name of Men.

GAD [*גד* *H. i. e.* a Troop or Band] the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

GAD, a Measure of nine or ten Feet, a Geometrical Perch.

GAD of Steel [*Ladd*, *Sax.*] a small Bar to be heated in the Fire, in order to quench in Liquor.

To **GAD** [*gaen*, *L. S.* to go] to ramble, rove, range, or straggle about. *O.*

GADDER, a Rambler, one who dislikes Home.

GAD'DING, rambling, or roving about.

GAD-FLY [*g. d.* Goad-Fly, because the

G A I

pricketh like a Goad, or of *Gat*, because it makes the Cattle gad or go astray] an Insect, called also the Gad-Bee.

GAFF, an Iron-hook to pull great Fishes into a Ship: Also a false Spur for a Fighting Cock.

GAFFLE, Part of a Cross-Bow.

GAFFOLD Gild, the Payment of Custom or Tribute. *O.*

GAGE [*gauge*, or *jaug*, *F.*] a Rod to measure Casks with.

GAGE [*gage*, *F.*] a Pledge or Surety.

GAGE [of a Ship] is so many Feet of Water as the draws.

To **GAGE** } [*jauger*, *F.*] to measure

To **GAUGE** } with a Gage, to find what any Vessel contains.

GAU'ER } [*jauger*, *F.*] an Officer em-

GAU'GER } ployed in Gaging.

A **GAG**, [of *Leagl*, *Sax.* the Cheek-Bone, or *Gaghet*, *L. S.* the Palate] an Instrument put into the Mouth to keep it from shutting.

Weather-GAGE [*Sea Term*] when one Ship is to the Wind, or has the Weather of another.

To **GAGGLE** [*gagen*, *Du.*] to make a Noise like a Goose.

GA'ANITES, certain Hereticks, who sprang from the *Eutychians*.

GA'ETTY, Gallantry, Finery.

GAIL [*g. d.* a Guile] Wort. *N. C.*

Gail Clear, a Wort-Tub. *N. C.*

GAILY, merrily.

GAIN, Profit, Lucre. *F.*

To **GAIN** [*gagner*, *F.*] to get or win.

GAIN [applied to *Things*] convenient; [to *Persons*] active, expert; [to a *Way*] near, short. *N. C.*

GAIN [in *Architecture*] the levelling Shoulder of the Joist, or other Timber.

To **GAIN**, to acquire a Profit.

GAIN'AGE [*gagnage*, *F.*] all Plough-Tackle and Implements in Husbandry.

GAINAGE [in *Law*] Land held by the meaner Sort, or Villains; also the Profit arising from the Tillage of such Land.

To **GAIN'COPE**, to go cross a Field the nearest Way, to meet with one. *S. C.*

GAINER, an Obtainer of Profit.

GAIN'ERY } [*gaignerie*, *F.*] Tillage or

GAIN'URE } Husbandry, Profits thence arising, or of the Beasts used therein. *L. T.*

GAIN'FUL, profitable, advantageous.

GAINFULLY, advantageously.

To **GAIN SAY** [*gean seigan*, *Sax.*] to speak against, to deny, to contradict.

GAIN SAYER, an Opponent.

GAINS'BOROUGH [*Eener-burgh*, *Sax.* of *Eener* a Sanctuary, and *Burgh* a Town, *g. d.* a Town of Refuge] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

To **GAIN STAND**, to resist or oppose.

GAIRISH, extravagantly showy.

GAIRISHNESS, extravagant Splendour. **GAIT**

G A L

GAIT [*gait*, Du.] Way, Walk, Air of Walking.

GAITRE [of *Leop*, Sax.] the Dog-Berry-Tree.

GALACTOPHORI *Ductus* [in *Anatomy*] Vessels that convey the Milk and Humour called *Chyle* to the Kernels of the Breast.

GALACTOPLE'TICK *Faculty* an Aptitude to sequester Milk in the Breasts.

GAL'ANGAL, an Aromatick Root brought from *India*.

GALANTINE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing a Pig, &c.

GAL'AXY [*galaxias*, L. of *γαλαξία*, Gr.] a broad white Circle in the Sky, called the Milky Way.

GAL'BANUM, a strong-scented Gum.

GALE [probably of *Awel*, Wind, C. Br.] a Blast of Wind.

GA'LEATED [among *Botanists*] Plants bearing a Flower resembling an Helmet, also helmeted. L.

GALEN, a famous Physician, who flourished in the third Century.

GALEN'ICK *Physick*, that which is grounded upon the Principles of *Galen*.

GALEN'IST, a Follower of the *Galenick* Practice of Physick.

GA'LEON, formerly the Name of a French Ship of War, now of the *Spanish*, &c.

GALERIC'ULATE *Flowers*. See *Cucullate*. Hooded Flowers.

GALIAR'D [*gaillard*, F.] gay, brisk, merry, pleasant, chearful. *Cbauc*.

GALL [*Lealla*, Sax. *Galle*, Teut.] the Bile, one of the Humours of the Body: Also a Fret or Sore.

To GALL [*galler*, F.] to fret or rub off the Skin, to tease or vex.

GALL-Nut, a Fruit which grows on an Oak, used in making Ink.

GAL'LANT, fine, civil, accomplished, genteel, brave. F.

A GALLANT, a Lover, a Beau, a Spark; especially one who keeps Company with a married Woman. F.

To GAL'LANTISE [*gallantiser*, F.] to court, to play the Gallant.

GAL'LANTNESS } [*gallanterie*, F.] In-

GAL'LANTRY } trigue or Amour;

courteous Behaviour; Genteelness; Bravery, Valour.

GALLANTLY, nobly, generously, bravely.

GALEAS' [*galeasse*, F.] a great double Galley.

GALLEYHAL'PENS [*q. d.* Galley-half-pence] a Sort of Coin brought into England by the *Genoese* Merchants.

GAL'LEON } [*galion*, F.] a greater Sort

GAL'LION } of Galley made Use of in War. *Span*.

GAL'LERY [*gallerie*, F.] a Kind of Balcony that surrounds a Building, or a Passage leading to several Apartments in a great House.

G A L

GAL'LERY [in *Fortification*] a covered Walk cross the Ditch of a besieged Town.

GALLERY [in a Ship] a beautiful Frame made on the Outside of the Stern.

GALLERY [of a Mine] is any Branch of it carried on towards any Place.

GAL'LEY, or Ship [*galere*, F.] a Sea Vessel with Oars.

GALLEY-SLAVE, a Man condemned to row in the Gallies.

GALLIAM'BICK *Verfes*, Verses so called of the Galli, or Priests of *Cybele*.

GALLIAR'D [of *gaillard*, F.] a kind of merry Dance; also a fine Fellow.

GALLIAR'DA [in *Musick-Books*] is the Name of a Tune that belongs to a *Galliard*, and is commonly in triple Time, of a brisk lively Air, somewhat like a Jigg. *Ital*.

GAL'LICAN [*Gallicanus*, L.] belonging to France, or the French Nation. F.

GAL'LICISM [*Gallicisme*, F.] a French Idiom, or speaking after the Manner of the French.

GALLIGAS'KINS [*q. d.* *Caligæ Gallo Vasconicæ*, so called because the *Vascones* used such instead of Spatterdashes] a Sort of wide Slops or Breeches, used by the Inhabitants of *Gascoign* in France.

GALLIMA'FRY } [*gallimafrée*, F.]

GALLIMAW'FREY } a Medley of several Sorts of Meat.

GAL'LIOT [*galliot*, F.] a small Galley designed for Chase.

GA'LLIPOT [*gloye*, Du.] an earthen Pot painted and glazed.

GALLOGLAS'SES, Soldiers among the *Wild Irish*, who served on Horseback.

GAL'LON [of Wine] a Measure containing eight Pints or 231 solid Inches.

GALLON [Corn Measure] containing 272 1 q. solid Inches, and is commonly called the Winchester Gallon.

GALLON [*galon*, F. q. d. *Gallica Fimbria*, a French Lace] a Kind of Silk or Forret Ribbon.

To GAL'LOP [*galopper*, F.] to ride fast.

A GAL'LOP [*galop*, F.] the swiftest Pace of a Horse.

GALLOPER, one who gallops

GALLO'SHES [*galloches*, F.] Leather Cases, or Clogs worn over Shoes.

To GALLOW, to fright. *Shakes*.

GALLOWAY, a Shire in Scotland lying S. W. also a Horse not more than 14 Hands high.

GALLOWS [*Calga*, *Calar*, Sax. *Galghs*, L. S. *Gallie*, Dan. *Galgen*, Teut. *Gabalus*, L.] a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hanged: Also a Part of a Printing Press.

GALLOW-Tree, the Tree of Execution.

GALLY-Bank, an Iron Crane in the Chimney, to hang a Pot on. *N. C.*

GALLS, a Kind of hard Fruit like a Nut growing on a Gall-Tree.

G A N

GAL'NES [*Scots Law*] any Kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manslaughter.

GALRE'DA [*Gelleste, Teut.*] a thick viscous Juice, extracted, by boiling, from the gristly Parts of Animals, usually called a Jelly.

GAMA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAMA'LIEL [*גמלי'ל* of *גמיל* a Reward, and *אל* God, *H. i. e. God's Reward*] a Jewish Rabbi, Tutor to St. Paul.

GAMBA'DOES [of *gamba, Ital. jambe, F. the Leg*] a Sort of Leather Boots affixed to the Saddle, instead of Stirrups to put the Legs in, to preserve them from Cold and Dirt.

GAMBA'GES [*gamaches, F.*] Gambadoes, Spatterdashies.

GAMBALOO'K, a Riding Gown worn in the Eastern Parts.

GAMBE'RIA } a Military Boot, or De-
GAM'BRIA } fence for the Legs. *O. L.*

A GAMBLER, Gamester.

GAMBOIDEA, Gamboge.

To **GAMBOL**, to frisk, to be frolicksome.

GAM'BOLS [*gambade, F.*] Games or tumbling Tricks, played with the Legs; certain Sports used about Christmas Time.

GAME [of *gaming, Sax.*] a Play, Sport, or Divertisement.

To **GAME** [*gamian, Sax.*] to play, sport, &c. Also to play upon, to deride one.

GAME-COCK, a Cock bred to fight.

GAME-Keeper, one who looks after the Game.

GAMESOME, frolicksome, sportive.

GAMESOMENESS, Merriment, Frolicksomeness.

GAMESTER, one addicted to Gaming.

GAM'MA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAM'MON [*gambon, F. gambone, Ital.*] a Thigh, Ham, or Shoulder.

GAM'MOT-Essence [*in Cookery*] a Dish made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon, dressed with a Ragout.

GAMMOT, a Sort of an Incision-Knife.

GAMUT, the first Note in the ordinary Scale of Musick; the Scale itself.

GAIN, or *Ganning*, began. *Spenc.*

To **GANCH** } [*gancher, F.*] to throw

To **GAUNCH** } one headlong from an high Place upon sharp Hooks, or Iron Spikes, a particular Way of executing Malefactors, used in Turkey.

GAN'DER [*gandras, Sax. Ganser, Teut.*] a Male-goose.

GAN'DER, *Goffes*, an Herb.

GA'NET [*canet, F.*] a wild Duck.

GANG [*gange, Sax. Gang, Teut. and L. S. a Walk, g. d. a Company of Men that go the same Way, or act all alike*] a Company, a Crew.

To **GANG** [*gängen, Swab. zangan, Sax.*] to go.

GANG-Flower, a Flower which flourishes in *Rogation Week*.

G A R

GANG-Way [*Sea Term*] all the several Ways or Passages from one Part of a Ship to the other.

GANGIA'TORS [*in the Scots Law*] Officers, whose Business it is to examine Measures and Weights.

GANG'LIO [*Anatomy*] Knot of Nerves, or where they seem to be tied together.

GANG'LION [*γανγλιον, Gr.*] a Humour in the tendinous and nervous Parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, &c. or an Exudation of nervous Juices from a Bruise, or the like; which indurates into a hard immovable Tumour.

GANG'REL [*gangrene, of zangan to go, and ellen strong, Sax. g. d. one who, by the Strength of his Legs, rides much Ground*] a tall, ill-shaped Fellow.

GANG'RENE [*gangrena, L. of γανγρη, Gr.*] a cadaverous Corruption of a Part, attended with a Beginning of a Stench, Blackness, and Mortification.

GANG-Week [*g. d. going or walking Week*] the Time when the Bounds of the Parishes are lustrated, or gone over by the Parish-Officers; *Rogation-Week*.

GANT'LET } [*gantlet, F.*] an Iron-
GAUNT'LET } Glove.

GANT'LOPE } [*of Gand, a Town in Flanders, and Loop, a Race, or loopen to run, Belg. because this Punishment was first invented there*] an usual Punishment among Soldiers.

To run the **GANT'LOPE**, to run through a Company of Soldiers, standing on each Side, making a Lane, with each a Swish in his Hand to scourge the Criminal.

GANZA [*Spanish*] a wild Goose.

GA'OL [*gayol, geole, jaule, F. Chiocle, Belg.*] a Prison.

GAOL-Delivery, the clearing of a Prison of Prisoners, when such against whom there is no Prosecution are set at Liberty.

GA'OLER, a Keeper of a Prison.

GANYMEDE, a Trojan Boy, so beloved by Jupiter (as the Poets feign) that he took him up into Heaven, and made him his Cup-Bearer. Hence it is commonly used to signify any Boy loved for carnal Abuse, or hired to be used contrary to Nature, to commit the Sin of Sodomy.

A GAP [*of geapen, Sax.*] an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, &c.

To **GAPE** [*geapen, Sax. gaepen, L. S. gaffen, Teut.*] to open the Mouth wide; also to open.

GAPER, one who gapes.

GARAGEY, a Mexican Kite, which devours Crocodiles Eggs.

GARB [*of garbe, F. garbo, Ital. Come-lines, or geapian, Sax. to trim up*] Attire, Dress, Behaviour; also Courage; also a sharp and piquant taste, applied to Liquors.

GARB [*in Heraldry*] a Wheat Sheaf, which signifies Abundance or Plenty.

GAR'BA

G A R

GAR'BA *Sagittarium*, a Sheaf of 24 Arrows. *O. L.*

GAR'BAGE [of *garble* to cleanse, *Min-frow*] the Fat, Entrails, &c. of Cattle.

GARBE-FEEDERS, the Feathers under a Hawk's Beak. *O.*

To **GAR'BLE** [*garbeler*, *F. garbolare*, *Ital.*] to cleanse from Dross and Dirt; commonly used of Spices.

GAR'BLER of Spices, an Office of great Antiquity in the City of London, who might enter into any Shop, Ware-house, &c. to view Drugs, Spices, &c. and garble them.

GAR'BLES, the Dust, Soil, or Filth, separated by garbling.

GAR'BOARD *Plank*, the first Plank of a Ship fastened on her Keel on the Outside.

GAR'BOARD *Strake*, the first Seam in a Ship, next her Keel.

GAR'BOIL [*garbouil*, *F.*] Trouble, Tumult, Disorder, Uproar.

GAR'CIFER, a Mill-boy. *Scots Law.*

GAR'CIO } [of *Garçon*, *F.*] a poor ser-
GARCE } vile Lad. *O. L.*

Writ of GARDE, a Writ relating to Guardianship.

GAR'DANT, keeping Guard.

GAR'DANT [in *Heraldry*] a Creature full-faced, and looking right forward.

GARDECAUT [*q. d. garde du cord*, *F.*] is that which stops the Fusee of a Watch when wound up.

GARDEN [*Yardin*, *F. Gården*, *Teut. Gårde*, *C. Br.*] a Plot of Ground furnished with Variety of Plants, Flowers, &c.

To **GARDEN** a Hawk, is to put her on a Turf of Grass to cheer her.

GARDE-Viante, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Viſuals in. *F.*

GARDEY'NE, a Guardian, Warden. *O.*

GARDEY'NE *de l'Eglise*, a Church-Warden, &c. *O. F. L.*

GARDEYNE *de l'Eſſinery*, Warden of the Stanneries. *O. F. L.*

GAR'DENER [*Yardinier*, *F.*] a Dresser of a Garden.

GARDENING, the Art of cultivating a Garden.

GARDENING, the Art of Horticulture.

GARE, a Sort of coarse Wool, such as grows about the Shanks of Sheep.

GARE *Brained*, very heedless. *S. C.*

GARGANTUA [of *Garganta*, *Span.* the Throat] a Glutton, a great Giant, a Monster.

GARGA'REON [*γάργαιον*, *Gr.*] the Cover of the Wind-pipe.

GARGARISM [*gargarisme*, *F. gargarismus*, *L. of γάργαρας*, *Gr.*] a liquid Medicine to cleanse the Throat, &c.

To **GAR'GARISE** [*gargariser*, *F. gargariza*, *L. of γάργαιζεν*, *Gr.*] to gargle, to wash the Throat or Mouth.

GAR'GET, a mortal Disease in Cattle.

G A R

GAR'GIL, a Disease in Geese.

GARGIL'ON [among *Hunters*] is the principal Part of the Heart in a Deer.

GAR'GLE [*gargel*, *Teut. gargouille*, *F. gurgulio*, *L.*] the Gullet of the Throat.

To **GAR'GLE** [*gargouiller*, *F. gargoliare*, *Ital. gargarizare*, *L. gurgel*, *Teut.*] to wash the Throat and Mouth with Liquor.

GAR'GLION, an Exudation of nervous Juice from the Bruise.

GAR'RISH [of *gearprian*, *Sax.* to make Preparation] gawdy, gorgeously apparelled; also heedless. *C.*

GAR'RISH, gay, glaring. *Shakes.*

GAR'LAND [*guirlande*, *F.*] an Ornament for the Head made of Flowers.

GAR'LAND [in a Ship] a Collar of Ropes wound about the Head of a Main Mast to keep the Shrouds from galling.

GAR'LUCK [*galec*, *Sax.*] a Plant.

GAR'MENT [*q. d. Garnishment*, of *guardiment*, *F.*] any Vestment.

GARNER [*grenier*, *F. of granarium*, *L.*] a Granary.

GARNESTURA [*Garniture*, *F.*] Furniture or Implements of War. *O. L.*

GAR'NET [*q. d. Cranet*, *i. e.* a little Crane] Tackle in a Ship, wherewith Goods are hoisted in or out.

GARNET [of *Gezetz*, or *granatum*, *L.* a Pomegranate] a Surname.

GAR'NET [of *granate*, *Span. of granatus*, *L. Granat*, *Teut.*] a Granate Stone, a Sort of Carbuncle, so called from its red Colour, like to that of the Seed of a Pomegranate.

To **GAR'NISH** [*garnir*, *F. geasprian*, *Sax.* to prepare] to adorn, set off or trim, also to furnish.

GAR'NISH, a Fee paid by Prisoners at their first Entrance into Gaol: Money spent on their Fellow-Prisoners.

GARNISHEE' [in the Court of Guild-ball] signifies the Party in whose Hands another Man's Money is attached.

GAR'NISHMENT, a Warning given to one for his Appearance, for the better furnishing of the Cause and Court.

GAR'NITURE, Furniture of a Chamber, &c. Trimming. *F.*

To **GARRE** [*garre*, *Dom.*] to force. *N. C.*

GARRE, a Disease in Hogs.

GAR'RET [perhaps of *garite*, a Turret] the uppermost Floor in a House.

GARRETEER, one who lives in a Garret.

GAR'RET [of *Gezard*,] a Surname.

GAR'RISON [*garnison*, *F.*] a Place of Defence, into which Soldiers are put; also the Soldiers who defend it.

GARRU'LITY [*garrulitas*, *L.*] Talkativeness, over-much Prating.

GAR'RULOUS [*garrulus*, *L.*] full of Talk or Prating.

GARS *the Great*, makes thee weep and complain. *Spenc.*

GAR'TER [of *Gaz*, *C. Br.* the Ham, *jarriers*

G A S

jartiere, F.] a Band or Ribbon to tie up the Stockings.

GAR'TER *King at Arms*, the Chief of the three Kings at Arms, the two other being called *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*; also a Bend in Heraldry.

Order of the GAR'TER, an Order of Knights, first founded by King *Edward III.* on Account of his many signal Victories, particularly one, wherein (it is said) the King's Garter was used for a Token. See *Knights of the Garter*.

GARTH, Yard, Back-side, or little Clofe. *N. C.*

Fish GARTH, a Dam in a River for the catching of Fish.

GARTH-Man, one who owns an open Wear where Fish are caught.

GAS, a Spirit not capable of being coagulated, or the most subtle and volatile Parts of any Thing. *Van Helmont.*

GASCONADE, a Boast. *F.*

To **GASCONADE**, to brag.

GASCOYNS, the inner Parts of the Thighs of an Horse

A GASH, a deep Cut.

To **GASH** [*hacher*, F.] to cut deep.

GA'SKINS, wide Hole or Breeches.

GASP, opening the Mouth for Breath.

To **GASP** [from *gape*, by an Epenthesis of the Letter S] to gape for Breath.

GASTED, frightened. *Shakes.*

GAST'NESS, Terror, Dread, Fright.

GASTER [*γαστήρ*, Gr.] the whole lower Belly, the Womb, or the Stomach. In a strict Sense it means the Stomach only.

GASTLY [*q. d.* ghostly, or Ghost-like, of *Ghast* a Spirit, *Teut.*] looking frightfully, like a Ghost.

GASTRED, frightened, astonished. *O.*

GAST'RICA [in *Anatomy*] the upper Branch of the *Splenetic Vein*, bestowed on the Stomach.

GAST'RICK, belonging to the Belly.

GAST'RICK Juice [among *Physicians*] the Juice of the Stomach.

GASTROCNEMIA [*γαστρονομία*, Gr.] the Calf of the Leg.

GASTROCNEMIUS Externus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, which, with the *Soleus* or *Internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

GASTROCNEMIUS Internus, a Muscle of the Foot, placed under the *Gastrocnemius Externus* and *Plantaris*. *L.*

GASTROEPIPLOICA, the Vein and Artery growing to the Ventricle and Gall.

GASTROMANCY [*gastromantia*, *L.* of *γαστρομαντία*, of *γαστήρ*, the Belly, and *μαντεία*, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by the Belly.

GASTROMYTH [*ἑργασμύθου*, of *ἔργον*, *γαστήρ* Belly, and *μῦθος*, Speech, *Gr.*] one who speaks inwardly, as out of the Belly.

GASTRORHAPHIA [in *Anatomy*] a

G A V

Connexion or Suture in the Wounds of the *Abdomen*.

GASTROT'OMY [*γαστροτομία*, *γαστήρ* the Belly, and *τέμνω* to cut, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Womb or Belly.

A GATE, an Entrance into a City, &c.

A GATE [in *Fortification*] a Door made of strong Planks and Iron Bars, to keep out an Enemy.

GATE, a Motion or Posture of the Body in Walking.

GATEWAY, a Way through a Gate.

Ne GATE ne Geyn, neither got nor gained. *O.*

GATHER Bag, the Bag or Skin which incloses a red Deer in a Hind's Belly.

To **GA'THER** [*gathērian*, *Sax.*] to collect, to pick up; also to crop.

A GATHER [*q. d.* a Gathering or Collection of the Inwards] the Heart, Liver, Lights, &c. of a Sheep, Calf, &c.

GATHERER, a Collector.

GATTERIDGE-Tree, Prickwood. *S. C.*

GAUDE, a Toy or Trifle, a Scoff. *O.*

GAU'DIES, double Commons allowed to Students on gaudy Days.

GAUDILY, in a showey Way.

GAUDINESS, Showiness, ostentatious Finery.

GAU'DY [of *gaudium*, *L.* Joy] affectedly gay or fine.

GAU'DY Days [of *gaudere*, *L.* to rejoice] certain Festival Days observed in Inns of Court and Colleges.

GA'VEL [*gafel*, *Sax.* *gavelle*, *F.*] Tribute, Toll, Custom, yearly Rent, or Revenue; also the Division of a County in *Wales*, comprehending four *Randixs*.

GA'VEL Bread, Corn Rent, Provision of Bread or Corn reserved as a Rent, to be paid in Kind by the Tenant.

GA'VELCESTER } a Measure of Ale to
GA'VELSESTER } be paid, by Way of
Rent, by the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manors belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

GAVELET, is a special and ancient Kind of *Cessavit* or Custom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in *Gavelkind* shall forfeit his Lands and Tenements to the Lord of whom he holdeth, if he withdraw from him his due Rents and Services.

GAVELGIDA } that pays Tribute or

GAVELGILDA } Toll. *O. L.*

GAVELERTH } the Duty or Work

GAVELHERTE } of ploughing so much Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

GAVEL-Kind [of *gafel* Tribute, and *Kind* Nature, *Sax.*] an equal Division of the Father's Lands at his Death, among all his Sons; or of a Brother dying without Issue among all his Brethren.

GAVELMED, the Duty of Mowing Meadow-Land, required by the Lord of his customary Tenant.

GAVELRIP, the Duty of Reaping for the Lord of the Manor.

GA'VELLING-

GAVELLING-Men, Tenants who paid a reserved Rent, besides some customary Duties to be done by them.

A GAVE/LOCK, a Pick, an Iron Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, &c. *N. C.*

GAVELOCKS [*xapelucar, Sax.*] Shafts, Javelins, warlike Engines, &c.

GAUGE-Point of solid Measure, is the Diameter of a Circle, whose Area is equal to the solid Content of the same Measure.

GAUGER [*jauguer, F.*] a Measure of Casks and Vessels containing Liquids.

GAUGING [*of jauger, F.*] is the finding the Capacities or Contents of all Sorts of Vessels which hold Liquids.

GAULONITES, a Sect among the Jews, so named from Judas Gaulonites, who opposed the Tribute raised by Cyrenius in the Time of Augustus.

GAUNT [*of germanian, Sax. to decrease*] lean, having lost his Fat and Flesh.

GAUNTRE, a Frame to set Casks upon, *N. C.* Also a wooden Frame serving to let Casks down into a Vault.

GAVOTTA [*in Musick*] a Gavot, an Air of a brisk and lively Nature, and always in common Time; divided into two Parts, each to be played twice over; the first Part commonly in 4 or 8 Bars, and the second Part in 4, 8, 12, or 16 Bars, or more. *Ital.*

GAUDS, Baubles, gaudy Things, ridiculous Jest, &c. *Shakefp.*

GAWZ, a thin Sort of Silk.

GAY [*gai, F. probably of gaudere, L. to rejoice*] of a merry and pleasant temper; also fine, neat, spruce.

GAY, or **GAYMENT** [*in Musick*] signifies gay, brisk, lively. *Ital.*

GAYLY, merrily.

GAYN'AGE, Wainage, Plough-Tackle, or Instruments of Husbandry; also the Profit coming by the Tillage of Land, held by the baser Kind of Soke-Men.

To **GAZE** [*geraan, Sax. but Minshew derives it from ἀσπάζομαι, Gr.*] to admire, to stare, look about or earnestly upon.

GAZE-Hound } [*agafaus, L.*] a Dog
GAST-Hound } which hunts by Night.

GAZEL, an Arabian Deer, an Antelope of Barbary.

GAZER, one who looks intently.

GAZETTE, a News-Paper or Book. *F.*

GAZETTEER [*gazetier, F.*] a Writer or Publisher of News.

GAZING-STOCK, an Object of Derision.

GA'ZONS [*in Fortification*] green Sods or Turfs of Earth, cut square like large Bricks, used in facing the out-side Works made of Earth.

GA'ZUL, an Egyptian Weed, of which the finest Sort of Glasses are made.

GEAR [*gerpian, Sax. to make ready*] Stuff, Attire, Women's Apparel; also Harness for Draught Horses or Oxen.

GEAT [*gogates, L.*] a Sort of precious

Stone, or solid Bitumen, commonly called black Amber, or Jet.

GE'BURSCRIP, Neighbourhood, adjoining Town or Territory. *S. L. T.*

To **GECK** [*gecken, to make a Fool of one, Teut.*] to cheat or defraud. *Shakefp.*

GEDALIAH [*גדליהו of גדליה*] Greatness, and ה' the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Greatness of the Lord] a Governor left at Jerusalem during the Babylonish Captivity.

GEDE [*of gehen Teut. to go*] went. *Ch.*

GEE, a Term used by Drivers when they want the Horses to go faster.

To **GEER**, to dress; *snogly geer'd*, neatly dress'd. *N. C.*

Every Man thinks his own Geese Swans.

This Proverb intimates, that an inbred Philaury runs through the whole Race of Flesh and Blood, and that Self-love is the Mother of Vanity, Pride, and Mistake. It turns a Man's Geese into Swans, his Dumb-bill Poultry into Pheasants, and his Lambs into Venison. It blinds the Understanding, perverts the Judgement, depraves the Reason of the otherwise most modest Distinguishers of Truth and Falshy. It makes a Man so fondly conceited of himself, that he prefers his own Art for its Excellency, his own Skill for its Perfection, his own Compositions for their Wit, and his own Productions for their Beauty. It makes even his Vices seem to him Virtues, and his Deformities Beauties; for so every Crow thinks her own Bird fair-est, though never so black and ugly. *Suum cuique pulchrum*, say the Latins.

A **GEIR** [*geyer, gierig, greedy, Teut.*] a Vulture.

GEHENN'A [*genna, Gr. of גיהנום, Heb. the Valley of Hinnon*] a Place in the Valley of the Tribe of Benjamin, terrible for two Sorts of Fire in it; that wherein the Israelites sacrificed their Children to the Idol Moloch; and also another kept continually burning to consume the dead Carcasses and Filth of Jerusalem, and is metaphorically taken for Hell; also a Rack to torment Persons.

GE'LABLE [*of geler F. to freeze*] capable of being frozen or congealed.

GELAT'INA [*among Physicians*] any Sort of clear gummy Juice.

GELATINOUS, any Thing that approaches to the Consistence of a Jelly. *L.*

GELD } [*Geld-Money*] Tribute, or
GILD } Taxes; also Amends or Satisfaction made for a Crime.

To **GELD** [*gastet, Dan.*] to cut out the Stones of a Male Animal.

GELD'ABLE, liable to pay Taxes, &c.

A **GELDING**, a gelded Horse.

GELDER-Rose, a Flower.

GELID [*gelidus, L.*] cold, icy.

GELIDITY

GEN

GELIDITY [*geliditas*, L.] a being gelid, Frostiness.

A GEL'LY [*gelée*, F. of *gelando*, L.] Liquor of Meat, &c. boiled to a thick Consistence.

GELT } castrated, having the Stones
GELDED } cut out.

A GEM [*gemma*, L.] a Jewel.

GEMEL'LES [in *Heraldry*] the bearing of Bars by Pairs or Couples, in a Coat of Arms.

GEMILLIPAROUS, bearing Twins.

GEMEL'LUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Cubit or Elbow.

To **GEM'INATE** [*geminatum*, L.] to double.

GEMINA'TION, a Doubling. L.

GEM'INI, Twins, two Children, or Young, born at one Birth. L.

GEM'INI [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which move the Thighs outward.

GEM'INI [in *Astrology*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac; also a Constellation, called *Cassio* and *Pollux*.

GEM'INOUS Arteries [in *Anatomy*] the two small Arteries, which descend to the Joint of the Knee, between the Processes of the Thigh-Bone.

GEMME Sal, a Sort of Salt taken out of Pits, that shines like Crystal. L.

GEMMARY [of *Gemma*, L.] a Jewel-House.

GEMMIF'EROUS [*gemmifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Jewels.

GEMMOW-Ring, a double Ring in Links.

GENDAR'MERIE, the Horse of the Household of the French King. F.

GENDAR'MES, Horsemen who formerly served in complete Armour; now a particular Body of Cavalry in France.

GEND, gentle, genteel, seemly, fine. *Chauc.*

GEN'DER [*gendre*, F. of *genere*, L.] the Difference of Nouns, as they are declined with a Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter Article, &c.

To **GEN'DER** [*engendrer*, F.] to beget, to produce; to copulate, to breed.

GENEAL'OGIST [*genealogiste*, F. of *genealogus*, L. of *γενεαλογος*; of *γενος* a Descend, and *λογος* a Word, Gr.] one skilled in the Method of describing Pedigrees.

GENEALOGICAL [*genealogique*, F. of *genealogicus*, L. *γενεαλογικος*, Gr.] belonging to Genealogy.

GENEAL'OGY [*genealogie*, F. of *genealogia*, L. of *γενεαλογια*, of *γενος* Generation, and *λογος* Discourse, Gr.] a Description of the Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree, of any Person or Family.

GEN'ERABLE [*generabilis*, L.] that may be engendered or begotten.

GEN'ERAL [*generalis*, L.] common, of all Kinds or Sorts. F.

A GEN'ERAL, the chief Commander of an Army; also the principal Governor of a Religious Order.

GEN

GEN'E'RAL [in the *Military Art*] a particular Beat of a Drum early in the Morning, to give Notice for the Foot to be in Readiness to march.

GENERAL Synod, a Council in which Bishops, Priests, &c. of all Nations are assembled together.

GENERAL'E, the single Commons, or ordinary Provision of the Religious in Convents.

GENERALIS'SIMO [*generalissime*, F.] a supreme General, or Commander in Chief of an Army.

GENERAL'ITY [*generalité*, F. *generalitas*, L.] the Whole, or greatest Part.

To **GEN'ERATE** [*generatum*, L.] to engender, to beget.

GEN'ERATED [*generatus*, L.] begotten or produced.

GEN'ERATED Quantity } [in *Arithme-*
GEN'ITED Quantity } tick] what-
ever is produced by Multiplication, Division, Extraction of the Roots, &c.

GENERATED Quantity [in *Geometry*] whatsoever is produced by finding out the Areas and Sides, or extreme and mean Proportionals.

GEN'ERATING Line or Figure [in *Geometry*] is that by which its Motion or Revolution produces any other Figure, Plane or Solid.

GENERATION, is the Production of any Thing in a natural Way, which before was not in being. L. Also a Lineage, Race, or Descent. F.

GEN'ERATIVE [*generatif*, F.] that serves to beget.

GENERATOR, he who produces.

GEN'ERICAL [*generique*, F.] belonging to the Genus or Kind.

GENERICALLY, in Respect to the Genus.

GEN'EROSITY [*generosité*, F. of *generositas*, L.] Bravery, Courage, Liberality, Nobleness of Mind.

GEN'EROUS [*generoux*, F. *generosus*, L.] free, bountiful, of a noble Mind or Blood.

GENEROUSLY, liberally.

GEN'ESIS [*genesé*, F. of *γενεσις* Gr.] Generation, original Rise; also the Title of the first Book of *Moses*, as containing the History of the Creation. L.

GEN'ESIS, [in *Geometry*] is the forming of any Figure, Plane, or Solid.

GEN'ET, a kind of Spanish Horse: The Fur of a little Creature of that Name. F.

GENETHLI'ACAL [*genethliacus*, L. of *γενεθλιακος*] belonging to Casters of Nativities, Fortune-Tellers, Astrologers; also Books treating of the Calculation of Nativities, &c.

GENE'VA [*genevre*, F.] Juniper, of the Berries from which a compound Spirit is drawn, called by several Names, as Tityro, Royal Poverty, White Tape, &c.

GEN'IAL [*genialis*, L.] festival, joyful, merry, pertaining to Marriage.

To GENICULATE [*geniculatum*, L.] to grow into joints.

GENICULATED [*geniculatus*, L.] jointed, full of Knots.

GENICULATION, a jointing. L.

GENICULUM [in *Botany*] is a joint of the Stalk of a Plant. L.

GENIOGLOSSI [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles proceeding inwardly from the Chin.

GENIOHYOIDES [in *Anatomy*] Muscles reaching from the internal and lower Part of the Chin to the Basis of the *Oss. Hyoides*.

GENITAL [*genitalis*, L.] generative, serving to Generation. F.

GENITALS [*genitalia*, L.] the privy Parts of a Male.

GENITIVE Case [*Genetivus Casus*, L.] one of the six Cases, by which Property or Possession is chiefly implied.

GENIUS [*genie*, F.] a good or evil Angel or Spirit supposed to attend upon every Person: a Man's Nature, Fancy, or Inclination. L.

GEN'TING, a Sort of Apple.

GENT, spruce, fine, handsomely clad, gay. F.

GENTEE/L [*gentil*, F.] neat, fine gallant, having the Air and Carriage of a Gentleman.

GENTEELY, politely.

GENTLENESS [*gentileſſe*] F. polite Carriage.

GENTIAN [*gentiana*, L.] an Herb.

GENTIAMELLA, a Kind of blue Colour.

GENTLE, a Kind of Maggot or Worm.

GENTILES, the Heathens [of *gentes*, L. the Nations.] Among the *Jews*, all were Gentiles, who were not of the 12 Tribes: But now we call them Gentiles, who profess not the Faith of Christ.

GENTILES [in *Grammar*, L.] Nouns betokening a Man's being of such a Country.

GENTILISM, Heathenism, or the Opinions or Practices of the Heathens. L.

GENTILITIOUS [*gentilitius*, L.] that belongs to a Stock, Kindred, or Ancestors.

GENTILITY [*gentilité*, F. *gentilitas*, L.] the Quality or Degree of a Gentleman.

GENTLE [*gentil*, F.] mild, tame, civil, obliging.

GENTLEMAN [of *gentil*, F. and *Gent*, Sax. q. d. *è bona gente*, born of a good Country or Family] a Person of good or honourable Extraction.

Jack will never make a Gentleman,

This Proverb teaches, that every one will not make a Gentleman, that is vulgarly called so now a-days. There is more than the bare name required to the making him what he ought to be by Birth, Honour, and Merit: For, let a man get never so much Money to buy an Estate, he cannot purchase one Grain of GENTILITY with it; but will remain JACK in the Proverb still, without Learning, Virtue, and Wisdom, to

enrich the Faculties of his Mind, to enhance the Glory of his Wealth, and to ennoble his Blood; for, put him in what Circumstance you please, he will discover himself one Time or other, in Point of Behaviour, to be of a mean Extract, awkward, ungenteel, and ungenerous, a Gentleman at second Hand only, or a vain-glorious Upstart: For, You cannot make a silken Purse of a Sow's Ear; Ex quo vis ligno Mercurius non fit, say the Latins.

GENTLENESS, Mildness, Softness of Manners.

GENTLY, softly, tenderly.

GE'NTLEWOMAN, a Woman of Birth; also one who waits on the Person of a Lady of Rank.

GEN'TRY, the Order and Rank of Gentlemen, descended of ancient Families who have always born a Coat of Arms.

A GEN'TRY Mort, a Gentlewoman. *Canta*

GENUFLEX'ION, a bending the Knee. L.

GEN'UINE [*genuinus*, L.] natural, true.

GENUS, Kindred, Stock, or Lineage; Sort, Manner, Fashion. L.

GENUS [in *Grammar*] a Gender, Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

GE'NUL [in *Logick*] one of the five Predicables, which contain the Species; as *Animal* is the Genus of a Man, a Horse, a Dog, &c.

GEOCEN'TRICK [in *Astronomy*] a Term applied to any Orb or Planet, which hath the Earth for its Centre, or which hath the same Centre with the Earth.

GEOCEN'TRICK Place of a Planet, is such as it would appear to us from the Earth, if our Eyes were fixed there.

GEOCEN'TRICK Latitude of a Planet, is its Latitude seen from the Earth; or the Inclination of a Line connecting the Planet and the Earth to the Plane of the Earth's (or true) Ecliptick: Otherwise it is the Angle which the aforesaid Line (connecting the Planet and the Earth) makes with the Line, which is drawn perpendicular to the Plane of the Ecliptick.

GEODÆ'SIA [*γεωδαισία*, of γῆ the Earth, and δαῖν to know, Gr.] the Art of Measuring and Surveying of Land. L.

GEODÆTICAL Numbers, such as are considered according to the vulgar Names or Denominations, by which Money, Weights, Measures, &c. are generally known, or particularly divided by the Laws and Customs of several Nations.

GEOFF ? a Mow or Rick of Corn or GEOFFE ? Hay

GEOFFERY [of *gaw* glad, and *Maere* Peace, Belg. i. e. joyful Peace, Camden] a Christian Name.

GEOGRA'PHER [*geographe*, F. *geographus*, L. of *γεωγράφος*, Gr.] one who is skilled in Geography.

GEOGRA'PHICAL ? [*geographique*, F. *geographicus*, L. of *γεωγραφικός*, Gr.] belonging to Geography.

GEO

GEOGRAPHICAL *Mile*, is the 60th Part of a Degree of a great Circle, the same as a Sea Mile.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, in a geographical Manner.

GEOGRAPHY [*geographie*, F. *geographia*, L. of *γεωγραφία*, of *γῆ* the Earth, and *γραφω* to describe, Gr.] is a Description of the whole Globe of the Earth, or known habitable World; together with all Parts, Limits, Situation, and other remarkable Things thereunto belonging.

GEOMANCER [*γεωμαντις*, Gr.] one skilled in Geomancy.

GEOMANCY [*geomance*, F. *geomantia*, L. of *γεωμαντία*, of *γῆ* and *μαντία*, Divination, Gr.] a Kind of Divination by Points and Circles made on the Earth, or by opening the Earth.

GEOMETRICAL ? [*geometral*, F. *geometrick* } *tricus*, L. *γεωμετρικός*, Gr.] belonging to Geometry.

GEOMETRICAL *Place*, certain Bound or Extent, wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of the local or indetermined Problem.

GEOMETRICAL *Solution of a Problem*, is when it is solved according to the Rules of Geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN [*geometre*, F. *geometra*, L. of *γεωμέτρης*, Gr.] one skilled in the Science of Geometry.

To **GEOMETRIZE**, to act as a Geometrician.

GEOMETRY [*geometrie*, F. *geometria*, L. of *γεωμετρία*, of *γῆ* and *μέτρον*, Measure, Gr.] originally signifies the Art of measuring the Earth, or any Distances or Dimensions on or within it; but now it is used for the Science of Extension, abstractedly considered, without any Regard to Matter.

Practical GEOMETRY, is the Method of applying speculative Geometry to Use and Practice, as surveying of Land, Dialling, Fortification, &c.

Speculative GEOMETRY, is a Science which treats of Magnitude, with its Properties, abstractedly considered, without a Relation to material Beings.

GEOPONICAL [*γεωπονικός*, of *γῆ* and *πόνος*, Labour, Gr.] belonging to the Art of Tilling or Manuring of Ground.

GEORGE [*γεωργός*, of *γῆ* and *ἔργον*, Work, i. e. a Husbandman] a proper Name of Men.

GEORGE *Noble*, a Gold Coin, in Value 6s. 8d. current in the Time of Henry VIII.

GEORGIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, so called from one David George, born at Delft in Holland, who held that the Law and Gospel were unprofitable for the attaining Heaven, and that himself was the true Christ and Messiah.

GEORGICKS [*georgiques*, F. *georgica*, L. of *γεωργικά*, Gr.] Books which treat of Husbandry and Tillage.

GEO'TICK, belonging to the Earth.

GES

GERAH [גֵּרָה, H.] the least Silver Coin among the Hebrews, in Value Seven Pence Halfpenny English; or, as others say, 159-160ths of a Penny.

GER'ARD [of *gar* all, and *Art* Nature, Teut. according to Camden] a Christian Name.

GERENT [*gerens*, L.] bearing or carrying, behaving.

GEREVES [גערעפ, Sax.] Guardians, Chauc.

GER'FALCON ? [*gerfalcone*, Ital. from

GYR'FALCON } *gyrare* to turn round, and *falco*, L. from its turning round in the Flight, which is contrary to other Birds] a Bird of Prey.

GERIFUL, inconstant, changeable. Ch.

A GERMAN [*gar* all, and *Man*, Teut. q. d. all Man] a Native of Germany.

GERMAN'DER, the Herb; also English Treacle. *Chamaedrys*, L.

GER'MAN [*germanus*, L.] a Brother or Sister by the same Father and Mother. F.

Cousin GERMAN, a first Cousin.

GERMAN'TY [*germanitas*, L.] Brotherhood.

To **GER'MINATE** [*germinatum*, L.] to branch, sprout out, bud, or blossom.

GERMINA'TION, a Springing, Sprouting, or budding forth. L.

GER'MINS [*germina*, L.] young Shoots of Trees.

GER'NON [Lepne studios, Sax.] a proper Name.

GERONTOC'OMY [γεροντοκομία, Gr.] a Part of Physick, which shews the Way of Living for old Men, in order to preserve their Health.

GERONTOC'MIUM [γεροντοκομίσμ, of *γέρων* an old Man, and *κομίσμ* to take care of, Gr.] an Hospital or Alms-house for old People. L.

GERSUMA [gepruma, Sax.] a Fine or Income. O. R.

GERSUMA'RIOUS, [in Law] finable, liable to be amerced or fined at the Discretion of the Lord of the Manor.

GER'TRUDE [of *gar* all, Teut. and *Trust*, q. d. true to her Trust] a Christian Name of Women.

GER'VAS [Gesthaft, Teut. i. e. all fast] a proper Name of Men.

GERUN'DIVE [in Grammar] an Adjective made of a *Gerund*.

GE'RUNDS [*gerundia*, L.] Parts of a Verb, so called from a double Signification.

GERY } changeable, also cruel. O.

GERYFUL } changeable, also cruel. O.

GES'SANT, [in Heraldry] a Term used when a Lion's Head is bor'n over a Chief.

GES'SERAIN, a Breast Plate, O.

GES'SES [in Falconry] the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

GEST [*gestum*, L.] a Deed, an Action.

A GEST, a Bed, or Couch. *Shakesp.*

GESTA'TION, a Carrying, or Bearing; also

G I B

also the Time which a Child is in the Womb of the Mother. *L.*

To Gesticulate [*gesticular*, *F.* *gesticulatum*, *L.*] to use much Gesture.

Gesticulation, the using much Gesture in Speaking.

Gest [*gestes*, *F.* of *gesta*, *L.*] noble or heroic Acts, warlike Exploits.

Gesture [of *gestus*, *L.*] Behaviour, the Motion of the Body.

To GET [*getan*, *Sax.*] to obtain, &c.

GETTER, one who begets or profits.

GEULES [in *Heraldry*] a Vermilion Colour.

GEW'GAWS [*gexar* Trifles, or Peapgar Images, *Sax.*] Trifles or Playthings for Children.

GHAFTLINESS, shocking Appearance.

GHAFTLY [*gæft*, *Sax.*] like a Ghost.

GHERKINS [*Gurken*, *Teut.*] a Sort of Foreign pickled Cucumbers.

GHEUS [of *gueux*, *F.* a Beggar] a Name given to the Protestants in the civil Commotions in the Low Countries, on account of a Banquet in the House of *Florentius Pallan*, Count of *Gulenburg*, at which the Guests, being Protestant Persons of Quality, were habited like Beggars, and while they were merry over their Cups, laid the Foundation of a Conspiracy for the Liberty of their Religion.

GHIT'TAR } [*guitarre*, probably of
GHIT'TERN } [*ghita*, *L.*] a musical Instrument formerly much in Use among the Italians and French.

GHIZ'ZARD [*ghizsern*, *Lincolnsh.* perhaps of *gigerium*, *L.*] the Bag under the Throat or Crawl of a Fowl.

GHOST [*gæst*, *Sax.* *Geist*, *Teut.*] the Spirit of a Person deceased.

GHOST'LY [*geistlich*, *Teut.* *q. d.* ghostlike] spiritual; as ghostly Advice, spiritual Advice.

GHOSTLINESS, venerable Appearance.

GIALALINA, Earth of a bright Gold Colour. *Ital.*

A GIANT [*giant*, *F.* *gigas*, *L.* of *γίγας*, *Gr.*] a Person of an uncommon and huge Size and Stature.

GIANTLIKE, gigantic.

GIB'CLIFF [of *Guy-Cliff*, of *Guy* of *Warwick*, that famous Hero, who lived as an Hermit there; or from *Guy Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*] a Place in *Warwickshire*.

To GIBBER, to flout, to chatter, &c. *Sb.*

GIB'BERISH [*q. d.* jabberish, from *Jabber*, or of *gaber*, *F.* to banter, or *gabbare*, *Ital.* to put a Trick on] nonsensical Talk, Pedlar's French.

GIB'BERUS [in *Anatomy*] the backward and larger Knob of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*.

A GIB'BET, a great Cudgel or Stick, such as they throw up in Trees, to beat down the Fruit. *S. C.*

GIB'BET [*gibet*, *F.*] A Gallows for the Execution of Malefactors, A Gibbet differs

G I G

from a common Gallows, in that it consists of one perpendicular Post, from the Top of which proceeds one Arm, except it be a double Gibbet, which last is formed in the Shape of a Roman Capital T.

GIB'BOSE } [*gibbeux*, *F.* of *gibbosus*, *L.*]

GIB'BOUS } bunching out, hunch-backed, crump-shouldered.

GIBBOS'ITY [*gibbositas*, *L.*] a Bunching out, most commonly of the Back.

GIBBS } [Contractions and Corrup-
GIBSON } tions of *Gibbert*] *q. d.* the
GIBBONS } Son of *Gilbert*.

GIB'BOUS [in *Astronomy*] a Term used of the Moon; which, while she moves between her Quadratures in her Opposition to the Sun, is said to be gibbous, her enlightened Part being bunched out, or convex.

GIB Cat, a male Cat.

To GIBE [*gabber*, *F.*] to jeer or mock.

GIBER, one who sneers and taunts.

GIBINGLY, in a sneering Manner.

GIB'ELOT [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens. *F.*

GIB'LETS [*gobeau*, *F.* a Mouthful] the Offals or Entrails, &c. of a Goose, &c.

GIBSTAFF, a Quarter Staff. *N. C.*

GID'EON [גידעון] *H. i. e.* Breaker or Destroyer] a Judge of *Israel*.

GIDDINESS, Frolicksomeness, Volatility, GIDDY [*gidrig*, *Sax.*] vertiginous; unsettled in Mind, rash, inconsiderate.

GIDDY, mad with Anger, furious. *N. C.*

GIER'FUL, vulturine, rapacious. *O.*

GIFFORD [of *gifan*, *Sax.* to give, or of *Gib* and *fort*, *Teut.* *q. d.* one that is not weary of giving] a Surname.

A GIFT [*gift*, *Sax.*] a Donation, Gratuity, Present, Endowment.

GIFTA, Marriage. *Sax.*

GIFT Rope [of a Ship] is the Boat-rope, which is fastened to the Bow when she is swifted, in order to her being towed at the Stern of the Ship.

A GIG, a wanton Woman.

GIGA } [in *Musick Books*] is a Jig,

GIBQUE } some of which are to be play-

GIGUE } ed slow, and others brisk and lively, but always in triple Time, of one Kind or another. *Ital.*

GIGANTICK [*gigantesque*, *F.* *giganteus*, *L.* of *γίγαντες*, *Gr.*] Giant-like, belonging to Giants, big-bodied.

GIGAN'TOMACHY [*gigantomachia*, *L.* of *γίγανταμαχία*, of *γίγας* a Giant, and *μαχία* a Fight, *Gr.*] ancient War of the Giants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

GIG Mill, a Mill for the Fulling of Woollen-Cloth.

GIG, a Sort of Top made of Horn for Boys to play with; also a Hole in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry Flax.

GIGGING, sounding. *O.*

To GIG'GLE [*gichelen*, *L. S.*] to laugh out, to laugh wantonly or sillily.

A a a 2

GIG'LER

GIL

GIG'LER, a Laugher.
GIG'LET } a wanton Woman, a Strum-
GIGLOT } pet. *Cbauc.*
GIG'OT, a Leg of a Sheep or Calf.
Gigot. F.
GIGS, Swellings growing on the Infides
of Horses Lips.
GIL'BERT [of *zealepe, Sax.* yellow, of
guelden, Teut. golden, and *behophz, Sax.*
famous; or as *Verflagen* supposes, *q. d. Gills*
bercht, of gild, Sax. a College, and *hertub-*
ten, Teut. to instruct] a proper Name of a
Man.
GIL'BERTINES, 700 Friars, and 1100
Nuns, a Religious Order, founded by one
Gilbert of Lincolnshire, A. C. 1145.
GILD } [of *gildan, Sax.* to pay, because
GELD } every one was to pay towards
GUILD } the Support and Charge of the
Company] a Tribute, Fine, or Tax; a
Company of Men united together, with Laws
and Orders made among themselves, by the
Licence of the Prince.
GILD'ABLE, liable to pay Taxes, &c.
GILD-Ale [*gild Æle, Sax.*] a Drinking-
Match, where every one paid his Share.
GILD Merchant, a Privilege by which
Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among
themselves.
GILD Rents, Rents payable to the Crown
by any Gild or Fraternity.
GILDHAL'DA *Teutonicorum*, the Frater-
nity of Easterling Merchants at a Place in
London, called the *Still-Yard*.
GILD Hall [*gildæ aula, L.*] *Guild-Hall*,
the chief Hall of the City of London.
To **GILD** [*gildan, Sax.*] to work over
with Gold, &c.
GILDERS, Snares. *N. C.*
GILES [*Ægidius, L.* of *Αἰγίς, Gr.* a
Goat's-Skin] a proper Name of Men.
GILL, a Measure containing one Quarter
of a Pint.
GILL [probably of *Juliana, a Woman's*
Name] a She Companion. a Miss.
A **GILL**, a Rivulet, a Beck. *N. C.*
GILLA *Vitrioli* [with *Chemists*] vomitive
Vitriol, or white Vitriol purified.
GILL creep by the Ground, the Herb Ale-
hoof. *Hedera Terrestris. L.*
GILL Hooter, an Owl. *C.*
GIL'LYFLOWER [*q. d. July Flower*, be-
cause it flourishes in that Month, *ger. flée, F.*
garafolo, Ital. of *καρποφύλλον, q. d. καρὶν* a
Nut, and *γύλαν* a Leaf, *Gr.*] a Flower of
a grateful Scent.
GIL'LINGHAM [of *gyllan, Sax.* to
make a Noise] a Village in *Dorsetshire*, so
called, probably, from the Purling of some
Brook running swiftly by it.
GILLS of a Fish [*guelras, Portug. ogallus,*
Span. probably of *gula, L.*] Openings on the
Side of the Head.
GILT-Head, a Sea-Fish.
GILT-Tail, a Worm so called.

GIR

GIM, pretty, spruce, neat.
GIM'LET [*giblet, F.*] a Piercer to make
Holes with.
GIMER-Lamb } an Ewe Lamb. *S.*
GAMER-Lamb }
A **GIM'MAL-Ring**. See *Gimmow*.
GIM'MALS, a Ring with two Rounds,
Sb.
GIMP, a Kind of Silk Twist or Lace.
GIN, if. *N. C.*
GIN, to begin. *Spence.*
GIN [Contraction of *Engine*] a Snare or
Trap; also an Engine for lifting up great
Guns.
GIN'CRACKS, a diminutive Piece of
Engine-work.
GIN'GER [*gingembre, F. gengero, Ital.* of
zinziber, L. ζινζιβερις, Gr.] an Indian Root
of a hot Quality.
GIN'GERLY, tenderly, gently, softly.
To **GINGLE** [of *kinglen, Teut.* to ring
a small Bell] to make a tinkling Noise, or
like little Bells, to use Words which have a
chiming or affected Sound.
GIN'GLYMUS [*γινγλυμος, Gr.*] is an
Articulation of Bones, when the Head of one
is received into the Hollow of another; and
again the Head of the latter into the Hollow
of the former.
To **GIN'GREAT** [*gingrire, L.*] to chirp
as a Bird does.
To **GININ**, to begin. *Cbauc.*
GINNET, a Nag.
To **GIP**, to take out the Guts of an Her-
ring.
GIPE, a Coat full of Plaits.
GIPPO [*gippon, F.*] a short Coat or Dou-
blet. *Cbauc.*
GIP'SIES [*q. d. Ægyptii, L.*] a Crew of
pilfering Stragglers, who, under Pretence of
being *Egyptians*, pretend to tell People their
Fortunes.
GIRAFFA, an Asian Beast, called in *La-*
tin *Camelopardalus*.
GIRASOL, a precious Stone, commonly
called the Sun-stone. *C.*
To **GIRD** [*gydan, Sax. gurren, Teut.*]
to bind round about, to tie up close.
To **GIRD** a Person, to revile, reproach, or
affront him. *Shakespeare.*
A **GIRD**, a Reproach, Taunt, &c.
GIRD-Brew, the Dregs or coarser Sub-
stance of small Oatmeal boiled to a Con-
sistence in Water, and eaten with Salt and
Butter.
GIRD'ERS [in *Architecture*] main Beams
going across a Floor of an House.
GIRDING-Girt [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said
to have a *Girding-Girt*, when her Cable is
tight or strained, that she cannot go over it
with her Stern Port, but will lie across the
Tide.
GIRDLE [*Lyndel, Sax. Garrel, Teut.*]
a Band, Ribbon, or Thong to bind up the
Loins.
GIRDLE-

GLA

GIRDLE-Steed, the Waist or Girding-Place. *Chauc.*

A GIREL'LA, a Vane, Weathercock. *Ital.*

GIRL [*Geopla, Sax. of garrula, L. prat-ing. Minshew* says, beacuse they are addicted to Talkativeness; or of *girella, Ital. a Weathercock*] a young Maid.

GIRLE [among *Hunters*] the Roe-Buck of two Years old.

GIRLISH, like a Girl.

To **GIRT**, to gird, to encompass, to encircle,

GIRTH [of *Lynel, Sax.*] a Girdle buckled under a Horse's Belly; also a Saddle that is buckled and complete for Use.

GIRTH [among *Cock Masters*] the Compass of a Cock's Body.

GIRTH-Web, the Tape or Ribbon of which the Saddle-girths are made.

GIR'THOL [in the *Scots Law*] a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary.

GIRVIS [*Lyn a Fen, Sax.*] a People who anciently inhabited the Fenny Parts of *Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, &c.*

GISARME, a Military Weapon, with two Points or Pikes. *Chauc.*

To **GISE Ground**, is when the Owner does not Feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze in it.

GISEMENT [a Contraction of *Agistment*] Foreign Cattle so taken in to be kept by the Week.

GITE, a Gown. *Chauc.*

GITH, an Herb growing among Corn.

To **GIVE** [*gifan, Sax. geben, Teut.*] to bestow, afford, produce, &c.

GIVEN [in *Mathematicks*] signifies something which is supposed to be known.

GIVER, one who gives.

GIVES [*Gevangs, Belg.*] Fetters, Shackles.

GIZZARD, the Stomach of a Fowl.

GLA'BILITY [*glaber, L.*] Smoothness, Baldness.

GLA'CIAL [*glacialis, L.*] belonging to Ice, freezing Cold.

GLACIA' LIS Humour [with *Oculists*] is the icy Humour; one of the three Humours of the Eye.

To **GLA'CIATE** [*glaciatum, L.*] to congeal or freeze.

GLA'CIATION, the freezing or turning of any Liquid into Ice.

GLA'CIS [in *Fortification*] a gentle Steepness, or an easy sloping Bank, but more especially that which rangeth from the Parapet of the Covered Way to the Level on the Side of the Field. *F.*

GLAD [*glad, Sax.*] joyful, merry.

GLAD, is spoken of Doors, Bolts, &c. that go smoothly and loosely. *N. C.*

To **GLADDEN** [*gladian, Sax.*] to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLAD'DON, the Herb *Gladwin. Spatula feridas. L.*

GLADE [perhaps of *κλαδος, Gr. a Branch of a Tree*] an easy and light Passage

GLA

made through a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees along that Way; also a Beam or breaking in of Light.

GLADIA'TOR [*gladiator, F.*] a Fencer or Sword-Player. *L.*

GLADIATORIAL, belonging to a Gladiator.

GLADIA'TURE [*gladiatura, L.*] the Feat of fighting with Swords.

To **GLADIN**, to make glad. *Chauc.*

GLADLY, joyfully.

GLADNESS, Joy.

GLADSOME, joyous.

GLADSOMELY, joyously.

GLADSOMNESS, Gaiety, Hilarity.

To **GLAFFER**, to flatter. *Chesh.*

GLAIR [of clear transparent, *Teut.*] the White of an Egg. *F.*

To **GLAIR**, to rub over with Glair.

GLAIVE, a Weapon like an Halberd. *F.*

GLANCE [*Glantz, Teut. Glantz, L. S.*] a Cast with the Eye, an Allusion, a Reflexion; also glittering like a Lance.

To **GLANCE** [*glantzen, Teut. enslaner, F. probably of Lancea, L. a Lance*] to glance with the Eye, to reflect upon cursorily, to allude to; also to glitter like a Lance.

A GLAND [*glands, F. glans, L.*] a fleshy Kernel, a Substance in the human Body of a peculiar Nature, whose Use is to secrete or separate the Fluids.

GLANDAGE, Mastage; the Season of turning Hogs into the Woods; the Feeding Hogs with Mast.

GLANDERS [*glandules, F. glandule, L.*] a loathsome Disease in Horses, a Running at the Nose.

GLANDIF'EROUS [*glandifer, L.*] bearing Mast.

GLAN'DULA, a little Acorn; also a Kernel or Glandule in the Flesh. *L.* [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule in the Plicature of the Brain, called *Choroides. L.*

GLAN'DULA Pinealis [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule or Kernel in the Folding of the Brain, called *Choroides*; so named of its Shape, it resembling a Cone or Pine-Apple.

GLAN'DULA Pituitaria [in *Anatomy*] a little Glandule in the *Cella Equina. L.*

GLANDULÆ Lumbares [in *Anatomy*] three Glands, so denominated upon Account of their lying upon the Loins. *L.*

GLANDULÆ Odoriferæ [in *Anatomy*] are certain small Glandules in that Part of the *Penis*, where the *Præputium* is joined to the *Balanus. L.*

GLANDULÆ Renales [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules lying between the *Aorta* and the *Kidneys. L.*

GLANDULOS'ITY, Fulness of Glands.

GLAN'DULOUS [*glanduleus, F. of glandulosus, L.*] full of Kernels or Mast.

GLAN'DULOUS Flesh [with *Anatomists*] the Flesh of the Breast, Sweet-Bread, &c.

GLAN'DULOUS

GLE

GLAN'DULOUS *Roots* [in *Botany*] *Roots* which grow Kernel like.

GLANS, Mast of Oak, Beech, &c. *L.*

GLANS [in *Anatomy*] a Kernel in the Flesh; the Nut of a Man's Yard.

GLANS [in *Botany*] that Fruit which is contained within a smooth, but hard Bark, and containing but one Seed, hath its hinder Parts covered with a kind of Cup, while the Fore-part is bare, as Acorns, &c. but properly the Fruit without the Cup.

To **GLARE** [*éclairer*, *F.*] to overblaze, to dazzle, to stare intently upon.

A **GLARE**, a fierce Look. *Spen.*

GLASS [*Lær*, *Sax.* *Glas*, *Teut.* *Glas*, *Belg.* & *L. S.*] a transparent Substance artificially made of Flints, Sand, Ashes, &c.

GLASTENBERY [*Glageney*, *Sax.* *i. e.* the Isle of *Glas*; also *Glæpenbyrig*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, memorable for the Tombs of two Kings, *Athelstan* and *Edgar*, and of *Joseph of Arimathea*, and many of the primitive Saints in *England*.

GLATION, *Welsh* Flannel.

GLAUCOMA [*Γλαύκωμα*, *Gr.*] a Fault in the Eye, or Transmutation of the Crystalline Humour into a grey or sky Colour.

GLAVE, a long Sword or Bill. *F.*

GLAVEA, a Javelin or Hand Dart. *O. L.*

To **GLA'VER**, to soothe up or flatter.

GLA'VERING, flattering Words.

GLAYMOUS, muddy and clammy. *O.*

To **GLAZE** [*Glazzen*, *Teut.* *g. d.* to glaze or gloss over] to work with Glass; also to set a Gloss upon, to polish.

GLA'ZIER [*Glastr*, *Teut.*] an Artificer who glazes or works Glass Windows.

GLEAM [of *Leoma*, *Sax.* Light] a Beam of the Sun, or Streak of Light.

To **GLEAM** [*leoman*, *Sax.*] to shine or cast Beams of Light.

To **GLEAM** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *gleam*, when she throws up Filth from her Gorge.

To **GLEAN** [*glaner*, *F.*] to pick up the scattered Ears of Corn after Reaping.

GLEBA'RIÆ, Turfs, or Earth fit to burn. *O. R.*

GLEBE [*glebe*, *F.*] a Clod of Earth; also a Sort of Sulphur used by Fullers.

GLEBE *Land*, most commonly that Land, Meadow, or Pasture, belonging to a Parsonage, besides the Tithes.

GLE'BOUS [*glebosus*, *L.*] full of Clods.

GLEB'ULEN [*glebulentus*, *L.*] Cloddy, abounding with Clods, &c.

A **GLEDE** [*Elroa*, *Sax.*] a Kite.

A **GLEDE** [*Elro*, *Sax.*] a hot Ember, or live Coal.

GLEDON, gone. *O.*

GLEE [*Ele*, *Sax.*] Joy or Mirth.

GLEE'FUL, merry, laughing. *Shakesp.*

GLEEK, a Game at Cards.

To **GLEEK**, to jeer, jeke, or banter. *Sb.*

To **GLEEN**, to shine with Heat or Polish.

GLO

A **GLEET** [*g. d. a Glide*] a thin Matter issuing out of Ulcers, also a Venereal Disease, **GLEIRE**, white: *Chauc.*

GLEN [*gleun*, *Erse*] a Valley, a Dale.

GLE'NE [*Γλαύν*, *Gr.*] the Cavity or Socket of the Eye: By some Anatomists it is taken for that Cavity of a Bone that receives another into it.

GLENOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are two Cavities in the lower Part of the first Vertebra of the Neck.

GLENT'WORTH [of *Glen*, *Sax.* *Glynn*, *C. Br.* a Valley, and *Worth* a Court or Hall situated in a Valley] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

GLIB, slippery, smooth,

GLIBLY, smoothly.

To **GLIDE** [*glidan*, *Sax.*] to slip down easily, gently, &c.

To **GLIE**, to look awry, or sideways, to squint.

A **GLIM**, a Candle, or Light. *Cant.*

GLIMFENDERS, Andirons. *Cant.*

To **GLIMMER** [*glimmer*, *Dan.* *glimmen*, *Teut.*] to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does at Break of Day.

A **GLIM'MER**, a faint Light. *Cant.*

A **GLIMMERING**, a glancing or trembling of Light.

A **GLIMPSE** [perhaps of *Glimmer*, *Teut.*] a Flash or Beam of Light.

GLIS'CERE, to kindle or grow light as Fire does.

GLIS'CERE [among *Physicians*] the natural Heat and Increase of Spirits: Or the Exacerbation of Fevers which return periodically.

To **GLIS'TEN** } [*glitzzen*, *L. S.* *glitzen*, *Teut.*] to shine, to be bright or sparkling.

To **GLITTER** [*glitzzen*, *Sax.* *glitzzen*, *Teut.*] the same as glister.

GLITTERANDE, glittering, shining. *Cb.*

To **GLOAR** [*glaren*, *L. S.*] to look intently.

GLOAR, as gloar Fat, fulsome Fat.

To **GLOAT**, to cast side Glances.

GLOB'D, wedded to, fond of. *Chefs.*

A **GLOBE** [*globus*, *L.*] is a round solid Body, every Part of whose Surface is equally distant from a Point within it called its Centre. *F.*

GLOBE Celestial, is an artificial Representation of the Heavens being a round Body, having the fixed Stars, Constellations, with the imaginary Circles, &c. drawn upon its Surface.

GLOBE Terrestrial, is an artificial Representation of the Earth, being a round Body, having the Places delineated upon it, in their natural Order and Situation, &c.

GLOBE Electrical, is a large Glass Globe, by the Friction of which betwixt the Hands, the electrical Fire is produced and conveyed along an Iron Barrel.

GLO'BOSE

G L O

GLO/ROSE } [*globosus*, L.] globular,
GLO/BOUS } round as a Globe or
GLOB/ULAR } Bowl.
GLOBOS/ITY [*globositas*, L.] a being
round, in Form of a Globe, Roundness.
GLO/BULES } [*globuli*, L.] little
GLO/ROLETS } Globes.
GLOB/ULOUS [*globulosus*, L.] of Glo-
bules, or little Globes.
GLOB/ULUS *Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] the
lower gristly Part of the Nose. L.
GLO/CESTER [*Gloucester*, Sax. i. e.
a fair City] a Bishop's See.
A GLOME [*glomus*, L.] a Bottom of
Thread. O.

To **GLOME**, to look gloomy, to frown. *Ch.*
To GLOMERATE [*glomeratum*, L.] to
wind round as Thread upon a Bottom.
GLOMERATION, a winding round in
a Bottom, a rolling or gathering into a round
Lump. L.

GLOOM, Darknefs, Dejection of Mind.
GLOOMILY, obscurely.
GLOOMINESS, Obscurity.
GLOOM'Y [of *glomung*, Sax. the Twi-
light] dusky, dark, cloudy.

GLORIA Patri [*Glory to the Father*] a
Formula in the Liturgy, called also *Doxology*.
GLORIFICA'TION, a Glorifying, ad-
mitting to the State of eternal Glory. *F. of L.*
To GLORIFY [*glorifier*, *F. of glorifi-*
care, L.] to give Glory to, to praise, to put
among the Blessed.

GLO/RIOUS [*glorieux*, *F. of gloriosus*,
L.] full of Glory, famous.
GLORIOUSLY, splendidly, nobly.

GLO/RY [*gloire*, *F. of gloria*, L.] Honour,
Renown, Reputation; or the Joys of Hea-
ven, the Majesty of God considered with infi-
nite Power, and all other divine Perfections.

A GLORY [in *Painting*] those Beams of
Light usually drawn round about the Head
of our Saviour, Saints, &c.

To GLO/RY [*gloriar*, L.] to boast.

To GLOSE [*glean*, Sax.] to flatter or
collogue, to deceive.

A GLOSS [*glossa*, *F. glossa*, L. of *γλῶσ-*
σος, Gr.] a Comment or Expression,
Show, or false Appearance.

A GLOSS [of *Steiffen*, Teut.] a Lustre
or Brightness set upon Silk, &c.

To GLOSS [*glosser*, *F. glossare*, L.] to
comment, or make Notes upon.

A GLOS/SARY [*glossaire*, *F. of glossa-*
rium, L.] a Dictionary to explain Words,
especially such as are obscure and barbarous
in any Language.

GLOSSO/GRAPHER [*glossographus*, L.
of *γλωσσογράφος*, Gr.] a Writer of a Glossary.

GLOSSO/RAPHY [*γλωσσογραφία*, of
γλῶσσα the Tongue, and *γραφω*, to write,
Gr.] the Art of writing a Glossary.

GLOT/TIS [*γλωττις*, Gr.] the Chink of
the Larynx, covered with the *Epiglottis*. L.

GLOSSOCO'MIUM, a Surgeon's Instru-
ment for broken Limbs,

G N A

A GLOVE [*Glof*, Sax.] a Covering for
the Hand.

GLOVE Silver, Money given to Servants
to buy them Gloves.

GLOVERS-Stitch [in *Surgery*] is when
the Lips of a Wound are sewed upwards, af-
ter the Manner of Gloves.

To GLOUT, } to look scurvily or four-
To GLOWT, } ly.

To GLOW [*glohan*, Sax. *gluchen*, Teut.]
to grow hot or red, as the Cheeks or Ears do.

GLOWDEN, glowed, shined. O.

GLOW-Worm, an Insect that shines in
the Dark.

To GLOZE, to flatter.

GLOZE, Flattery.

GLUE [*glue*, *F. of gluten*, L.] a sticky
Composition to join Boards together.

To GLUE, to join with Glue.

GLUM, sullen, sour in Countenance. *C.*

To GLUT [*glutire*, L.] to overcharge.

AGLUT, an Overcharge, Abundance.

GLUTÆ/I [*γλῦτα*, Gr.] the Name of
six Muscles which move the Buttocks. L.

GLUTÆ/US-Major [in *Anatomy*] the
largest of the Muscles of the Thigh, which
makes up the Buttocks. L.

GLUTÆ/US-Medius, a Muscle of the
Thigh, lying chiefly under the tendinous
Beginning of the *Glutæus-Major*. L.

GLUTÆUS-Minor, a Muscle of the Thigh
lying totally under the *Glutæus-Medius*. L.

GLUTIA [*γλῦτια*, Gr.] are two Promi-
nences of the Brain called *Nates*. L.

To GLUTINATE [*glutinatum*, L.] to
glue or stick together.

GLUTINA'TION, a glueing together. L.

GLUTINATIVE } [*glutineux*, *F. of glu-*
GLUTINOUS } *tinus*, L.] that sticks
like Glue, clammy.

GLUTINO/SITY, Glueiness, &c.

GLUTOS [*γλῦτος*, Gr.] is the greater
Rotator, in the upper Bone of the Thigh-
bone named *Trochanter*.

GLUTTED [*glutitus*, L.] satiated, filled.

A GLUT/TON [*glouton*, *F. of glutio*, L.]
a greedy Eater.

GLUTTONOUS, addicted to Gluttony.

GLUTTONOUSLY, voraciously.

GLUTTONY [*gluttonnis*, *F.*] immode-
rate Eating or Drinking.

To GLY, to look askint. *Lincolnsb.*

To GLYKE, to jeer, &c. *Shakesp.*

GLYM-Jack, a Link-Boy. *Cant.*

GLYM-Stick, a Candlestick. *Cant.*

GLYM [*Doom/day-Book*] a Valley or Dale.

GLYTTERN, to glitter. *Cbauc.*

To GNAPP, to vex. *Cant.*

GNARR [*gnorre*, Teut.] a hard Knot
in a Tree *Cbauc.*

GNAST, gnashed with the Teeth. *Cbauc.*

GNAT [*gnæt*, Sax.] a stinging Fly.

GNAT-Snapper, a Bird.

GNATHON/ICAL [playing the *Gnatbo*]
flattering, deceitful in Words, soothing a
Person's Humour to get by him.

To GNA'THONISZ

G O B

To GNA'THONISE, to play the *Gnatbo*, to flatter, &c.

GNAV'ITY [*gnawitas*, L.] Activeness, Quickness, Industriousness.

To GNAW [*gnægan*, Sax. *nagen*, Teut.] to nibble.

GNAWER, one who nibbles.

GNER'RING [of *knurren*, L. S.] snarling. *Chauc.*

GNOFF, a Churl or Fool, an old Cuff, a Miser. *Chauc.*

GNO'MON [in *Dialling*] is the Stile-pin or Cock of a Dial, the Shadow whereof pointeth out the Hours.

GNOMON of a Parallelogram [in *Geometry*] is a Figure made of the Parallelograms about the Diagonal, like a Carpenter's Square.

GNOMON'ICK [*γνομωνικός*, Gr.] full of Sentences.

GNOMON'ICKS [*gnomonique*, F. *γνομωνικά*, Gr.] the Art of Dialling.

GNOMONOLOGICAL, belonging to the Art of Dialling.

GNOSTICKS [*Gnostici*, L. *γνοστικοί*, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks sprung up, A. C. 125, who arrogated to themselves a high Degree of Knowledge in all Things: They held the Soul of Man to be of the same Substance with God, that there were two Gods, the one good, the other bad; and denied the future Judgement.

To GO [*gen*, Sax. *gaen*, L. S.] to walk, move, &c.

To GO to God } [Law Phrase] is
To GO without Day } to be dismissed the Court.

GOAD [*gaað*, Sax.] a Staff pointed with sharp Iron to drive Cattle with.

To GOAD, to stimulate.

GOAD, an Ell *English*, by which *Welsh* Frieze is measured.

GOAL [*Gael*, Belg. or probably of *gaule*, F. a Pole, which, being set in the Ground, was the Place to run to] the End of a Race.

To GOAM, to clasp or grasp. N. C.

To GOAM, to grin, or look at. *Yorksb.*

To COAR [perhaps of *zebopian*, Sax. *hohzen* to pierce or make an Hole, Teut. or *forare*, L.] to pierce or bore with a Horn, as a Bull, &c. does.

GOAR'ING, a Sail is said to be cut goar-ing, when it is cut sloping by Degrees, and is broader at the Clew than at the Earing.

A GOAT [*gæte*, Sax. perhaps of *Gæus*, Teut.] a Beast.

GOAT-Chaffer [*Gæis Käfer*, Teut.] a Sort of Beetle.

GOAT-Hart, a wild Beast.

A GOAT'HERD [*gæthend*, Sax. *Gæis Herde*, Teut.] a Keeper or Feeder of Goats.

GOAT-Milker } a Kind of Bird like an

GOAT-Sucker } Owl.

A GOB, an open or wide Mouth. N. C.

A GOB } [*gobeau*, F.] a Mouthful,

A GOBBET } a great Piece of Meat.

G O D

GOB'BETYED, as a Trout *Gobbetyed*, i. e. Trout dressed in Bits. O.

To GOB'BLE [*gober*, F.] to eat voraciously.

GOB'LET [*gobelet*] a large drinking Cup of a round Figure without Feet or Handles.

GOB'LINS [*gobelins*, F.] Evil Spirits, Bugbears, or Hobgoblins.

GOBONA'TED [in *Heraldry*] as a *Bec-dure gobonated*, i. e. divided after such a Manner, as it were, into Goblets.

GOCART, a small Machine by which Children are taught to walk.

GOD [Loð, Sax. Gûð, Dan. and L. S. Gatt, Teut.] good.

To GOD a Person, to deity or reverence him too highly. *Shakspeare.*

GOD'ARD [of Loð, Sax. God or Good, and Aegð, Du. Nature, q. d. one endowed with a compliant and divine Disposition of Mind] a proper Name.

GOD'BOTE, a Fine or Amerciament anciently paid for Offences against God.

GODE'LICH, goodly, courteous, &c. Cb.

GOD shield us, God defend, or do us good. *Shakspeare.*

GOD'DESS, a Female Divinity.

GOD'FATHER, a Man who is Surety for a Child in Baptism.

GOD'FERY [of Loð, Sax. God or Good, and frið or fræde, Sax. Peace, q. d. god-like Peace] a proper Name.

GODHEAD, Deity, Divinity.

GODLESS, profane, atheistical.

GODLINESS, Piety, Reverence of God.

GODLY, pious.

GODIVOE' [in *Cookery*] a Kind of delicious Fare. F.

GODMANCHESTER [of *Gorman* or *Guthern*, a Dane, who first of all the Danish Princes embraced Christianity, and erected there a Palace] a Town in *Huntingdonshire*.

GOD'MOTHER, a Woman Surety for a Child in Baptism.

GODOL'PHIN } [i. e. a white Eagle, in

GODOL'CAN } the Dialect of *Cornwall*]

the Family of *Godolphin* bears a white Eagle in its Coat of Arms.

GOD'RICK [Loð, Sax. God or Good, and ric, Sax. Rich, q. d. Rich in God, or Goodness] a proper Name.

As sure as God's in *Gloucestershire*.

This Proverb is said to have its Rise on Account that there were more rich and mired Abbies in that, than in any two Shires in *England* besides; but some, from *William* of *Malmesbury*, refer it to the Fruitfulness of it in Religion, in that it is said to have returned the Seed of the Gospel with the Increase of an hundred Fold.

GOD'SCAL [of Loð, Sax. God, or Good, and soalk, a Servant] a proper Name.

GOD'SIP

GOL

GOD'SIP [of God, and Syb. Sax. a Relation] a Gossip, a Godmother. *Cbauc.*

GODWIN [of God, Sax. God, or Good, and Win, Sax. a Conqueror, q. d. a Conqueror in God] a proper Name.

GODWIN Sands, Sands on the Coast of Kent, which were formerly the Lands of Earl Godwin, a perfidious Rebel in the Time of Edward the Confessor, who died miserably; and in the Reign of William Rufus, his Lands were swallowed up by the Sea.

GODWIT, a Kind of Quail.

To GOE [gā, Sax.] See *Go*.

GOEL [golen, Sax.] Yellow.

GOFF [G f C. Br. a Farrier] a Name.

GOFF, a Sort of Play at Ball.

GOFISH, foolish, foolish. *O.*

GOG Magog, a British Giant, said to be 12 Cubits high, an Image of which stands in the Guildhall of London.

GOG Magog's Leap, a Rock in Cornwall.

To be a GOG for a Thing [of gogues, F. great Delight] to be eagerly bent upon it.

GOGGLE-eyed, having full rolling Eyes.

GOING to the Vault [Hunting-Term] said of a Hare, when she takes to the Ground like the Coney.

GOLA [in Architecture] a Sort of Ornament, an Ogree or Wave.

GOLD [Gold, Sax. Gold, Teut. Gult, Dan.] the most weighty, most perfect, and most valuable of all Metals.

GOLDBEATER, one who beats Gold.

GOLDFINCH [goldfīne, Sax. Gold-Finche, Teut.] a Bird.

GOLD Hammer [Golhammet, Teut.] a Bird.

GOLD-Sike, a little Spring in Westmoreland, which continually casts up small thin Pieces of Substance which shines, and resembles Gold.

GOLDA, a Gully, a Water Passage. *O.*

GOLDEN [guden, Teut. & L. S.] belonging to, or like Gold.

GOLDEN Fleece, the Figure of a Ram gilt with Gold, also small Grains of Gold found in Rivers, and gathered with Sheep Skins with the Wool on.

GOLDEN Number [in Astronomy] a Number beginning with, and increasing annually 1, till it comes to 19, and then begins again, the use of which is to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.

GOLDEN Rule [in Arithmetick] the Rule of Three, so called by Way of Excellence, teaching how to find a fourth Proportional to three Numbers given. See *Rule of Three*.

GOLDEN Sulphur of Antimony [among Chemists] a Medicine made of the Slags of Regulus of Antimony.

GOLD-ENY, a Fish called *Gilt-Head*.

GOLD-Foil, Leaf Gold.

GOLDING [guldīng, Teut.] an Apple.

GOLDLIN, a Fish.

GOO

GOLD'SMITH [Goldsmīth, Sax. Gold-smith, Teut.] a Worker or Seller of Gold and Silver, Plate, Jewels, &c.

GOLE, big, large, full, florid. *S. C.*

GOL'GOTHA [גולגותה Syr. i. e. a Place of dead Men's Skulls] was at Jerusalem, on the North Side of Mount Zion, a Place full of the Bones of Malefactors.

GOLIERDEIS [gouliard, F.] a Buffoon. *C.*

GOLLS [q. d. paltry, of jealdan, Sax. to wield: because the Hands direct and order Business] the Hands.

GOL'PES [in Heraldry] little Balls or Roundlets of a Purple Colour.

A GO'MAN } a Husband or Master of

A GOM'MAN } a Family.

GO'ME, the black and oily Grease of a Cart-Wheel, Printing Press, &c.

GO'MER [גומר H. i. e. consuming] a Son of Japhet: Also a Jewish Measure of dry Things, containing 510 Pints, one solid Inch, 211 decimal Parts.

GOMPHIASIS [γόμφασις, Gr.] a Distemper of the Teeth, when they are loose, and ready to drop out.

GOM'PHOMA } [γόμφασις, Gr.] is when
GOM'PHOSIS } one Bone is fastened into another like a Nail, as Teeth in the Jaws.

GOMPHOS [γόμφος, Gr.] is a Swelling in the Eye, when the Pupil of it goes beyond the Skin, called *Uvea Tunica*.

GONA'GRA [γνάγρρα, Gr.] the Gout in the Knee.

GON'DOLA, a Venetian Wherry-Boat.

GONE out a Head [Sea Term] is when a Ship under Sail has passed before the Head of another.

GON'FALON } the Church-Banner,

GON'FALOUN } carried in the Pope's Army.

GONFALONIE'R, the Pope's Standard-Bearer.

GONOR'RHOEA [gonorrhée, F. γονόρροια, Gr.] a Disease called the Running of the Reins; the Flux or Flowing of the Seed, without any Erection of the Penis.

GONOR'RHOEA Chordata [among Surgeons] a Disease, when, together with the Effusion of the Semen, the Uretbra is bent like a Bow with Pain.

GOOD [gōt, Sax. goet, Du. gut, Teut.] beneficial, &c.

GOOD a Bearing [Law Term] good Behaviour towards the King and People.

GOOD Country [Law Term] a Jury of good Countrymen or Neighbours.

GOOD Echeat, Goods forfeited.

GOOLFE, good Woman, Goody. *Ch.*

GOODLY fir, fine, spruce.

GOODEYHEAD [gootheit, Teut.] Goodliness, Goodness. *Spenc.*

GOOD'MAN, a Country Appellation for a Master of a Family, &c.

GOODNESS, moral Worth.

B b b

Good

Good Wine needs no Bush.

This Proverb intimates, that *Virtue* is valuable for itself, and that *internal Goodness* stands in need of no *external Flourishes* or *Ornaments*; and so we say, *A good Face needs no Band*. It seems to be on a *Latin Original*, *Vino vendibili bedera suspensa nihil opus est*: and accordingly the *French* say, *A bon vin il ne faut point d'enseigne*.

GOODS, Moveables, Wares, Merchandize.

GOODY, a Corruption from *Goodwife*.

GOUGE, a Tool for boring Holes.

GOOL [of *Gouth*, *Belg.* of *gopeallian*, *Sax.*] Ditch, Trench, Puddle.

GOOSE [Lop, *Sax.* *Goos*, L. S. *Gansz*, *Teut.* *Gansz*, *Dan.*] a Fowl well known; also a Tailor's Iron to press Seams with; also a Passage or Breach worked by the Sea.

GOOSE-Berries, a Fruit well known.

GOOSE-Bill, a Surgeon's Instrument.

GOOSE Intentos, a Goose claimed by Custom by the Husbandmen in *Lancashire*, upon the 16th Sunday after *Pentecost*, when the old Church Prayers ended thus, *Ac bonis operibus jugiter præstat esse intentos*.

GOOSE-Wing [*Sea Phrase*] is a Sail fitted up so as the Ship sailing before the Wind, or with a Quarter Wind, may make more Way.

GOP'ING Full, as much as you can hold in your Fist. *N. C.*

GOR Belly [of *gor*, *Sax.* *Filth*, and *Belly*] a Glutton or greedy Fellow.

GORCE, a Pool of Water to keep Fish in; a Stop in a River, as Mills, Stakes, &c.

GORCROW, a Raven. *O.*

GOR'DIAN Knot, a Knot, which one *Gordius*, a *Phrygian*, who being raised from the Plough to the Throne, hanging up his Plough and Furniture in the Temple, tied it up in so very intricate a Manner, that the Monarchy of the World was promised to him that untied it; which *Alexander the Great*, after several Essays, not undoing, cut with his Sword.

GORE [of *Goron*, *C. Br.*] a triangular Piece, sewed into a Garment to widen it.

A GORE [in *Heraldry*] as *Gore Sixister*, an Abatement for Effeminacy or Cowardice, the *Dexter* is sometimes used as a Charge.

GORE [*gor*, *Sax.*] clotted or corrupt Blood.

GORE, a small narrow Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

To GORE [*xeborjan*, *Sax.*] to push with the Horn, as a Bull; to stab.

To GORE, to make up a Rick of Hay. *C.*

A GORGE [in *Falconry*] that Part of a Hawk which first receives the Meat. *F.*

A GORGE [in *Architecture*] the narrowest Part of the *Doric* and *Tuscan* Capital, lying between the *Astragal*, the Shaft of the Pillar, and the *Annulets*. *F.*

GORGE [in *Fortification*] the Entrance leading to the Body of the Work.

GORGE of a Bastion, is a Right-line,

which terminates the Distance comprehended between the two Flanks.

GORGE of the Half Moon, is the Space contained between the two Ends of their Faces next the Place.

GORGE of out Works, the Space betwixt their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

GORGE, a Throat. *Spenc.*

To GORGE [*gorger*, *F.*] to glut or cram.
GOR'GED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Coronet, &c. is borne about the Neck of a Lion, Swan, &c.

GOR'GEOUS [*Skinner* derives it from *gorrier*, *O. F.* *Minshaw* from *yazzay*, *Gr.* to glitter, or from *glorieux*, *F.* of *gloriosus*, *L.*] costly, gallant, stately.

GORGEOUSLY, splendidly, pompously.

GOR'GEOUSNESS, Costliness, Sumptuousness.

GOR'GES [*gorges*, *L.* a Gulf] a Name.

GOR'GET [*gorgette*, *F.* *gorgette*, *Ital.*] a Woman's Neck-dress: Also a Neck-piece of Plate worn by the Officers of Foot Soldiers; also the Throat. *Chauc.*

To GO'RMANDISE [*gourmander*, *F.*] to eat greedily or gluttonously.

GOR'MANDISE, Gluttony. *F.*

GORMANDISER, a Glutton.

GOR'NEY } [of *Gunnay*, a Town in
GUR'NEY } *Normandy*] a Surname.

GORS or *Gos* [*geornis*, *Sax.* a Shrub, called *Furz*.

GORSTY } furzy, full of *Furz*.
GOS'SY }

GORTIN' IANS, a Sect in *New England*, not much differing from our *Quakers*, so called from *Samuel Goren*, who was banished thence about the Year 1646.

GOS'EMORE, a little light Down that flies about in the Air, by every Wind blown about. *Shakspeare*.

GOS'HAWK [*geophot*, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

GOS'LING [*Gansleitu*, *Teut.* *q. d.* *Goosling* of *Lop*, *Sax.* a Goose, and the diminutive Term *ting*] a young Goose. Also a Sort of Substance growing upon a Nut-Tree.

GOS'PEL [*Godspell*, *Sax.* *i. e.* God's Word, or good Saying] a Title given more especially to the four Books of the New Testament, of *St. Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*; also the Principles of Christianity therein revealed.

GOS'PELLER, one who reads the Gospel in a Cathedral Church.

GOS'SOMER, thin Cob-webs like Exhalations, which fly abroad in hot sunny Weather, and are supposed to rot Sheep. *Chaucer*.

GOS'SIP [of *God* and *ryb*, *Sax.* a Kinsman, *q. d.* Kindred in God] a God-father or Mother in Baptism.

To GOSSIP, to prate, to frequent the Company of Female Tattlers.

A GOS'SIPPING, a merry Meeting of Gossips at a Woman's Lying-in.

A GOTCH,

G R A

A GOTCH, a large earthen drinking Pot, with a Belly like a Jug. S. C.

As wise as a Man of Gotham.

This Proverb passes for the Periphrasis of a Fool, as an hundred Fopperies are feigned and fathered on the Inhabitants of *Gotham*, a Village in *Nottinghamshire*.

GOTTHICK [*Gotbique*, F.] belonging to the *Goths*.

GOTHICK Building [in *Architecture*] a Building after the Manner of the *Goths*; whose Columns are either too massy, in Form of vast Pillars, or as slender as Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimension, carved with Leaves of *Branch Urfin*, Thistles, &c.

GOTHS, a People whose Country bordered upon *Denmark* and *Norway*.

To GOVERN [*gouverner*, F. *gubernare*, L.] to rule, manage, look to, take Care of.

GOVERNABLE, that may be governed.

GOVERNANT [*gouvernante*, F.] a Governess, one who has the bringing up of the Child of a Person of Quality.

GOVERNESS, a Female Teacher, who superintends young Ladies.

GOVERNMENT [*gouvernement*, F.] Rule, Dominion, either supreme, or by Deputation; the Province or Place governed; the Form or Manner of governing.

GOVERNOR [*gouverneur*, F. of *gubernator*, L.] a Ruler or Commander.

GOUGE [of *gauge*, F. a Hunting-Staff, *gouge*, *Teut.* which *Spelman* renders a Village] a Sirname; also an Instrument for boring Holes, &c. See *Googe*.

GOULE [of *gula*, L. the Throat] Ufury. O.

GOURD [*goubourde*, F. *cucurbita*, L.] a Plant of the Nature of a Melon.

GOUR'DY-Legs, a Disease in Horses.

GOURETH, stareth. O.

GOURNET, a Bird; also a Fish.

GOUT [*goute*, F. of *gutta*, L. a Drop, because it is a Humour that falleth down, as it were, by Drops, into the Joints] a painful Disease in the Feet, Legs, &c.

GOUTS [*gouttes*, F.] Drops. *Shakesp.*

GOUTY [*gouteux*, F.] troubled with the Gout; also clumsy, ill-made.

A GOWN [*gonna*, Ital. *gonelle*, F. *goun*, C. Br. *Minfrew* derives it from *γῶν*. Gr. a Knee, because it reaches below the Knees] a long Garment.

GOWTS, Canals or Pipes under Ground.

To GOYLTER, to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. S. C.

To GRABBLE [*grabbelen*, *Teut.*] to handle untowardly or wantonly; also to feel in muddy Places.

GRACE [*gratia*, L.] Favour, Good-will, Agreeableness, genteel Air F.

GRACE [among *Divines*] is the Mercy of

G R A

God in finding out Redemption for Mankind; also a Disposition of Mind or Power to yield Obedience to the Divine Laws.

GRACEFUL, handsome, comely.

GRACEFULNESS, Elegance, Handsomeness.

GRACELESS, void of Grace, impious. The GRACES, *Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*. Goddesses of Elegance, Friendship, and handsome Conversation, feigned by Poets to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

To GRACE, to behave with Grace. O.

GRACILE [*gracilis*, L.] slender, small.

GRACILIS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Leg rising from the Jointing of the *Os Pubis*, and ending in the *Tibia*.

GRACILITY [*gracilitas*, L.] Slenderness, Slimness.

GRACIOUS [*gracieux*, F. of *gratiosus*, L.] full of Grace, favourable.

GRACIOUSLY, kindly.

GRACIOUSNESS, friendly Condescension.

GRADA'TIO [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure the same that in *Greek* is called *Climax*.

GRADA'TION, a going Step by Step. L.

GRADA'TORY, a Place to which we go up by Steps; the Ascent out of the Cloyster into the Choir of a Church.

GRADUAL [*gradual*, F. *gradualis*, L.] that is done or come by Degrees.

The GRADUAL [*le gradual*, F.] a Part of the Mass, sung between the Epistle and the Gospel.

GRADUAL *Psalms*, fifteen *Psalms*, from the 118th to the 134th, or from the 119th to the 134th, which were wont to be sung by the *Levites*, as they went up the fifteen Steps of *Solomon's Temple*, a Psalm on each Step.

GRADUALLY, by Degrees.

A GRADUATE [*gradué*, F. of *gradus*, L. a Degree] one who has taken a Degree in the University.

To GRADUATE [*graduere*, F.] to give the Degrees in an University.

GRADUATE, one honoured with a Degree.

GRA'DUS, a Roman Measure, in Length 2 English Feet, 2 Inches, and 10 decimal Parts. L.

GRAFF [*graffe*, F.] a Graft or Scion.

To GRAFF [*greffer*, F.] to inoculate or plant a Graff or Scion in another Stock.

GRAFFER [*greffier*, F.] a Notary or Scrivener. O. S.

GRAFFIUM [of *γραφῖον*, Gr.] a Writing-Book or Register of Deeds and Evidences. O. L.

To GRAFT. See *Graff*.

GRAHAM Dike [from *Grobam*, a Scot, who first broke through it, or a neighbouring Mountain, called *Grampus*] the Wall or Fortrefs of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, or *Severus*, in Scotland.

GRAIN [*graine*, F. *granum*, L.] all Sorts of Corn; also the smallest Weight used in England,

G R A

England, the 20th Part of a Scruple, or 24th Part of a Pennyweight Troy: the Value of a Grain of Gold is 2d. of Silver, half a Farthing.

GRAIN Colour [*grana*, Ital. and Span.] this Name was given to Scarlets, Crimsons, and Purples, from the *Kermes* Berries, which were used for these Purposes before Cochineal was known.

To GRAIN, to choak or throttle. S. C.

GRAINED, which has Grains or Kernels.

GRAIN-Staff, a Quarter-Staff with short Lines at the End called Grains. S. C.

The GRAIN [of Wood] the Way the Fibres run.

Against the GRAIN, against the Inclination of the Mind.

GRAINS of Paradise, the Plant called the greater Cardamom.

GRAME [*Gram*, Teut.] Anger, Mishap, Sorrow. O.

GRAMER'CY [*q. d.* grant Mercy] I think you. F. See Grammercy.

GRAMIN'EOUS [*gramineus*, L.] grassy, belonging to Grass.

GRAMINEOUS Plants [in Botany] are such which have a long narrow Leaf of Grass, and no Foot-Stalk.

GRAM'MAR [*grammaire*, F. *grammatica*, L. of *γραμματική*, Gr.] the Art of Speaking and Writing any Language truly: also a Book containing the Rules of that Art.

GRAMMA'RIAN [*grammaire*, F. *grammaticus*, L. of *γραμματικός*, Gr.] one who is skilled in, or teaches Grammar.

GRAMMAT'ICAL [*grammaticus*, L.] belonging to the Art of Grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, in a grammatical Manner, or according to grammatical Rules.

A GRAMMATICAS'TER, a Smatterer in Grammar. L.

GRAM'MERCY [*q. d.* *gratiam mercedem det tibi Deus*, L. i. e. God give you a great Reward] I thank you.

GRAM'PLE, a Sea Fish, a Crab.

GRAM'PUS, a Fish like a Whale, but less.

GRANAD'IER [*granadier*, F.] a Soldier who throws Granadoes.

A GRANA'DO [*granada*, Span. *granade*, F.] a little hollow Globe of Iron, &c. filled with Powder, fired by a Fusee at a Touch-hole; through which, when the Fire comes to the Hollow of the Ball, the Case flies into many Pieces, to the great Damage of all then near it.

GRA'NARY [*grenier*, F. *granarium*, L.] a Place where Corn is kept, a Store-house for Corn.

GRANATA'RIOUS, an Officer who kept the Corn Chamber in a religious House. O. L.

G R A

GRA'NATE, a shining transparent Gem, of a yellow Red; a Kind of Hyacinth.

GRA'NATE [*granatus*, L.] that has many Grains or Kernels.

GRAND [*grand*, F. *grandis*, L.] great, vast, chief.

GRAND Cape [Law Term] a Writ which lies when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear, but maketh Default upon the first Summons.

GRANDCHILD, the Child of one's Child, either Son or Daughter.

GRAND Days, are those which in every Term are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRAND Distress [Law Term] a Distress taken of all the Lands or Goods which a Man hath within the County.

GRANDEE', a Nobleman of Spain, or Portugal.

GRANDE' [in Music Books] signifies grand or great, and is used to distinguish the grand or great Chorus from the rest of the Music. Ital.

GRAN'DEUR, Greatness, Magnificence, Power, Dignity, State. F.

GRANDE'VITY [*grandævitas*, L.] very great Age.

GRANDE'VOUS [*grandævus*, L.] very old.

GRAND/FATHER, my Father's or Mother's Father.

GRAND Signor [*i. e.* great Lord, Ital.] a Title given to the Emperor of the Turks.

GRANDILOQUENCE [*grandiloquens*, L.] Loftiness of Speech, a high Style.

GRANDIMONTENS'ERS, an Order of Monks instituted A. C. 1067.

GRAND Guffo [among Painters] a Term used to express, that in a Picture there is something very great and extraordinary to surprise, please, and instruct.

GRANDINO'SE [*grandinosus*, L.] plentiful in Hail.

GRANDINO'SUM O. [in Anatomy] the fourth Bone in the Foot, called also *Cuboides*.

GRANDISONOUS [*grandisonus*, L.] making a great Sound.

GRANDITY [*granditas*, L.] excessive Greatness.

GRAND Serjeantry [Law Term] holding Lands of the King by Service, which a Man ought to do in his own Person, as to bear the King's Banner, or his Spear.

GRAN'DSIRE [of *grandis*, L. and *Græc.* Brit.] a Grandfather.

GRANGE, a great Farm, which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other Places necessary for Husbandry. F.

GRANGE/RUS } an Officer of a religious House, who was to look after their Grange or Farm.

GRANIFEROUS Pods [among Botanists] Pods which bear Seed like Grains.

GRANITE

GRA

GRANITE [*granito*, Ital.] a Sort of speckled Marble.

GRANIVOROUS [of *granum* and *vorare*, L.] feeding on Grain.

GRANNAM, Grandmother.

To **GRANT** [probably of *garentir*, F. to warrant; but *Minshew* derives it of *gratuid*, L. freely] to allow, give, bestow, &c.

GRANT [in *Law*] a Gift in Writing of such a Thing as cannot conveniently be passed or conveyed by Word of Mouth.

To **be in GRANT**, a Thing is said so to do, which cannot be assigned without an Instrument or Deed.

GRANTEE, the Person to whom a Grant is made.

GRANTOR the Person who makes a Grant.

GRANVIL [*grande ville*, F. a great Town] a Surname.

To **GRANULATE** [Chem.] to pour melted Metal through an Iron Cullender into cold Water, that it may become Grains.

GRANULATED, made or turned into Grain or Coins, like Salt, &c.

GRANULATION [of *granulum*, L.] the Art of reducing Metals into Grains.

GRANULE, a small Grain.

A **GRAPE** [*grape*, F.] a Berry of a Vine.

GRAPHICAL [*graphicus*, L. of *γραφειν*, Gr.] curiously described or wrought, done to the Life, perfect, exact.

GRAPHICALLY, in a just descriptive Manner.

GRAPHICE [*γραφικη*, Gr.] the Art of Painting, Limning, or Drawing. L.

GRAPHODES [*Anat.*] a Process about the Basis of the Brain, inclining backward.

GRAPHOMETER, a Mathematical Instrument for measuring of Heights, &c.

GRAPNEL Anchor [*grapin*, F.] an Anchor for a small Ship or Boat.

GRAPNELS [in *Men of War*] are Instruments of Iron to be thrown into an Enemy's Ship to catch Hold of her.

To **GRAPPLE** [*gr. bhufen*, Du. *krap. felen*, Teut.] to grasp and lay hold on, to contend, or strive earnestly with.

A **GRASIER** [of *gras*, F. fat, *q. d.* a Fattener of Cattle, or of *grafs*, Eng.] one who grazes or fattens Cattle.

To **GRASP**, to inclose in the Hand, to take hold on with the Hand, to seize on.

To **GRASP at**, to endeavour strenuously to obtain.

GRASPER, one who grasps.

GRASS [*gras*, Sax. *Gras*, Belg.] Herbage for Cattle.

GRASS Cocks, small Heaps of mowed Grass lying the first Day to dry. *Chauc.*

GRASS Heath } an ancient customary

GRASS-Hurt } Service of Tenants doing one Day's Work for their Landlord.

GRASSHOPPER, an Insect well known.

GRA

GRASS-Week, *Regation Week*, so called in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRASSATION, a robbing, killing, spoiling or laying waste. L.

GRATCH, Apparel. O.

To **GRATCH**, to behave. *Chauc.*

To **GRATE** [*grater*, F.] to scrape or crumble to Powder by rubbing on a Grater: also to fret, gall, or vex.

GRATEFUL [of *gratus*, L. and *full*] willing to reward or make Amends for, that acknowledges a Favour done, thankful; also agreeable, pleasant.

GRATEFULLY, with a Disposition to acknowledge Obligations.

GRATEFULNESS, Gratitude.

GRATES [*grata*, Ital. of *grates*, L.] a Sort of Iron Lattices; a Frame of Iron Bars, &c. to make a Fire in on the Hearth.

GRATÆ Expectativa, Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church-Livings before they become void.

GRATIEUSEMENT [in *Musick*] signifies the same as *gratioso*, Ital. which see. F.

GRATIFICATION, a Rewarding or making Amends for some Piece of Service done: Also a Present or free Gift. L.

To **GRATIFY** [*gratifier*, F. of *gratificari*, L.] to do one a good Turn, to recompense or requite.

GRATING [of *grater*, F.] rough, harsh, disagreeable.

GRATINGLY, offensively.

GRATINGS [in a Ship] Frames of latticed Work between the Main-mast and the Fore-mast.

GRATIOUS [*gracieux*, F. *gratiosus*, L.] favourable, kind, civil, courteous.

GRATIOUSLY, kindly, civilly, familiarly.

GRATIO'SO, signifies an agreeable Manner of Playing. Ital.

GRATIS, freely, for nothing, without Reward. L.

GRATITUDE [*gratitudo*, L.] Gratefulness, Thankfulness. F.

GRATUITOUS [*gratuit*, F. *gratuitus*, L.] done voluntarily, freely bestowed, without regard to Recompense or Interest.

GRATUITOUSLY, freely.

GRATUITY [*gratuité*, F.] a free Gift or Reward.

To **GRATULATE** [*gratulum*, L.] to wish Joy to another, &c.

GRATULATION, a Rejoicing on another's Behalf, a wishing of Joy; also a thanking. L.

GRATULATORY, rejoicing with, wishing Joy to another for good Success.

GRATTON, Grass which comes after Mowing; Stubble, an Ersh or Eddish. C.

GRAVE [of *gravis*, L.] that has a composed Countenance, serious. F.

GRAVE [in *Sounds*] low or deep.

GRAVE-CLOATHS, Drefs of the Dead.

GRAVE-STONE,

GRA

A GRAVE [*gnape*, Sax. *Grah*, *Teut.* & *L. S.*] a Hole dug in the Earth to bury the Dead in.

GRAVE ? [*gepefe*, Sax. a Governor, *GREVE* } [*graabe*, *L. S.* a Viscount] a German Title, signifying a great Lord, Count, or Governor.

To **GRAVE** [*gnapan*, Sax. *graver*, *F.* of *gnapan*, *Gr.*] to engrave.

To **GRAVE** a Ship [*Sea Term*] to preserve the Caulking, by daubing it over with Tallow, Train Oil. &c. mixed.

GRAVE [in *Musick Books*] denotes a very grave and slow Motion, somewhat faster than *Adagio*. and slower than *Largo*. *Ital.*

GRAVE'DO [among *Physicians*] a Weight or Lifelessness, which accompanies a lessened Transpiration. *L.*

GRAVEL [*gravelle*, *F.*] the larger and stoney Sort of Sand; also Sand in the Bladder and Kidnies of human Bodies.

To **GRAV'EL**, to lay Walks with Gravel; to puzzle, perplex, or nonplus.

GRAV'ELLED *Ashes* [in *Chemistry*] the Lees of Wine dried and burnt to Ashes.

GRAV'ELING, a Distemper in Horses.

GRAV'ELY, with a grave Air.

GRAV'EMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies a very slow Movement, the same as *Grave*; which see. *Ital.*

GRAV'OLENCE [*graveolentia*, *L.*] a rank or stinking Smell.

GRAV'OLENT [*graveolens*, *L.*] smelling rank. stinking.

GRA'VER, a Graving Tool; also a Surgeon's Instrument for scaling Teeth.

To **GRAVE** [*graver*, *F.*] to engrave.

A GRA'VER [*graveur*, *F.*] an Engraver.

GRAVES [of *Graabe*, *L. S.* a Governor] a Sirname.

GRAVES-End [of *Grave*, a Governor of a County, and *End*, *q. d.* the End of the Graviate or County] a Port in *Kent*.

GRAVESTONE, the Stone laid over the Grave.

GRAV'ID [*gravida*, *L.*] big with Child.

GRAVIDA'TION, a getting with Child.

GRAVID'ITY [*graviditas*, *L.*] Greatness with Child, or being with Child.

GRAVI'SONOUS [of *gravis* and *sonus*, *L.*] sounding with a grave Air.

To **GRAV'ITATE**, to weigh. *L.*

GRAVITA'TION, a Weighing. *L.*

GRAV'ITY [*gravité*, *F.* of *gravitas*, *L.*] Graveness, Soberness, Seriousness.

GRAV'ITY [in *Philosophy*] Weight, or that Quality by which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Centre of the Earth.

Absolute GRAV'ITY, the whole Force whereby any Body tends downwards.

Specifick GRAV'ITY, that peculiar Weight or Gravity which any natural Bodies have, whereby they may be distinguished from all other Bodies of different Kinds.

GRE

GRAUNCE [*grange*, *F.*] a Granary or Farm belonging to a religious House. *Chauc.*

GRAVY, the Juice that runs from Meat.

GRAY [*gnag*, Sax. *gnae*, *Dan.* *gialb*, *Teut.*] a Sort of an Ash-Colour.

GRAY, a wild Beast called a Badger.

The **GRAY** of the Morning, the Break of Day.

GRAYBEARD, one whose Beard is grey.

GRAY-Hound, a Sort of Hunting-Dog. See *Greyhound*.

GRAYLING, a Fish.

To **GRAZE** [of *gnar*, Sax. *Grafs*, *graster*, *Teut.*] to feed on Grass.

To **GRAZE**, to glance, pass lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

GRA'ZIER [*grazier*, *F.*] one who deals in, breeds, and fattens Cattle for Sale.

GREASE [*graisse*, *F.*] Fat, mostly that of the Inwards of an Animal.

To **GREASE** [*graisser*, *F.*] to dawb or smear with Grease.

GREASE Molten, a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding or Labour.

GREAT [*gnear*, Sax. *groot*, *Belg.* & *L. S.*] large, huge, mighty, noble.

GREAT Circles [of the *Sphere*] those which divide it into two equal Parts, as the *Equinoctial*, *Meridian*, and *Ecliptick*.

GREAT Circle Sailing, the steering a Ship in the Arch of a great Circle of the Sphere, the nearest Course between two Places.

GREAT Hare [with *Hunters*] a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

GREAT Men, the Laity of the higher House of Parliament, and also the Knights of the lower House. *O. S.*

GREAT Seal, the King's principal Seal for sealing of Charters, Commissions, &c. used by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

GREATH'LY, handsomely, towardly. *N. C.*

GREAVES [*greves*, *F.*] a Sort of Armour for the Legs.

GRE'CIAN, one born in *Greece*; also one skilled in the *Greek* Tongue.

GRE'CISM [*Gracismus*, *L.*] the Idiom or Propriety of the *Greek* Language.

GREE, Degree. *Spem.*

GREE, Contentment, Satisfaction. *F.*

GREE [in *Heraldry*] Degree, or Step.

GREEDILY, voraciously.

GREEDINESS, Voraciousness.

GREEDY [*gnedig*, Sax. *gnetigh*, *Belg.*] very covetous of, or eager after.

GREEK, the Language of the *Grecians*; also belonging to *Greece*, &c.

GREEN [*gnene*, Sax. *gnun*, *Teut.* *groen*, *Belg.*] the Colour of Leaves of Trees and Herbs.

GREENNESS, Verdure, Freshness.

GREEN Chaffer [*Erucica* *Kafer* *Teut.*] a Sort of Beetle.

GREEN-

G R E

GREEN-Cloth [because the Table is always covered with a Green Cloth] the Compting-House of the King's Household.

GREEN Finch, a Singing-Bird.

GREEN-House, a Garden-House for the Preservation of choice Greens, which will not bear the Cold.

GREEN-Hue, every Thing which grows green within the Forest.

GREEN Silver, a Duty of one Half-penny paid annually in *Writtle*, in *Essex*, to the Lord of the Manor.

GREEN Sickness, a Disease in Maids.

GREENSWORD, the grassy Turf.

GREENVIL [of *Green*, *Eng.* and *vill*, *F.* a Town] a Surname.

GREEN Wax [*Law Term*] the Estreats of Fines, Issues, and Amercements in the Exchequer, delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of that Court, made in green Wax, to be levied in the County.

GREENWICH [of *Green* and *Wich*, a Port or Haven] a Port in *Kent*, where is a stately Park and Palace, famous for the Birth of Queen *Elizabeth*.

As good as George of Green.

This *George of Green* was that famous *Pindar of Wakefield*, who fought with *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, and got the better of them, as the old Ballad tells us.

GRESSE [*gressus*, *L.*] a Stair or Step.

To **GREET** [*grætan*, *Sax.* *grætan*, *Teut.*] to salute.

GREETING [of *græte*, *Belg.*] a familiar Salutation.

GREGAL [*gregalis*, *L.*] of a Flock.

GREGARIOUS [*gregarius*, *L.*] going in Flocks.

GREGORIAN, a Cap of Hair made by one Mr. *Gregory*, a Barber in the *Strand*.

GREGORIAN Style, a Reckoning of Time according to the Reformation of the Kalendar, made by Pope *Gregory XIII.* *A. C.* 1582, called the New Style.

GREGORY, [*γρηγοριος*, *i. e.* watchful] a proper Name of Men.

GREMIAL [*gremialis*, *L.*] belonging to the Lap.

GRENADE [in *Cookery*] larded Veal Collops, Pigeons, and a Ragoo, stewed after a particular Manner. *F.*

GRENADIER. See *Granadier*.

GRENADIN'S [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls with a *Godivoe*. *F.*

GREIA, the Sea-shore, Beach, &c. *O. L.*

GRENEHODE, Rowness, Rashness of Youth. *Chauc.*

GREENYTH, looketh green. *Chauc.*

GRESHAM College, the House of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, afterwards made a College for the Advancement of Learning.

G R I

GREVEN, a Coin in *Muscovy*, in Value 1s. Sterling.

GREUT, the earthy Part of that which Miners dig up, having no Mine or Ore in it.

GREY-Hound [*grîdhund*, *Sax.* or of *Grey* a Badger, and *Hound*, *q. d.* a Dog which hunts the *Grey*. But *Minshew* will have it from *Græcus*, *q. d.* *Greek-bound*, because the *Greeks* were the first who used such Dogs for hunting] a slender [swift] Hunting-Dog.

A GRICE, a young wild Boar or Pig.

GRIDE, pierced. *Spen.*

GRIDELIN, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

GRIDIRON [*q. d.* *Grate-Iron*] Utensil for broiling Meat.

GRIEF, Sorrow of Heart, Trouble of Mind, bodily Pain, &c. *F.*

GRIEVANCE, any Thing that offends, Uneasiness.

To **GRIEVE**, to be sorrowful.

GRIEVOUS, causing Grief; also troublesome, burthenfome, painful.

GRIEVOUSLY, painfully, afflictively.

GRIEVOUSNESS, Sorrow.

GRIFF-Grass, by Hook or by Crook. *O.*

GRIFFIN { [*griffon*, *F.* *griffone*, *Ital.*

GRIFFION } of *griffs*, *L.* of *γρυψ*, *Gr.*] a fabulous Creature, said to be generated between the Lion and Eagle.

GRIG [probably of *Cnecca*, *Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they mostly lie and breed] the smallest Sort of Eel.

GRIG, a short legged-Hen. *E.*

GRILL, a Kind of small Fish.

To **GRILL** [*griller*, *F.* to grate] to broil on a Gridiron.

A GRILLI'ADE, a Dish of broiled Meat. *F.*

GRIM [*grim*, *Sax.* of *grînem*, *Teut.* Anger, Rage] fierce and crabbed of Countenance, rugged, ghastly.

GRIMACE [of *grim*, *Sax.*] a wry Face or Mouth, either in Scorn or Contempt of any one, or by reason of Pain; also Hypocrisy, Dissimulation.

To **GRIME** [*begrimet*, *Belg.*] to smut or dawb with Soot or Filth.

GRIMLY, hideously.

GRIMS'BY [of one *Grimus*, who built it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth of Dr. *Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

To **GRIN** [*grîman*, *Sax.*] to shew the Teeth, to laugh contemptuously.

GRIN, a Snarl.

To **GRIND** [*grîndan*, *Sax.*] to break small with a Mill.

A GRIND'LET, a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *S. C.*

The **GRINDERS** [*grînd roðar*, *Sax.*] the great Teeth of an Animal which break the Meat in chewing.

GRINDLE-

G R O

GRINDLE *Stone*, a Kind of whitish gritty Stone.

A GRIP [*grip*, *Sax.*] a small Ditch cut across a Field to drain it. *S. C.*

A GRIPE [*Gript*, *Teut.*] a Handful.

A GRIPE [of a *Ship*] the Compass or Sharpness of her Stern under Water, and chiefly towards the Bottom of her Stern.

To GRIPE [*gripan*, *Sax.* *grieffen*, *Teut.* *griper*, *F.*] to hold fast in the Fist, to seize, or lay fast Hold on, to squeeze hard with the Hand; also to twinge or wring the Guts, from resist to tear. *Teut.*

To GRIPE [*n Navigation*] a Ship is said to *gripe*, when she runs her Head too much into the Wind.

A GRIPE [*gripe*, *Sax.*] a covetous, tenacious, oppressive Usurer.

The **GRIPES**, a Wringing or Twisting of the Bowels.

GRIPPLE, a hasty Snatcher, a Miser, a Gripe. *Spenc.*

A GRIPPE [*grip*, *Sax.*] a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *O. S.*

GRIS'LED, hoar, grey-headed.

GRIS'LY [*grislic*, *Sax.* *graußlich*, *Teut.*] hideous, frightful to behold, rough, squalid, ugly.

GRIS'LY, speckled with black and white.

GRISLY *Seeds*, skinny, thin, flat Seeds.

GRIS'SEL, a light Flesh Colour in Horses.

GRIS'SEL [of *gris*, *F.* grey, and *sel*, *Teut.* a Lady] a Name of Women.

GRIST [*grist*, *Sax.*] Corn ground, or fit for grinding.

GRISTLE [*gristle*, *Sax.*] a Cartilage.

GRISTOLE. See *Fridsole*.

GRIT, a Fish called a *Grample*.

GRIT [*gritta*, *Sax.* *grit*, *G. Br.*] the Dust of Stones, Metals, &c.

GRITTIENESS, an abounding in Grit.

GRIT, smote, struck, stabbed. *Chauc.*

GRITH [*grith*, *Sax.*] Peace, Agreement.

GRITH'BRECH [*grith-bryce*, *Sax.*] Breach of the Peace. *O. L. T.*

To GROAN [*grantan*, *Sax.* *groone*, *Belg.*] to fetch deep and hard Sighs.

A GROAN [*groan*, *C. Br.*] a deep Sigh.

To GROAN [*Hunting Term*] the Buck groans, *i. e.* he makes a Noise at Rutting Time.

A GROAT [*groat*, *F.*] a Coin in Value Four-pence.

GROATS [*Gruats*, *Teut.*] Oats hulled, great Oatmeal.

GRO'BIAN [*Teut.* derived from *grob*, *Teut.* coarse or uncivil] a slovenly Fellow. *O.*

GRO'BIANISM, slovenly Behaviour.

GROCERS [of *grosse*, *F.* *Minshew* says they are so called, because they formerly sold nothing by small Parcels, but *à la grosse*, by the Great; or probably from

G R O

grossis, Figs, which they very considerably traded in] one of the twelve chief Companies of London, trading in foreign Fruits, Spicery, &c.

GROCERY, Commodities sold by Grocers; also small Money, as Farthings and Half-pence.

GROFF, groveling, flat on the Ground.

GRO'GRAM [*gros grain*, *F. i. e.* thick Grain] Stuff made of Silk and Hair.

The **GROIN** [of *groyn*, *Sax.* to grow, from the Increase of Nature] the Part between the belly and the Thighs.

GROIN, the Snout of a Swine. *Chauc.*

A GROIN, a froward Look. *O.*

GROMETS [in a *Ship*] small Strings fastened to the upper Side of the Yard by Staples, to tie or fasten *Lafkers* to it.

GRON'NA, a deep hollow Pit, a Bog, or Quagmire. *O. L.*

A GROOM [*Minshew* and *Vesleghen* derive it from *Grom*, *Belg.* a Boy or Youth] one who looks after Horses.

GROOM, a Shepherd, Herdsman. *Spenc.*

GROOM *Porter*, an Officer of the King's Court, who has the Direction of Games.

GROOM of the Stole [of *stole*, *Gr.* a Robe] an Officer who takes the Charge of the King's Wardrobe.

GROOP, tiffing Place. *O.*

GROOVE, a Channel cut in Wood, Stone, &c. a Passage into Lead. *Mines.*

To GROPE [*gripan*, *Sax.*] to feel untowardly.

GRO'PER, one who searches in the Dark.

GRO'PING, a Manner of Fishing by putting one's Hands into Water-holes, and tickling the Fish by the Gills.

GROSS [*gros*, *Teut.* *gros*, *F.* of *crassus*, *L.*] thick, fat, dull, foul.

GROSS [in a *Low Sense*] absolute, independent.

GROSS-Weight, the Weight of Merchandises, with their Dross and Cast, Bag, &c. containing them.

A GROSS [*grosse*, *F.*] twelve Dozen.

GRO'SOME, Amercement of Fine. *O. L. T.*

GROSVENOUR [of *le gros ventur*, *F.* a great Hunter] a Surname.

GROSSUS [with *P'ysicians*] the same as *crassus* *gros*, or coarsely powdered. *L.*

GROT ? [*gratte*, *F.* *grotta*, *Ital.*] a

GROTTO } Cave or Den.

GROTESK ? [*grotesque*, *F.* *gro-*

GROTESK Work } [*tesca*, *Ital.*] antique Work, either in Painting or Carving; rude Figures made at the Pleasure of the Artist or Pictures representing odd Kinds of Things, without any peculiar Meaning, but only to please the Eye; and it is sometimes used for any misshapen Thing.

A GROVE [*grove*, *Sax.*] a little Wood, also a kind of Mine.

GROVELING [of *grouiller*, *F.* *g. d.* grooving]

GRU

grounding] lying on the Face, or with the Face to the Ground.

To feed GROVELLING [among Hunters] a Deer is said to do so when she feeds lying upon her Belly.

To GROUL [*gröllen*, *Teut.*] to be angry, to grumble or mutter.

GROUND [*Grund*, *Sax.* *Grund*, *Dan.* and *Teut.* *Grout*, *Belg.*] the Earth, a Pavement, &c. the Bottom.

GROUND-*Angling*, a Fishing under Water with a Float.

GROUND-*ivy*, an Herb.

GROUND-*Plumbing* [in *Fishing*] is to find out the Depth of the Water.

GROUND-*Tackle* [of a *Ship*] Timber laid on her Keel, and fastened to it with Bolts through the Keelson.

To GROUND [*gründen*, *Teut.*] to lay a Ground, to establish, to found an Opinion upon.

To GROUND, to lay, to light, or set upon the Ground.

To GROUND a *Ship* [*Sea Term*] is to bring her to the Ground to be trimmed.

GROUND'LESS, that has no Ground or Foundation.

GROUNDLESSLY, without Foundation.

GROUND'LING [*Grundling*, *Teut.*] a Fish that keeps at the Bottom of the Water.

GROUNDS [*Grund*, *Sax.* the Bottom, *Grund*, *Teut.*] the Principles of any Art or Science, the Settling of Dregs or Drink; also Reasons.

GROUND'SEL } [of *Grund*, *Sax.* and
GROUND'SIL } [*seil*, *F.*] the Threshold of a Door; also an Herb. *Senecio*, *L.*

GROUP [in *Painting*, &c.] is a Knot or separate Collection of Figures, which appear to have a plain Connection with, or Relation to one another, by the Piece.

GROUPA'DE [in *Horsemanship*] a lofty kind of Menage, and higher than the ordinary Curvet.

To GROUPE [*grouper*, *F.*] to make a Complication of Figures.

GROUT [*grut*, *Sax.* *grutze*, *Teut.*] the great or large Oatmeal.

GROUT, Wort of the last Running, new Ale. *N. C.*

To GROW [*growan*, *Sax.*] to increase, to thrive, to wax, to flourish. *N. C.*

To GROWL [*growlen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise, as a Dog irritated.

GROWN, an Engine to stretch Cloth on.

GROWN'ING, growling, snarling. *Ch.*

GROWSE, a Fowl in the North of England.

To GROWSE, to be chill before the Beginning of an Ague Fit. *N. C.*

GROWTH *Half-penny*, a Rate paid in some Places for Tythe of every fat Beast.

GRUARII [in *Forest Records*] the principal Officers of the Forest,

GUA

To GRUB [*graben*, *Teut.*] to delve or dig up Trees; to muddle in the Dirt.

GRUB, a Sort of Maggot; also a Dwarf or short Fellow.

GRUB'BAGE } a Tool to grub up Roots
GRUB'AX } of Trees, &c.

GRUB'BING a Cock, is cutting off his Feathers under the Wings.

To GRUB'BLE } [*grubelen*, *Teut.*] to
To GROB'BLE } search or feel all over or about.

GRUBSTREET, the Name of a Street in London, once inhabited by Persons who wrote for Hire, hence used for a paltry Composition.

To GRUDGE [*grugen*, *F.*] to think much of, to envy one a Thing.

A GRUDGE, secret Hatred, Ill-will.

GRUDGINGLY, unwillingly.

GRUEL [*grus*, of *gruelle*, great Oatmeal] Pottage made of Oatmeal and Water.

GRUFF [*gröh*, unmannerly, *Teut.*] churlish, dogged.

GRUM [of *grim*, *Sax.*] grim-faced, four-looking.

To GRUM'BLE [*grommeln*, *F.*] to mutter between the Teeth.

GRUME [among Physicians] a thick viscid Consistence of a Fluid, like what is called Ropy, as the White of an Egg, or clotted like cold Blood.

GRUMOSITY [of *grumée*, *F.* of *grumus*, *L.*] Fulness of Clods or Lumps.

GRU'MOUS [*grumeleux*, *F.* *grumosus*, *L.*] full of Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS Roots [in *Botany*] knotty Roots fastened to one Head.

GRUMOUS Blood, Blood that is too thick for Circulation, and stagnates.

To GRUNT [*grunzen*, *Teut.* *grunter*, *Dan.* *grunnire*, *L.*] to cry like a Hog.

GRUTCH, Envy, Ill will. *Hudibras*.

GRY [*γρ*, *Gr.*] according to Mr. Locke, is a Measure containing the Tenth of a Line, and a Line one Tenth of an Inch, and an Inch one Tenth of a Philosophical Foot.

GRIF'FITH [*Griffith*, *C. Br.* who has a great or strong Faith] a proper Name of Men.

GUA'ACUM, the Wood of an Indian Tree, used in Decoctions to provoke Sweats; called also *Lignum Sanctum*.

GUAIVAS, a Sort of Indian Apple.

GUARANTEE, a Person agreed on to see Articles performed in Treaties between Princes.

GUARD [*garde*, *F.*] Defence, Protection

GUARD [in *Military Art*] is a Duty performed by a Body of Men, to secure the Army or Place from the Attempts and Surprise of an Enemy.

To GUARD, to defend.

Advanced GUARD, a Party of Horse beyond, but within Sight of, the Main Guard, &c c

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designed for the greater Security of the Camp. **Main GUARD** [in a Camp] considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army; [in a Garrison] is that to which all lesser Guards are subordinate.

Picket GUARDS, are small Guards at the Head of every Regiment, as they lie encamped.

GUARDS du Corps, Troops of Horse-Guards, for the Defence of the King's Person. *Life Guards*.

Regiments of GUARDS, are certain Regiments of Foot, which do Duty wheresoever the King's Person is.

GUARD'ANT [in Heraldry] a Term for a Lion bor'n in a Coat of Arms, when his Face is turned towards the Spectator, and he appears in a Posture of Defence of himself.

GUAR'DIAN [gardien, F.] one who has the Care of any Person or Thing.

GUARDIAN [of the Spiritualities] is he who collects the Spiritualities of any Bishoprick, during the Vacancy of that See.

GUAS'TALD, one who has the Custody or Keeping of the King's Mansion-Houses.

GUASTALIA'NI, a religious Order of Monks and Nuns, instituted by the Countess of Guastalla, A. C. 1537.

GUB'BINS [of gobeau, F. a Gobbet] Fragments, Paring of Haberdine, Codfish, &c.

GUBERNA'TION, Government. L.

GUDG'EON [goujon, F. gobio, L.] a small Fish.

GUDG'EONS [in a Ship] Rudder-Irons.

GUELPHS and **Gibbelines**, two potent Factions in Italy, the one of which took Part with the Emperor of Germany, and the other with the Pope.

GUER'DON, Recompence, Reward, Fr. Sp.

To **GUERDON**, to pay, reward, or give to. *Shakspeare*.

GUER'DONABLE, that may be fit or deserving Reward.

To **GUESS** [ghisse, Belg.] to conjecture.

A **GUESS** [ghisse, Belg.] a Conjecture.

GUESSER a Conjecturer.

GUESSINGLY, by Way of Conjecture.

A **GUEST** [Lezt, Sax. and Dan. Guff, Teut. and L. S.] a Person invited to, or received at a Feast; a Stranger who lodges with one the second Night. O. R.

GUEST-Rope [in a Ship] is a Rope by which the Boat is kept from steaving, or going too much in and out, as she lies in the Tow of a Ship.

To **GUG'GLE** [gorgogliare, Ital.] to make a Noise, as a narrow-mouthed Bottle does while it is emptying.

GUIDAGE, Money paid for a Safe-Conduct through a strange Territory.

GUIDANCE, a Guiding or Leading. Fr.

To **GUIDE** [guider, F.] to direct or conduct into the Way.

GUL

A **GUIDE**, a Director or Conductor. F. **GUIDER**, one who directs the Way.

GUI'DON, the Standard of a Troop; also the Standard Bearer. F.

GUILD [Gild, Sax.] a Tax, Tribute, or Fine; a Company or Society of Men incorporated by the King's Authority.

GUILDER [Gulden, Teut.] a Dutch Coin, in Value 2s. or 11. 10d. Sterling; of Germany. 3s. 8d. 4-5ths; the Golden one 4s. 9d. 1/2 Sterling.

GUILD'FORD [either of Lulþepord, or g. d. Golden-Ford, or of Gild, Sax. a College, and Ford] a Town in Surry.

GUILE, Fraud, Deceit. F.

GUILE of Ale and Beer, a Brewing, the Quantity brewed at one Time.

GUILE of August [of Gwill, C. Br. a Feast] the Day of St. Peter ad vincula, celebrated on the First of August.

GUILLEN, to beguile or deceive. Spen.

GUILEFUL, fraudulent, insidious.

GUILEFULLY, fraudulently.

GUILELESS, without Fraud, innocent.

To **GULL**, to dazzle as the Eyes. *Cheese*.

GUIL'LAM, a Bird.

GUILT, a Consciousness of having committed a Crime or Fault.

GUILT'INESS, a being liable to suffer for a Crime.

GUILT'LESS, innocent, free from a Crime charged.

GUILTLESSNESS, Freedom from Guilt.

GUIL'TY [schuldig, L. S. and Teut.] culpable, proved to have committed a Crime.

GUI'MAD, a Fish peculiar to the River Dee in Cheshire, and the Lake Pemblemar.

GUIN'EA [of Guinea in Africa] a Gold

GUIN'EY Coin, in Value 21s.

GUINEA Hen, a small Indian Bird.

GUINEA Pig, a small Animal with a Pig's Snout.

GUIR'DON, Reward, Prize. Spen.

GUISE, Custom, Carriage, Fashion. F.

GUITARE, or *Guitar*, a musical Instrument. Fr.

GUL'CHIN [q. d. Gulekin, of gula, L. Gluttony] a little Glutton.

GULD, a Weed growing among Corn.

GU'LES [in Heraldry] the red or Vermilion Colour in a Coat of Arms.

GULF [golfe, F.] a Part of the Sea

GULPH that runs between two Lands called Straits.

Sea-GULL, a Kind of Bird.

GULL, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

To **GULL** [guiller, F.] to deceive, cheat, cozen, chouse, defraud, &c.

GUL'LET [goulet, F. of gula, L.] the Windpipe; also a little Stream, or accidental Course of Water.

GUL'LING [Sea Term] is when the Pia of a Block or Pulley eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast.

To **GULLY**

G U R

To GUL'LY [*goulet*, F. the Throat] to make a Noise in Drinking.

GULLY-Hole, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street-Canals for a Passage into the Common-Shore.

GULOS'ITY [*gulositas*, L.] Gluttony.

To GULP [*golpen*, L. S.] to swallow down with a Noise.

GULT'WIT, an Amends for Trespass.

GUM [*gummi*, L.] a congealed, tough Juice, issuing out of Trees, &c. Also a Distemper in Fruit-Trees.

GUM'MA Gallicum, the eating out of a Bone by the French Pox.

GUM-Ammoniac, -Arabic, -Copal, -Elemi, -Lac, -Opopanax, -Sagapenum; several Sorts of Gums.

GUM-Sarcocolla, a Gum so called, because it glues Flesh together.

GUM'MATA [among Physicians] strumous Tumour.

GUMMINESS, Quality of being gummy.

The GUMS [*gomar*, Sax.] the Flesh covering the Jaw-bone, wherein the Teeth are set.

GUMMY, pertaining to Gum.

A GUN [*Mangon* being a Warlike Machine used before the Invention of Guns, *Semnerus* derives *Gun* from it, by taking away the first Syllable] a Fire-Arm, or Weapon of Defence, of several Sorts.

GUN, a great Flagon for Drink. N. C.

GUN-Powder, a Composition of Salt-Petre, Brimstone, and Charcoal Dust, first invented by *Bartboldus Schwartz*.

GUN Powder Treason Day, a Festival Day, kept the Fifth of November, for the happy Deliverance of King James I. and the Estates of the Realm, by the Discovery of the Gun-Powder Plot.

AGUN'NER of a Ship, an Officer who takes Charge of the Ordnance and warlike Stores, and directs the Management of them in a Fight.

GUN'NERY, an Art showing how to charge, level, mount, and discharge, great Guns, Mortar-pieces, &c.

GUNTER's Chain, an Instrument made use of in surveying Land.

GUNTER's Line, Lines of Numbers, first invented by Mr. *Edward Gunter*.

GUNTER's Quadrant, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, Azimuth, &c.

GUNTER's Scale, a large Scale to resolve Questions in plain Sailing.

GUN'WALE [of a Ship] is the upper Part of a Ship's Sides, from the Half-Deck to the Forecastle; also the lower Part of that Part where any Ordnance are.

GURGE [*gurgas*, L.] Whirlpool, Gulph.

GUR'GIANS, a coarse Meal.

GUR'GINS, the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.

To GUR'GITATE [*gurgitatum*, L.] to devour or swallow down.

G U T

To GURGLE [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] to fall or gush with Noise.

GURGYPT'ING [in Falconry] a Term used of a Hawk, when it is stiff and choaked up.

GUR'NARD, a Gurney, a Fish.

GUSH, a violent, sudden, harsh Sound.

To GUSH [*geotan*, Sax. *gießen*, Teut.] to pour, run out suddenly, and with Force.

GUS'SET [*gouffet*, F.] a Hem, a Piece of Cloth put into Shirts and Smocks, &c.

GUS'SET [in Heraldry] is an Abatement formed of a Traverse Line drawn from the Dexter Chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extreme Base Parts, or contrariwise.

GUST [*gust*, Sax.] a sudden Blast or Puff of Wind.

A GUST [*gustus*, L.] a Taste or Relish.

GUSTO, Taste, Savour, or Relish. Ital.

St. GUTHLAC [of *Luð*, Sax. War, and *Laac* Praise, *q. d.* one praised for his warlike Exploits; or *Lac*, Sax. a Victim, *q. d.* one sacrificed or slain in the Wars] an English Saxon Monk, in Honour of whom *Atelbald*, King of the *Mercii*, built the most stately Abbey of *Crowland* in *Lincolnshire*.

GUTHREMION [of *Guazsch*, C. Br. a Reproach, *ensatz*, just] a Castle in *Radnorshire*, given by King *Vortimer* to a German Saint in Compensation of the ill Treatment he had from *Vortigern*, for justly and friendly reproving him.

GUTS [*Rutteln*, Teut.] the Bowels.

GUT'TA Rosacea, is a Redness with Pimples in the Nose and Cheeks, and some Times in the whole Face.

GUT'TA Serena [among Oculists] a Disease in the Eye, wherein there is an Appearance of a clear Speck, causing a Dimness or total Loss of Sight. L.

GUTTÆ Drops [in Architecture] little Parts like Bells, which, to the Number of six, are put below the Triglyph in every Architrave of the Dorick Order. L.

GUT'TE de l'Eau [in Heraldry] are Drops painted Argent or White. F.

GUT'TE des Larmes [in Heraldry] is when Drops of Tears are represented in a Coat of Arms of a blue Colour. F.

GUT'TE de l'Or [in Heraldry] Drops of melted Gold bor'n in a Coat of Arms, and painted Or, or Gold Colour. F.

GUT'TE de Poix [in Heraldry] Drops of black Colour. F.

GUT'TE de Sang [in Heraldry] Drops of Blood. F.

GUTTER [*Gouitiere*, F.] a Canal or Rain-spout for Water.

GUT'TIDE, Shrovetide. O.

To GUTTLE, to feed luxuriously.

GUTTLER, an Epicure.

GUT'TULOUS [of *guttula*, L.] belonging to, or full of, little Drops.

G Y R

GUT'TURAL [of *Guttur*, L. the Throat] belonging to the Throat.

GUT'TURAL Letters [in *Grammar*] Letters which are pronounced with the Throat.

GUVE de Ronde [in *Fortification*] signifies the same as *single Tenaille*. F.

GUY [of *guide*, a Leader, or *guidon*, F. a Banner] a proper Name.

GUY [in a *Ship*] is a Rose used to keep off Things from bearing against the Ship's Side, when they are to be hoisted in.

GU'ZEZ [*Heraldry*] little Balls in a Coat of Arms of a Murrey Colour. F.

To **GUZZLE**, to drink greedily or much, to tipple.

GWABR *Merched*, a Payment or Fine made to the Lords of some Manors, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwise, upon their committing the Act of Incontinency. *Welsh*.

GWALSTON [*gw* a Gallows, and *wal* a Place, *Sax.*] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors. *Br.*

GWAYF, Goods left in the Highway by Felons, which were forfeited to the King or Lord. *S. L. T.*

GYBE, any Writing or Pass. *O.*

To **GYBE**, to joke or banter.

GUYDERESSE, a Woman Guide. *Cbauc.*

GYLT-Wite [*zylt wite*, *Sax.*] Satisfaction or Amends for a Trespass.

GYMNASIARCH [*gymnasiarcha*, L. of *γυμνασιάρχης*, of *γυμνασιον* a Place of Exercise, and *αρχος* a Ruler, *Gr.*] a chief Schoolmaster, the Governor of a College.

GYMNASTICALLY, athletically.

GYMNASTIC, belonging to athletic Exercises.

GYMNASTICKS [*gymnastica*, L. of *γυμναστική*, *Gr.*] that Part of Physick which teaches how to preserve Health by Exercises.

GYMNO'SOPHISTS [*gymnosophistes*, F. *gymnosophista*, L. of *γυμνοσοφιστής*, of *γυμνός* naked, and *σοφιστής* a Sophister, *Gr.*] certain Philosophers in India, who went always naked, and lived solitary in Woods and Deserts, feeding on Herbs.

GYNÆCIA [*gynæcia*, *Gr.*] such Accidents as happen to Women; but *Hippocrates* takes them more strictly for their monthly Terms or Courses.

GYNÆCO'CRACY [*gynaikekratia*, of *γυνή* a Woman, and *κρατος* Power] Feminine Rule, Petticoat Government.

GYNÆCOMAS'IOS [among ancient Physicians] Tumours of the Breasts in Women.

GYRA'TION, turning round, a Dizziness.

GYRE [*gyrus*, L.] a Circle, a Ring; turned round. *Spen.*

GYRE [of *gyro* to turn round, L.] a Trance, a Fit, a Dizziness. *Cbauc.*

GY'RON [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary, con-

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sisting of two straight Lines, issuing from divers Parts of the Escutcheon, and meeting in the *Fesse* Point.

To **GYVE** [*geven*, *Welsh*] to fetter, to shackle.

GYVES, Fetters for the Legs.

H A

H A, an Expression of Surprise or Laughter.

HAAK, or *Hake*, a Sort of Fish.

HABAK'KUK [*הבכקוק* H. i. e. Wrestler] one of the smaller Prophets.

HA'BEAS Corpora, a Writ that lies for the bringing in a Jury, or so many of them as refuse to come upon the *Venire Facias*. L.

HABEAS Corpus, a Writ, which a Man imprisoned may have out of the King's Bench to remove him thither, and to answer the Cause there. L.

HABEN'DUM, a Word or Form in a Deed or Conveyance, which must be two Parts, viz. the *Premisses* and the *Habendum*, i. e. to have or to hold. L.

HAB'ERDASHER, [*Minshew* derives it of *Habt ihr Dag*? Have you that? *Teut.* A Question frequently asked those who sell many Articles] a Seller of small Wares, Hats, &c.

HAB'ERDINE [*Habordeau*, F. *Abbeverden*, L. S. *Labezdaun*, *Teut.*] a Sort of Salt Fish.

HABERE facias Seisnam, a Writ judicial, which lieth where a Man has recovered Lands, commanding the Sheriff to give Possession of the Lands so recovered.

HABERE facias Visum, a Writ lying in divers Cases, where View is to be taken of Lands or Tenements in Question.

HABER'GEON [*baubergeon*, F.] a little Coat of Mail, covering the Head and Shoulders.

HA'BERJECTS, a Sort of Cloth of a mixed Colour.

HA'BILE [*babile*, F. of *babilis*, L.] active, nimble.

HABIL'IMENT [*habillement*, F.] Apparel, Clothing, Attire.

HABIL'IMENTS of War, all Sorts of Armour and Warlike Stores.

HABILITY [*habilité*, F. *habilitas*, L.] Ableness, Fitness, or Capacity.

To **HABI'T** [*babiller*, F.] to attire or dress; also to accustom one's self to.

HABIT [*habitus*, L.] the Constitution or Temper of the Mind or Body; Use or Custom, Dress or Attire: Also one of the Predicaments in *Logic*. F.

HABIT [among Physicians] any particular Disposition or Temperament of Body, obtained by Birth or Manner of Living.

To **HABIT**, to dress, to array.

HAB'ITABLE [*habitabilis*, L.] that may be inhabited. F.

HABITACLE

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HABITACLE [*habitaculum*, L.] a Dwelling-Place. *F.*

HABITATION, a Dwelling-Place or Dwelling. *F.*

HABITUAL [*habituel*, *F.*] grown to a Habit by long Use, customary.

To **HABITUATE**, to accustom.

HABITUATED [of *habitus*, L.] that has got a Habit of, or is accustomed to a Thing.

HABITUDE [*habitus*, L.] a Disposition of Mind or Body, gotten and confirmed by repeated Acts; as the Knowledge of Virtue and Vice, Skill in Arts, Excellence in Writing, Painting, Dancing, &c. *F.*

HABILE, a Sea-Port or Haven.

HABLE, apt, nimble. *Spem.*

HAB/NAB [Contraction of *Habban* to have, and *Nabban* not to have, or *q. d.* happen, *hap. i. e.* whether it happen or no] rashly, at a Venture.

HACE [of *hære*, *Sax.*] hath; also hath, have.

A HACH } [*hachis*, *F.*] a Dish of minced

A HASHE } Meat, a Hash.

To **HACK** [*hacken*, *Teut.*] to hew or cut.

AN HACK [*Hacca*, *Sax.* *Decke*, L. S. & *Teut.* a Fence] an Hatch. *Lincolnsh.*

AN HACK, a common Hackney-horse.

AN HACK [*hacke*, *Teut.*] a Pick-axe, a Mattock. *N. C.*

To **HACK**, to jade; also to hew.

To **HACKLE** [*hackelen*, L. S.] to cut small.

HACKLE, the Slough, or cast-off Skin of a Snake. *C.*

HACKNEY, a Town about three Miles from London; whence any Coach or Horse which is let out to Hire, is called a Hackney, &c. unless you had rather have it from the French *Haguenée*, the same.

HAD'DAD [הדד *H. i. e.* rejoicing] a King of Syria.

HADAREZER [הדרצר *H. i. e.* of הרר Beauty, and עזר Help, beautiful Help] a King of Zabat.

HAD/BOTE, a Recompence made for a Violation of Holy Orders, and Violence offered to Clergymen. *S.*

HAD'DER, Heath or Ling. *N. C.*

HAD/DOCK, a Sort of Cod Fish.

HADERUNGA [*Hab* a Person, and *Runz* Respect, *Sax.*] Partiality, Respect of Person. *O. L.*

HAD/DES } [*q. d.* I wist, or thought I

HAD ywist } had it] an Uncertainty, a dubious Matter, Court Preferment. *Spem.*

HÆCCEITY [with *Chymists*] the same specifick Essence or active Principle, by which a Medicine operates.

HÆMALOPS [*Αιμαλωψ*, *Gr.*] the Extravasation of Blood about the Eye. *L.*

HÆMATOCHYSIS [*Αιματόχυσις*, *Gr.*] any preternatural Flowing of Blood, whether critical or symptomatical; the same as *Hæmorrhage*.

HAG

HÆMATOKE'LE [*Αιματοκήλη*, *Gr.*] a Tumour turgid with Blood.

HÆMA'TOSIS [*Αιμάτωσις*, *Gr.*] the Art or Faculty of making Blood. *L.*

HÆMODIA [*Αιμοδια*, *Gr.*] a painful Numbness of the Teeth. *L.*

HÆMOPHO'BUS [*Αιμοφόβος*, *Gr.*] one who is afraid of being let Blood. *L.*

HÆMOPTICA [*Αιμοπτικά*, *Gr.*] Remedies which cure Spitting of Blood. *L.*

HÆMOP'TICK [of *Αίμα* Blood, and *πτίω* to spit, *Gr.*] one who spits Blood.

HÆMOPTY'SIS [*Αιμοπτύσις*, *Gr.*] a Spitting of Blood from the Lungs. *L.*

HÆMOR'RHAGE [*Αιμορραγία*, *Gr.*] is a Flux of Blood from the Nostrils, Mouth, Eyes, or any Part of the Body. *L.*

HÆMORRHOID'AL Veins [among *Anatomists*] Veins which spread about the Fundament and *Spinifer Ani*.

HÆMORRHOID'ES [*Αιμορροΐδες*, of *αίμα* Blood, and *ῥέω* to flow, *Gr.*] swelling Inflammations in the Fundament, the Piles. *L.*

HÆRE'DE *abducta*, a Writ lying for a Lord, who, having Wardship of his Tenant under Age, cannot come by his Body, he being conveyed away. *L.*

HÆREDE *deliberando alii qui habet custodiam terræ*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to command one, having the Body of another's Ward, to deliver him to him whose Ward he was, by reason of his Lord. *L.*

HÆRE'SIARCH [*hæresiarche*, *F.* *hæresiarcha*, L. of *αἵρεσις* *ἀρχης*, of *αἵρεσις*, an Heresy, and *ἀρχή* Dominion, *Gr.*] an Arch Heretic.

HÆRETA'RE, to give a Right of Inheritance. *L. T.*

HÆRETICO *comburendo*, is a Writ which lies for the burning of one who has been convicted of Heresy.

A HAFT [*Hæft*, *Sax.* *Aeft*, L. S. & *Teut.*] an Handle of a Knife, &c.

AN HAG [*Hægerre*, *Sax.* *Decke*, L. S. *Dege*, *Teut.*] a Witch.

To **HAG**, to torment, to harrafs with Terror.

HAGA [*Haga*, *Sax.*] a Mansion or Dwelling-house.

HAGAR [הגר *H. i. e.* a Stranger] *Sarah's* Handmaid.

HAG'ARD, that has a fierce or wild Look. *F.*

HAGARD *Hawke*, a wild Hawk which preyed for herself before she was taken.

HAGGARDLY, wildly, fiercely.

HAG'GAI [הגי *H. i. e.* pleasant] the Name of a Prophet.

HAGGISH, like an Hag.

HAG/GESS [*hacken*, L. S. to cut small] a Sort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, &c. a Sheep's Maw filled with minced Meat.

HAG/GAR [of *bagard*, *F.* *hagar*, *Teut.*] lean, thin.

To **HAG/GLE**, to stand hard in buying.

To

H A L

TO HAGGLE [*q. d.* to hackle, of *hache-ten*, *L. S.*] to cut unhandsofly.

HAG'GLES [*ekhageleb*, *Teut.*] it hails. *N. C.*

HA'GIOGRAPHER [*ἅγιος* and *γράφω*] a holy Writer.

HAGIOSI'DERE [*q. d.* Holy Iron, of *ἅγιος* holy, and *σιδήρ* Iron] an Instrument used by the *Greeks*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, to call the People to Church instead of a Bell, the Use of which is prohibited.

HAGS, a Kind of fiery Meteor, which appears on Men's Hair, or on the Mane's of Horses. See *Hag*.

HAGWORTH'INGHAM [of *Hæz* an Hedge, *porðz* a Street, and *Ham* an Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

HAIL [*Hægele*, *Sax.* *Dægbe*, *Belg.* *Wagel*, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] a known Meteor.

HAIL [*Hæl*, *Sax.* *Weyl*, *Teut.*] all Health.

To **HAIL** a Ship [*Sea Term*] to salute her, or enquire whether she is bound, &c.

HAILSIN [*halsen*, *Teut.* to take one about the Neck] to salute. *Cbauc.*

HAIL-Stone [*Hægolstan*, *Sax.* *Wagel*, *Steint*, *Teut.*] small Globules of the Meteor Hail.

HAIL Work-Folk [*i. e.* holy Work-Folk] Persons who hold Lands for the Service of repairing or defending some Church or Sepulchre.

HAIMHALDA'TIO *Catallarum* [in the Practice of *Scotland*] a seeking Restitution for Goods and Chattels wrongfully taken away.

HAIN } [*baine*, *F.*] Hatred. *Cbauc.*
HAYNE }

HAINOUS [*baineux*, *F.*] odious, hateful, horrid, outrageous.

HAINOUSNESS, Odiousness, &c.

HAINE [*Camden* derives it of *Amuiph*, and that from *Ana* alone, and *Ulph*, *Sax.* Help, *q. d.* one who needs not the Assistance of others] a Sirname.

HAIR [*Hea*, *e*, *Sax.* *Waar*, *L. S.*] a flexible Substance growing out of the Skin.

HAIRBRAINED, wild, flighty.

HAIR's *Ereadib*, among the *Jews*, accounted the 48th Part of an Inch.

HAIRCLOTH, coarse Stuff made of Hair.

HAKE, a Pot-Hook.

To **HAKE** [*hacken*, *L. S.*] to hanker, or gape after, to sneak, or loiter. *N. C.*

HA'KEDS, a Sort of large Pike-Fish, taken in *Ramsay Moor*.

HAKETON, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Cb.*

HAL'BARD } [*balebarde*, *F.*] an offensive
HAL'BERD } Weapon well known.

HALBERD [among *Farriers*] a Piece of Iron soldered to the Fore-part of a Horse's Shoe, to prevent a lame Horse from treading on his Toe.

HALBERDEE'R [*balebardier*, *F.*] one who carries an Halberd.

H A L

HAL'CYON [*ἅλκυον*, *Gr.*] a Bird called a King's-fisher, which breeds on the Seashore about the Winter Solstice; and for about 14 Days, while the Eggs are hatched, there is no Tempest or Storm. Hence,

HAL'CYON Days, quiet or peaceable Times, pleasant Days, fair Weather.

HALE, hearty, perfectly well.

To **HALE** [*haler*, *F.*] to drag.

HAL'EDON [of *haliz* holy, and *don*, *Sax.* an Hill, a Place where *Ofwald*, by Divine Help, got the Victory over *Cadwalla*, the Briton: It is also called *Heapenfeld*, *Sax.* of Heapen Heaven, and Field, *q. d.* the heavenly Field, whereunto Aid was sent from above] a Place in *Northumberland*.

HALF [*half*, *Sax.* *half*, *Belg.* *halb*, *Teut.*]

HALF Bloom [among *Miners*] a round Mass of Metal, which comes out of the Finery of an Iron Work.

HALF-BORD, Six-pence.

HALFENDEAL, Half. *Spenc.*

HALF-Moon [rather *Wond*, *Teut.* in Fortification] an Outwork, having only two Faces, forming together a salient Angle, flanked by some Part of the Place, and of the other Bastions.

HALFPENNY, a Copper Coin, two of which make a Penny.

HALF Seal [in *Chancery*] sealing Commissions to Delegates appointed upon any Appeal in Ecclesiastical Cases, &c.

HALF Tongue, a Jury impannelled in a Cause where a Foreigner is a Party.

HALF-WIT a foolish Fellow.

HAL'ICOM [*Haligdom*, *Sax.* *i. e.* holy Judgement, *Weylthum*, *Teut.*] whence in old Times, *By my Halidom*, was a solemn Oath among Country People.

HALIEU'TICKS [*halieutica*, *L.* of *ἐλιευτικά*, *Gr.*] Books treating of Fishes, or the Art of Fishing.

HAL'IFAX [of *haliz* holy, and *feax*, *Sax.* Hair] from the sacred Hair of a certain Virgin, whom a Clerk beheaded, because she would not prostitute her body to him. She was afterwards canonized.

HAL'IMAS, the Festival of All-Saints, or *All-hallows*, November 1.

HAL'IMOTE, a Court-Baron, the Meeting of the Tenants of a Hall or Manor.

HALIN'ITON [among the *Paracelsians*] *Sal Nitre*, or Salt-Petre.

HALIOG'RAPHY [of *ἅλς* the Sea, and *γραφία* Description] Description of the Sea.

HALIT'TUOUS [of *halitusus*, *L.*] thin, vaporous, passing through the Pores.

HALL [*Heal*, *Sax.* *Walle*, *Teut.* of *Aula*, *L.*] a large Room at the Entrance of an House, a publick Building belonging to a Society; also a pleading Place, or Court of Justice.

HAL'LAGE, Fee paid for Cloths brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall*, *London*.

HAL'LELUJAH [הללויה of הללו praise

H A M

praise ye, and ה the Lord, *H.*] praise ye the Lord.

HALLIARDS } [in a Ship] are those
HALYARDS } Ropes which serve for
hoisting up the Yard, except the Cross Jack
and the Sprit-sail Yards.

HAL'LIBUT, a Fish like a Plaice.

HALLIER, a Net for catching Birds.

To HALLOO' [probably of *haler*, *F.*
halen, *Teut.*] to set or incite a Dog.

To HOL'LOW [halgian, *Sax.* to make
holy, *tefligen*, *Teut.*] to consecrate, to set
apart for Divine Service.

HALLOWES [Heilige, *Teut.*] Saints. *Ch.*

To HALLUCINATE [hallucinatum, *L.*]
to mistake, blunder.

HALLUCINATION, a Blunder, or
Oversight, an Error of Opinion. *L.*

HALM } [Healm, *Sax.* Stroh; *haln*,
HAULM } *Teut.*] Stem, or Stalk of Corn.

HALMYRO'DES [*αλμυρῶδες* *Gr.*] a Fe-
ver attended with sharp brackish Sweats.

HALO [*αἶαν*, *Gr.*] a certain Meteor in
Form of a bright Circle which surrounds the
Sun, Moon, or Stars.

HALO [among Physicians] the red Circle
round the Breasts of Women.

HALSE [Fals, *Teut.*] the Neck. *Chauc.*

To HALSE [halsen, *Teut.*] to embrace. *O.*

HA'LSENING, [hals, *Germ.*] sounding
harshly.

HAL'SER } [of Halp, *Sax.* the Neck,
HAW'SER } and Seel a Rope] a Cable to
haul a Barge, &c. along a River or Channel.

HAL'SER } one who so hauls a Barge,
HAL'STER } Ship, &c.

To HALT [healten, *Sax.*] to go lame.

HALT [healt, *Sax.*] lame, crippled.

To HALT [*faire halte*, *F.* tatten, to stop
in a March, *Teut.* whence the *English* and
French is borrowed] to stand still, to discon-
tinue the March.

An HAL'TER [*Hæltre*, *Sax.* halter,
L. S.] a Rope to tie about the Neck of a
Horse or Malefactor.

To HALTER, to tie with a Cord.

To HALVE, to divide into two Parts.

HALYSTON [*q. d.* Holy Stone, a Place
where St. Paul, the first Apostle of the North
of England, baptised many thousand Persons]
a Place in Northumberland.

HALYWORKFOLK } [haliz nenk-
HALYWORKFOLK } polk, *i. e.* Holy
Work-folks] People who held Lands for re-
pairing or defending a Church or Tombs; on
which Account they were freed from feudal
and military Services.

HAM [*חם* *H. i. e.* crafty, or Heat]
one of the three Sons of Noah.

HAM [Ham *Sax.*] a Home or Dwelling-
place; also a Borough or Village.

HAM [Ham, *Belg.* Hamme, *Teut.*] the
Leg and Thigh of a Hog salted.

HA'MAN [*חם* *H. i. e.* making an Up-
pour] the Son of Hamadatha.

H A N

HAMBLING of Dogs, the same as expe-
ditating. *F. L.*

HAMELED [hamelan, *Sax.*] abated. *O.*

HAMES } the two crooked Pieces of
HAUMES } Wood which encompass a
Horse Collar. *N. C.*

HAM'KIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder
of Mutton.

HAM'LET [hameau, *F.* a Village. *Ma-*
nagius derives it from Ham, *Sax.* and Let,
Teut. a Member] a little Village, Division of
a Town or Suburbs of a City into Precincts,
as the Tower Hamlets, &c.

HAMMA, a Home Close, a little Meadow,
O. L.

To HAMMEL } to cut the Ham, to
To HAM'Sring } hough.

A HAM'MER [hamei, *Sax.* Hammar,
Dan. Hammer, *Teut.*] a Tool used by most
Mechanicks.

To HAMMER, to strike with an Ham-
mer.

HAM'MOCK [hamata, *Sax.*] a little
hanging Bed on Ship-board.

HA'MOR [*חמור* *H. i. e.* an Ass, or
Dirt] the Father of Sechem.

A HAM'PER } [Hamper, *Teut.* *L. S.* as
HAN'APER } *Minsheu* thinks, *q. d.*

Hand-Pannier] a Sort of large strong Bas-
ket.

To HAM'PER, to entangle, to perplex.

HAMP'SHIRE [handescire, *Sax.* so
called from the River Anton] a County on
the South West Part of England.

HAMPTON [formerly called *Avon*, from
Avon, *C. B.* a Water or River, *q. d.* River
Town] a Town on the River Thames in Mid-
dlesex, where is a stately Palace, built by
Cardinal Wolsey.

HAM'SEL, a Hamlet or small Village.

HAM'SOKEN } [in the Scots Law]
HAME'SOKEN } the Crime of violently
assaulting a Man in his own House.

To HAMSTRING, to lame, by cutting
the Tendon of the Ham.

HA'MUS } [among Surgeons] an In-
HAM'ULUS } strument used to extract
the Child in difficult Labour. *L.*

Clerk of the HANAPER [in Chancery] is
an Officer whose Business is to receive all
Monies due to the King for the Seals of
Charters, Patents, &c.

HANCELED, cut off. *O.*

HANCHES [in Architecture] are the Ends
of Elliptical Arches.

HANCHES [in a Ship] Falls or Descents
of the Fife-rails, placed on Bannisters in the
Poop, &c. and down to the Gang-way.

HANCH [hanche, *F.* hancke, *Du.*] the
Hip, a Part of the Body.

HANC'LING, is the measuring the Girth
of a fighting Cock's Body, by the Grasp of
the Hand and Fingers.

HAND [hand, *Sax.* Hand, and Handt,
Du. and *Teut.*] a Member of the Body, Part
of

H A N

of the Arm, the Index of a Clock, Watch, &c.

To HAND [handen or handigen, *Teut.*] to pass a Thing by Hand from one to another.

HAND Burrow [of Hand and Bourge, *Teut.*] a Surety, a manual Pledge: *S. L. T.*

HAND-Breadth [Handbreit, *Teut.*] a Measure of 3 Inches.

HAND, in the Height of an Horse, four Inches.

HANDFUL [handfulle, *Sax.* Handvoll, *Teut.*] as much as can be grasped in the Hand.

HANDGALLOP, a gentle Gallop.

HAND Girth [handgirt, *Sax.*] his own Hand.

HAND-Habend [hæbbenðe-handa, *Sax.* Handhabend, *Teut.*] a Thief taken in the very Fact with the Thing stolen in his Hand.

HAND Hawen-Bread, Bread with little Leaven, *fliff.*

HANDICRAFT, a working Trade.

HAND/KERCHER } [of Hand, and Ker-
HAND/KERCHIEF } cher, or Kerchief]
an Utensil for wiping the Face, &c. See Kerchief.

HAND-Speck } a Sort of Wooden
HANDSPIKE } Lever for moving heavy Things.

HAN'DLE [Han'dle, *Sax.*] a Part of any Instrument or Vessel to be held in the Hand.

To HAN'DLE [handlian, *Sax.* handien, *Teut.* hendler, *Dan.*] to hold or feel with the Hand; also to treat of.

HANDSEL [hanfel, *Du.*] first Act of Sale.

To HANSEL, to do any thing the first Time.

HANDSOME, comely, beautiful; also becoming.

HANDSOMELY, genteelly, gracefully.

HANDSOMENESS, gracefulness.

HANDVICE, a small Vice.

HANDY [handigh, *Belg.* behande, *Teut.*] ready with the Hand.

HANDY-Warp, a Sort of Cloth.

HANDY Work [Handweorc, *Sax.* of Handwerck Handicraft, *Teut.*] Work done by the Hand.

HANE'GA, a Corn Measure at Bilbao in Spain, 13 Fifths of a Bushel *English.*

To HANG [hangan, *Sax.* hengen, *Teut.* hanger, *Dan.*] to suspend or hang upon.

HANG'ER [Hange, *Teut.*] a broad short or crooked Sword.

HANGER-On, a servile Attendant.

HANG'ERS, Irons to hang a Pot with.

HANG'INGS, Linings or Curtains for Rooms, of Arras, Tapestry, &c.

HANGING Pear, a kind of Pear which ripens about the End of September.

Save a Thief from hanging, and he'll cut your Throat.

This Proverb is as severe a Lecture against doing an unthankful Person a Kindness, as again saving a Thief from the Gallows; in-

H A P

timating; that there is as much Imprudence in the one, as Danger in the other; for nothing can engage an Ingrate against abusing his Benefactor, or a Thief unbauged against cutting his Friend's Throat. Thus say the Romans, Perit quod facis ingrato; and the French, Osez un vilain du gebet, il vous y mettra.

HANG'MAN [Henger, *Teut.*] an Executioner.

HANG/WHITE [hangan, *Sax.* to hang, and pite a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon hanged without a Trial.

HANK, a Skeen of Thread or Silk.

A HANK, an Habit, a Custom, or Propensity of Mind.

To HANK'ER [q. d. hunger, *Teut.*] to covet after, to be very desirous of.

HAN'NAH [חנה *H. i. e.* Gracious] the Mother of Samuel the Prophet.

HAN'OCK, a Corn Measure at Malaga in Spain, containing unheaped 129 Pounds, or heaped 144 Pounds *Avoirdupois.*

HAN'SEL [q. d. Hand-sale, perhaps of Hand and syllan, *Sax.* to give, or Handfel a New Year's or Day's Gift] the Money taken upon the first Part sold of any Commodity, or first in the Morning.

HANS in Ketter, *Teut.* [i. e. Jack in the Celler] a Child in the Mother's Belly.

HANSE [an old Gotick Word] a Society or Corporation of Merchants combined together for the good Usage and safe Passage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom.

HANSE Towns, certain free Towns in Germany, in Number 27; as Hamburg, Lubbeck, Magdenburgh, &c. joined in a League offensive and defensive, and against all Enemies whatsoever.

HANSEAT'ICK, belonging to the Hanse Towns or Hanse Merchants.

HANSON [of Ham the Diminutive of Randal, and Son, q. d. the Son of Randal] a Surname.

To HAN'TEN, to accustom or use.

HAN'TY, wanton, unruly; spoken of a Horse, or the like, when too much pampered. *N. C.*

HAP, Fortune. *Cbauc.*

HAP'LESS, Unfortunate, unhappy.

To HAP } [q. d. to heap up, of hea-

To HAPPE } pian, *Sax.*] to cover or wrap up warm with Bed-clothes. *N. C.*

HAPPE [hap ye] thank ye. *N. C.*

To HAPPE [of bapper, *F.*] to snatch, catch, or seize. *F. L. T.*

To HAP'PEN [bapper, *F.* happe, *Belg.* to snatch up a Thing] to fall out.

HAP'PERLET } a Sort of coarse Cover-

HAP'PARLET } let for a Bed.

HAPPILY, fortunately.

HAPPINESS, Felicity, good Fortune.

HAPPY [happus, *C. B.*] prosperous, felicitous, blessed.

HAPSE [Hafse, *Teut.*] a Catch or Bolt of a Door.

HAQUE

H A R

HAQUE, a Hand-Gun.
HA'QUELIN, a Piece of Armour.
HA'RAN [חרן *H. i. e.* Anger] the Father of Lot.
HARANG'UE an Oration or Speech made in Publick. *F.*
 To **HARANGUE** [*haranguer*, *F.*] to make a Speech in Publick.
 To **HARA'SS** [*harasser*, *F.* of חרס] to tire, to weary out, to disquiet, to ruin a Country with continued Inroads.
HARA'TIUM, a Race or Stud of Horses kept for Breed. *O. L.*
HAR'BINGER [of herberger, *Teut.* an Jankeeper] an Officer of the Court, who provides Lodgings in a Prince's Progress.
HAR'BOROUGH [of Harburg, *Teut.* Daber, *L. S.* Oats, and Burg, *Sax.* a Borough] a Town in *Leicestershire*, so called from its producing great Plenty of Oats.
HAR'BOTTLE [of Hepe an Army, and Botl, *Sax.* a House, so called, because it was a Place where Soldiers kept their Quarters] a Town in *Northumberland*.
HAR'BOUR [*Hepeberg*, *Sax.* Det. bergen, of har, here and bergen to hide, *Teut.*] a Station where Ships may ride safely at Anchor; also a Lodging, Shelter, or Place of Refuge.
 To **HAR'BOUR** [*herbergen*, *Teut.*] to receive, entertain, or lodge.
 To **HAR'BOUR** [among Hunters] a Hart is said to do so when it lodges or goes to Rest.
HARBOURER, one who entertains another.
HARBROUGH, a Harbour. *Spenc.*
HARD [*heapd* and *hapd*, *Sax.* har, *Teut.* hard, *L. S.*] close, compact, difficult.
HARD Beam, a Kind of Tree.
HARDBOUND, costive.
 To **HAR'DEN** [*heapdiam*, *Sax.* harten, or hartmaffen. *Teut.*] to grow or make hard.
 To **HAR'DEN**, as, the Market hardens, *i. e.* Things grow dear. *N. C.*
HARDIMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*
HARDIMENT } Hardiness, Boldness.
HARDISHED } *Spenc.*
HARDLY, scarcely, with Difficulty.
HARFAVOURED, having coarse Features.
HARDINESS, Bravery, Boldness, Effrontery.
HARD Meat [for Horses] Hay and Oats.
HARDS of Flax and Hemp [*Heopdr*, *Sax.*] coarser Part separated from the finer.
HARD'SHREW, a Kind of mild Mouse.
HARDY [*bardi*, *F.*] bold, daring, stout, patient of Labour and Weather.
 An **HARE** [*Hapa*, *Sax.* *Hare*, *Dan.*] an Animal well known, and peculiarly so called in the second Year of her Age.
HARE-brained, heedless.
HARE-Lip, a Lip cloven, or parted like that of a Hare.

H A R

HARE-Pipe, a Snare to catch Hares.
 To **HARE** [*barier*, *F.*] to hurry, or put into Confusion.
HAR'FAGER [*Hæp-fæger*, *Sax. i. e.* fair-haired] as *Harold Harfager*, a *Danish* King of *England*.
HAR'ICOT [in *Cookery*] Mutton Cutlets, with several Sorts of Fish and Fowls in a Ragout, &c. *F.*
HARIFF, and *Catchweed*, Goose Greese. *N. C.* *Aparine*, *L.*
HARILATION, a Sooth-saying. *O.*
HAR'IOT } [*Hepegar*, *Sax.* of Hepe
HER'IT } Lord, and Ear, *Sax.* Beast, as *Sir Edward Coke* thinks] the best Beast, that a Tenant has at the Hour of his Death, due to the Lord of the Manor by Custom.
HARIOT Custom, is the holding of Lands by paying Hariot at the Time of Death.
 To **HARK**, to listen.
A HARL, a Mist. *N. C.*
HAR'LEQUIN [of *Harlequin*, a Nick-Name given to a famous *Italian* Comedian, on Account of his frequenting the House of *Monsieur Harley* at *Paris*] a Buffoon, a Merry *Andrew*, a Jack-Pudding.
HAR'LEQUINADE, the Gestures, Actions, or Speech of a Harlequin; Mimickry, Buffoonery.
HARLEQUIN'SHIP, the Quality, Office, or Condition of a Buffoon.
HAR'LOT [*q. d.* Whorelet, *i. e.* a little Whore, as *Dr. T. H.* thinks; but some derive it from *Arletta*, Mifs to *Robert Duke* of *Normandy*, and Mother to *William* the Conqueror; but *Camden* draws it from one *Arletta*, Concubine to *William* the Conqueror; others take it from *Arlotta*, *Ital.* a proud Whore] a Prostitute.
HARM [*Heapm*, *Sax.*] Hurt, Damage.
 To **HARM** [*heapmam*, *Sax.* *hermen*, to torment, *Teut.*] to hurt; damage, &c.
Harm watch, Harm catch.
 This Proverb intimates, that *Malice*, *Spite*, and *Envy*, are generally Self-Murderers upon the Upshot; that to intend, study, or contrive any Harm to our Neighbours, is Birdlime all over, and will catch ourselves at last. This, though Persons are generally apt to forget in the raging of their Anger, or in Inseparability, is a trite Adage: and accordingly סכרו למחפת say the Hebrews; and sibi parat malum, qui alteri parat, say the Latins.
HARMLESS, innocent.
HARMO'NIA, Harmony; the Result or Agreement of several different Notes or Sounds, joined together in Accord. *Ital.*
HARMONIA [in *Anatomy*] a Joining of the Bones by a plain Line, as may be seen in the Bones of the Nose and Palate.
HARMON'ICAL } [*harmonicus*, *L.* of
HARMON'ICK } *armonicus*, *Gr.*] belonging to Harmony, musical.
 D d d **HARMON'ICK**

H A R

HARMON'ICK *Division of a Line* [*Geometry*] is the Division of a Line, so that the whole Line is to the one of the Extremes, as the other Extreme is to the intermediate Part.

HARMO'NIUS [*harmonicus*, L.] full of Harmony or Melody, agreeable.

HARMONIOUSLY, musically, melodiously.

To **HARMONIZE**, to be in Concord, to place in just Proportion.

HAR'MONY [*harmonie*, F. *harmonia*, L. *ἁρμονία*, Gr.] Melody, a musical Concert, a due Proportion, or agreeable Union in Sound; Agreeableness, or due Proportion of any thing; mutual Agreement.

HARMP'EL, mischievous.

HAR'NESS [*Harnisch*, Teut. *Harnois*, F.] all the Accoutrements of an armed Horseman; also the Furniture for a Horse in a Coach or Wagon.

To **HAR'NESS** [*harnacer*, F.] to accoutre, or dress with Harness.

Hasting **HARNESS**, a Sort of Armour, the Bearer of which has but single Allowance.

HARNS [*Gehirn*, Teut.] Brains. N. C.

HA'RO } [*Norman Law*] a Hue and

HAR'RON } Cry after Malefactors.

A **HARP** [*Harpe*, Sax. *Harfe*, Teut. *Harpe*, L. S. *Harpe*, F.] a musical stringed Instrument.

To **HARP** [*barper*, F.] to play upon a Harp.

To **HARP** on the same String, pertinaciously to insist on a particular Matter; to mention a Thing over and over.

HARPEG'GIO } [*in Musick Books*]

HARPEGGIA'TO } signifies to cause the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard, not together, but one after another, beginning always with the lowest. *Ital.*

A **HARP'ER** [*harpier*, Sax.] one who plays upon a Harp.

HAR'PYS [*barpyia*, L. *ἁρπυία*, Gr.] poetical Monsters, feigned to have Faces of Virgins, Bodies of Vultures, and crooked Talons.

HARPINEE'RS, they who catch Fish with Harping-Irons.

HAR'PING-Irons or **HARPOONS** [*barpeaux*, F. *barpagines*, L.] certain Irons to strike great Fish with, being at one End like a barbed Arrow, and having a Rope fastened to the other.

HAR'PINS [*Sea Term*] is the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, or the Ends of the Timbers called *Bends*.

HARPSICORD } [*harpsicorde*, F.] a

HARPSICOL } musical Instrument.

HAR'QUEBUS [*arquebuse*, F.] a Sort of Hand-Gun.

HARRIDAN, a decayed or worn-out Strumpet.

HAR'RIER } [*of barrier*, F. to hurry] a

HARIER } Hound of an admirable good Scent and Hold in the Pursuit of his Game,

H A S

HARROW [*of herse*, F. *Harcke*, Teut.] a Drag with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after Plowing.

To **HAR'ROW** [*herse*, F. *herpian*, Sax. *harcken*, Teut.] to break the Clods, &c. Also to lay waste, ravage, or destroy. *Spenc.*

HAR'ROW [*of haro*, Norm. F.] alas! *Cbauc.* and *Spenc.*

HARROWER, one who harrows.

To **HAR'RY** [*barier*, F.] to haste or hurry.

To **HARRY**, to daunt, to fright, to scold at, to handle roughly. *Shakefp.*

A **HARRY** *Gaud*, a Rigby, a wild Girl. N. C.

HARS'LET } [*bastilles*, F. or *basle*, a

HAS'LET } Spit, because roasted on a Spit] the Liver, Heart, and Lights of a Hog.

HARSH [*erbe*, Teut.] sharp, tart, severe.

HARSHLY, severely, morosely.

HARSHNESS, Asperity, Roughness.

A **HART** [*heort*, Sax. *hart*, Belg.] a Stag of five Years Old.

HART *Royal proclaimed*, a Hart, that, having been hunted by the King or Queen, has fled so far from the Forest or Chase, that it is unlikely he will ever return of his own Accord to the Place aforesaid; and whereupon Proclamation is made in all Towns or Villages thereabouts, that none shall kill or offend him, but that he may safely return if he list.

HART *Royal*, one that has been hunted by the King or Queen, and has escaped with his Life.

HARTSHORN, Spirit extracted from Horn.

HART *Calver*, Melilot, N. C. *Melilotus*. L.

HARTLE-Pool [*q. d.* the Isle of *Harts*, of *heort*, Sax. an Hart, and *Pool*] in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

HAR'VEST [*harpe-pyt*, Sax. probably, *q. d.* *Harb Feast*, Farmers usually making a Feast for their Reapers, *Herbst*, Teut.] Time of reaping Corn; also the Product of Labour.

HARVEST-HOME, Song upon gathering in the Harvest.

HARVEST-Man, one employed in the Harvest.

HAR'VEY [*of hepe* an Army, and *pyc*, Sax. a Fort] a Surname.

HAR'WICH [*of hepe* an Army, and *pyc*, Sax. a Port or Bay] a Haven in *Essex*.

To **HA'SE**, to fright with a sudden Noise.

HA'SEL-Tree } [*hæsl*, Sax. *Häsel*,

HA'SLE-Tree } Teut.] a Nut-Tree.

To **HASH** *Meat* [*hacken*, F.] to stew Meat, already dressed, with Herbs, Seasoning, &c. See *Hack*.

HASK, a Fisher's Rod, or Basket. *Spenc.*

HASK, harsh. *Lincolnshire*.

HASK, a Sign in the Zodiac, as *Fishes* *Hask*, i. e. the Sign *Pisces*. O.

HA'SLE Nut [*hæsl-nutu*, Sax. *Häsel-nuse*, Teut.] the Fruit of an *Häsel-Tree*.

HASLE Wort, an Herb.

H A T

An **HASP** [of *hasper*, F.] a Reel to wind Yarn on.

An **HASP** [*hæpp*, Sax.] a Sort of fastening for a Door, Window, &c.

HASPAT } a Stripling, or young
HASPNALD } Lad. N. C.

HAS/sock [probably of *Häse*, Teut. an Hare, and Socks, because Hare Skins are sometimes worn instead of Socks, to keep the Feet warm in Winter] a Bass or Cushion made of Rushes to kneel upon in Churches.

HAS TA [*Porci*, a Shield of Land. O. L.

HAS/TE [*Hæste*, Belg. *Hast*, L. S. *Lâte*, F. *ḤṢṬ* H.] Expedition; Speed, Hurry.

To **HA/STEN** [*hæste*, Belg. *bâter*, F.] to quicken, press on.

HA/STINGS, Fruit early ripe; also green Pease, or Peasecods.

HA/STINGS [*Somnerus* writes *Hæsting*, and *Hæstingaceapten*, Sax. derives it of *hæste* Heat, because of the Bubbling or Boiling of the Sea in that Place; but *Camden* surmises, that it was so called from one *Hasting*, a Dane, a great Robber, who either seized, built, or fortified it] a Haven in *Staffex*.

HASTOW [*hastou*, Teut.] hast thou. Ch.

HASTY [*hastig*, L. S. *hâif*, F.] done in Haste, sudden, quick, hurrying; soon angry, passionate.

HASTY-Pudding, Milk and Flour boiled quick together.

A **HAT** [*hæt*, Sax. *Hut*, Teut. *hett*, C. Br.] a Covering for the Head.

HATBAND, a String tied about the Hat.

A **HATCH** [*hæca*, Sax. *Hæke*, L. S.] a Half-Door, frequently grated, and having Iron Spikes; a Vessel or Place to lay Grain in; a Trap to catch Weasels, &c.

To **HATCH** [*hæcken*, Teut.] to breed Young by sitting upon Eggs; also to contrive or plot.

A **HATCH**, a Brood of young Birds.

To **HATCH** [in *Drawing*] to draw small Strokes with a Pen.

A **HATCH/EL** } [*hæchel*, Teut.] a Tool to

ACH/EL } dress Flax, Hemp, &c.

To **HATCH/EL** [*hæchelen*, L. S. *hæchen*, Teut.] to dress Flax, Hemp, &c.

HATCH/ES, Flood-Gates in a River to stop the Current of the Water.

HATCH/ES [of a Ship] the Coverings in the Midship, as if it were Trap-Doors, by which any Goods of Bulk are let down into the Hold.

HATCH-Way [in a Ship] that Place which is directly over the Hatches.

A **HATCH/ET** [*hæchette*, F.] a little Axe.

HATCH/ING [in *Drawing*] a Manner of shadowing by a continual Series of many Lines shorter or longer.

HATCHMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Marshalling of several Coats of Arms in an Escutcheon; also an Escutcheon erected over a Door where a Person died.

H A U

HATCH/MENTS, a Corruption of Achievements.

To **HATE** [*hætan*, Sax. *hæten*, Belg.] to bear Ill-will to.

HATE, or *Hatte* [of *hæten*, L. S.] is called or named. *Cbauc.*

HATEFUL, odious.

HATEFULLY, odiously.

HATEFULNESS, Odiousness.

HAT/FIELD [probably of *hat*, hot, and *Field*, from the hot sandy Soil of the Ground] a Town in *Hertfordshire*, called *King's Hatfield*, from a Country House of the King's there; and *Hatfield Broad Oak*, from a large Oak there.

HAT/LETS [in *Cookery*] Veal Sweet-breads, &c. fried and roasted.

HATRED, Odium, Ill-Will.

HAT/TLE, wild, mischievous, &c. N. C.

A **HAT/TOCK**, a Shoek containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. N. C.

HAUBER-Jannock, an oaten Loaf or Cake. N. C.

HAUBERK [*hauberge*, F.] a Coat of Mail.

To **HAVE** [*habban*, Sax. *haben*, Teut. *avoir*, F.] to possess to hold, to enjoy.

HA/VEN [*haben*, C. Br. *haben*, Dan.] an Entrance of the Sea at the Mouth of a River, a Harbour for Ships.

HA/VEN, a Skin which Snakes cast yearly. C.

HAVER [*Haber*, Teut.] Oats. O.

HAVERING [of *Haver*, C. Br. a Port, and *Ring*, which a Pilgrim there gave to King *Edward* the Confessor, as if it had been sent from *John the Baptist*] a Town in *Essex*.

HAUGH } [*Camden* expounds it a little

HAWGH } Meadow, lying in a Valley]

a noted Sirname in the North of *England*.

HAUGH/TINESS [*hauteffe*, F.] Loftiness.

HAUGH/TY [*hautain*, F.] proud, lofty.

To **HAUL** [*haler*, F.] to pull, to draw.

HAUL-Bots, great Woods. F. L. T.

HAUNCH, that Part of the Body which is between the Ribs and the Thigh. See *Hanch*.

HAUNCHIN [*hanchin*, Teut.] to enhance, to promote. *Cbauc.*

To **HAUNT** [*hanter*, F.] to go often to a Place.

A **HAUNT**, a Place frequently resorted to; a Habit or Custom. *Cbauc.*

A **HAUNT** [with *Hunters*] the Walk of a Deer, or the Place of his ordinary Passage.

HAUNTER, a Frequenter.

HAV/OCK [so called from the destroying Bird, the Hawk, in Sax. *þapoc*] Waste, Spoil, great Slaughter, Destruction.

HAU/RIANT [of *hauriens*, L. in *Heraldry*] a Term used when a Fish is represented in a Coat of Arms in an erect Posture.

The **HAUSE** } the Throat. N. C.

The **HOSE** }

HAU/SIBLE [*haufibilis*, L.] that may be drawn or emptied. L.

H A Y

HAU'SELINES } Breeches, or Slops.
HAN'SELINES } O.
HAUST, or *Hofte* [*Hasten*, L. S.] a dry Cough N. C.

HAUT, high or shrill.
HAUT'BOIS, a Hoboy, or Hautboy. Fr.
HAUT'BOY, a musical Instrument, corruptly called a *Hoboy*. Fr.

HAUT-Centre [in *Musick Books*] signifies Counter-Tenor. Ital.

HAUT-Dessus, first Treble. Ital.
An HAW [of *hazan*, Sax. *Hagebutt*, Teut.] a Sort of Berry, the Fruit of the White-Thorn, or Hawthorn, *Hagdorn*, Teut.

HAW [of *hæw*, Sax.] a Close, or small Piece of Land near a House. Kent.

HAW [among *Farriers*] a Gristle growing between the nether Eye-lid and the Eye of an Horse.

To HAW, to speak slowly.

HAWGH, a green Plat in a Valley.

A HAWK [*hæpoc*, Sax. *Hebic*, Teut.] a Bird of Prey.

A HAWK, a sore Finger bound up. C.

A HAWK of the first Coat [*Falconry*] a Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.

To HAWK, to go a Fowling with Hawks; also to spit or spawl.

HAWK'ERS [*Hokars*, L. S.] Pedlars who go about the Town or Country selling Wares.

HAWKS [*Hacks*, L. S.] Corners. O.

HAWM [*healm*, Sax. *Helm*, Teut.] the lower Part of the Straw after the Ears are cut off.

HAWS [in *Doomsday-Book*] Mansions, or Dwelling Houses.

HAWSER [of *hauffer*, F.] a three-strond Rope or small Cable.

HAWSES [in a *Ship*] are two round Holes under the Head, through which the Cables pass when she is at Anchor.

A Bold HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when the Hole is high above Water.

A Fresh HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when there is Reason to expect the Cable may be fretted in those Holes.

Burning in the HAWSE, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Stress.

Clearing the HAWSE, is the untwisting of two Cables, which, being let out at two different Hawses, are twisted about one another.

Freshing the HAWSE, is when new Pieces are laid upon the Cable in the Hawses.

Riding upon the HAWSE, is when any weighty Substance lies across, or falls directly before the Hawses.

HAWTEN [*hautain*, F.] haughty, proud. O.

To HAW-E. to confound or frighten, to stun one with Noise. C.

HAY [*hæw*, Sax. *Hap*, L. S. *Hew*, Teut.] Grass cut and dried.

HAY [*hæw*, Sax. *boye*, F. an Hedge] a Net to catch Conies in; an Inclosure; a Forest

H E A

or Park fenced with Rails. Hence to dance the *Hay*, is to dance in a Ring.

HAY-Boot, a Permission to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges. L. T.

HAYDEGINES, a Country Dance or Round. O.

HAYMAKER, one who prepares Grass for Hay.

To HAYSLE, to charge or command. O.

HAY'WARD, a Keeper of the common Herd or Cattle of a Town.

HAZ [*Astrology*] a Strengthening of a Planet by its being in a Sign of its own Sex, and in a Part agreeable to its own Nature.

HAZ' AEL [*HAZIN* of *HAZ* he saw, and *HAZ* God, H. i. e. seeing God] a King of Syria.

HAZ'ARD, Chance, Peril; also a Term at Tennis-Play. Fr.

HAZ'ARDS, the Holes in the Sides of a Billiard Table.

To HAZ'ARD [*hazarder*, F.] to run a Risk, to venture.

HAZ'ARDOUS [*bazardeux*, F.] full of Hazard, dangerous.

HAZARDOUSLY, dangerously.

A HAZE, a thick Fog or Rime.

To HAZE. See *To Haruse*.

HAZEL, a Nut-tree, with light brown Bark.

It HAZES, it mingles small Rain. N. C.

HAZINESS, Fogginess, Mistiness.

HAZY, thick, foggy, rimy.

HE [*Hæ*, Belg. *hype*, Sax.] a Pronoun of the third Person singular, masculine.

A HEAD [*heafod*, and *hefoe*, Sax. *Heunt*, Teut.] that Part of the Body which contains the Brains; the Top of a Tree, &c.

To HEAD [*enthaupten*, Teut.] to behead, to cut off the Head; to put a Head on any Thing; to lead on, or to be the Ringleader of a Party.

HEAD [of an *Anchor*] is the Shank or longest Part of it.

HEAD of a Camp [*Military Term*] is the Ground before which the Army is drawn out.

HEAD of Flax, is twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

HEAD of a Work [in *Fortification*] the Front of it which is next the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place.

HEAD-ACH, a Pain in the Head.

HEAD-Borough [of *Deað* and *Borþs*, Sax.] he who was the Chief, the Frank-Pledge, now an Officer subordinate to a Constable.

HEAD Land that Part plowed across at the Ends of other Lands.

HEAD-Land [in *Navigation*] a Point of Land lying farther out at sea than the rest.

HEAD-Lines [in a *Ship*] Ropes of the Sails which are uppermost, and next the Yard.

HEAD'LONG, rash, sudden, precipitate.

HEAD Mould-foot [among *Anat. missis*] is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the

H E A

Coronal, ridge; that is, have their Edges shot over one another.

HEAD-Pence, the Sum of 51. which the Sheriff of Northumberland anciently exacted of the Inhabitants of that Country, every third and fourth Year, without any Account to be made to the King.

HEAD-Piece, Armour for the Head, an Helmet.

HEAD-Sails [in a Ship] are those Sails which belong to the Foremast and the Boltprit.

HEAD-Sea [Sea Term] is a great Wave coming right a-head of a Ship.

HEADS'MAN, an Executioner, who beheads Malefactors.

HEADS, Tiles which are laid at the Eaves of an House.

HEAD'Y, headstrong, stubborn.

HEAD'Y [Liquors] strong, which are apt to fly into the Head.

To HEAL [hælan, Sax. heālen, L. S. *terere*, Teut.] to cure a Wound, Sore, &c.

To HEAL [hælan, Sax. to hide, *hælan*, Teut.] to cover up with the Bed-clothes. *Suf.*

HEAL Fang [hælfang Sax.] a Pillory.

HEAL'ING, curing, restoring Health.

HEAL'ING } Covering with the Bed-

HYLLING } clothes. C.

HEALTH [hæl, Sax. *heyl*, Teut. *hwyl*, C. Br.] Soundness of Body; also Salvation spiritual or temporal; also a Wish of Happiness in Drinking.

HEALTHINESS [hwyl, C. Br.] Soundness of Constitution.

HEALTHSOME, wholesome.

HEALTHY, sound, well.

HEAM, is the same in Beasts as the After-Burden in Women.

HEAM [heim, Teut.] Home. *Spenc.*

An HEAP [hæpe, Sax. *hauuff*, Teut.] a Pile of Things laid one upon another.

HEAP'ED [behypeð, Sax.] piled up.

To HEAP up [behypian, Sax. *hauuffen*, Teut.] to lay or pile one upon another.

To HEAR [hyrian, Sax. *hōren*, Teut.] to receive a Sound or Voice by the Ear: To examine a Cause as a Judge does.

HEARER, one who hears.

The HEAR'ING [hærunz, Sax.] the Sense of receiving Sounds, &c.

To HEARK'EN [heorcan, Sax. *hōren*, Teut.] to listen, to give Ear to.

HEARKENER, a Listener.

HEAR'SAY, Report, Rumour.

HEARSE [of *berisib*, noble, grand; or q. d. *Here see*] a Monument hung with the Attchjevments of an honourable Person deceased; also a covered or close Waggon, to carry a dead Corpse in.

HEARSE [among Hunters] is a Hind in the second Year of its Age.

HEART [heort, Sax. *hertg*, Teut.] the most noble Part of the Body.

H E A

HEART of the Sun [in Astrology] the same as *Cazimi*.

HEARTACH, Sorrow of Heart.

HEART-burning, a Pain in the Stomach; also a Grudge or Spleen against a Person.

HEART of a Tree, the middle Part of it.

To HEART'EN [hyrtan, Sax. *hertzen*, Teut.] to animate, encourage, or put into Heart, to strengthen.

HEARTFELT, felt at Heart.

HEARTILY, sincerely.

HEARTS-Ease an Herb [*Viola tricolor*, L.]

HEART'Y [heorta, Sax. *hertzlich*, Teut.] healthy, lusty, lively; also cordial, sincere.

HEARTY, warm, generous, possessing perfect Health.

An HEARTH [heorð, Sax. *hart*, Teut.] the Floor or Pavement of a Chimney.

HEARTH-Money, a Tax upon Fire-Hearths; Chimney-Money.

HEAT [according to the New Philosophy] very much consists in the Rapidity of Motion in the smaller Parts of Bodies, and that every Way; or in the Parts being rapidly agitated all Ways. Its Operation upon the Senses we call *Heat*, and is estimated according to its Relation to the Organs of Feeling: Which Motion of its small Parts must be brisk enough to increase or surpass that of the Parts of the Sentiment; For, if it be more weak or languid, it is said to be cold.

HEAT [heat, Sax. *hitte*, L. S. *hitze*, Teut.] one of the four principal Qualities.

To HEAT [hætan, Sax. *heren*, L. S. *hertzen*, Teut.] to warm, to make hot.

HEAT'ER, an Utensil for heating smoothing Irons.

HEATH [hæð, Sax. *hepð*, Teut.] a Sort of wild Shrub, or a Plain covered with it.

HEATH Cock } a Bird of the Game.

HEATH Pout } a Flower.

HEA'THEN [peaðen, Sax. *hepðen*, Teut.] Pagans, Idolaters, Worshipers of false Gods.

HEATHENISH, pertaining to the Heathens.

To HEAVE [heapan, Sax. *heben*, Teut. and L. S.] to lift up; also to swell or rise as Dough does.

To HEAVE [Sea Term] to throw or sling any Thing.

To HEAVE at the Capstan [Sea Term] is to turn it about.

To HEAVE a Flag overboard, is to hang it out.

To HEAVE and Set [Sea Phrase] is said of a Ship, when, being at Anchor, she rises and falls by the Force of the Waves.

To HEAVE out the Top-sails, is to put them abroad.

HEAVE-Offerings, the First-Fruits given to the Priests of the Jews.

HEA'VEN

HED

HEA'VEN [*hepen*, or *Peapian*, *Sax.* to elevate or lift up, because it is placed on high, or we must lift up our Eyes to behold it] the Firmament, or Abode of heavenly Beings.

HEAVENLY, celestial.

HEAVENWARD, towards Heaven.

HEAVER, one who lifts.

HEAVINESS, Quality of being heavy, Dejection.

HEAULM'E } [*in Heraldry*, *Arm. Teut.*]

HEAUM'E } an Helmet or Head Piece.

HEA'VY [*heapig* or *hepe*, *Sax.* a Weight] weighty; also sad, melancholy.

HEBERMAN, a Fisherman below *London-Bridge*, who fishes at ebbing Water. *L. T.*

HEB'ERTHEF, a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and Trial of him, with-in a particular Liberty.

HEB'ING *Wears*, Devices or Nets laid for Fish at ebbing Water.

HEBDO'MADAL [*of hebdomada*, *L.* of *ἑβδομας*, *Gr.* a Week] weekly.

HEBDO'MADE [*of ἑβδομας*, *Gr.*] the Number Seven, as seven Years, seven Weeks, but most commonly seven Days.

HE'BE [*ἡβη*, *Gr.*] the first Hair appearing about the genital Parts; also the Parts themselves: But more especially the Time of Youth, at which it first appears.

To **HEB'ETATE** [*hebetet*, *F.* of *hebetatem*, *L.*] to make dull, or blunt.

HEB'ETATED [*hebetatus*, *L.*] blunted, made dull.

HEB'ETUDE [*hebetudo*, *L.*] Bluntness, Dulness.

HE'BRAISM [*Hebraisme*, *F.*] an Idiom of the Hebrew Language.

HE'CATOMB [*hecatombe*, *F.* and *L.* *ἑκατόμῃ*, of *ἑκατόν* an Hundred, and *βύς* an Ox, *Gr.*] a Sacrifice, wherein an hundred Oxen were sacrificed at one Time at different Altars.

HECK, a Door; a Rack for Cattle; also an Engine to take Fish in the River *Ouse* by *Tork*. *N. C.*

To **HECK'LE** *Flax* [*tachelen*, *L. S.* *hechelen*, *Teut.*] to break Flax.

A **HECK'LE** [*hechel*, *Teut.*] an Instrument for dressing Flax or Hemp.

HEC'TICK, an hectic Fever; a slow habitual Fever, gradually preying on and consuming the Moisture of the Body, often accompanied with an Ulcer in the Lungs, and a Cough.

HEC'TICK [*hecticus*, *F.* of *ἡκτικός*, *Gr.*] subject to such a Fever, consumptive.

HEC'TOR [the Son of *Priam*, who resolutely defended the City of *Troy* against the *Greeks*] it is now commonly taken for a Bully, or vapouring Fellow.

To **HECTOR**, to play the Hector, to insult, to vapour, to vaunt.

HEDA, a Haven or Port, a Landing-place, a Wharf. *O. L.*

HEDA'GIUM, Toll or Custom paid at an Hithe or Wharf for landing Goods.

HEDE, Care, Attention. *Chauc.*

HEI

HEDERA'CEOUS [*hederaceus*, *L.*] producing Ivy.

HE'DERAL [*of hidera*, *L.*] of Ivy.

HEDERIF'EROUS [*hederifer*, *L.*] bearing or producing Ivy.

HEDERIFORMIS *Vena* [*in Anatomy*] a Vein passing along the Sides of the Womb.

An **HEDGE** [*hegge*, *Sax.* *hætt*, *L. S.* *Hecke*, *Teut.*] a Fence about Lands.

To **HEDGE** [*hegian*, *Sax.* *hagen*, *Teut.*] to encompass with a Hedge.

HEDGE-Hog, an Animal covered all over with a Sort of sharp Bristles.

An **HEDGE-Sparrow**, a Bird.

HEDYS'MATA [*with Physicians*] any Thing that gives Medicines a good Scent, *Gr.*

To **HEED** [*he dan*, *Sax.*] to beware, mind, or observe.

HEED'FUL, careful or wary.

HEEDFULLY, carefully, attentively.

HEEDFULNESS, Carefulness, Vigilance.

HEEDLESS, supine, careless.

HEEDLESSLY, carelessly.

HEEDLESSNESS, Carelessness, Inattention.

A **HEEL** [*hele*, *Sax.* *hæll*, *Dan.*] the back Part of the Foot.

HEEL of a *Maß* [*in a Ship*] that Part of the Foot of it that is pared away slanting, that it may be staid aftward on.

To **HEEL**, a Ship is said to *heel* when she lies down on her Side.

HEEL'ER [*among Cockfighters*] is a Cock which strikes much with his Spurs.

HEER and *Hace*, horse and harsh. *O.*

HEER and *Houn*, a Hire and Hound. *Ck.*

HEFT [*heft*, *Sax.*] the Heaviness or Weight of an Thing; also a Handle.

HEFT'ED, disposed, as *tender-befed*, tenderly disposed, *Sc.* *Shaksp.*

HEG'RA, a Term in Chronology, signifying the Epocha, or Account of Time used by the *Arabians* and *Turks*, who begin their Accounts from the Time that *Mabomet* was forced to make his Escape from the City *Mecca*, which was on Friday, July 16, *A.C.* 622.

HEG'LER, a Foreteller, a Huckster: one who buys Provisions which are brought out of the Country, in order to sell them again by Retail.

HEIDGIVER, a Country Dance. *Spenc.*

An **HEI'FER** [*heafone*, *Sax.*] a young Cow.

HEIGH-HO, an Expression of Uneasiness.

HEIGHT [*of heah*, *Sax.* *high*, *haut*, *F.* *hoit*, *Teut.*] the Tallness of a Thing.

HEIGHT [*in Rhetorick*] is an Excellency in Speaking or Writing.

HEIGHT of a *Figure* [*in Geometry*] a perpendicular Line drawn from the Top to the Base.

HEIGHT of the *Pole*. See *Elevation*.

HEINFARE. See *Hirfare*.

HEINOUS.

HEL

HEINOUS. See *Hainous*.
HEINU'SE [among Hunters] a Roe-buck of the fourth Year.

An HEIR [heritier, F. of *hæret*, L.] HEIR [in Civil Law] he who by Will succeeds in the Right of the Testator.

HEIR of Blood [in Common Law] is he who by Right of Blood succeeds in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee.

HEIR of Inheritance [in Law] is one who cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Displeasure.

HEIR-LOOM, Household Furniture, which, having belonged for certain Descents, are never inventoried after the Owner's Decease, but come to the Heir. O. L.

HEIR Loom, any Piece of Furniture that descends by Inheritance.

HEIR'ESS [heritiere, Fr.] a Female Heir. HEIRSHIP, the Situation of an Heir.

HEISSAGE, an Hedge-Sparrow. O. HELAW, Bashfulness. N. C.

HELCHÉ'SAITS, a Sect of Hereticks, who had one *Helchefau* for their Ringleader, who held it was no Sin to deny *Jesus Christ* in Time of Persecution.

HELDER [Dan.] rather before. N. C. To HELE [helan, Sax. *verhelten*, Teut.] to hide, to cover. Chauc.

HELESSE [Hylotse, Teut.] void of Health, Chauc.

HEL'ENA, a beautiful Lady of Greece, who was the Occasion of the Trojan War, and Destruction of Troy; also a Sort of Light or Fire which sometimes appears about the Masts and Yards of Ships.

St. HELEN's Head [so called from St. Helen, the Mother of Constantine the Great, who had a Temple there] a Place in Ireland.

HEL'ACAL [beliacus, L. of *ῥιανός*, Gr.] belonging to the Sun.

HELIACAL Rising of a Star [in Astronomy] is when a Star, having been under the Sun's Beams, and so invisible, gets from the same, so as to be seen again.

HELIACAL Setting of a Star, is when a Star can be no longer seen by Reason of the near Approach of the Sun.

HELICOM'ETRY } an Art which teaches
HELICO'SOPHY } how to draw or measure spiral Lines upon a Plane, and shew their respective Properties.

HELICON'IAN, belonging to *Helicon*, a Hill in *Phocis* sacred to the Muses. L.

HELIOCEN'TRICK [of *ἥλιος* the Sun and *κεντρικός* centrick, Gr.] belonging to the Centre of the Sun.

HELIOCHRY'SUM [of *ἥλιος*, and *χρυσός* Gold, Gr.] any Flower of yellow Colour, but especially the Sun-Flower.

HELIOSCO'PE [ἡλιοσκόπιον, Gr.] a Prospect-glass to view the Body of the Sun.

HELIOTRO'PE [ἡλιοτρόπιον, Gr.] the Plant *Turnsole*, which is said always to follow the Course of the Sun.

HEL

HELISPHER'ICAL Line [in Navigation] is the Rumb-Line.

HE'LIX [ἑλῖξ, Gr.] is the exterior Brim of the Ear. Anatomy.

HE'LIX [in Geometry] is a spiral Line or Figure.

HELL [Helle, Sax. *Holle*, Teut.] the State of the Dead, or the Residence of damned Spirits.

HELL-Backs, little Brooks in *Richmondshire*, which are so called from their Chaftiness and Depth.

HELL-Hound, a Fiend, or outrageous Devil; a very impious and flagitious Person.

HELL-Kettles, certain Pits full of Water in the County of *Durham*.

HEL'LEBORE [*helleborum*, L. of *ἑλλεβορός*, Gr.] a Plant.

HEL'LENISM [*Hellenismus*, L. of *ἑλληνισμός*, Gr.] an Imitation in *Latin*, or any other Language, of the proper Idiom or peculiar Phrases in the Greek Tongue.

HEL'LENIST [*Hellenista*, L. of *ἑλληνιστής*, Gr.] a Grecian; also a Grecizing Jew, who used the Septuagint Translation of the Bible.

HELLENIS'TICAL } [*ἑλληνιστικός*, Gr.]
HELLENIS'TICK } belonging to *Greece*, or to the *Hellenists*.

HELLENIS'TICAL Language, is that used in the Apocryphal Writings and the New Testament according to *Heinsius*.

HEL'LESPONT [*ἑλλεσπόντος*, Gr.] the narrow Sea, or Strait of *Constantinople*.

HEL'GLISH, infernal, belonging to Hell.

HELLISHLY, infernally.

HELLISHNESS, abominable Wickedness.

HELM [helm, Sax.] a Piece of Timber, or a Bar put into the Rudder of a Ship or Boat, to guide or steer it.

To HELM a-lee [Sea Phrase] is to put the Helm to the Lee-side of the Ship.

Bear up the Helm, is to let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Port the HELM, put the Helm over the Left Side of the Ship.

Right the HELM, or } [Sea Phrase] is to
HELM a Midship } keep it even with the Middle of the Ship.

Starboard the HELM, is, put it to the Right Side of the Ship.

HELM [among Chemists] is the Head of a Still or Alembick, so called because it is something like an Helmet.

HELMED in *Stark Stowers* [Old Phrase] defended in sharp Attacks.

HELMET [helm, Sax. *Helm*, Teut. *beume*, F. *casque*, It. *elmo*] an Head-piece or Armour for the Head.

HELMID, wearing an Helmet. Chauc.

HELMIN'THAGOGUES } [*ἑλμινθικά*,
HELMIN'THICKS } Gr.] Medicines which dispel Worms by Stool.

HELO'DES [*ἑλωδός*, Gr.] a particular Kind

H E M

Kind of Fever, attended with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard.

HELP [helpe, Sax. Helffe, Teut.] Aid, Assistance.

To HELP [helpan, Sax. Helper, L. S. Helffen, Teut.] to aid and assist, &c.

HELPER, an Assistant.

HELPFUL, useful.

HELPLESS, destitute of Power.

HEL'TER-Skelter [perhaps of heoltraen pceade, Sax. Chaos of Darkness] confusedly, disorderly, violently.

HELVE [helpe, Sax.] the Handle of a Hatchet, Axe, &c.

HELVET'ICK Body, the Republick of Switzerland, consisting of 13 Cantons.

HEM, an Oven in which Lapis Calaminaris is baked.

A HEM [hem, Sax.] an Edge or utmost Part of Cloth; also the Edge turned down and sewed.

To HEM in [hemmen, Teut.] to inclose, surround, or encompass.

To HEM a Person [hemmen, L. S.] to call him by crying hem!

HEMERALOP'IA [ήμεραλωπία, Gr.] a Distemper when a Person can only see by Day light, in Opposition to νυκταλωπία, wherein the Patient can see only by Candle-light.

HEMEROBAP'TISTS [ήμεροβαπτισται, Gr.] Daily Baptists, a Sect among the Jews who baptized themselves every Day.

HEMEROCAL'LIS [hemerocalle, F. ήμεροκαλλίς, Gr.] a Sort of Lily that opens itself in a very clear Day, and shuts itself up at Night. L.

HEMEROLO'GIUM [ήμερολόγιον, Gr.] a Book in which the Transactions of every Day are registered.

HEMICRA'NIA [ήμικράνιον, Gr.] a Pain in either Part of the Head. L.

HEMICY'CLE [ήμικυκλιον, Gr.] an half Cycle.

HEMPLEG'IA [ήμipλεξία, Gr.] a Pal-HEMPLEX'IA } sey in one Side only. L.

HEM'ISPHERE [hemisphaerium, L. of ήμισφαίριον, Gr.] half a Globe or Sphere cut by a Plane through the Centre. The conspicuous Hemisphere is so much of the Heavens as is visible above our Horizon; also Prints of the Heavens. F.

HEM'ISTICH [hemistiche, F. hemisticheium, L. ήμιστίχιον, Gr.] half a Verse.

HEM'ITONE [in Music] a Half-Tone.

HEM'LOCK, a poisonous Plant. Cicuta. L.

HEMOR'RHAGIA [hemorrhage, F. αιμορραγία, Gr.] a Flux of Blood.

HEMOR'RHOIDS [αιμορροΐς, Gr.] Eme-roids, a Disease in the Fundament, commonly called the Piles.

HEMP [Hamp, Belg. Hans, Teut.] coarse Flax.

HEMU'SE [among Hunters] a Roe in the third Year.

H E P

HEN-Bane, a poisonous Herb. Hyoscyamus. L.

A MEN [henne, Sax. Henne, Teut.] a female Fowl.

HENBIT [heonan, Sax.] from this Place, Time, &c. O.

HENCE, from this Place; also, away, at a Distance; also, for this Reason.

HENCEFOR'WARD [henonford, Sax] after this Time, for Time to come.

HENCH'MAN } a Foot-Page, a Sir-HEINS'MAN } name. Germ.

HEND, neat, fine, genteel. O.

HENDE'CAGON [of ενδεκα 11, and γωνία a Corner, Gr.] a Figure in Geometry that has 11 Sides and as many Angles.

HENDECASYL'LABON, a Word consisting of eleven Syllables. Gram.

HENDI'ADIS [ενδιαδης, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when two Noun-Substantives are used instead of a Substantive and Adjective. L.

HENFARE [Doomsday Book, of punishment to go off, Teut.] a Fine for Flight upon Account of Murder.

HEN'GIN, a Prison, or House of Correction. O. L. T.

HENG'IST [hengert, Sax. Hengst, Teut. a stoned Horse, so called, because he had the Figure of a Horse in his Standard, or because his Brother's Name was Horsa] a famous Captain, the first English Saxon who led the Angles or English into the Island of Britain.

HEN-Hearted, timorous, cowardly.

HEN-Peked, is commonly applied to a Man who is governed by his Wife.

HENGSTON-Hill [Hengstoun, Sax. the Downs or Banks of Hengist a Saxon General] a Place in Cornwall, formerly famous for Stannaries or Mines of Tin.

HEN'NOCH [הנך H. i. e. taught or dedicated] the Son of Cain.

HEN'RY [Camden derives it of Honor, L. Honour: Versteegan, from han, Teut. Haven, and Ric, Sax. rich: But Kilian writes it Heynrick, q. d. Heymrick; i. e. rich at Home] a Christian Name.

HEN'SHAW, a Village in Cheshire.

HENT, caught, took hold of. Spenc.

HENT'ERS, Huntsmen. Chauc.

To HENTIN [Hentan, Sax.] to get, to take, or catch. Chauc.

A HENTING, one who wants good Breeding. N. C.

HEPAT'ICAL } [hepaticus, L. of ήπατις, Gr.] belonging to the Liver.

HEPAT'IC } [hepaticus, L. of ήπατις, Gr.] belonging to the Liver.

HEPATIC-Flux, a bilious Looseness, occasioned by the Overflowing of the Cholor.

HEPATIC-Vein [in Anat.my] the Liver-Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm.

HEPATIC Medicines, such as are good for the Liver.

HEPATIC Duct, a Passage in the Liver, called also the Porus Biliarius.

HEPE [Hapen, L. S. Hapfen, Teut. a Heap,

HER

Heap, and also a Number] a Company, a Troop. *Cbauc.*

HEPTHEMI'MERIS [*ἑπθήμερις*, Gr.] is a *Cesura* in a *Latin Verse*, when after the third Foot there is an odd Syllable, which serves to help to make a Foot with the next Word.

HEPPEN, or *Hepley*, neat, handsome *N.C.*

HEPS } the Fruit of the wild Briar or Dog-

HIPS } Rose. *Cynostictos. L.*

HEPTAE'DRON [*ἑπτάεδρον*, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure consisting of seven Sides.

HEP'TAGON [*ἑπτάγωνον*, of *ἑπτά* seven, and *γωνία* a Corner, Gr.] a Figure of seven Sides, and as many Angles. *Geom.*

HEP'TAGON [in *Fortification*] is a Place which has seven Bastions for its Defence.

HEPTAG'ONAL, of an *Heptagon*.

HEPTAN'GULAR [of *ἑπτά*, Gr. and *angularis*, L.] that hath seven Angles.

HEPTA'PHONY [*ἑπτάφωνία*, Gr.] the having seven Sounds.

HEPT'ARCHY [*ἑπτάρχια*, Gr.] a Government of seven Kings, or Sovereign Princes, as that of the *Saxon Kings* here in *England*.

HER [Pronoun *fæm.*] She, of a Woman.

HER'ALD [*Herauld*, *Herald*, *F. Herald*, *Span. Herold*, *Teut. Versteگان* derives it from *Hepe*, *Sax.* an Army, and *Weld* a Champion, *Teut.*] an Officer at Arms, whose Duty is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or to be employed by the King in martial Messages; they are Judges and Examiners of Gentlemen's Coats of Arms, marshal all Solemnities at the Coronations of Kings, Funerals of Princes, &c.

HER'ALDS *College*, a Corporation which consists of Kings at Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants.

HER'ALDRY [*beraldique*, *F.*] the Art of blazoning Coats of Arms.

To HERAUDE, to proclaim. *Cbauc.*

HERAWDES, Feats of Activity. *O.*

An HERB [*berbe*, *F.* of *berba*, L.] a Name common to all Plants whose Stalks are not of a woody Substance.

HERBA *Sancti Pauli* } Cowslips. *Para-*

HERBA *Paralytica* } *lysis. L.*

HERBÆ *Capitatae* [*Botany*] Herbs whose Flowers are made up of many small, long, and hollow Flowers, collected in a round Knob or Head. *L.*

HERBA *Salutaris*, the white Thorn, so called upon a Supposition that our Saviour was crowned with it, in Derision, when he suffered on the Cross.

HERB'AGE, is the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattle, &c. *F.*

HERBAGE [in *Law*] the Liberty to feed Cattle in another Man's Ground; also what is customarily paid in lieu of Tithe for Pasture Ground.

HERB'AL [*berbale*, *Ital.* of *berba*, L.] a Book which gives an Account of the Names, Natures, and Uses of Plants or Herbs.

HER

HERB'ALIST } [*herbariste*, *F. herbarius*,
HERB'ARIST } L.] one who is skilled in distinguishing the Forms, Virtues, and Nature of all Sorts of Herbs

HER'BALISM, Skill in Herbs.

To HERBALIZE, to cull Herbs.

HERBER [of *Herberge*, an Inn or Lodging Place, *Teut.*] an Arbour.

HERBERGEOURS [*Herberger*, *Teut.*] Inn keepers. *O.*

HERBEROWE, an Harbour.

HER'BERT [of *hepe* an Army, and *beopht*, *Sax.* bright, *q. d.* the Glory of an Army: *Versteگان* derives it of *hepe*, *Sax.* and *Acticht*, *Teut.* instructed, *q. d.* an expert Soldier] a Christian and Surname.

HERBIF'EROUS [*herbifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Herbs.

HERBI'VOROUS [of *herba* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or eating Herbs or Grass.

HERBO'SE [*berbosus*, L.] grassy, full of Grass or Herbs.

HERBOS'ITY [*herbositas*, L.] Abundance of Herbs or Grass.

HERB'ULENT [*herbulentus*, L.] the same as *berbose*. *L.*

HERCU'LEAN, belonging to *Hercules*, a famous ancient Hero.

HERCU'LEAN Labours, great and dangerous Exploits, such as *Hercules* performed.

HERCULES's Pillars, two Pillars which *Hercules* is said to have erected, one at *Cadix* in *Spain*, and the other at *Ceuta* in *Africa*.

HERCU'LEUS *Morbus*, the Epilepsy, or Falling-Sickness: So called from the Terroure of its Attacks, and the Difficulty of Cure.

HERD [heond, *Sax.* *Wirt*, *Teut.*] a Company of Cattle, or of wild Beasts.

To HERD, to associate together.

HERDEGROMES, Herdsmen. *Cbauc.*

HERDELENG'E [among Hunters] the dressing of a Roe.

HERD'WERCH } [*Herdenmech*, *Teut.*]

HEERD'WERCH } Work of Herdsmen, formerly done at the Will of their Lord.

HERDS'MAN [*Paerder*, *Belg.*] a Keeper of Cattle.

HERE [hepe, *Sax.* *Her*, *L. S. Diet*, *Teut.*] in this Place.

HEREABOUTS, near this Place.

HEREAFTER [hepe *Œfter*, *Sax.*] after this Time.

HERE *de Cesar*, an Account of Time from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckoned their Number of Years: It took Date 38 Years before Christ, and it was in Use in *Spain* till *A. C.* 1383.

HEREDIT'AMENTS [in *Law*] are all such Things as descend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, not falling within the Compass of an Executor or Administrator, as Chattels do.

HEREDITARILY, by Inheritance.

HERED'ITARY [*hereditaire*, *F.* of *hereditarius*,
E e e

HER

ditarius, L.] belonging to Inheritance or Succession, that which passes from Family to Family or from Person to Person, by Right of a natural Succession.

HEREDITARY *Diseases*, such as Children derive from their Parents in the first Rudiments of the *Fœtus*.

HER'EFORD [of *hepe*, *Sax.* an Army, and *Fort*] the Name of a Place, a Bishop's See.

HER'GATE, a Tribute paid in ancient Times to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on a War. *Sax.*

HERE'GELD, a Tax raised for maintaining an Army. *Sax.* and *Teut.*

HEREM'ITICAL [*ἐρημικός*, a Desert] solitary, suitable to a Hermit.

HERE'SIARCH [*herefiarche*, F. of *bæresiacus*, L. of *αἰρεσιάρχης*, of *αἵρεσις*; a Heresy, and *ἄρχη*; a Chief, *Gr.*] the Chief of a Sect of Hereticks, or the Author of an Heresy.

HERESLITA } a Soldier who goes from
HERESLIA } his Colours without Leave. *Sax.*

HER'ESY [*heresie*, F. *bæresis*, L. of *αἵρεσις*, *Gr.*] an Opinion contrary to the Fundamental Points of Religion, or to the Holy Scriptures.

HE'RETEG } [of *pepe* an Army, and
HE'RETOG } *τοῦ ἐν*, *Sax.* to lead, *Heretog*, *Teut.*] a Leader of an Army, a Duke.

HERET'ICAL [*heretique*, F. *bæreticus*, L. of *αἰρετικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Heresy.

HERETICALLY, with Heresy.

An HERETICK [*un heritique*, F. *bæreticus*, L. of *αἰρετικός*, *Gr.*] one who holds heretical Opinions, or is tainted with Heresy.

HERETOFORE, formerly.

HERE'TUM, a Court to draw up the Guards or Military Retinue in, which usually attended our Bishops and Nobility.

HERIN, made of Hair. *Chauc.*

HERIL'ITY, Mastership, of *Herus*. L.

HER'IOT, a Fine paid to a Lord at the Death of a Landholder.

HERIS'SON [in *Fortification*] a Barrier made of Beams stuck with Iron Spikes, to block up a Passage. F.

HER'ITAGE, an Inheritance by Lot or Succession. F.

HERMAN [of *pepe*, *Sax.* an Army, and *Man*, *Teut.*] a proper Name of Men.

HERMA'PHRODITE [*hermaphroditus*, L. of *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, *Gr.* of *Hermes*, the Name of *Mercury*, and *Apbrodite*, *Venus*, q. d. Male and Female] one who has the Genital Parts of both Sexes. F.

HER'MES [*Ἑρμῆς*, *Gr.*] *Mercury*, the God of Eloquence.

St. HERMES's Fire, a Sort of Meteor appearing in the Night on the Shrouds, &c. of a Ship.

HERMET'ICAL } i. e. belonging to
HERMET'ICK } *Hermes*, or *Mercury*,

HER

or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the famous Egyptian Philosopher.

HERMETICK Art, Chymistry.

HERMET'ICAL Philosophy, is that which pretends to solve and explain all the *Phænomena* and Operations of Nature, by three Chymical Principles, *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL Physick, is that Hypothesis in Physick, which refers the Causes of all Diseases to the same Chymical Principles of *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL Seal? [among Chymists]

HERMES's Seal } a peculiar Way of stopping the Mouths of Vessels so close that the most subtle Spirits cannot fly out; which is done by heating the Neck of a Glass, till it is just ready to melt, and then with a Pair of hot Pincers to twist it close together.

HERMETICALLY, according to the Chymic Art.

HER'MIT [*Hermite*, F. *Eremita*, L. of *ἐρημίτης*, *Gr.*] a solitary Monk, or Person devoted to religious Solitude.

HER'MITAGE, the Place where a Hermit lives. F.

HER'MITAN, a dry North and North-Easterly Wind that blows on the Coast of *Guinea* in *Africa*; a Hurricane.

HER'MITESS, a Woman Hermit.

HERM'ITICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of *ἐρημίτικος*, *Gr.*] of or belonging to an Hermit.

HER'MITORY [*hermitorium*, O. L.] an Oratory, Chapel, or Place of Prayer belonging to an Hermitage.

HERMODAC'TYLE, a Root representing the Figure of a Heart cut in two.

HERN [*heron*, F.] a large Fowl; also a Corner.

HERN-Shaw } a Place where Herons
HERN'ERY } breed.

HERN, *Camden* says, in the *Saxon*, it signifies a Cottage, a Surname.

HERN at Siege [among *Forwers*] is a Hern standing at the Water-side, and watching for Prey.

HERNE'SIUM, any Sort of Household Furniture: Also Implements of Trade or Ship-Tackle. O. L.

HERNIA *aquosa*, a watery Rupture. L.

HERNIA *carnosa*, a fleshy Rupture. L.

HERNIA *humoralis*, is when the Testicles are filled with unnatural Humours.

HERNIA *Scrotalis* } is a Disease when the

HERNIA *Veneris* } Testicles grow too big, by Reason of immoderate Venery. L.

HERNIA *Ventosa*, a Windy Rupture. L.

HERNIA *Uteri*, same as *Procidencia Uteri*.

HER'NIOUS, troubled with the *Hernia*, or Burstenness.

HE'ROD [*Ἡρώδης*, *Gr.*] surnamed the Great, a King of *Jerusalem*.

HERO'DIAN, belonging to *Hered.*

HERODIANS,

H E S

HERODIANS, a Sect of Jewish Hereticks, who took *Herod* for the Messiah.

HERO [*Heros*, F. and L. of ἥρως, Gr.] a great and illustrious Person, a Person of singular Valour, Worth, and Renown, among the Ancients, who, although he was of mortal Race, was yet esteemed by the People to partake of Immortality, and after his Death was reckoned among the Gods.

HEROICAL } [*heroique*, F. of *heroicus*,
HEROICK } L. of ἥρως, Gr.] noble, stately, excellent, belonging to, or becoming an Hero.

HEROICALLY, like an Hero.

HEROICK Poem, so called, because it sets forth the noble Exploits of Kings, Princes, and Heroes.

HEROICK Verse, an Hexameter Verse, consisting just of six Feet, such as the ancient Greeks and Latins made use of in their Heroick Poems.

HEROINE [*Heroïna*, L. of ἥρωιν, Gr.] a Woman Hero.

HEROISM, Actions or Principles of a Hero.

HER'RON, a Sort of large Water-Fowl F.

HER'ONER, a Hawk which flies at a Heron. O.

HERONS-Bill, a Sort of Herb.

HER'ONSEWS [*heronceaux*, F.] young Herons. Cbauc.

HERONWARD, on this Condition. Cb.

HER'PES [*ἑρπης*, Gr.] a spreading Inflammation, a Kind of St. Antony's Fire.

HERPES miliaris [*Ptych*] a cutaneous Inflammation, which is like Millet-Seed upon the Skin, and itches.

HERPES excedens, a cutaneous Inflammation, more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form Ulcers. L.

HER'RING [*herring*, Sax. *Haring*, Teut. *Hareng*, F.] a Fish well known.

HERRING-Bufs, a Vessel proper for the Herring-Fishery.

HERRING-Cob, a young Herring.

HERRING-Silver, Money formerly paid in Lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings to a religious House.

HER'RIOT. See *Harriot*.

HER'SAL, Rehearsal.

HERSE [in *Fortification*] is a Lattice or Portcullise, made in the Form of an Harrow and beset with Iron Spikes. F.

HERSIL'ION [in *Fortification*] is a Plank stuck with Iron Spikes, for the same Use as the Herse. F.

HERST [*heerst*, Sax. a Wood] a Place in *Suffex*.

HERT'FORD [*heretford*, Sax. q. d. the red Ford] a Country Town.

To **HERRY** [*herian*, Sax. probably of *heren*, to honour, Teut.] to praise, to honour. Cbauc.

To **HES'ITATE** [*hesiter*, F. *hesitatum*, L.] to doubt, to be uncertain what to do or say; to flammer, or falter in Speech.

H E T

HESITATINGLY, in a doubtful Manner.

HESITA'TION, a Doubting, an Uncertainty, a Faultering in Speech F. of L.

HES'PERUS [*Ἑσπερος*, Gr.] the Evening Star, the Evening.

HESTS [*heste*, Sax.] Commands or Decrees.

HEST, promised. O. [of *beet macken*, L. S. to make hot] also heated. Cbauc.

HET'EROCLITES [*Grammar*] all Nouns which vary in their Gender and Declension.

HET'EROCRANY [*heterocrania*, L. of ἑτεροκρανία, Gr.] a Pain in Part of the Head.

HET'ERODOX [*heterodoxe*, F. *heterodoxus*, L. of ἑτερόδοξος, Gr.] differing in Sentiments or Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HET'ERODOXY [*heterodoxia*, Gr.] the Difference, or being different in Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETEROGE'NEAL } [*heterogene*, F. of
HETEROGE'NEOUS } *heterogeneus*, L. of ἑτερογενής, Gr.] of a different Nature, Kind, or Quality.

HETEROGE'NEAL Nouns [in *Grammar*] are such as have one Gender in the singular Number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGE'NEAL Number [in *Arithmetick*] are such as consist of Integers and Fractions.

HETEROGE'NEAL Surds [in *Algebra*] such as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGE'NETY, the being hetero-ge-
neal.

HETEROGE'NIUM [in *Physick*] is used when any Thing that is disproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGE'NEOUS Light [among *Naturalists*] is that which consists of different Degrees of Refrangibility.

HETEROGE'NEOUS Particles [in *Philosophy*] are such as are of different Kinds, Natures, and Qualities.

HETEROR'YTH'MUS [of ἑτερος another, and *ρυθμος*, Gr. a certain Measure] is a Life unsuitable to the Age of those who live. It is also applied to the Pulses, when they beat differently in Diseases.

HETERO'SCH [*heteroschens*, F. of ἑτεροσχοι, of ἑτερος, and *σχια*, a Shadow, Gr.] are such Inhabitants of the Earth as have their Shadows falling but one way; as those who live between the Tropicks and Polar Circles, whose Shadows at Noon, in the North Latitude, are always to the Northward, and in South Latitude to the Southward.

HETH [ἡ H. i. e. Fear, or astonished] the Brother of *Canaan*, from whom descended the People of the *Hittites*.

HETHIN [*hethen*, pl. Teut.] a Heathen. Cbauc.

HETH'NESS, the Heathen World opposed to Christendom.

To **HETTE**, to commit, to dedicate.

E e e 2

HETTER,

H I C

HETTER, eager, earnest. *N.C.*
To HEW [heapan, *Sax.* Walwen, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to cut Stones or Timber.
HEW } [hype, *Sax.*] Form or Colour,
HUE } Appearance.
HEWID, coloured. *Cbauc.*
HEX'ACHORD [ἑξαχρδον, *Gr.*] an Interval of Musick, commonly called a *Sixth*.
HEXAE'DRON [ἑξαεδρον, *Gr.*] a solid geometrical Figure, consisting of six equal Sides.
HEX'AGON [ἑξαγωνος, *Gr.*] a geometrical Figure, which has six equal Sides and as many Angles.
HEXA'GONAL [hexagone, *F.* hexagonus, *L.* of ἑξαγωνος, *Gr.*] belonging to a Hexagon.
HEX'AM [Somner writes pagul'tal-gram, from *paere* tealt, *Sax.* a Batchelor of an Order of Monks, called the *Culdees*, who lived a single Life there, with the Bishop. But *Beda* Wanguulf; tho' Skinner rather approves *Wanguulf*, formerly called *Wit-toldetham*, from the River *Wartels*] a Town in *Northumberland*, formerly a Bishop's See.
HEXA'MERON [ἑξαμερον, *Gr.*] the six Days Work of Creation.
HEXAM'ETER [hexametre, *F.* ἑξαμετρος, *Gr.*] consisting of six Feet. *L.*
HEXAN'GULAR [of ἑξ, *Gr.* six, and *angulus*, *L.*] having six Angles.
HEXAP'LA [ἑξαπλα, *Gr.*] a Work of *Origen's*, in six Columns, containing the four first *Greek* Translations of the Bible; together with the *Hebrew* Text, and the *Hebrew* written in the *Greek* Characters.
HEX'APOD [ἑξ and πδεις] an Animal with six Feet.
HEXAP'TOTON [in *Grammar*] a Noun declined with six Cases.
HEXAS'TICH [ἑξαστιχοι, *Gr.*] an Epigram consisting of six Verses.
HEXAS'TYLE [ἑξαστυλη, *Gr.*] an ancient Building, which had six Columns in the Face before, and six behind.
HEX'IS [with *Physicians*] a Habit or Constitution.
HEXT [Hoheste, or Hochst, *Teut.*] highest. *Cbauc.*
HEY'BOTE [Old Record] Liberty of cutting so much Underwood, as was necessary for mending the Hedges or Fences belonging to the Land.
HEY'DAY, an Expression of Frelick and Exultation.
HEYRAT, an *American* Badger.
HEYRS, young Timber-Trees, usually left for Standers in felling of Woods.
HEZEKI'AH [הזקיה *H. i. e.* strong in the Lord] a King of *Judab*.
HIA'TION, gaping.
HIBER'NAL, belonging to the Winter.
HIBER'NIAN, an *Irishman*.
HICK'ET } [Hickin, *Dan.* hiruug,
HICK'UP } *Teut.*] a convulsive Motion of the Stomach,
HIC'COUGH } caused by tough and irregular Particles.

H I E

HICK'WELL } a Bird called, otherwise,
HICK'WAY } a Wood-pecker.
HI'DAGE, a Royal Aid or Tribute raised on every Hide of Land.
HIDDER and *shidder*, he and she.
A HIDE [pyd, *Sax.* Haut, *Teut.*] the Skin of a Beast.
HIDE-bound [among *Farriers*, &c.] a Disease in Horses and Cattle, when the Skin cleaves to the Sides.
HIDE-bound [of *Trees*] Trees are said to be so when the Bark sticks too close.
HIDE of Land, was as much as one Plough would cultivate in a Year.
HIDE and Gain, arable and plowed Lands, *O. L. T.*
HIDE Lands, belonging to a Hide or Mansion-house.
HI'DEL, a Place of Protection, a Sanctuary. *O. S.*
HID'EUS [bideux, *F.*] dreadful, frightful, terrible to look at.
HIDEOUSLY, frightfully.
HIDEOUSNESS, Frightfulness, horrible Aspect.
To HIE [hizan, *Sax.*] to hasten. *Spenc.*
HI'ERA-Picra, a purging Electuary, made of Aloes, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Mastick, Honey, &c.
HIERAR'CHICAL [hierarchie, *F.* hierarchicus, *L.* of ἱεραρχικος, *Gr.*] belonging to the Government of the Church.
HIERARCHY [hierarchie, *F.* hierarchia, *L.* of ἱεραρχια, *Gr.*] Church-government; also the holy Orders of Angels, which consist of nine, *Seraphims*, *Cberubims*, *Thronas*, *Dominions*, *Principalities*, *Powers*, *Virtues*, *Angels*, *Archangels*.
HIERAT'ICK Paper [among the *Ancients*] the finest Sort of Paper, which was set apart only for religious Uses.
HIERDE [hiernd, *Sax.* Witte, *Teut.*] a Shepherd or Herdsman. *Cbauc.*
HIERDESS, a Shepherdess. *Cbauc.*
HIEROGLY'PHICAL } [hieroglyphique,
HIEROGLY'PHICK } *F.* hieroglyphicus, *L.* of ἱερογλυφικος, *Gr.*] belonging to Hieroglyphicks, symbolical.
HIEROGLYPHICALLY, symbolically.
HIEROGLYPH'ICKS [hieroglyphes, *F.* Hieroglyphica, *L.* ἱερογλυφικα, *Gr.*] certain mysterious Characters of Creatures, or Letters, used among the *Egyptians*, whereby they kept their Policy and *Eibicks* Secret.
HIEROGLYPHICK Marks [in *Palmistry*] are those crooked Lines in the Hand, by which those who profess that Science pretend to foretel future Events.
HIEROGRAMS, sacred Writings. *Gr.*
HIEROGRAPHER, a Writer of Divine Things.
HIEROGRAPHY, sacred Writing.
HI'EROM [Hieronymus, *L.* ἱερωνυμος, *Gr.* i. e. holy Law] *Jerom*, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church.
HIERONO'MIANS,

H I N

HIERONOMIANS, an Order of Monks, established by St. *Jerom.*

HIEROPHANT [*ἱεροφάντης*, Gr.] one who teaches Rules of Religion.

HIEROSOLOMITAN, belonging to *Jerusalem.*

HIG-Taper, an Herb. *Verbascum album*, L.

HIG'GINS } [Contractions of *Hugh*,

HUG'GINS } and in, which, *Alfricus*

HIG'GENSON } says, signifies a Son

q. d. little *Hugh*, or *Hugh's Son*] a Name.

To **HIGGLE**, to chaffer, to be penurious in a Bargain.

HIGH'AM [*q. d.* his House, or Habitation, Sax.] a Town in *Suffex.*

HIGH [*heah*, Sax. *heah*, Dan. *høgh*, Teut.] tall, lofty.

HIGH-Bearing Cock, a large Fighting Cock.

HIGH-Crested } [*Archery*] the same as

HIGH-Rigged } *shouldered*,

HIGHLY, loftily.

HIGHNESS, Dignity, a Title applied to Princes.

HIGHWAYMAN, a Robber on the publick Road.

HIGHT [*hæten*, Sax. of *heisten*, Teut.] named, called. *Spenc.*

A **HIG'LER**, one who buys Poultry, &c. in the Country, and brings it to Town to sell.

HIGRA, the Raging of the River *Severn* below *Gloucester.*

HIGH'LANDER, an Inhabitant of Mountains.

HILARITY [*hilaritas*, L.] Cheerfulness, Merriness.

HILDEBERT [of *Hilt*, Teut. a Nobleman, and *beophht*, Sax. famous; *q. d.* famous Lord] a proper Name.

HILDETH, yieldeth, bestoweth. *Chauc.*

HILDING [*q. d.* *Hilderling*] degenerate. *Spenc.*

HILKIVAH [*הלליוה* *H. i. e.* the Lord's Portion] the Father of King *Eliakim.*

HILL [*hill*, Sax. *hugel*, Teut.] a rising or high Ground.

HILLEL, a little Hill.

HIL'LOCK [dimin. of *Hill*] a little Hill.

HILT [*helt*, Sax. *hilde*, Belg. of *hasten*, to hold, Teut.] the Handle of a Sword, &c.

HIM [*him*, Sax. *him*, Teut.] an oblique Case of the Pronoun *he.*

To **HIMPLE**, to halt or go lame. *N. C.*

HIN [*הין*] a Jewish Measure for liquid Things, containing one Gallon, two Pints,

two and a half solid Inches Wine Measure.

HIND [*hind*, Sax. *hinde*, Teut.] a Female Stag of the third Year.

HIND [*hine* *hineman*, Sax. *Hinder*, Teut.] one of the Family, a Servant,

especially for Husbandry; a Husbandman.

HIND-Berries, [*hind-beerian*, Sax.] the Fruit of the Raspberry-Trees. *N. C.*

HIND Calf, a Hart of the first Year.

To **HIN'DER** [*hynðrian*, Sax. *Hinderen*, Du.] to let, to stop, to prevent.

H I P

HINDER [*hynðrian*, Sax.] remote. *N. C.*

HIND'ERANCE [*Hinderang*, Teut.] an Impediment.

A **HIND'ERLING**, one who is degenerated. *Devonsh.*

HINDFARE, the going away of a Servant from his Master.

HINE [*q. d.* behind, or after a while] ere long. *N. C.*

HINE, a Servant. *O.*

A **HINGE** [*Hinge*, Du.] an iron Device on which a Door turns,

HINT, Intimation.

To **HINT** [*enter*, F.] to give a brief or partial Notice of a Thing.

A **HIP** [*hipe*, Sax. *Huge*, Teut.] the upper Part of the Thigh.

HIP-Shot, is when the Hip-bone of a Horse is moved out of its right Place.

HIP-Wort, an Herb.

HIP } [*heopa*, Sax.] a Berry, the Fruit

HEP } of a large Bramble.

To **HIPE**, to gore with the Horns, as Bulls, &c.

A **HIP'PIND-Hold** } a Place where

A **HIP'PING-Horod** } People stay to chat, when they are sent on an Errand. *N. C.*

HIPPOCAM'PA [in *Anatomy*] the Processes or Channel of the upper or foremost Ventricle of the Brain. *L. of Gr.*

HIPPOCEN'TAURS, Monsters feigned by Poets, and represented by Painters as half Men, half Horses.

HIP'POCRAS, a Wine, spiced, and strained through a Flannel Bag called *Hippocrates's* Sleeve.

HIPPOC'RATES [*ἵπποκράτης* of *ἵππος* a Horse, and *κράτης* Might, Gr. a mighty Horseman] a famous Physician.

HIPPOCRATES's Sleeve [with *Physicians*] a woollen Bag, made by joining the opposite Angles of a square Piece of Flannel,

in Form of a Pyramid, to strain Syrups and Decoctions for Clarification.

HIP'PODROME [*hippodromus*, L. *ἵπποδρόμος*, of *ἵππος* a Horse, and *δρομος* a Race] a Place for Courting or Running of Horses.

HIP'POGRIFF [*ἵππος* and *γρίψ*] a winged Horse.

HIPPOM'ACHY [*hippomachia*, L. of *ἵππος* a Horse, and *μάχη*, Gr.] a Jousting on Horseback.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, the River Horse.

HIPPU'RIS [*ἵππυρις*, Gr.] such Disorders as are incident to much Riding; as Debility and Weeping of the genital Parts.

HIP'PUS [of *ἵππος* a Horse] an Affection of the Eyes, that makes them shake so as to represent Objects in the like Kind of Motion, as when on Horseback.

HIP Roofs [in *Architecture*] are such as have neither Gable-heads, Shread-heads, nor Jerkin-heads.

HIPS [in *Architecture*] are those Timbers which are the Corners of a Roof.

HIRC'NE

HOA

HIRCINE [*hircinus*, L.] of a Goat.
HIRCISCUNDA [*Old Law Term*] the Division of an Estate among Heirs.

HIRCO'SI, falacious Persons, of a Goat-like Disposition; those who are just come to Puberty L.

HIR'CUS, the Name of a fixed Star, the same with *Capella*. L.

To **HIRE** [*hyre*, Sax. *huer* Belg. and L. S.] to take a Thing to Use for a Price agreed on with the Owner.

HIRE [*hyre*, Sax. *huer* Belg. and L. S.] the Price or Wages of a Thing hired.

HIRE/LING, one who serves for Wages.

HIRST [*heirt*, Sax.] a little Wood.

HIRSU'TE [*hirsutus*, L.] rough, bristly, full of Hair.

HIS [*hir*, Sax.] of or belonging to him.

HIS'PID [*bispidus*, L.] rough, hairy, shaggy, rough with Hair.

To **HISS** [*heircean*, Sax. *hissen* Belg. *hissen*, Teut.] to imitate the Hissing of a Serpent, by way of Contempt.

HIS/SING, a Noise like that of Serpents.

HISTO'RIAN [*historien*, F. of *historicus*, L. *icopixic*, Gr.] one who is versed in, or writes Histories.

HISTOR'ICAL [*historique*, F. *historicus*, L. *icopixic*, Gr.] belonging to History.

HISTORICALLY, according to History, by Way of Narrative.

HISTORIOG'RAPHER [*historiographie*, F. *historiographus*, L. *icopixigraphos*, Gr.] a Writer of History, an Historian.

HISTORIOLOGY [*icopixologia*, Gr.] Knowledge of Histories.

HISTORY [*histoire*, F. *historia*, L. *icologia*, Gr.] a Narration or Relation of Things as they are, or Actions as they did pass.

HISTORY-Piece, a Painting that represents an Event in History.

HISTRION'ICAL } [*histrionicus*, L.] be-
HISTRION'ICK } longing to an Actor, Player-like.

To **HIT** [*hit*, L. *Minsh.*] to strike.

To **HITCH** [probably of *hiczau*, Sax.] to wriggle or move by Degrees.

To **HITCH** [*Sea Term*] is to catch hold of any Thing with a Hook or Rope.

HITHE [*hyð*, Sax.] a little Port or Haven for landing, loading, or unloading Goods, as *Queen-bithe*; also one of the five Ports in the County of Kent.

HITHER [*hiden*, Sax. *hither*, Teut.] to this Place.

HITHERTO, to this Time.

HITHERWARD [*hizen reard*, Sax. *hizewards*, Teut.] towards this Place.

A HIVE [*hive*, Sax.] a Receptacle for the preserving of Bees.

HIVE-Dress, a Sort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.

HOAR, White. Grey.

HOAR-Frost, White Frost.

HOC

HOARD, a secret Store.

To **HOARD**, to treasure up.

HOARDER, one who hoards up.

HOARSE [*har*, Sax. *heerich*, Belg. *heiser*, Teut.] having a rough Voice.

HOA'RY [*harr*, Sax.] grey-headed; also covered with hoar Frost.

To **grow HOARY** [*harran*, Sax.] to become grey-headed, to grow white with Frost.

HOARY [*harrig*, Sax.] musty or mouldy; also white with Frost.

HOAST-Man, an ancient Company of Traders in Sea Coal at *Newcastle*.

HOB [*Contract*, of *Robin*] a Clown or Country-Fellow; the Back of a Chimney. N. C.

To **HOBBLE** [*hubbelen*, or *hobben*, Du.] to limp, to go lame.

HOB'BLERS, Men who by their Tenure were obliged to maintain a little light Nag, for the certifying any Invasion towards the Sea-side; certain *Irish* Knights, who served as Light Horsemen upon Hobbies.

HOB'BY [*baubereau*, F. *hobbie*, Belg.] a Sort of Hawk, that preys upon Doves, Larks, &c.

HOB'BY [*bobbin*, F. of *toppe*, Dan.] a Mare.

HOBGOB'LIN [*q. d. Robgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*] imaginary Apparitions, Spirits, Fairies.

HOB'ITS [*hauhitzen*, Teut.] a Sort of small Mortars useful in annoying the Enemy at a Distance with small Bombs.

HOB'KINS } [*q. d. Hob*, Diminutive
HOP'KINS } of Robert, *q. d.* little Robert] a Surname.

HOBS [of Robert] a Surname.

HOC'CUS salis [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Hoke or lesser Pit of Salt.

HOCK [*hoh*, Sax.] the Small of a Gammon of Bacon.

To **HOCK'LE** [*q. d.* to *boughle*, of *bough* the Knee, *hoh*, Sax.] to hamstring or cut the Joints towards the *Hough*.

HOCK'LEY in the Hole [of *hoc* Dirt, and *leag* Pasture, Sax. *q. d.* dirty Field] a Place in *Bedfordshire*; also another in London near *Clerkenwell*.

HOCK-Tide [*heahrtid*, Sax. *q. d.* a high Time, *hockzeit*, Teut. This is the same Signification, but is particularly applied to a Wedding Feast] a Festival celebrated in *England*, anciently in Memory of the sudden Death of King *Hardicanute*, A. C. 1042, and the Downfall of the Danes.

HOCK-Tuesday Money, was a Duty paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondmen, might celebrate *Hock Tuesday*, which was the *Tuesday* Seven-night after *Easter Week*.

HOCUS Pocus [probably from *bocher*, F. to shake, and *pocher* to poke; or rather of *Hoc est corpus meum*, this is my Body, the Expression on which the *Romanists* found their Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*] a juggler, one who

H O I

who shews Tricks by Slight of Hand ; also the Practice itself.

A HOD, a Sort of Tray for carrying Mortar, in Use with Bricklayers.

HOD'MAN, a young Scholar, admitted from *Wylminster* School to be a Student in *Christ Church* College in *Oxford*; also a Labourer who bears a Hod.

HOD'DY, well disposed, pleasant, in good Humour. *Scotch.*

HO [*eho*, L.] an Interjection of Calling.

HODGE-Podge, a Dish of Meat cut to Pieces and stewed with several Sorts of Things together.

HODGE-Pot [*in Law*] is the putting together Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

HODGE'KINS [*of Hodges*, and that from *Roger*; *q. d. little Roger*] a Surname.

HOD'SON [*i. e. the Son of Oddo or Otto*] a Surname.

HODIER'NAL [*bodiernus*, L.] belonging to the present Day or Time.

AHOD'MANDOD, a Fish.

HOE, an Instrument.

To HOE, to use an Hoe.

A HOG [*Skinner* derives it of *Suze*, *Sax.* *hogh*, L. S. a Sow] a Swine, a wild Boar in the second Year.

AHOG [*of hoga*, *Sax.* Care, much Care being required in bringing them up when young] a young Weather-Sheep. *N. C.*

HOG-Grubber, a hoggish niggardly Fellow.

HOG-Loose, an Insect.

HOG-Ster, a wild Boar three Years old.

HOGAN *Mogan* [*this is a Corruption of hogh mogedte*, high and mighty, *Belg.*]

a Title of the States of the united Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

HOG'GARTH [*of heah high*, and *cearð* Earth, *Sax.* or *hogh*, high, and *ærd* Nature, or *Heart*, Eng.] a Surname.

HOG'GENHINE, one who comes to an Inn or House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night; after which the Host was answerable for the Breach of the King's Peace, if he continued. *S. L. T.*

HOGGA'SIUS } a young Sheep of the

HOG'GASTER } second Year. *O. L.*

HOG'GEL } the same as *Hoggasius*,

HOG'GREI } C.

HOGGISH, like an Hog.

HOGGISHNESS, Quality of an Hog.

HOGGISHLY, voraciously, greedily.

HOL'GOO [*baugouff*, F.] a high Savour or

Relish; also a Stink, a noisome offensive

Smell.

HOGS'HEAD [*hogther*, C. Br. *hogst*,

L. S.] a Vessel containing of Liquors 63

Gallons.

HOGSTY, the Place where Hogs are fed.

HOL'DEN [*of hepac*, *Teut.*] a rampant,

ill-bred, clownish Wench

To HOISE } [*bauffer*, F.] to heave or

To HOIST } lift up.

H O L

HOCK'ERLY [*Hoethericke*, *Teut.*] awkwardly, crookedly, crossly.

HO'KER, Peevishness, Ill-nature. *Cb.*

To HOLD [*healdan*, *Sax.* houden, *Belg.* halten, *Teut.* halten, *Dan.*] to lay hold on, keep, or retain, &c.

HOLD [*among Hunters*] a Cover or Shelter for Deer, &c.

HOLD [*of a Ship*] that Part between the Keelson and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, &c. are laid up.

A HOLD-Fast, an Iron Hook in Shape of the Letter S, fixed in a Wall to support it: Also a Joiner's Tool.

To clear the HOLD [*in a Ship*] is to lay that Part handsome, and make it clean.

To rummage the HOLD, is to search what is in it.

To HOLD off [*Sea Term*] is to hold the Cable fast with Nippers, or else to bring it to the Jeer Capstain, when in heaving it is stiff, or apt to slip back.

To HOLD Water [*among Watermen*] is to stop a Boat, by a particular Way of turning the Oar.

HOLDER-Forth, one who harangues.

HOLD'ERNESS [*called by Ptolemy* the Promontory *Ocellum*, from *Phil*, C. Br. a Foreland, *Hold-deon Nerre*, *Sax.* the Promontory of *Hollow-Deira*] a Place in *Yorkshire*.

A HOLE [*hole*, *Sax.* *hole*, *Teut.*] a hollow Place, also whole, wholly. *Cbauc.*

HO'LIDAM } [*either of halig come*,
HAL'IDOME } *Sax.* Sanctity, or halig
Dom, *Sax.* holy Judgement, or of holy and
Dame, *i. e.* the Virgin *Mary*, *Devlighthum*,
Teut.] an ancient Way of Swearing.

HOLINESS, Sanctity, Purity of Heart and Manners.

HOL'LAND [*q. d.* hollow Land, because it abounds with Ditches full of Water] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.

HOLLAND [*called so* (by the *Danes* who conquered it) after an Island of that Name in the *Baltick* Sea, of *Ol*, *Cim*, *Ale*, and *Land*; *q. d.* *Ale Land*] a Province of the United *Netherlands*; also fine Linen first made there.

HOL'LOUR } a Whoremonger, an A-
HO'LOUR } dulterer. *Cbauc.*

To HOL'LOW [*holian*, *Sax.* *hohlen*, or *Auheln*, *Teut.*] to make hollow.

To HOL'LOW. See *Hallo*.

HOL'LOW-Square [*in Art Mil.*] a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and covered every Way by the Pikes, to oppose the Enemies Horse.

HOLLOW Tower [*in Fortification*] is a Rounding made of the Remainder of two Brisures, to join the Curtains to the Orillon, where the small Shot are played, that they may not be exposed so much to the View of the Enemy.

HOL'LY.

H O M

HOL/LY-Tree [*holegn, Sax.*] a Shrub which is green Winter and Summer. *Agri-folium, L.*

HOLM, a Sort of Oak-Tree.

HOLM [*holm, Sax.*] an Hill or fenny Ground, encompassed with little Brooks. *O. Rec.*

HOLM-Castle [*of holm, an Hill or Isle encompassed with little Brooks, q. d. a Castle in an Holm*] a Place in *Surrey*.

HOLMS'DALE [*of holm, Sax. and Dale*] in *Surrey*, so called from its abounding in plentiful Pastures.

HOLM Pierpoint [*of holm, Sax. pierpoint, of pierre a Stone, and pont a Bridge, F.*] a Place in *Nottinghamshire*, a Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Kingston*, and the Burying place of that Family.

HO'LOCAUST [*holocauste, F. holocaustum, L. of ὁλόκαυστος, Gr.*] a Sacrifice that is altogether burnt on the Altar, a whole Burnt-offering.

HO'LOGRAPH [*holographe, F. holographum, L. ὁλόγραφον, Gr.*] a Will written all with the Testator's own Hand.

HOL'SOM [*holsum, Teut. Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *holsum at Sea*, when she will hull, try, and ride well without rolling or labouring.

HOLSTERS [*q. d. holders, hülster, Teut.*] leathern Cases for Pistols.

HOLT [*holt, Sax. Holt, L. S. Holte, Teut.*] a small Wood or Grove. Hence, as some say, *Holbourn* took its Name.

HO'LYBUT, a flat Fish not unlike a *Turbot*, a Sea Fish.

HO'LYHOCK } [*holihoc, Sax.*] a Kind
HO'LIHOCK } of Garden Mallows, a Flower.

HO'LY [*halig, Sax. h̄ pleg, Teut.*] sacred, divine.

HOLYDAY, a Day of Gaiety.

HOLY-Thurday, the *Thur'day* on which *Christ's* Ascension is solemnized.

HOLY-Rood-Day, a Festival observed two Days before *Whitsuntide*, upon Account of our Saviour's Ascension.

HOLY Water sprinkle [*among Hunters*] signifies the Tail of a Fox.

HOM'AGE [*bommage, F.*] is the Submission, Promise, and Oath of Loyalty and Service, which a Tenant makes to his Lord, when he is at first admitted to the Land, which he holds of the Lord in Fee; also that which is owing to the King or any Superior.

HOMAGE Ancestrel, is where a Man and his Ancestors have, Time out of Mind, held their Lands of the Lord and his Ancestors by Homage. *L. T.*

HOM'AGEABLE, subject or belonging to Homage.

HOM'AGER [*bommager, F.*] one who pays Homage, or is bound so to do.

HOMA'GIO *respequando*, a Writ to the

H O M

Escheator, commanding him to deliver Seisin of Lands to the Heir who is at full Age, though his Homage be not done. *L.*

HOMA'GIUM *reddere*, was renouncing Homage, when a Vassal made a solemn Declaration of disowning and denying his Lord.

HOME [*ham Sax. Heim, Teut.*] House or Place of Abode.

HOMELINESS, Plainness.

HOME'LY [*heimlich, Teut. q. d. such as is usually worn at Home, spoken of Apparel*] unadorned, not handsome, mean, coarse.

HO'MER [*Ὅμηρος*] a famous Greek Poet.

HOMER [*הומר H.*] an Hebrew Measure containing twenty-four Bushels.

HOMERICAL, after the Manner of, or belonging to *Homer*.

HOME-Stall, a Mansion-House or Seat in the Country.

HOME'SOKEN } Freedom from Amerce-
HAM'SOKEN } ment for entering Hou-
ses violently, and without License. *S. L. T.*

HOMESPUN, spun at Home, plain, coarse, rude.

HOME'WARD [*hem peard, Sax. Heim- werts, Teut.*] towards Home.

HOM'ICIDE [*bomicida, L.*] a Manslayer. *F.*

HOMICIDE [*bomicidium, L.*] Man- slaughter, and is either *voluntary* or *casual*.

HOMICIDE *voluntary*, is deliberate, and committed designedly, on Purpose to kill, either with precedent Malice or without; the former is Murder, the latter is only Manslaughter.

HOMICIDE *casual*, is when the Slayer kills a Man by mere Mischance.

HOMILETICAL *Virtues*, virtuous Habits required in all Men of all Conditions, for the regulating their mutual Conversation.

HOMILIST, a Writer of Homilies. *Gr.*

HOM'ILY [*homilie, F. homilia, L. of ὁμιλία, Gr.*] a Sermon, a plain Discourse made to the People, instructing them in Matters of Religion.

HOM'INE eligendo, &c. a Writ to a Corporation for the Choice of a new Man, to keep the one Part of a Seal appointed for Statute Merchants. *L.*

HOMINE replegiando, is a Writ to bail a Man out of Prison. *L.*

HOMINE capto in Witberniam, is a Writ to take him who hath taken any Bond- man, and conveyed him out of the Country, so that he cannot be replevied.

HOMOCEN'TRICAL [*of ὁμοιος, like, and κεντρικος, central, Gr.*] that has the same or the like Centre.

HOMOEO'MERY [*homœomeria, L. of ὁμοιομερία, Gr.*] Likeness of Parts.

HOMOEOMERICAL *Principles* [*in Philo- sophy*] certain Principles, which, according to *Anaxagoras*, are in all mixed Bodies.

HOMOEOPTOTON [*ὁμοεισώτερος, Gr.*]

H O N

a Figure in Rhetorick, where several Members of a Sentence end in like Cases.

HOMOEOTE'LEUTION [*ῥηοιτέλευτον*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where several Members of a Sentence end alike.

HOMOGE'NEAL } [*homogene*, F. *homogeneus*, L. of *ῥαγενής*, Gr.] of the same Kind and Nature.

HOMOGENEAL Light [in Opticks] is that whose Rays are all of one Colour and Degree of Refrangibility, without any Mixture of others.

HOMOGENEAL Numbers [in Arithmetick] those of the same Kind and Nature.

HOMOGENEAL Surds [in Algebra] such as have one common radical Sign.

HOMOGENE'ITY, Sameness of Nature.

HOMOGENEOUS Particles [in Philosophy] are such as are of the same Kind, Nature, and Properties.

HOMOGENEUM *comparationis* [in Algebra] is the absolute Number or Quantity in a Quadratick or Cubic Equation, and which always possesses one Side of the Equation.

HOMOLOGAL [*homologus*, L. *ὁμολόγος*, Gr.] agreeable, or like one another.

To HOMOLOGATE [*homologer*, F. *homologatum*, L. of *ὁμολογᾶν*, Gr.] to assent to, or agree with one's Judgement in any Thing.

HOMOLOGA'TION, an Admission, Allowance, or Approbation. F.

HOMOLOGOUS [*homologus*, F. *homologus*, L. of *ὁμολόγος*, Gr.] having the same Reason or Proportion, agreeable or like to one another.

HOMOLOGOUS Quantities or Magnitudes [in Geometry] such as are proportional, or like to one another in Reason.

HOMOLOGOUS Things [in Logick] are such as agree only in Name, but are of different Natures.

HOMOLOGY [*homologic*, L. *ὁμολογία*, Gr.] Proportion, Agreeableness.

HOMONYMOUS [*homonymus*, F. *homonymus*, L. *ὁμωνυμικός*, Gr.] comprehending divers Significations under the same Word.

HOMONYMY [*homonymia*, L. *ὁμωνυμία*, Gr.] is when divers Things are signified by one Word.

HOMOOU'SION [*ὁμοούσιον*, Gr.] a Term among Divines, which signifies a Being of the same Substance or Essence.

HOMOPLA'TA [*homoplata*, L. of *ὁμοπλάτα*, Gr.] the Shoulder-blade.

HOMOTONOS [*ὁμότονος*, Gr.] a Term applied by Physicians to such Distempers as keep a constant Tenor of Rise, State, and Declension; and by Galen, to such continued Fevers as others call *Acutic*.

HOMUN'CIONITES, Hereticks, who, denied the Godhead of Christ.

HONE [of han, Sax. Stone; but Mer. Cas. derives it of *ἀκόν*, Gr.] a fine Sort of Whetstone for Razors, &c.

H O N

To HONE [honzean, Sax.] to pine, to long.

HO'NEST [*bonneste*, F. of *honestus*, L.] good, just, virtuous.

HONESTLY, justly.

HON'ESTY [*bonnété*, F. of *honestus*, L.] Sincerity, Uprightness, &c. also the Name of a Flower.

HONEY [punig, Sax. Honigh, Belg. Honig, Teut.] a sweet liquid Substance made by Bees.

HONEY-Comb [in Gunnery] a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance, when it is ill cast.

HONEY-Dew, a Sort of Mildew on Plants, Flowers, &c.

HONEY-Moon, the first Month after Marriage.

HONEY-Suckle, Woodbine. *Caprifolium*, L.

HONEY-Word, a Plant.

HONI *soit qui mal y pense* [i. e. Evil to him who Evil thinks] the Motto of the most noble Order of the Knights of the Garter. F.

HON'OUR [*bonheur*, F. of *honor*, L.] Respect or Reverence paid to one, Esteem, Reputation.

HON'OURS [in Law] the most noble Part of Seigniories, upon which other inferior Lordships or Manors depend, by the Performances of some Custom or Service to the Lords of such Honours.

To HON'OUR [*honorer*, F. of *honorare*, L.] to respect, reverence, esteem, value.

HONOUR Point [in Heraldry] the upper Part of an Escutcheon, where its Breath is divided into Parts.

To HONOUR a Bill of Exchange, is to pay it in due Time.

HONOUR Courts, are Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

HON'OURABLE [*honorabilis*, L.] worthy or possessed of Honour, noble. F.

HONOURABLE Amende, is a disgraceful Sort of Punishment, when an Offender is delivered up to the common Hangman, who having stripped him to his Shirt, and put a Rope about his Neck, and a Wax Taper in his Hand, leads him to the Court, where he is to beg Pardon of God, the King, and the Court. F.

HONOURABLY, in a generous, worthy Manner.

HONOURARY, conferring Honour, honourably bestowed.

HON'OURARY [*honorarius*, L.] belonging to Honour, done or conferred upon any one on account of Honour.

An HON'OURARY [*honoraire*, F. of *honorarium*, L.] a Lawyer's Fee, a Salary given to publick Professors of any Art or Science.

HONOURARY Services [Law Term] are such as relate to the Tenure of Grand Serjeantry, and are commonly joined with some Honour.

F f f

HON'OUREN,

H O P

HONOURER, the Person who honours.
HONT, a Huntsman. *Cbauc.*
HONT'FANGENTHEF, a Thief taken,
Hond-Habend, i. e. having the Thing stolen
 in his Hand *Sax.*

An **HOOD** [*ho'd Sax. hoet, L. S.*] a Hat,
 a Covering for the Head.

HOOD, in Composition, signifies State or
 Condition; as Manhood, Priesthood.

To **HOODWINK**, to blindfold, to bind
 up the Eyes.

HOOF [*hop, Sax. hoef, L. S. luff, Teut.*]
 Part of a Horse's Hoof; Measure of a Peck.

HOOF-boney, a round boney Swelling
 growing on a Horse's Hoof.

HOOF-bound, a Shrinking of the Top of
 a Horse's Hoof.

HOOF-cast, when the Coffin or Horn falls
 clear away from the Hoof.

HOOF-loosened, is a Loosening of the Cof-
 fin from the Flein.

HOOK [*hoce, Sax. Hoek, Belg. Hakt, Teut.*]
 a bended Iron to hang Things upon.

HOOK-Land, Land plowed and sowed
 every Year; called also *Ops-Land*.

HOOKS [*of a Ship*] those forked Timbers
 placed upright upon the Keel.

HOOK-Pins [*in Architecture*] taper Iron
 Pins, only with a Hook-Head, to pin the
 Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

HOOK'ED, crooked, bending.

HOOKEDNESS, the State of being bent.

HOOK-NOSED, a Nose that is protuber-
 rant in the Middle.

A **HOOP** [*hop, Sax. Hoep, Belg.*] a
 Circle to bind a Barrel, &c.

HOOP, a Measure of a Peck. *C.*

To **HOOP** [*bouper, F.*] to whoop or cry
 out inarticulately.

A **HOOP**, a Bird called a Lapwing.

HOOPER, a wild Swan.

HOOPING-Cough, a convulsive Cough, so
 called from its Noise.

To **HOOT** [*heut, F.*] to make a Noise
 like an Owl.

To **HOP** [*hoppan, Sax. Hopper, Dan. hopper, Teut.*]
 to leap with one Leg.

HOPS [*hopff, Teut. houblon, F.*] an In-
 gredient to keep Beer from being sour.

HOPE [*hopa, Sax. Hoep, Belg.*] Expec-
 tation, Trust, Affiance.

A **HOPE**, the Side of an Hill, or low
 Ground amidst Hills. *N. C.*

HOPE'FUL, giving Hope of a future good
 Behaviour.

HOPEFULLY, so as to excite Hope.

HOPE'FULNESS, affording Grounds of
 Hope.

HOPE'LESS, without Hope.

HOPE'LOCHRISM [*of ἐπιλον a Weapon, and χρῆμα, a Salve, Gr.*]
 Weapon Salve.

HOP'PER, a wooden Trough belonging
 to a Corn-Mill.

HOPPER-ars'd, one whose Buttocks stand
 out more than usual.

H O R

HOP'PET, a Fruit-Basket. *Lincolnsh.*
 To **HOP'PLE** an Horse [*q. d. to couple, from copulare, L.*]
 to tie his Feet with a Rope.

HO'RARY [*horaire, F. of horarius, of bora, L. an Hour*]
 belonging to Hours.

To **HORD** [*hop'dan, Sax.*] to lay up
 Money, &c.

An **HORD** [*hop'd, Sax.*] Money, &c.
 laid up.

HORDE'RIUM, an Hord, a Storehouse
 or Treasury. *O. L.*

HORE, grey headed. *Cbauc.*

HORE-Hound, an Herb. *Marubium, L.*

HORI'SONS. See *Orifons*. *Cbauc.*

HORI'ZON [*ὁρίζων, Gr. i. e. terminating*]
 of any Place, upon the Surface of the Earth,
 is that great Circle of the Sphere, which in
 that Place divides the upper Hemisphere, or
 half Compass of the Heavens, which we see,
 from the lower Hemisphere that is under us,
 and hid from our Sight.

HORIZON rational [*in Astronomy*] is a
 Plane which passes through the Centre of
 the Earth, and divides the Firmament pre-
 cisely into two equal Parts, called also the
Real or True Horizon.

HORIZON apparent, is that Circle which
 bounds the Sight of any Person, who being
 placed either in a large Plain, or in the mid-
 dle of the Sea, looks round about, and by which
 the Earth and Heavens seem to be joined,
 as it were, with a Kind of Closure. It is
 also called the sensible or visible Horizon.

HORIZON [*on a material Globe or Sphere*]
 is a broad wooden Circle encompassing it
 about, and representing the rational Horizon.

HORIZON'TAL, belonging to the Ho-
 rizon. *F.*

HORIZON'TAL Dial, is one whose Plane
 lies parallel to the Horizon.

HORIZON'TAL Projection, a Projection
 of the Sphere upon the Plane of the Horizon.

HORIZON'TAL Range [*in Gunnery*] is
 the level Range of a Piece of Ordnance, be-
 ing the Line which it describes parallel to
 the Horizon.

HORIZON'TAL Superficies [*in Fortifi-
 cation*] the plain Field which lies upon a
 Level without any sinking or rising.

HORIZONTALLY, in a Manner paral-
 lel to the Horizon.

A **HORN** [*hopn, Sax. Dan. and Teut.*]
 the defensive Weapon of an Ox, Ram, &c.

HORN with Horn, the Feeding together
 of horned Beasts. *O. L. T.*

HORN-Beam, a Sort of Tree. *Oxia Ulma
 similis. L.*

HORN Beam Pollingers, Trees which have
 been lopped, of about 20 Years Growth.

HORN Beaf, a Fish.

HORN-Book, the first Book for Children,
 which is covered with Horn.

HORN-Coot, an Owl. *C.*

HORN-Church, a Town in *Effix*, formerly
 called

H O R

called *Horn Minster*, because on the East Part of the Church certain Pieces of Lead jut forth like Horns.

HORN-Fly, an Insect in *America*.

HORN-Geld, a Tax within the Bounds of a Forest, for all Manner of horned Beasts.

HORN-Owl, a Bird.

HORN-Work [in *Fortification*; *Horn*. *Interet*, *Test.*] an Outwork, which advances towards the Field, carrying in the Fore-part two Demi-Bastions in the Form of Horns.

A **HOR'NET** [*hymnet*, *Sax.* *Hornis*, *Test.*] a Sort of Fly.

HOR'NICLE, a Hornet. *Suff.*

HOR'RODIX [of *ōra* an Hour, and *δειξίς*, *q. d.* a Show, *Gr.*] an Instrument to show the passing away of Hours.

HOR'ROGRAPHY [*ώρα* and *γραφω*, *Gr.*] an Account of the Hours.

An **HOR'ROLOGE** [*horologium*, *L.* of *ὁρολογιον*, *Gr.*] a Clock, Dial, or Watch. *F.*

HOROLO'GICAL [*horologicus*, *L.* *ὁρολογικος*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Clock or Dial.

HOROLOGIOG'RAPHY [of *ὁρολογεῖν* and *γραφω*, *Gr.*] the Art of making Clocks, Dials, or other Instruments, to show the Time, or a Treatise thereof.

HOROMETRY [of *ὥρα* an Hour, and *μετρον*, *Gr.* Measure] the Art of measuring Time by Hours.

HOROP'TER [in *Opticks*] is a Right Line drawn through the Point of Concourse, parallel to that which joins the Centre of the Eye.

HOROS'COPAL [*horoscopalis*, *L.*] belonging to an Horoscope.

HOROSCOPE [*horoscopus*, *L.* of *ὁροσκόπος*, *Gr.*] the Degrees of the Ascendant, or the Star ascending above the Horizon, at the Moment an Astrological Figure or Scheme is made; also the whole Astrological Figure of the 12 Houses or Signs of the Zodiack. *F.*

HOR'ROW [*horā*, *Sax.*] mean, base, sanderous, filthy, beastly. *Chauc.*

HOR'RENDOUS [*horrendus*, *L.*] to be dreaded, horrible.

HOR'RIBLE [*horribilis*, *L.*] hideous, frightful, ghastly.

HORRIBLY, hideously.

HOR'RID [*horridus*, *L.*] terrible, dreadful, heinous.

HORRIDLY, terribly, shockingly.

HORRIF'EROUS [*horrifer*, *L.*] bringing or causing Horror.

HORRIFIC, causing Horrour.

HORRIFICA febris, a Fever that causes the Patient to fall into shaking Fits, and horrible Agonies, the same as *Pbricodes*.

HORRIPILA'TION, the standing up of the Hair for Fear. *L.*

HORRIS'ONOUS [*horrifonus*, *L.*] sounding horribly or dreadfully.

HORROUR [*horreur*, *F.* of *horror*, *L.*] Dread, Fright, Shivering for Cold.

HORROUR [among *Physicians*] such a

H O R

Shuddering as precedes an Ague Fit, and is often joined with *Rigores*, and *Lumbagines*.

Hors de son Fee, an Exception to quash an Action brought for Rent. *F. L. T.*

HOR'SA, a famous *Saxon* Commander, Brother to *Hengist*, so called from the Figure of an Horse which he and his Brother had upon their Coats of Arms.

HORSE [*ἵππος*, *Sax.*] a Beast well known, the general Name of its Kind, taking in both Male and Female.

HORSE [in a *Ship*] is a Rope made fast to one of the Fore-mast Shrouds, having a dead Man's Eye at its End through which the Pendant of the Sprit-sail Sheet is reeved.

It is a good Horse that never stumbles.

This Proverb intimates to us, that there is no Creature that ever went upon four Legs but has made some false Step or other; and that every Mother's Son of us, who goes upon two, hath his *Slips* and his *Imperfections*; that there is no Person in the World without his *weak Side*; and therefore pleads a Pardon for Mistakes, either in *Conversation*, or *Action*, and puts a Check upon intemperate *Mockery*, or uncharitable *Censure*. And so the *French* say, *Il n'y a bon Cheval qui ne bronche*; and, *Quandque bonus dormitat Homerus*, says *Horace*.

HORSHAM [*q. d.* *ἵππος* and *ἄμ*, or *Horsa's Town*] in *Suffex*, so called from *Horsa*, a famous *Saxon* General, Brother of *Hengist*.

HORSE-breaker, one who tames Horses.

HORSE-Chestnut, the Name of a Tree.

HORSE Knobs, Heads of Knapweed.

HORSE-Laugh, a loud clownish rude Laugh.

HORSE-Leechery, the Art of curing the Diseases of Horses.

HORSE'MANSHIP, the Art of riding or managing Horses.

HORSE Measure, a measuring Rod, divided into Hands and Inches, for measuring the Height of Horses.

HORSE-Radish, an acrid Species of Scurvy-grafs.

HORSE-Shoe [in *Fortification*] is a Work either of a round or oval Figure, raised in the Ditch of a marshy Place, and bordered with a Parapet, either to secure a Gate, or to lodge Soldiers in, to prevent a Surprise.

HORSE-Twitchers, a Tool used by Farriers to hold unruly Horses by the Nostrils.

HORSTED [of *ἵππος* and *sted*, *Sax.* *q. d.* *Horsa's Place*; so called from being the Place where *Horsa* was buried] a Village in *Kent*.

HORTA'TION, an Exhorting. *L.*

HORT'ATIVE ? [*hortativus*, *L.*] belonging to Exhortation.

HORT'ATORY } ing to Exhortation.

HORTICULTURE [of *hortus* and *cultura*, *L.*] the Art of Gardening.

HOR'TUS, a Garden. *L.*

HOR'TUS [by some *Writers*] the privy Parts of a Woman.

F f f 2

An HOSE

H O T

An **HOSE** [hora, Sax.] a Stocking, *Du.* and *Dan.*

HOSAN'NA [חַסְדָּן H. i. e. Save we beseech thee] a solemn Acclamation used by the *Jews* in the Feast of *Tabernacles*.

HOSE-Husk [in *Botany*] a long and round Husk within one another.

HOSIER, one who sells Stockings.

HOS'KINS, the same as *Hodgekins*.

HOS'PITABLE [hospitālis, L.] who uses Hospitality, friendly, courteous. *F.*

HOSPITABLY, in an hospitable Manner.

HOS'PITAL [hospitālis, F. of hospitālium, L.] an House erected out of Charity for the Entertainment, or Relief of poor, sick, impotent, or aged People.

HOS'PITALERS, an Order of Knights who built an Hospital at *Jerusalem*, for the Entertainment of Pilgrims whom they protected in their Travels.

HOSPITAL'ITY [hospitalité, F. of hospitālium, L.] the entertaining and relieving Strangers.

HOSPIT'ICIDE [hospiticide, L.] one who murders his Guests.

An **HOST** [hôte, F. hospes, L.] an Inn-keeper, or Landlord.

The **HOST** [hostie, F. of hostia, L.] the consecrated Bread at the Communion among the *Roman Catholics*.

An **HOST** [hostis, L.] an Army.

HOST AGE [hostage, F. of hospes, L.] a Person left as a Surety for the Performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

HOSTELA'GIUM, a Right which Lords have to take Lodgings and Entertainments in their Tenants Houses.

HOST'ELERS, Innkeepers. *F.*

HOSTEL'RIE } [hostellerie, F.] an Inn.

HOST'ERIE } *Cbauc.*

HOST'ERS, they who take in Lodgers.

HOST'ESS [hôtesse, F. hospita, L.] the Mistress of an Inn.

HO'STIA [a Sacrifice] the consecrated Host, or Bread, in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

HOST'ICIDE [hosticide] one who murders or kills his Enemy.

HOS'TILE [hostilis, L.] Enemy-like.

HOSTIL'MENTS, Furniture, Utensils, Household Goods. *Cbauc.*

HOSTILIA'RIA, a Place in religious Houses, where Guests and Strangers were received. *O. L.*

HOSTIL'ITY [hostilité, F. of hostilitas, L.] Enmity, Hatred, the State or Practice of Enemies.

HOST'LER [hôtelier, F.] a Groom who looks to the Stables in an Inn.

HOS'TRY [hôtellerie, F.] the Stables of an Inn.

HOT [hat, of hatarac, Sax. Hect. L. S.] contrary to Cold; also eager, passionate.

HOT } [of hatan, Sax. to call or speak

HOTE } to, *Heren, L. S.*] called, named; also to name or make Mention of. *Spenc.*

H O U

To **HO'TAGOE** [spoken of the *Tongut*] to move nimbly.

HOT-Beds [Gardeners] Beds made in wooden Frames with fresh Horse-dung, and covered with Glasses, to raise early Plants, &c.

HOT-Shoots, a Compound, made by taking one third Part of the smallest of any Pit-Coal, Sea, or Charcoal, and mixing them very well together with Loam, to be made into Balls with Urine, and dried for Firing.

HOTCH-Pot, Flesh cut in small Pieces, and sodden with Herbs or Roots. Hence metaphorically [in *Law*] it signifies the putting together of Lands, for the equal Division of them.

HOTS } round Balls of Leather fastened
HUTS } to the sharp Ends of the Spurs of fighting Cocks.

HOT-Cockles [hautes coquilles, F.] a Play.

HOT-headed, passionate.

HOVE, heave, *Sax.*

An **HOVEL** [hove, Sax.] a Shelter for Cattle, made of Hurdles, &c.

HOVEN-Cheese, Cheese that is swelled up. *Cbauc.*

To **HOVER** [heafian, Sax. to heave up] to flutter or fly over.

To **HOVER** [huypieren, Belg.] to shiver for Cold; also to stand in Suspence or Expectation.

HOVER-Ground, light Grounds. *S. C.*

HOUGH [hoh, Sax.] the Joint of the hinder Leg of a Beast.

To **HOUGH** [of hawen to cut, Teut.] to cut the Houghs, to hamstring; also to break Clods of Earth.

HOUL'ET [houle, L. S. boulette, F.] a little Owl.

A **HOUND** [punde, Sax. Hond, Belg. Hund, Teut.] a Hunting Dog; also a Kind of Fish.

To **HOUND** a Stag [Hunting Term] to cast the Dogs at him.

HOUNDS [in a Ship] are Holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Mast, through which the Tyes run, to hoise the Yards.

HOUP, a Bird. See *Hoop*.

An **HOURL** [heure, F. of hora, L. Uhr, Teut.] the twenty-fourth Part of a natural Day.

HOURL-Circles [in *Astronomy*] great Circles meeting in the Poles of the World, and crossing the Equinoctial at Right Angles, dividing it into 24 equal Parts.

HOURL-Lines [on a Dial] are Lines which arise from the Intersection of the Dial Plane with the several Planes of the Hour Circles.

HOUS'AGE, Money paid by Carriers and others for laying up Goods in a House.

HOUSE [bur, Sax. Hanc, Teut. Huys, Belg.] a Home, a Place of Abode.

HOUSE [in *Astrology*] is a twelfth Part of the Heavens.

HOUSE-Bate an Allowance of Timber out

HUB

out of the Lord's Wood, to support, or repair a Tenant's House, &c.

HOUSE-LEEK, an Herb growing on the Sides of Houses or on Walls.

HOUSED in [Sea Term] is when a Ship, after the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought in too narrow to her upper Works.

HOUSEL [Dapel, Sax.] the Eucharist or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Cbauc.*

HOSELIN, to receive the Sacrament. *Cb.*

HOUSE/HOLD [of hup and healban, Sax.] Household, *Teut.* a Family

HOUSE/HOLDER [Hauhalter, *Teut.*] the Master of a House, or Family.

HOUSEWIFE, a Woman prudent in managing domestic Affairs.

HOUSEWIFERY, prudent Management of household Affairs.

HOUSING [bousse, F.] a Horse-Cloth, worn behind the Saddle.

HOUSLING Fire [of Dapel, Sax. the Eucharist] Sacramental Fire. *Spem.*

HOUTON, hollow. *O.*

To HOUST [hepeortan, Sax. husten, L. S. hufen, *Teut.*] to cough.

HOW? [hu, Sax. hoe? Belg.] By what Means? after what Manner?

A HOW } a Tool used by Gardeners, &c.

A HOE } to cut up Weeds.

HOW [of hoch, *Teut.* high, according to Camden] a Surname.

HOWARD [i. e. of Hofward, the Warden of an Hall, *Spelman*; or Holdward, the Keeper of a strong Hold, *Verslegen*; of hoch, *Teut.* high, and Ward a Warden, Camden; or Hold Favour, *Teut.* and word worthy, *Kilian*; or of Hold, Hospitality, and Ward, *Skinner*.] a Surname.

HOWEL [Camden derives it from 'HΛΙΟΣ, Gr. the Sun] a Surname.

HOWEVER, notwithstanding, nevertheless, yet, &c.

HOWKER, a Vessel built like a Pink, but masted and rigged like a Hoy.

To HOWL [houler, F. heulen, *Du.*] to cry like a Dog or Wolf.

To HOWL [among Shipwrights] when the Foot-hooks of a Ship are scarfed into the Ground timbers, and bolted, and then the Planks laid on them up to the Crook, it is said, they begin to make her bowol.

HOWLET, a Night Bird.

HOWPEDE, hooped, hollowed. *Cbauc.*

HOWSEL. See Housel.

HOXTON [formerly Hogilston, perhaps by a Metathesis for Haxton, i. e. an holy Town] a Town in *Sussex*, memorable for the Martyrdom of St. Edmund the King.

HOY [probably of buie, F. or hoch, *Teut.* high] a small Bark.

To HOZE Dogs, to cut off their Claws, or the Balls of their Feet.

HUBERT [of hepe Colour, and beopt clear, Sax.] a proper Name.

HUEBUB, a Tumult or Uproar.

HUL

HUCK'LE-Bone [of hucken, *Teut.* to sink down] the Hip-bone.

HUCK'LE-backed [hockericht, *Teut.* bent] having a Bunch on his Back, hump-shouldered.

HUCK'STER [of Dock, *Teut.* or Dacker, L. S.] a Seller of Provisions by retail.

To HUCKSTER, to sell Goods by retail.

A HUD'DLE, Bustle, Disorder, Confusion.

To HUD'DLE, to put up Things after a confused Manner.

HUE [hepe, Sax.] Colour, Countenance.

HUE and Cry [of buer to cry out aloud] a Pursuit of an Highwayman.

HUET [Dimin. of Hugb] a Surname.

An HUFF, a swaggering Fellow, a Bully.

To HUFF [heoxan, Sax.] to puff or blow; also to swagger, rant, or vapour.

HUF'FING, vapouring, affronting.

HUGE [probably from heig, Sax. heavy; but *Minshew* derives it of augere, L. to increase] great, large, high, vast.

HUGELY, immensely, very largely.

HUGENESS, enormous Size.

To HUG [hog, Sax. of hagen, to tender, to cherish, *Teut.*] to be tender of, to embrace.

A Cornish HUG [among Wrestlers] is when one has his Adversary on his Breast, and there holds him.

HUG'GER Mugger [perhaps of hogan, Sax. huggben, *Du.* worker, *Dan.* Darkness] privately, clandestinely.

HUGH [hew, Eng. hawen, *Teut.* to cleave, or hoch, Belg. high] a Name.

HUGUENO'TE, a Kind of Kettle for a Stove, or an earthen Stove, for a Pot to boil on. F. Hence

A la HUGUENOTE [in Cookery] a particular Way of dressing Eggs with Gravy.

HU'GUENOTISM, the Profession or Principles of an Huguenot.

HU'GUENOTS [either from hoc nos vinimus, the Beginning of the first Protestation of the Apologetical Oration made before Cardinal Lotharingus, in the Time of Francis II. of France; or from Hugon a Gate in the City of Tours, where they assembled when they first stirred; or q. d. les Guenots de Huffle, i. e. John Hufe's Imps] a Nickname given by the Papists in France to the Protestants there.

HU'LET [of bulette, F. a Shepherd's Crook] a Surname.

HULFERE, Holly. *Cbauc.*

HULK [Hulck, Belg.] a great broad Ship, chiefly in Use for setting in Masts into Ships, and the like.

To HULK [Hunting Term] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Rabbit.

HULL [Hulle, *Teut.*] the Chaff of Corn, the Cod or Pulse.

HULL [Sea Term] the main Body or Bulk of a Ship without her Rigging.

To HULL [Sea Term] to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

H U M

To *lie a HULL* [*Sea Term*] is said of a Ship, when she takes all her Sails in, so that nothing but her Masts, Yards and Rigging are abroad, either in a dead Calm, or a Storm, when she cannot carry them.

To *strike a HULL* [*Sea Term*] is to lie close, or obscurely in the Sea in a Storm, or tarry for some Comfort, bearing no Sail, with the Helm *lopped a Lee*.

HULL [of *Duisen*, *L. S. Dussen*, *Teut.* to howl, from the Noise the River makes, when it meets with the Sea] in *Yorkshire*. This Town was famous for its good Government; and thence arose this Saying, called the Beggars and Vagrants Litany, *From Hell, Hull, and Hallifax, Good Lord deliver us.* Hull, for the severe Chastisement they met with there; *Hallifax*, for a Law instantly beheading with an Engine those who were taken in the Fact of stealing Cloth, without any further legal Proceedings, being probably more terrible to them than *Hell* itself.

HULLOCK, a Piece of the Mizen-Sail cut and let loose, to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea in a Storm.

HULSTERED [of *Jeolstra*, *Sax.* a Cave] hidden, retired. *O.*

HULVER, a Shrub.

HUMA'NE [*humain*, *F.* of *humanus*, *L.*] belonging to Mankind; also affable, courteous, gentle, mild.

HUMANE Signs [in *Astrology*] are those Signs of the Zodiack, which have the Form of a Man, as *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and half *Sagittarius*.

HUMANELY, mildly, gently, kindly.

HU'MANIST [*humaniste*, *F.*] one who is skilled in polite Learning.

HUMAN'ITY [of *humanité*, *F.* *humanitas*, *L.*] Manhood, the Nature and Condition of Man; Gentleness, Courtesy, Affability, Mildness; also human Learning.

To **HU'MANISE** [*humaniser*, *F.*] to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, mild.

HUM'BER [*pumbpe*, *Sax.* so called from its humming, because its Waters make a great Humming at the flowing and ebbing of the Tide, *Somner*; or of *hamm* and *aber*, which in the *C. Br.* signifies the Mouth of a River, *Leland*.] a River in the North of England.

HUM'BLE [*humilis*, *L.*] lowly-minded, modest. *F.*

To **HUMBLE** [*humiliqr*, *F.* of *humiliare*, *L.* q. d. *ad bumum redigere*] to lower, to bring down.

HUMBLENESS, Humility.

HUMBLY, with Humility.

HUMBLES [*hembles*, *F.* probably from *umbilicus* the Navel] Part of the Entrails of a Deer.

HUMDRUM [from *Hum-drone*] dull, dronish, stupid.

To **HUMEC'TATE** [*humectqr*, *F.* *humectatum*, *L.*] to moisten.

HUMECTA'TION [in *Chemistry*] the

H U M

moistening any mixed Body to prepare it for some Operation, or that its best and finest Parts may the better be extracted.

HU'MERAL [*humeralis*, *L.*] belonging to the Shoulder.

HUMERAL Muscle [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle moving the Arm at the upper End.

HUM'FREY [of *home*, *Eng.* and *fræde*, or *fræð*, *Sax.* Peace, q. d. one who makes Peace at Home] a proper Name.

HUN'GERFORD [formerly called *Inglesford*, q. d. *Engla-ford*, i. e. the Ford of the English] a Town in *Berkshire*.

HU'MID [*humide*, *F.* of *humidus*, *L.*] damp, moist, wet.

Fess HUMID [in *Heraldry*] a Sort of Fess in a Coat of Arms.

To **HUMIDATE** [*humidatum*, *L.*] to make moist.

HUMID'ITY [*humidité*, *F.* *humiditas*, *L.*] Dampness, Moisture, or the Power of wetting others, and differs much from Fluidity; depending altogether upon the Congruity of the component Particles of any Liquor to the Pores or Surface of such particular Bodies as it is capable of adhering to; as Quicksilver will not wet or adhere to our Hands, Clothes, &c. but will to Gold, Tin, or Lead.

HU'MIDUM primogenium [among Physicians] that Blood which is to be seen in Generation before any thing else.

HUMIDUM Radicale [among Physicians] the radical Moisture of Man's Body, concerning which there have been various Opinions; but by some understood to be nothing else but the Mass of Blood, which is the common Promptuary from whence all other Fluids in a human Body are derived.

HUMIF'EROUS [*humifer*, *L.*] bringing or producing Moisture.

HUMIF'ICK [*humifiscus*, *L.*] causing Moisture.

To **HUMIL'ATE** [*humiliatum*, *L.*] to make low or humble.

HUMILIA'TES, a religious Order instituted *A. C.* 1160, who led very strict and mortified Lives.

HUMILIA'TION, a being humbled. *F.*

HU'MILIS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws the Eyes downwards to the Cheek. *L.*

HUMIL'ITY [*humilité*, *F.* of *humiliqr*, *L.*] Humbleness, Meekness, Lowliness; the Name of a Bird in *New England*.

To **HUM** [*Hummen*, *Teut.* hummen, *L. S.*] to make a Noise like a Bee; to pause in Speaking; to applaud; also to applaud in Derision.

HUMLING, sounding Bee. *G.*

To **HUM'ER**, to begin to neigh. *S. C.*

HUMMUMS [*hammum*, *Turk.*] a Sweating-House.

HUMO'RES [with Physicians] the several Humours of animal Bodies; all that are contained

H U N

contained in Canals or Vessels, and which are distinguished from one another by some manifest Qualities, as healthful, vitiated, sanguine, cholerick, and the like.

HU'MOUR [humeur, F. humor, L.] Moisture, Juice; Temper of Mind, Fancy, Whim.

To HUMOUR, to soothe by Blandishments.

HU'MOURIST [humorista, Ital.] one full of Humours, Whimies, or Conceits; a fantastical or whimsical Person.

HU'MOUROUS, belonging to Humours. fantastical, whimsical, wedded to his own Humours or Conceits.

HUMOUROUSLY, comically, jocosely.

HU'MOURSOME, peevish, hard to please.

HUMOURSOMENESS, Whimsicalness.

To HUNCH [of Hush, Teut. a Blow] to give a Thrust with the Elbow.

HUNCH-backed, crook-backed.

HUNDRED [hund, Sax. Wondert, Belg. Hundert, Teut. and L. S.] Number in Figures 100.

HUNDRED [hund'ed, Sax. hundert, Teut.] a Century, because it consisted of 10 Tithings, and each Tithing of 10 Households.

HUNDREDS-Lagb, the Hundred Court, Sax.

HUNDRED-Penny, a Tax formerly raised in the Hundred, by the Sheriff.

HUN'DREDERS, Men living within the Hundred where the Lands lie, who are appointed to be of the Jury upon any Controversy about Land.

HUNDRED Scilla, the Payment of personal Attendance, ordering Suit and Service, at the Hundred Court.

HUNDRED Law, the Hundred Court, from which all Officers of the King's Forest were freed.

HUN'ARY [Hungren, Teut.] a Kingdom so named of the Hun, a People of Scythia, who settled there.

HUN'GER [hungon, Sax. hunger, Dan.] a Craving of the Appetite after Food, or an Animal Appetite arising from an uneasy Sensation of the Stomach for Food.

To HUN'GER [hungon, Sax. hungeren, Teut. Hungren, Dan.] to be hungry.

HUNGRILY, with a keen Appetite.

HUN'GRY [hungrig, Teut.] craving after Food.

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Barding.

This Proverb is used by Way of Satire against those Persons whose impetuous Lusts make them demean themselves beneath their Quality; for though it is certain dirty Water will quench Fire, and a mean Punk satisfy or cool a burning Lust, yet those who use them are either very needy, or not very nice. The Proverb is also taken in another Sense, and is a severe Satire against all our unnecessary Varieties and Delicacies of Food, and dictates

H U R

the best Way of Living in the World, with an Injunction of Temperance, Health, and Frugality; only to drink when we are dry, and to eat when we are hungry for that there is nothing so wholesome or so relishing, as true Hunger; according to the Proverb, Hunger is the best Sauce. Thus say the Hebrews, כבוד לפניו כלל חסד the Greeks, Τὸ εἶναι ἀνορετὴ ἀρετὰς ἐστὶν ὀψιέει, and the Latins, Jejunus vult stomachus vulgaria temnit; and Fames est optimum condimentum. The French. A la faim il n'y a point de mauvais pain; and the Italians L'asine chi ta fame mangia d'ogni frume.

HUNGRY Evil, a ravenous Appetite in Horses.

HUNKS, a Miser, a covetous Wretch.

HUNSDEN [of Hunc an Hound, and Hunc an Hill, Sax q. d. the Hounds Town, because formerly a Place of great Resort for Hunting] a Town in Herefordshire.

To HUNT [hunting, Sax.] to chase wild Beasts; also to search after.

A HUNTER [hunta, Sax.] one who chases wild Beasts.

To HUNT Change, is when Hounds take fresh Scent, hunting another Chase till they flick and hit it again.

To HUNT-counter, is as much as to say, the Hounds hunt by the Heel.

HUN'ING the Foil, is when the Chase falls off, and comes on again.

HUNT'INGDON [Huntersdune, i. e. the Mount of Hunters, formerly called Aresbury, from Arnulph, an holy Man, there interred] the County Town of that Shire.

HUNTSMAN, one who conducts the Chase.

HUR'DLES [in Fortification] are Olier Twigs, &c. wattled together, laden with Earth, to make Batteries firm, and consolidate Passages over muddy Ditches.

HURDLES [hurd, Sax.] a Frame of Hazel Rods wattled together to make Sheepfold Gates and Inclosures, &c.

HURDS, the Refuge of Hemp or Flax.

HURE [Hauer, Teut.] Hire. O.

To HURL [q. d. to whirl, Quirlen to whirl about, Teut.] to fling or cast with a whirling Motion.

To HURL, to make a Noise. O.

HURLE, the Hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

To HURLEN forth, to rush forth. Spenc.

HUR'LEERS, a square Set of Stones in Cornwall, so transformed (as the People think) for profaning the Sabbath by hurling the Ball.

HURLEY-Burley [of Whirl, and Buph, Sax. a Town] a Tumult, or Crowd of People.

HURN [probably of hurn, Sax. a Horn] a Sirname.

HUR'ERS, Cappers and Hatters. O.

HUR'RICANE [hurucano, Span.] a violent Storm of Wind.

To HUR'RY

HUT

To HUR'RY [*barier*, F.] to hasten over much, or make great Haste.

HURST [*hynrt*, Sax.] a little Wood, or Thicket of Trees.

HURST [probably of *hynrt*, Sax. Horse Trappings] a proper Name.

HURSTLY [of *hynrt* a Wood, and *leaz* a Field, Sax.] a proper Name.

HURT [*hynrt*, Sax. wounded, *beurte*, F.] a Hurt or Wound, an Injury or Damage.

To HURT [probably of *hurten*, Belg. to beat, or *beurter*, F. to thrust or squeeze] to wound, injure, damage, &c.

To HUR'TLE, to skirmish, to jostle.

HURT'LING, thrulling, skirmishing. Sp.

HURSTS [in *Heraldry*] certain Balls resembling Hurtle-Berries.

HURT-Sickle, a Sort of Herb.

HUSBAND [probably of *pur*, Sax. an House, and *band*, Eng. *q. d.* the Tie of the House, or *pur*, Sax. and *banda*, a Master of a Family] a Wife's Consort.

To HUSBAND, to manage with Oeconomy.

HUS'BANDMAN, one employed in Husbandry.

HUS'BANDRY, the Art of tilling and improving Land.

HUS'CARLE, a Household Servant. Sax.

HUSE, a Fish, of which is made the white Glue called Isinglass.

HUSEANS [*hoseau*, F.] a Sort of Boots, or Spatterdashies.

HUSEFASTINE [of *hur* and *fært*, Sax.] one who holds Houie and Lands.

To be HUSH [of *השקט* H.] to cease Talking or Crying, &c.

To HUSH-up, to suppress.

HUSH'ABLE, Houie Rents. O. R.

A HUSK [*husche*, Dan.] the Coat of Corn, Grain, Seed, &c.

HUS'SARS, Hungarian Horse-men, so called from the Huzza or Shout they give at the first Charge.

HUS'SELING-People, Communicants at the Sacrament.

HUS'SY [*bouffe*, F. a fordid Garment] a Sirname.

HUS'SY [corrupt of *Houfewife*] a Name given to a Woman by Way of Contempt.

HUST'INGS [of *hur* an House, and *ping* a Cause or Trial, Sax.] a principal and very ancient Court of Common Pleas, held before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of London.

To HUS'TLE, to shake together.

HUS'WIFE [of *hur* and *pyr*, Sax. *q. d.* the Wife of the House] a Manager of Household Affairs.

An HUT [*bute*, F. *hutte*, Sax. *hutte*, Teut.] a small Cottage or Hovel; also a Soldier's Lodge in the Field.

An HUTCH [*huttaeca*, Sax. *buche*, F. *bucha*, Sp.] a Place or Vessel to lay Corn in; also a wooden Cage or Device to keep Rabbits in; also a Trap for catching Vermin.

HYD

HUTE'SIUM, a Hue and Cry in Pursuit of Robbers. O. L.

HUXING of a Pike [in *Angling*] a particular Way of catching the Pike-fish.

To HUZZ, to hum as Bees do.

HUZZA, a loud Acclamation or Shout for Joy.

To HY [*higan*, Sax.] to make Haste.

HY'ACINTH [*hyacinthe*, F. *hyacinthus*, L. of *ῥακινθος*, Gr.] a Flower of a purple Colour; also a precious Stone.

HYACINTH [in *Heraldry*] the tawny Colour in Noblemen's Coats of Arms.

HYADES [*ῥαδες*, Gr.] a Constellation of seven Stars in the Head of the Bull, which always brings Rain.

HY'ENA [*ῥανα*, Gr.] a subtle ravenous Beast, like a Wolf.

HYALOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the vitreous Humour of the Eye.

HYBERNA'GIUM, the Season for sowing Winter Corn. O. L.

HYBER'NAL [*hybernus*, L.] belonging to Winter.

HY'BOMA [*ῥωμα*, Gr.] an Incurvation of all the Vertebrae.

HY'BRIDA, a mongrel Creature, whose Sire is of one Kind, and Dam of another.

HYDAT'IDES [*ῥατιδες*, Gr.] watry Bladders on the Liver or Bowels of hydropical Persons.

HYDATOI'DES [*ῥατοιδες*, Gr.] the watry Humour of the Eye.

HY'DE Gift [*hyd-gift*, Sax.] a Ransom paid to save one's Hide from beating.

HYDRA [*hydre*, F. *ῥα*, Gr.] a Water Serpent; also one of the Southern Constellations. L.

HY'DRAGOGUES [of *ῥαγωγος*, Gr.] Medicines, which by Fermentation and Precipitation purge out watry Humours.

HY'DRAGOGY [*hydragogia*, L. of *ῥαγωγία*, Gr.] a Conveying of Water from one Place to another.

HYDRAR'GYRAL, mercurial.

HYDRAR'GYRUM [*ῥαργυρον*, Gr.] Quicksilver. L.

HYDRAUL'ICAL, belonging to Water-works.

HYDRAUL'ICKS [*hydrauliques*, F. of *ῥαυλῆκος*, Gr.] the Art of making Engines to carry or raise Water, and all Sorts of Water-works.

HYDRAU'LO-Pneumatical Engines, such as raise Water by Means of the Spring of the Air.

HYDRO'A [with Physicians] certain little moist Pimples like Millet Seeds, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough. Gr.

HYDROCAR'DIA [of *ῥα* and *καρδία*, Gr.] a Dropsy of the Pericardium, so that the Heart swims in Water.

HYDROCE'LE [*ῥοκονδον*, Gr.] a Kind of Rupture called *Hernia Aguosa*, proceeding from a watry Humour. F. and L.

HYDROCEPH'ALUS [*ῥοκεφαλος*, Gr.]

HYD

a Swelling of the Head by Reason of a watery Humour, where the Sutures of the Brain are forced asunder.

HYDROCRITICKS [of ὑδωρ and κριτικός, Gr.] critical Judgement of Distempers taken from Sweating.

HYDROENTEROCE'LE [of ὑδωρ and ἑντεροκόλη, Gr.] a Falling of the Intestines with Water into the Scrotum.

HYDROGRAPHER [*hydrograbe*, F. *hydrographus*, L. of ὑδωρ and γραφεύς, Gr.] one skilled in Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL [*hydrographique*, F. *hydrographicus*, L. of ὑδωρ and γραφικός, Gr.] belonging to Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL Charts, Sea Maps delineated for the Use of Pilots, &c. where are marked the Points of the Compass, Rocks, Shelves, Sands, Capes, &c.

HYDROGRAPHY [*hydrographie*, F. *hydrographia*, L. of ὑδωρ and γραφή, Gr.] an Art teaching how to make Sea Charts, giving an Account of its Tides, Bays, Gulfs, Creeks, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Promontories, Harbours, &c.

HYDROMANCY [*hydromancie*, F. *hydromantia*, L. of ὑδρομαντία, of ὑδωρ and μαντία, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Water.

HYDROMEL [*hydromeli*, L. ὑδρομέλι, Gr.] Mead, a Decoction of Water and Honey. F.

HYDROM'PHALUM [ὑδρὸμφαλον, Gr.] a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from a watery Humour in the Abdomen. L.

HYDROPE'GE [of ὑδωρ Water, and πηγή, Gr. a Fountain] Spring Water.

HYDROPHOBY [*hydrophobia*, L. of ὑδροφοβία, of ὑδωρ and φόβος, Fear, Gr.] is a Distemper proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, or a Contagion analagous to it, wherein the Patient has a great Dread to Water and all liquid Things.

HYDROPTHAL'MION [of ὑδωρ and ὀφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] that Part under the Eye which is wont to swell in Dropfical Persons.

HYDROPTHAL'MY [ὑδωρ and ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] a Disease of the Eye, when it grows so big that it almost starts out of its Orbit.

HYDRO'PICAL [*hydropique*, F. *hydropicus*, L. of ὑδροπικός, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with the Dropsy.

HYDRO'PICKS [*hydropiques*, F. *hydropicus*, L. ὑδροπικά, Gr.] Medicines which expel watery Humours in the Dropsy.

HYDROPS *ad matulam* [among Physicians] a Disease, otherwise called *Diabetes*.

HY'DROSCOPE [ὑδροσκοπεῖν, Gr.] an Instrument for discovering the watery Streams of the Air.

HYDROSTAT'ICKS [of ὑδωρ and στατικός, Gr. the Art of weighing] is that Part of the Science of Staticks that relates to the Gravities of Liquors, and teaches how to

HYO

weigh Bodies in Water, or some other Liquor, to estimate their specifick Gravities.

HYDROSTAT'ICALLY, according to the Science of *Hydrostaticks*.

HYDROT'ICKS [ὑδροτικά, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sweating.

To **HYE** *to*, to make Haste *to*. *Sbakeph*.

HY'EMAL [*hyemalis*, L.] belonging to Winter.

To **HY'EMATE** [*hyematum*, L.] to winter in a Place.

HYEMA'TION, a Wintering. L.

HYGIAS'TICK, tending to preserve Health.

HYGIE'A [ὑγίεια, Gr.] Health, which consists of a good Temperature and right Conformation of Parts; or, according to modern Philosophy, a due Velocity of Blood in the Arteries and Veins of a living Body.

HYGIE'NA [ὑγιεινή, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches to preserve Health.

HYGROCIRSOCE'LE [ὑγροκίρσοκηλη] a Branch of any winding Vein swollen with ill Blood, accompanied with other Moisture.

HYGROCOLLY'RIMUM [ὑγροκόλλυρία, Gr.] a liquid Medicine for curing Distempers in the Eyes.

HYGROMETER } [of ὑγρὸς moist, and

HY'GROSCOPE } μέτρον, Gr. Measure] an Instrument for measuring the Moisture of the Air.

Statistical **HY'GROSCOPE**, an Instrument for making Discoveries of Moisture and of the Air by a Pair of Scales.

HYLAR'CHICK Principle, an universal Spirit in the World. Dr. Hen. Moore.

HY'LEG } [in *Astrology*] a Planet,

HY'LECH } which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of Life. Arab.

HYLE'GIAL Places [among *Astrologers*] are such in which when a Planet happens to be set, it may be said to be fit to have the Government of Life attributed thereunto.

HY'MEN [*Hymeneus*, L. of Ἑμηναιός, Gr.] a Heathen Deity feigned to preside over Matrimony; Marriage itself. F. of L.

HY'MEN [ὑμὲν, Gr.] a circular Folding of the inner Membrane of the *Vagina*, which being broken at the first Copulation, its Fibres contract in three or four Places, and form what is called *Glandula Myrtiformes*.

HYMENÆ'AN, belonging to *Hymen*, or Marriage. L.

HYMENE'AL, pertaining to Marriage; also a Marriage Song.

HYMN [*hymne*, F. *hymnus*, L. of ὕμνος, Gr.] a spiritual Song or Psalm.

To **HYMN**, to praise.

HYMNOG'RAPHER [*hymnographus*, L. ὑμνογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Hymns.

HYMNI'FEROUS [*hymnifer*, L.] bringing or producing Hymns.

HYOI'DES [ὑοειδής, Gr.] a Bone at the Root of the Tongue.

HY'OTHYROIDES [*Anatomy*] the Muscles

H Y P

Muscles of the Larynx, proceeding from the lower Part of the Bone *Hyoides*.

HYPAL'LAGE [*ὑπαλλαγή*, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein the Order of Words is contrary to the Meaning of them. *L.*

To **HYP** [from *Hypochondriack*] to make melancholy, to dispirit. *SpeF.*

To **HYPE** at one, to pull the Mouth awry; to do Mischief, or displease. *N. C.*
The *Ox* **HYPES** *i. e.* pushes with his Horn. *N. C.*

HYPER'BATION [*ὑπερέβατον*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the Words are transposed from the plain grammatical Order.

HYPER'BOLA [in *Geometry*] is a Section of a Cone made by a Plane.

HYPER'BOLE [*ὑπερέβολή*] a Figure in Rhetorick, which in Expression exceeds Truth, representing Things much greater, lesser, worse, or better, than they really are. *F. and L.*

HYPERBOL'ICAL } [*hyperbolique*, *F.* by
HYPERBOL'ICK } [*perbolicus*, *L.* of
ὑπερβολικός, Gr.] exceeding Belief, belonging to an *Hyperbole*, or *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBOLICALLY, in an exaggerating Manner.

HYPERBOL'ICK Space [in *Geometry*] is the Space or Content which is comprehended between the Space of an *Hyperbola*, and the whole Ordinate.

HYPERBOL'ICUM *acutum*, is a Solid made by the Revolution of the infinite *Area* of the Space made between the Curve and its *Asymptote* in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, turning round that *Asymptote*, which produces a Solid infinitely long, which is nevertheless cubable.

HYPERBOLOID'ES [in *Geometry*] are Curves which approach in their Properties to the Nature of an *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBORE'ANS, very Northern People.
HYPERCATALECT'ICK Verse [*ὑπερχαταλεκτικός*, Gr.] a Verse which has a Syllable or two too many in the End.

HYPERCATHAR'TICKS [of *ὑπερχαθάρσεις*, Gr.] Purgings which work too long and too violently.

HYPERCRI'SIS [*ὑπερκρίσις*, Gr.] a voiding any Thing above Measure in the Turn of a Disease, as when a Fever terminates in a Looseness, so that the Humours flow faster than the Strength can bear.

HYPERCRIT'ICK [*ὑπερκριτικός*, Gr.] a Master Critick, or over-critical.

HYPERCRIT'ICISM, a more than ordinary Judgement or Censure, or over-nice Criticism.

HYPERDISSYL/LABLE [*Grammar*] a Word consisting of more than two Syllables.

HYPER'METER [*ὑπέμετρος*, Gr.] a Man of an higher Stature than ordinary.

HYPER'METER Verse, a Verse which

H Y P

hath a Syllable above its ordinary Measure, upon which Account the next Verse must begin with a Vowel.

HYPERO'A [*ὑπερώα*, Gr.] two Holes in the upper Part of the *Offa Palati*.

HYPERPHYS'ICAL [of *ὑπερ* and *φυσικός*, Gr.] that which is above Physicks or Natural Philosophy, metaphysical.

HYPERSAR'COSIS [of *ὑπερ* above, and *σάρξ* Flesh] more Flesh than needful, or Excrecences of Flesh on the Lips of Wounds which Surgeons call *Funguses*.

HYPER'THYRON [*ὑπερέθυρον*, Gr.] a large Table usually placed over Bars or Gates of the *Derick* Order.

HYPHEN [*ὑφερ*, Gr. *q. d.* *υφ'εν*, under one] a little Line set between two Words or Syllables, shewing they are to be joined together, as *House-bold*, *Book-keeper*.

HYPNOT'ICKS [*ὑπνωτικά*, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sleep.

HYPOB'OLE [*ὑποβολή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we answer briefly to those Things which may be objected against by an Adversary.

HYPOBO'LUM [*Civil Latw*] that which is given by the Husband to the Wife at his Death, above her Dowry. *Gr.*

HYPOCATHAR'SIS [*ὑποκαθάρσις*, Gr.] a gentle Purgings.

HYPOCAUS'TUM [*ὑπόκαυσον*, Gr.] a subterraneous Place, where there was a Furnace to heat the Baths of the Ancients; a Stove or Hot-house, a Bagnio.

HYPOCHON'DRES [*ὑποχόνδριον*, Gr.] the lateral Parts of the Belly about the short Ribs, where lie the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen. See *Hypochondriack Regions*.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL } [*ὑποχονδρια-*
HYPOCHON'DRIACK } [*κός*, Gr.] be-
longing to the *Hypochondria*; also troubled with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in those Parts.

HYPOCHONDRIACK Regions [in *Anatomy*] the two Regions lying on each Side the *Cartilago-Enssiformis*, and those of the Ribs and the Tip of the Breast, which have in one the Liver, in the other the Spleen.

HYPO'CHYSIS [*ὑπόχυσις*, Gr.] a Fault in the Sight, occasioned by a Suffusion, wherein Gnats, little Clouds, &c. appear to fly before the Sight.

HYPOCIS'TIS, the Juice of a Sprout which shoots out from the Root of the *Cistus*, not unlike the Mistletoe of the Oak.

HYPOC'RISY [*hypocrisis*, *F.* of *hypocritus*, *L.* of *ὑπόκρισις*, Gr. of *ὑπὸ* under, and *κρίνω* to judge] Dissimulation, counterfeit Goodness or Holiness.

HYPOCRITE [*hypocrita*, *L.* of *ὑποκριτής*, Gr. *q. d.* a Concealer of his Judgement] a Dissembler, one who makes a false Show of Virtue or Piety. *F.*

HYPOCRIT'ICAL, belonging to an Hypocrite or Dissembler.

HYPOCRITICALLY,

H Y P

HYPOCRITICALLY, in a false, dissembling Manner.

HYPO'DESIS } [ὑπόδεσις, Gr.] a
HYPO'DESMUS } Bandage used by Surgeons before the Bolster be laid on.

HYPOGÆ'UM [ὑπόγειον, Gr.] a Place under Ground; [in *Astrology*] the Fourth House, otherwise called *Imum Cali*.

HYPOGAS'TRICK Artery [among *Anatomists*] is an Artery spreading itself amidst the Parts of the *Hypogastrium*.

HYPOGAS'TRIUM [ὑπογάστριον, Gr.] the lowermost Region of the *Abdomen*, reaching from three inches below the Navel to the *Os Pubis*.

HYPOGLOS'SIS } [ὑπογλωσσις, Gr.] a
HYPOGLOTTIS } little Piece of Fleth which joins the Tongue to the nether Part of the Mouth; an Ulcer or Inflammation under the Tongue; also a Medicine that takes away the Asperity of the *Larynx*. L.

HYPOMOCH'LION [ὑπομόχλιον, Gr.] in Mechanics, is the fixed Point, or the Centre of Motion of a Body or Engine, by which it is suspended, and on which it rests in its Motion. Thus in a Balance, the Point on which the Beam moves is the *Hypomochlion*.

HYPO'PHORA [ὑποφωρά, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick* that produces the Objection, as *Antiphrasibera* answers it.

HYPOPH'THAL'MIA [ὑποφθαλμία, Gr.] is a Pain in the Eye under the horny Tunick. L.

HYPOPHYLOSPOER'MOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Backside of their Leaves.

HYPO'PION [ὑπέπιον, Gr.] is a Gathering together of Matter under the horny Tunick of the Eye.

HYPOSPATHIS'MUS [ὑποσπαθισμός, Gr.] is an Incision in the Forehead, made by three Cuts or Divisions, where the *Spatula* is thrust under the Skin.

HYPOSPHAG'MA [ὑπόσφαγμα, Gr.] Bloodshot, from a Stroke in the Eye.

HYPOS'TASIS [*hypostase*, F. of ὑπόστασις, Gr.] among *Divines*, signifies the Subsistence of the Persons of the Trinity. L.

HYPOSTASIS [in *Physick*] is that thick Substance which generally subsides at the Bottom of Urine. L.

HYPOSTAT'ICAL [*hypostatique*, F. of ὑποστατικός, Gr.] belonging to an *Hypostasis*, or personal Subsistence.

HYPOSTATICAL Principles [with *Chemists*] Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury, so called by *Paracelsus* and his Followers.

HYPOTHECA [ὑπόθεκα, Gr. q. d. a putting under another] an Obligation whereby the Debtor's Effects are made over to his Creditors; a Mortgage. *Civ. Latw.*

HYPO'THENAR [ὑπόθεναρ, Gr.] is a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest.

H Y S

HYPOTHENU'SAL Line, the same as Hypothenufe.

HYPOTHENU'SE [ὑποθηνύσα, Gr.] in a right-angled Triangle, is that Side which subtends the right Angle. F.

HYPO'THESIS [*hypothese*, F. of ὑπόθεσις, Gr. of ὑπο under, and τίθημι, to put] a Supposition. L.

HYPOTHESIS [in *Mathematicks*] when, for the Solution of any *Phænomena* in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. some Principles are supposed as granted, that from thence the Causes and Effects may be deduced; the Principles so laid down are called the *Hypothesis*.

HYPOTHET'ICAL [*hypothetique*, F. of *hypotheticus*, L. ὑποθετικός, Gr.] belonging to an Hypothesis or Supposition.

HYPOTHETICAL Syllogism [in *Logick*] is a Syllogism which begins with a conditional Conjunction.

HYPOTHETICALLY, upon Supposition.

HYPOTRACHE'LIUM [ὑποτραχήλιον, Gr.] is the Top or Neck of a Pillar, or the most slender Part of it, which touches the Capital. *Arbit.*

HYPOTY'POSIS [ὑποτύπωσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, which, by a very lively Description, represents any Person or Thing, as it were, in a Picture set before the Eye, or a lively and exact Description of any Object made in the Fancy.

HYPOZEUG'MA [in *Grammar*] a Part of the Figure called *Zeugma*.

HYPYSTA'RIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the fourth Century, who made a Mixture of the *Jewish* Religion with Paganism; for they observed the Sabbath and legal Abstinence with the *Jews*, and worshipped Fire with the *Pagans*.

HYRST [*hyrre*, Sax.] a Wood.

HYS'SOP [*byssope*, F. *byssopus*, L. of ὕσσωπος, Gr.] an Herb.

HYS'TE'RA [ὕστερα, Gr.] Mother or Womb.

HYSTERAL'GIA [of ὕστερα, the Womb, and ἄλγος, Pain, Gr.] a Pain in the Womb, occasioned by an Inflammation, or some such like Distemper.

HYSTER'ICAL } *hysterique*, F. of *hysterical*, Gr. }
HYSTER'ICK } *histericus*, L. of ὕστερικος, Gr. } belonging to the Womb.

HYSTER'ICK Passion, [*Hysterica Passio*] Fits of the Mother, a Disease in Women; according to some, a Convulsion of the Nerves of the *Par vagum*, and *Intercoastal* in the *Abdomen*, proceeding from a pricking Irritation and Explosion of the Spirits.

HYSTEROCE'LE [ὑστεροκήλη, Gr.] the Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

HYSTEROL'OGY [ὑστερολογία, Gr.] a Manner of speaking that first which should be last.

HYSTEROMATOCI'A [ὑστεροματομία, Gr.] cutting a Child out of the Womb.

J A C

HYS'TERON-Prateron [*ὑστερον-πρότερον*, Gr.] a preposterous Way of Speaking, putting that first which should be last.

HYSTEROT'OMY [*ὑστεροτομή*, of *ὑστερ* the Womb, and *τέμνω* to cut, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb.

HYTH } [*hythe*, Sax.] a little Haven or
HYTHE } Port to load and unload Wares at, as *Queen-Hythe*, &c.

I A

I [*IK*, Sax. *Ich*, Teut. *Ich*, Belg. and L. S. ego, L. from *ἐγώ*, Gr.] the Pronoun of the first Person singular.

I [Corruption for Yea] Yes.

To **JAB'BER** [*gaber*, F. *gabbere*, Belg.] to speak much, hastily, and indistinctly, to talk Giberish.

JABBERER, a Prater, one who speaks fast and indistinctly.

JABESH [*יבשׁ* H. i. e. a Confusion] the Father of *Sballum*.

JAB'IN [*יבין* H. i. e. Understanding] King of *Hazor*.

JACENT [*jacens*, L.] lying along.

JACINTH [*jacinte*, F. of *hyacinthus*, L. of *ῥαυτόδες*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a bluish Colour; also a Flower.

JACK, the Nick-Name of *John*.

JACK [from Scullion-Boys, commonly called *Jack*, used to be Turnspits] an Engine to roast Meat; also a Device to pull off Boots; also a large leather Vessel for Drink.

JACK, an Engine much used in raising ponderous Bodies, as large Stones, Mortar-pieces, &c.

JACK [in a Ship] is that Flag which is hung out on the Bowsprit End, or hoisted on the Sprit-Sail, or Top-Mast-Head.

JACK [in Falconry] Male of Birds of Sport.

JACK [in Bowling] the Mark bowled at.

JACK, a Fish, called also a Pike.

JACK by the Hedge, an Herb. *Alliaria*. L.

JACK with the Lantern, a fiery Exhalation or Meteor hovering in the Night about marshy Places, appearing like a Candle in a Lantern, which occasions Travellers sometimes to lose their Way.

JACK of *Dover*, a Joint of Meat dressed over again. *Cbauc.*

JACKALL, a black shag-haired Beast, which hunts out for the Prey of the Lion.

JACK'ANAPES, a Coxcomb, an Imperitent.

JACK'ET [*jacquette*, F. *Jacke*, Teut.] a Waistcoat or short Undercoat.

JACK Pan, a Device used by Barbers to heat Water, and iron Linen.

JACKS, small bits of Wood fixed to the Keys of Virginals, Harpsichords, or Spinets.

JACOB [*יעקב* H. i. e. a Supplanter, or Beguiler] the Father of the 12 Patriarchs.

J A M

JACOBINE [in *Cookery*] a Kind of Potage with Cheese.

JACOBINES, Monks and Nuns of the Order of St. Dominick.

JACOBITES, a Sect of Hereticks set up by one *Jacob* a Syrian, who acknowledged but one Will, Nature, and Operation in Christ, used Circumcision in both Sexes, signed their Children with the Sign of the Cross, imprinted with a burning Iron, affirmed that Angels consisted of two Natures, Fire and Light: also a Name given to the Partizans of King *James II.*

JACOB's Staff, a mathematical Instrument for taking Heights and Distances; a Sort of Staff used by Pilgrims in travelling to St. *James* of *Compostella* in Spain.

JACOBUS [i. e. *James*, L.] a proper Name of Men; also Gold Coins stamped by King *James I.* viz. the 22s. Broad-piece, lately current at 23s. and the 23s. Broad-piece, then current at 25s.

JACTA'TION, a vain Boasting. L.

JACTA'TOR, a Boaster, or Bragger. L.

JACTITATION [*jactitatio*, L.] Tossing, Motion, Restlessness.

JACULABLE [*jaculabilis*, L.] capable of being shot or darted.

JACULA'TION, a shooting or darting. L.

JACULATORY [*jaculatoire*, F. of *jaculatorius*, L.] that which is suddenly cast from one like a Dart.

A **JADE** [probably of *gaad*, Sax. a Good or Spur] a sorry Horse; which will not go without much spurring; also a sorry base Woman, a lewd Wench, a Strumpet.

To **JADE**, to tire, to dispirit by Fatigue.

JAEL [*יאל* H. i. e. a Doe] the Wife of *Heber* the *Kenite*.

JAG of *Hays*, a small Load. C.

To **JAGG** [probably of *jagen*, Teut. to cut with a Saw] to notch or make rugged.

A **JAGG**, a small Load of Hay.

JAGGED, notched, rugged.

JAGGING Iron, an Instrument used by Pastry-Cooks.

JAGUE, a Ditch. C.

JAH [*יה* H. i. e. *be that is*, Gr.] one of the Names of God.

JAIL. See *Gaol*.

JAKES [of *jacere*, L. *Misb.*] an House of Office.

JAL'AP, the Root of an *Indian* Plant, something like our *Briony*.

Resin of **JALAP**, a Dissolution of the resinous Parts of *Jalap* in Spirits of Wine.

JAM } a thick Bed of Stone, which
JAMB } hinders the Miners in their pursuing the Veins of Ore.

JAMAICA, a noted Island of *America*.

JAMBEUX, Boots, Armour for the Legs.

Cbauc.
JAM'BICK Verse, a Verse either Greek or Latin, composed of *Iambick* Feet.

JAMS

J A R

JAMS ? [*jambes*, F.] the Side Posts of
JAUMBS } a Door.

IAMB'BUS [*iambos*, Gr.] an Iambick Foot
 in Verse, consisting of two Syllables, the first
 short, and the other long.

JAMES [*Jayme*, Span. of *Jacobus*, L. of
Jakob, H.] a proper Name of Men.

JAMPNUM, Furz or Gorse, also Gorse
 Ground. O. L.

JAN'ACKS, oaten Cakes.

JANE [*Jeanne*, F. of *Joanna*, L.] a pro-
 per Name of Women.

To **JAN'GLE** [*jangler*, F. *zanchen*, Teut.]
 to be at Variance, to contend in Words.

JANGLER, a Wrangler.

JAN'ITOR, a Door-keeper, or Porter at
 a Gate. L.

JANITOR [among *Anatomists*] the lower
 Orifice of the Stomach. L.

JAN'IZARIES, the Foot Guards of the
 Grand Signor; also certain Officers at
Rome, who revise the Pope's Bulls.

JAN'NOCK, oaten Bread. N. C.

JAN'SENISM, the Tenets of *Cornelius*
Jansenius, Bishop of *Upres*, who held *Augus-*
tin's Opinion concerning Grace, and opposed
 the Jesuits.

JAN'SENIST, one who follows the Opi-
 nion of *Jansenius*.

JAN'TY } hoidening, romping, wan-

JAU'NTY } ton.

JAN'UARY [*Januarius*, L. so called from
Janus, an ancient King of *Italy*, deified after
 his Death] the first Month in the Year.

To **JAPAN'**, to varnish and draw Figures
 on Wood, Metal, &c. after the Manner of
 the Artificers in *Japan*, an Island in the *East-*
India Sea.

JAPANNER, one who japans, used vul-
 garly for a Shoe-blacker.

JAPE, a Tale or Jest.

JAPED, cheated. O.

JAR'DES, Swellings on the Outside of a
 Horse's Ham.

JAR'GON [*Skinner* supposes it to be de-
 rived of *Jargone*, Ital. from *Cbierico*, a Cler-
 gyman; for when the Laity heard the *Latin*
 Tongue, unknown to them, used in the Li-
 turgies and Prayers of the Church, they cal-
 led that, and all other Tongues which they
 understood not, *Cbiericon*, q. d. *Clergymen's*
Language] *Gibberish*. Pedlars *French*.

To **JARR** [*Skinner* derives it from *guer-*
ryer, F. to brawl; but *Minshew* from *gar-*
rire, L. to prate] to quarrel or fall out.

To **JARR** [in *Musick*] to disagree in
 Sound, or go out of Tune.

A **JARR**, Difference, Quarrel, Conten-
 tion.

A **JARR** [*jarre*, F. *jarro*, Span.] an
 earthen Vessel, containing of Oil, from 18
 to 26 Gallons.

A-JARR, as the Door stands a-jarr, i. e.
 half open.

JAR'ROCK, a Sort of Cork.

I C E

JAS'MIN [*jasminum*, L.] a Shrub, the
 Flowers of which are very fragrant.

JAS'PER [*jasse*, F. of *jaspis*, L. of *ιασπις*,
 Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour,
 transparent, with red Veins and other Co-
 lours.

JASPO'NIX [*ιασπονήξ*, Gr.] a Kind of
 Jasper of a white Colour with red Streaks.

JASS-HAWK, a young Hawk newly taken
 out of the Nest.

IATRALEIP'TICK [*ιατραλείπτεις*, of *ια-*
τρίς, a Physician, and *αλείπτεις* an An-
 ointment, Gr.] a Physician who undertakes to
 cure Distempers by external Unction and
 Friction.

IATROCHYM'ICK [of *ιατρίς* and *χυ-*
μός, Gr.] a chymical Physician.

IATROMATHEMAT'ICK [of *ιατρίς*,
 and *μαθηματικός*, Gr. a Mathematician] a
 mathematical Person.

JA'VARIS, a Swine in *America* which
 has its Navel upon its Back.

JAVEL, a Slandering Fellow. *Spencer*.

JAV'ELIN [*javeline*, F. *javelina*, Span.]
 a Dart, or Half Pike, which the Ancients
 used in War.

The **JAUMB** of a Door [of *jambe* the
 Leg, F.] a Side-Post.

JAUN'DICE [*jaunisse*, of *jaune*, F.
 Yellow] a Disease caused by the Overflow-
 ing of the Gall.

JAUNDICED, affected with the Jaun-
 dice.

To **JAUNT** [of *janter*, F.] to drive a
 Horse about till he sweats, to trot or trudge
 up and down.

A **JAUNT**, a tedious, fatiguing, trouble-
 some Walk.

JAUNTINESS, Airiness.

JAUNTS [*jauntes*, F.] the Felloes of
 a Wheel.

JAWS [*Leagle*, Sax. or *joue*, F. the
 Cheek Bone; but Dr. T. H. says the An-
 cients writ *Chawes*, from the Word *Chaw*]
 the Bones in which the Teeth are inserted.

A **JAY**, a Bird. F.

JAZEL, a precious Stone of a blue Co-
 lour.

IBARRED [*barré*, F.] fortified with
 Bars. *Chauc.*

IBATHED [*gebadet*, Teut.] bathed. *Ch.*

IBERNA'GIUM, the Season for sowing
 Winter Corn. O. L.

I'BIS, a small Bird in *Egypt*, which eating
 up the Serpents which annoyed the Country,
 was therefore worshipped by the ancient In-
 habitants; when this Bird was sick, it used
 to inject with its long Bill the Water of the
Nile into its Fundament, whence *Langius*
 writes, they learned the Use of Clysters.

ICE [*Is*, Sax. *Eys*, Belg. *Is*, L. S. and
Dan. *Eys*, Teut.] a hard transparent Body,
 formed from some liquid Matter, fixed and
 congealed.

ICE-Birds, a Sort of Birds in *Greenland*.

ICE-

ICT

ICE-Bone, a Rump of Beef. *Norw.*
ICE-House, a Place in which Ice is laid up.

ICE-Pear, a Sort of Pear which will keep till *January*.

ICE'NI, the People who anciently inhabited the Counties now called *Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.*

ICH, a Word used for I in the West of *England.*

ICH Dien [of *Ich I, Teut. and Dienen, Teut. or Deman, Sax. to serve, q. d. I serve*] a Motto belonging to the Badge of the Arms of the Prince of *Wales*, first assumed by *Edward the Black Prince.*

I'CHABOD [יְכָבֹֿד *H. i. e. where is the Glory of God*] the Son of *Phineas*, the Priest.

ICHNEUMON [ἰχθυεὺς] a small Animal that breaks the Eggs of the Crocodile.

ICHOGRAPHY [ichnographie, *F. ichnographia, L. of ἰχνογραφία, of ἰχθυος, a Draught, and γραφω to delineate, Gr.*] in *Architecture*, is a Geometrical Plan or Plat-form of an Edifice, or the Ground-Plot of a House or Building, delineated upon Paper.

ICHOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the View of any thing cut off by a Plane parallel to the Horizon, just at the Bottom of it.

ICHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is a Draught of the Length and Breadth of the Works raised about a Place.

ICHOR [ἰχρὺς, *Gr.*] a sharp watery Humour tinged with Blood, which flows from Ulcers. *L.*

ICHORODES, Moisture like Corruption.

ICHTHYOCOLLA [ἰχθυόκολλα, *Gr.*] a Glue made of the Skin of Fish. *L.*

ICHTHYOLOGY [ἰχθυολογία, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Description of Fishes.

ICHTHYOPHAGI [ἰχθυοφάγοι, *Gr.*] a People who feed wholly upon Fish. *L.*

I'ICLE, a Shoot of Ice hanging down.

ICLED [geschlobet, *Teut.*] clothed. *Cba.*

ICUPED, called or named. *O.*

ICOMEN, come. *Cbauc.*

I'CON [εἰκὼν, *Gr.*] a Cut, or Picture, an Image, or the Representation of a Thing.

I'CONISM [iconismus, *L. of εἰκονισμός, Gr.*] a Fashioning, a true and lively Description.

ICONISM [Rhetorick] a Figure when a Person or Thing is represented to the Life.

ICO'NOCLAST [εἰκονοκλάστης, of εἰκὼν an Image, and κλάω to break, *Gr.*] a Breaker or Demolisher of Images, a Name given to some of the *Greek Emperors of Constantinople*, who were Enemies to Image-Worship.

ICONOGRAPHY [εἰκονογραφία, of εἰκὼν and γραφω, to delineate, *Gr.*] a Description by Pictures or Images.

ICOSA'EDRON [εἰκοσάεδρον, *Gr.*] a regular solid Body bounded by 20 equal Triangles, having 20 equal Sides.

ICTER'ICAL [ictericus, *L. of ἰκτερικὸς, Gr.*] troubled with, or subject to, the Jaundice.

IDL

IC'TERUS [ἰκτερός, *Gr.*] the Jaundice,
IC'TERUS albus, the Green Sickness.

I'CTUS Cæcus } a Bruise or Swelling, any
I'CTUS Orbis } Maim or Hurt without
the Skin being broken. *O. L.*

IDE'A [idée, *F. idéa, Gr.*] is the Image or Representation of any Thing conceived in the Mind. *L.*

IDE'A Morbi [among *Physicians*] is a complex Perception of such a Collection of Accidents, as concur to any Distemper expressed by some particular Term. *L.*

IDE'AL, of or belonging to an Idea. *F.*

IDEALLY, intellectually.

IDEN'TICAL } [identique, *F. of idem, L.*]
IDEN'TICK } that is the same.

IDENTIFICATION, causing of Identity.

TO IDENTIFY, to know with Certainty.

IDENTITATE nominis, a Writ which lies for one who is taken and committed to Prison for another Man of the same Name.

IDEN'TITY [identité, *F.*] the Sameness of a Thing.

IDES of a Month [Idus, *L.*] were eight Days reckoned backward to the End of the *Nones* in every Month by the ancient Romans.

IDIOC'RASY [ἰδιόκρασία, *Gr.*] the proper Temperament or Disposition of a Thing or Body.

ID'IOCY } the State or Condition of
ID'IOTCY } an Idiot.

ID'IOM [idiome, *F. idioma, L. of ἰδίωμα, Gr.*] the peculiar Phrase or Manner of Expression in any Language, a Propriety in Speaking.

IDIOMAT'ICAL, belonging to an Idiom.

IDIOP'ATHY [idiopatia, *L. ιδιόπασια, of ἰδίας proper, and πάθος Affection, Gr.*] that peculiar Affection which we naturally have to any particular Thing.

IDIOP'ATHY [in *Physick*] a primary or original Disease, which neither depends on, nor proceeds from any other.

IDIOSYN'CRASY [ἰδιοσυγκρασία, *Gr.*] a Temperament peculiar to any animal Body, whereby it hath, either in Sickness or in Health, a peculiar Inclination or Aversion against or to some particular Things.

ID'IOT [idiota, *L. ἰδιώτης, Gr.*] a private Person, an unlearned Man. *F.*

ID'IOT [in *Law*] a natural Fool, a Changeling.

IDIO'TA inquirendo vel examinando, a Writ to the Sheriff to examine the Party suspected of Idiocy, and to certify the Matter into Chancery. *L.*

IDIOT'ICAL, belonging to private Men, or Fools.

ID'IOTISM [idiotisme, *F. idiotismus, L. of ἰδιωτισμός, Gr.*] a Propriety of Speech belonging to any Language.

I'DLE [idle, *Sax. perhaps of eitil useless, Teut. idle, L. S.*] slothful, sluggish.

IDLENESS, laziness.

IDLER, an indolent Person.

IDLY,

J E L

IDLY, indolently, lazily.
IDOL [*idole*, F. *idolum*, L. of *εἰδωλον*, Gr.] an Image or Statue representing some false Deity.

IDOLASTER, an Idolater. *Cbauc.*
IDOL'ATER [*idolatre*, F. *idololatra*, L. *εἰδωλολάτρης*, of *εἰδωλον*, an Idol, and *λατρεία* Worship, Gr.] a Worshipper of Idols.

To **IDOL'ATRIZE** [*idolatrere*, F.] to commit Idolatry.

IDOL'ATROUS [*idolatre*, F.] given to Idolatry.

IDOL'ATRY [*idolatrie*, F. *idololatria*, L. of *εἰδωλολατρεία*, Gr.] Idol-Worship.

IDOLET, a little Idol.

To **IDOLIZE** [*idolatrere*, F.] to be extremely fond of, to doat upon.

IDONE'ITY, Fitness. L.

IDONEOUS [*idoneus*, L.] fit, meet, proper, convenient.

IDYL [*idylle*, F. *idyllium*, L. of *εἰδύλλιον*, Gr.] a little pastoral poem about the Affairs of Shepherds.

I. E. is put for *id est*, or *that is*.

JEA'LOUS [*jalous*, F. *zelotypus*, L.] afraid of having a Rival, tender of.

JEA'LOUSLY, suspiciously.

JEA'LOUSY [*jalousie*, F. *zelotypia*, L.] a being jealous: a Suspicion, a Mistrust.

JEAR-Rope [in a Ship] a Piece of Hawser fastened to the Main and Fore-Yard, to help to hoist up the Yard, and to keep the Yards from falling, if the Tyes should break.

JEAT, a Kind of black, light, brittle Stone, otherwise called black Amber.

JECHONIA'AH [יְחֹנָיִךְ of יְחֹנָן a Base, and יְהוָה the Lord, H. i. e. the Stability of the Lord] a King of Judab.

To **JEEER** [probably of *scheeren*, Teut.] to laugh at, flout, or ridicule.

JEEERER, a Scoffer.

JEEERINGLY, in a scoffing Manner.

JEGGET, a Kind of Sausage.

JEHO'AH'HAZ [יְהוֹאָחָז of יְהוָה the Lord, and הָאָז he saw, H. i. e. the Lord hath seen] a King of Judab.

JEHOSH'APHAT [יְהוֹשָׁפָט of יְהוָה the Lord, and שָׁפָט Judgement, H. i. e. the Judgement of the Lord] a King of Judab.

JEHO'VAH [יְהוָה H.] the most sacred Name of God, denoting him, who is, who was, and is to come.

JEHU [יְהוֹיָכָן H. i. e. Being] a Captain, who was anointed King by *Elisba*.

JEJUNA'TION, a Fasting. L.

JEJUNE [*jejunos*, L. fasting] barren, dry, empty in Style.

JEJUNE'LY, emptily, flily.

JEJUNITY [*jejunitas*, L.] Emptiness of Style, Barrenness, Dryness.

JEJUNUM [in *Anatomy*] the second Part of the Intestines, beginning where the *Duodenum* ended, and so called from its being often found empty. L.

JELLY [*gelée*, F. of *gelando*, freezing]

J E S

Broth which, standing till it is cold, grows into a Jelly, and represents Ice.

JEM'MARD, creased and scolloped, also the peculiar Affection we have to any Thing.

JEM ME, a Jewel, a Gem. *Cbauc.*

JE-ne-sai-quoi [four French Words connected into one] signifies, *I know not what*.

JENKS

JEN'NINGS } all Contractions and
JENK'INS } Diminutives of *John*.

JENK'INSON

JEN'NETS, Spanish or Barbary Mares.

JEN'NY-Wren, a fine Song-Bird.

JEO'FAIL [*j'ai failli*, F.] an Oversight in Pleading. O. L.

To **JEO'PARD** [q. d. *j'ai perdu*, F. *I have lost all*] to hazard.

JEO'PARDY [probably of *jeu perdu*, F. a lost Game] Danger, Hazard, Risque.

To **JEO'PARDEN**, to put in Jeopardy. *Cbauc.*

JEOPARDISE, Jeopardy. *Cbauc.*

JEO'PARDOUSLY, with Jeopardy. *Cbauc.*

JEREMIAH [יְרֵמְיָה H. i. e. exalting the Lord] a Prophet of the Jews.

JER'GUER, an Officer of the Custom-house who oversees the Waiters.

A **JERK** [γερκον, Sax. a Rod; *Minsheu* derives it from *gercken*, Goth.] a Lash of a Whip; a hasty Pull or Twitch.

To **JERK** [*gercken*, Goth.] to beat, to lash; also to pull or twitch suddenly.

JERK'IN [of *Geyer*, Teut. a Vulture, and kin, a Dimin.] a male Hawk.

JEROBO'AM [יְרֹבְאָם of יֵרָם he contended with, and אֱמָץ the People, H. i. e. fighting against] the first King of the ten Tribes of Israel.

JER'SEY, the finest of the Wool, separated from the rest by combing.

JERU'SALEM [יְרוּשָׁלַיִם of יָרָם they shall see, and שָׁלֵם Salem, Peace, i. e. they shall see Peace] the chief City of Judab.

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes*, a Plant like Potatoes.

JES'SAMIN } [*jasmin*, F. *jasminum*, L.]

JES'SEMIN } a Shrub bearing sweet-scented Flowers.

JES'SANT [in *Heraldry*] denotes shooting forth, as Vegetables do.

JES'SE [ישָׁע H. a Graft] the Father of King David.

JESSES [*getti*, or *zettii*, Ital.] Ribbons hanging down from Garlands; also short Straps of Leather fastened to Hawks Legs, and so to the Varvels.

A **JEST** [*chistes*, Span.] a merry, witty Conceit.

To **JEST** [probably of *gesticulari*, L. because the ancient Mimicks used Gesticulations in breaking their Jests on the Company] to talk wittily and jocosely.

JESUA'RI, an Order of Monks, so named from their having the Name of *Jesus* often in their Mouths.

JESUITED

IGN

JESUITED, which has embraced the Doctrine and Principles of the Jesuits.

JESUITICAL, belonging to the Jesuits, also equivocating, using sly Insinuations.

JESUITS, Religious of the Society of Jesus, an Order first founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish Soldier, and confirmed by Pope Paul III. A. C. 1540.

JESUS [*Jesus*, 'I'ncruc, Gr. of יֵשׁוּעַ H. i. e. the Saviour] the Name of our blessed Lord and Saviour Christ.

JESUS College in Oxford, founded A. C. 1571, by Hugh Price, Doctor of Law, called also the Welsh College.

JET [*jayet*, F. *gagates*, L.] a Sort of black, light, and brittle Stone.

JET, a Device. O.

To **JET** [*of jetter*, F. to toss] to carry the Body stately or proudly; also to run up and down.

JET d'Eau, is the Pipe of a Fountain which throws up the Water to any considerable Height in the Air. F.

JETHRO [יִתְרוֹ H. i. e. excelling] Moses's Father-in-Law.

JET'SON } [*of jetter*, F. to throw up]
JET'SOE } that which being cast over-
JET'SAM } board in a Time of Ship-
wreck, is found cast upon the Shore.

JETTY, like Jet, black.

JEUSE [*Ju*, Fr.] Juice. Chauc.

JEW'EL [*jouau*, F. jewel, L. S. and Teut.] a precious Stone.

JEW'ELLER [*jubelierer*, Teut. *jewailier*, F.] one who deals in Jewels and precious Stones.

JEWISE [*of גפרית*, Sax. a Punishment] Reward by Revenge; also a Gibbet. O.

JEW'ISH [*Judich*, Teut.] belonging to the Nation of the Jews.

JEWS [יְהוּדִים, Teut. *Juis*, F. *Jebudæi*, L. יְהוּדִים H.] the People of Judea, and their Posterity.

JEWS-Ears, a spongy Substance growing about the Root of an Elder-Tree.

JEWS-Stone, a Marchasite.

JEWS-Trump, an Instrument of Musick.

IF [יִם, Sax.] a conditional Conjunction.

AN IGNA'RO [*of ignarus*, L.] a foolish ignorant Fellow.

IG'NEUS [*igneus*, L.] fiery.

IGNIF'EROUS [*ignifer*, L.] bearing or bringing Fire.

IGNIF'LUOUS [*ignifluus*, L.] running or flowing with Fire.

To **IG'NIFY**, to set on Fire. L.

IGNI'GENOUS [*ex igne genitus*, L.] begotten of Fire.

IGNI'POTENT [*ignipotens*, L.] powerful in Fire.

IGNIS Actualis [with Surgeons] actual Fire, that which burns at the first Touch; as Fire itself, or heated fearing Irons.

IGNIS Fatuus, a fiery Meteor, commonly called *Will with a Wisp*, or *Jack with a*

IGN

Lantern, appearing chiefly in the Summer Nights, and haunting commonly Churchyards, Meadows, and Bogs; it consists of a Sort of viscous Substance, or fat Exhalation, which being kindled in the Air, reflects a Kind of thin Flame, though without sensible Heat, and often causes People to wander out of their Way.

IGNIS Judicium, the old judicial Trial by Fire. O. L.

IGNIS Persicus [among Surgeons] a Gangrene: a Carbuncle, or fiery Plague Sore. L.

IGNIS Potentialis, Potential Fire, a Composition of a burning Quality, which being laid upon a Part, produces the same Effect as real Fire. L.

IGNIS Reverberii [among Chemists] a reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Vessel. L.

IGNIS Rotæ [among Chemists] Wheel-Fire, when the Flames cover the Copper, or melting Pot, entirely over, both round the Sides, and the Top. L.

IGNIS Sacer, a Disease called *St. Anthony's Fire*, or the Shingles. L.

IGNIS Suppressionis [among Chemists] a Fire above the Sand, sometimes made Use of in chemical Operations.

IGNIS Sylvæstris [with Physicians] a Sort of Pimple, otherwise called *Pbyllana*. L. To **IGNITE**, to kindle.

IGNITE'GIUM [*ab igne tegendo*, L.] the Eight o'Clock Bell, a Signal for putting out Fires and Lights at that Hour, according to a Law made by William the Conqueror. L.

IGNITION [in Chemistry] reducing to Powder by means of Fire, Calcination.

IGNIVOMOUS [*ignivomus*, L.] vomiting, belching out Fire or Flames.

IGNOBILITY [*ignobilitas*, L.] Baseness of Birth.

IGNO'BLE [*ignobilis*, L. i. e. non nobilis] of mean Birth, base, vile. F.

IGNOBLY, meanly, dishonourably.

IGNOMINIOUS [*ignominieux*, F. of *ignominiosus*, L.] disgraceful, dishonourable, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, meanly, dishonourably.

IGNOMINY [*ignominie*, F. *ignominia*, L. of *in* and *nomen*, q. d. a lessening of one's Reputation] Infamy, Disgrace, Discredit, Dishonour.

IGNORAMUS [i. e. *We know not*] a Term used by the Grand-Jury, which they write on the Bill of Information for the Inquisition of criminal Causes, when they dislike the Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good a Presentment, and then all further Enquiry upon the Party is stopped.

IGNORANCE [*ignorantia*, L.] Want of Knowledge. F.

IGNORANT [*ignorans*, L. q. d. non norans] that knows nothing of the Matter: also unlearned, illiterate. F.

IGNORANTLY

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IGNORANTLY, unskilfully.

IGNOSCIBLE [*ignoscibilis*, L. q. d. *culpa quam non noscere libet*] that may be pardoned or forgiven.

I. H. S. are the three first Letters of the Words *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, i. e. *Iesus the Saviour of Men*; a Motto which is commonly made Use of by the Jesuits.

To JIFF, to jest, to make a Laughing-stock of one.

A JIG [probably of *Geige*, *Teut.* *Gige*, *Dan.* a Fiddle] a Kind of Dance.

JIG by *Jowl* [q. d. Cheek by Jowl] very close together.

JILL, a Quarter of a Pint.

JILL [of *Julia*, or *Juliana*] a Doxy.

JILT Flirt, a sorry Wench, an idle Slut.

A JILT, a lewd Woman, who cheats or disappoints one.

To JILT, to deceive one's Expectation, more especially in the Point of Amours.

JIMMERS, jointed Hinges. N. C.

A JIPPO, a shabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

IKENDE [*bekant*, *Teut.*] known. *Chauc.*

IKENILD Street, one of the four famous Highways which the Romans made in England leading from Southampton to Tinnmouth, so called from the *Icent* the ancient Inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire.

ILE [*ilidē*, Gr.] the Flank, where the small Guts are.

ILEX, the Scarlet Oak. L.

ILIA, the Flanks; the small Guts. L.

ILACAL ? [*iliacus*, L.] belonging to the

ILACK { *Ilia*.

ILACK Muscle [in *Anatomy*] is one of those which bend the Thigh.

ILACK-Passion, the twisting of the Guts.

ILACK-Vessels, the double forked Vessels of the Trunk of the great Artery and the great Vein of the *Abdomen*.

ILACUS *externus* [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Thigh which arises from the inward Hollow of the *Os Ilium*.

ILIADS [*Iliades*, L. of *Ιλιάδες*, Gr.] the Title of *Homer's* Poems, whose Subject is the Destruction of *Troy*, which is called *Ilium*.

ILIUM *Os* [*Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Bone called *Os innominatum*. L.

ILK, each, every one.

ILK, the same. *Spenc.*

ILL [*Abel*, *Teut.*] a Contraction of Evil.

To ILL, to reproach, to speak ill of. N. C.

ILLACERABLE [*illacerabilis*, L. i. e. *non lacerabilis*] that cannot be torn.

ILLACRYMABLE [*illacrymabilis*, L. i. e. *non lacrymabilis*] not capable of weeping. L.

ILLAPSE [*illapsus*, L. i. e. *lapsus in*] a gentle falling or sliding in or upon.

To ILLAQUEATE [*illaqueatum*, L. q. d. *in laqueum ducere*] to entangle or ensnare.

ILLAQUEATION, an ensnaring or entangling.

ILLATEBRATION, a hiding, or seeking in Corners. O. L.

I L L

ILLATION, an Inference or Conclusion. L.

ILLA'TIVE, in the Way or Nature of inferring from. L.

To ILLA'TRATE [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *latratum*, L.] to scoff or bark at any thing.

An ILLATRA'TION, a barking against one. L.

ILLAUDABLE [*illaudabilis*, L.] not worthy of Praise.

ILLECEBROUS [*illecebrosus*, L.] that enticeth or allureth.

An ILLECTIVE [*illectamentum*, L.] an Allurement or Enticement.

ILLE'GAL [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *legalis*, L.] contrary to Law.

ILLEGAL'ITY, Unlawfulness.

ILLE'GIBLE [from *in* and *lego*, L.] that cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMATE [*illegitime*, F. of *illegitimus*, L. i. e. *non legitimus*] unlawful; also unlawful or basely born, a Bastard.

ILLEP'ID [*illepidus*, L.] unpleasant, dull in Conversation.

ILLEV'ABLE, what cannot or may not be levied, or recovered. L. T.

ILLIB'ERAL [*illiberalis*, L.] base, nigardly, ungentle.

ILLIBERALLY, in a mean ungenerous Manner.

ILLIBERAL'ITY [*illiberalitas*, L.] Meanness of Spirit, Niggardliness.

ILLI'CIT [*illicite*, F. *illicitus*, L. i. e. *non licitus*] unlawful, not allowed, unwarrantable.

ILLCITLY, unlawfully.

To ILLIGATE [*illigatum*, L.] to bind to.

ILLIGATION, an inwrapping or intangling. L.

ILLIM'ITABLE [of *in*, Neg. and *limes* Limit, L.] that cannot be limited.

ILLIQUA'TION, a melting down one Thing into another.

ILLIQUATION [in *Chemistry*] a mingling earthy Bodies with metalline, so as to retain their own Substance.

ILLIT'ERATE [*illiteratus*, L. i. e. *non literatus*] which has little or no Knowledge of Letters, unlearned.

ILLIT'ERATENESS, Unlearnedness.

ILL'NESS, Sickness, Badness, &c.

ILLO'CABLE [*illocabilis*, L.] that cannot be hired or placed out.

ILLO'GICAL [of *in*, Neg. and *logicus*] not agreeable to the Rules of Logick, unreasonable.

ILL-Nature, natural Malignity.

ILL-natured, malevolent, destitute of Kindness.

ILL-naturedly, in a malevolent Manner.

To ILLUDE [*illudere*, L. i. e. *ludere in*] to play upon, to mock, to jeer.

To ILLUME, to enlighten, to brighten.

To ILLUMINATE [*enluminer*, F. *illuminatum*]

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minatum, L. q. d. *lumen fundere in*] to enlighten, to set off.

To ILLUMINATE [in *Painting*] to lay Colours on Maps and Prints, to gild and colour the initial Letters of Manuscripts.

ILLUMINA'TION, an Enlightening. L.

ILLUMINATIVE *Month* [among *Astro-nomers*] is that Space of Time that the Moon is visible, or between one Conjunction and another.

ILLU'MINATIVE, having a Tendency to enlighten.

ILLUMINA'TORS, Persons who formerly gilded and coloured the Capital Letters of Manuscripts, &c. L.

To ILLU'MINE, to illuminate. *Milton*.

ILLU'SION, a Mocking or Scorning; a Sham or Cheat; a false Representation. F. of L.

ILLU'SIVE } [*illusoire*, F.] deceit-
ILLU'SORY } tul.

To ILLUS'TRATE [*illustrer*, F. *illustra-rum*, L.] to make clear and evident, to explain.

ILLUSTRA'TION, a making clear, plain, or evident. F. of L.

ILLUS'TRIOUS [*illustre*, F. of *illustis*, L.] eminent, famous, excellent, noble, renowned.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, eminently, conspicu-ously.

ILLUTAMEN'TUM [among *Physicians*] an ancient Form of an external Medicine, like the *Ceroma*, with which the Limbs of Wrestlers and others were rubbed, especially after bathing. L.

IM'AGE [*imago*, L. q. d. *imitago*] a natural or artificial Representation or Sem- blance of a Thing; a Picture or Statue. F.

IMAGE [in *Opticks*] is the Projection of an Object in the Base of a convex Glass.

To IMAGE, to represent to the Imagina- tion.

IM'AGERY, painted or carved Work of Images, Tapestry with Figures.

IMA'GINABLE, that may be imagined, or conceived in the Mind. F.

IMA'GINARY [*imaginaire*, F. of *imagi-narius*, L.] not real, fantastick, that appears only in Fashion or Form, and has no real Being but in one's Fancy.

IMAGINA'TION, is that Faculty, by which we, as it were, picture corporeal Substances in the Mind, as if we saw them actually with the Eyes; or an Application of the Mind to the Phantasm or Image of some corporeal Thing impressed in the Brain, Conceit, Fancy, Thought. F. of L.

IMA'GINATIVE [*imaginativus*, L.] of or belonging to the Imagination. F.

IMA'GINATIVE, suspicious, jealous, thoughtful.

To IMA'GINE [*imaginer*, F. of *imaginari*, L.] to conceive, to think or suppose, to fancy.

IMASKID, masked, covered, *Chauc*.

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To IMBAL'M [q. d. *to lay in Balm*] to anoint a dead Body with certain Drugs or Spices, in order to preserve it.

To IMBANK [of *in* and *Bank*] to inclose within Banks.

IMBAR'GO [q. d. *an Injunction laid on Barks or Ships*] a Stop or Stay of Shipping by publick Authority. *Span*.

To IMBAR'K [*embarquer*, F. *embarcare*, Ital.] to go aboard a Ship, to put on Ship-board, to engage in a Business.

IMBARKA'TION [*embarquement*, F.] putting on Ship-board.

To IMBAS'E [q. d. *to make base*] to mix with baser Metals.

To IMBAT'TLE [q. d. *to put into Battle*] to put into Battle Array.

IM'BECILE [*imbecille*, F. of *imbecillus*, L. q. d. *fine bacillo*] weak, feeble.

IMBECIL'ITY [*imbecillité*, F. *imbecil-litas*, L.] Weakness, Feebleness, a State of Languor or Decay, wherein the Body cannot perform its usual Exercises or Functions.

To IMBEL'LISH [*embellir*, F. *embellire*, Ital. q. d. *to make fine*] to adorn, beautify, or grace.

IMBEL'LISHMENT [*embellissement*, F.] Ornament.

To IMBEZ'ZLE } [probably of *imbecil-*
To IMBE'SIL } *lus*, L. weak, q. d.

to weaken] to consume or waste Things com- mitted to one's Trust, to pilfer or purloin.

IMBEZ'ZLEMENT [q. d. *imbecillitas*, L.] a Wasting.

To IMBI'BE [*imbiber*, F. *imbibere*, L.] to suck or drink in; to receive by Education.

IMBIBEMENT, the Act of imbibing.

IMBIBITION [in *Chemistry*] an eager Drinking, or soaking in of any Liquid.

To IMBIT'TER [of *im* and *bitter*, *Sax*, *herbuteren*, *Teut*.] to make bitter, to exas- perate or provoke.

To IMBOD'Y [of *im* and *Body*] to make up into one Body, to make or join itself to a Body; to mingle several Ingredients together.

To IMBOLD'EN [of *im* and *bold*, *Sax*, *bold*] to make bold, to encourage.

IMBORD'URING [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field, and Circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur.

To IMBO'SOM, to hold in the Bosom; to admit to the Heart or Affection.

To IMBOSS' [*imboffare*, Ital.] to raise in Bosses or Bundles.

To IMBOSS, to noose, to circumvent. *Shak*.

IMBOS'SED [*Hunting Term*] a Deer is said to be embossed, when she is so hard pursu- ed, that she foams at the Mouth.

IMBOS'SING, a Sort of Carving or En- graving, when the Figures stand out from the Plane on which it is made.

To IMBOW, to vault, to form into an Arch.

To IMBOW'EL, to take out the Bowels.

IMBRA'CERY,

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IMBRA'CERY, tampering with the Jury.

L. T.

To IM'BRICATE [*imbricatum*, of *imbrex*, a Gutter-Tile, L.] to cover with Tiles.

IMBRICATED [in *Botany*] a Term used to express the Figures of the Leaves of some Plants that are hollowed within, like an *Imbrex*, or Gutter-Tile.

IMBRICA'TION, a making crooked like a Gutter-Tile. L.

IMBROCA'DO, Cloth of Gold or Silver.

Span.

IMBRO'CUS, a Drain or Water-course.

O. L.

To IMBROI'DER [of *im* and *broder*, F.] to make Flowers and other curious Works with a Needle upon Cloth, Silk, &c.

An IMBROI'DERER [of *im* and *brodeur*, F.] a Worker of Imbroidery.

IMBROI'DERY [of *im* and *broderie*, F.] imbroided Work.

To IMBROI'L' [of *im* and *brouiller*, F.] to cause Broils or Quarrels, to put into Confusion, to disorder.

To IMBRUE [*imbuere*, F. of *imbuere*, L.] to moisten or wet, to soak or steep.

To IMBRUE one's Hands in Blood, is to commit Murder.

To IMBU'E [*imbuere*, L.] to season the Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, &c.

To IMBURSE [*embourser*, F.] to put into Stock of Money.

IMBURSE'MENT, Expences.

IMITABILITY, the Quality of Imitation.

IMITABLE [*imitabilis*, L.] that may be imitated. F.

IMITARY [of *imitatorius*, L.] imitatory, or belonging to Imitation. *Shakesp.*

To IMITATE [*imitare*, F. *imitatum*, L.] to follow the Example of another, to do the like, according to a Pattern.

IMITATION, imitating. F. of L.

IMITA'TIONE } [in *Musick Books*]
IMITAZIONE } denotes a particular Way of Composition, wherein each Part is made to imitate each other. *Ital.*

IMITATIVES [with *Grammarians*] Verbs which express any Kind of Imitation, as *patrissare* to take after the Father, *matrissare* to take after the Mother, i. e. to imitate their Actions, Humour, or Fashion.

IMITA'TOR, a Man who imitates. L.

IMITA'TRIX [*imitatrice*, F.] a Woman who imitates. L.

IMMACULATE [*immaculé*, F. of *immaculatus*, L. q. d. *sine macula*] without Spot or Stain, unspotted, spotless.

IM'MANENT [of *in* and *manens*, L.] remaining in, inherent.

IMMA'NITY [*immanitas*, L.] Fierceness, Wildness, Cruelty, Savageness, Vastness.

IMMANUEL [עִמְנוּאֵל H. i. e. God with us] a Name of Christ.

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IMMARCES'SIBLE [*immarcassibilis*, L.] never fading, that cannot wither or decay.

IMMATE'RIAL [*immaterial*, F.] that consists not of Matter or Body; also of little Moment or Consequence.

IMMATERIALLY, of no Importance, in a Manner distinct from Matter.

IMMATERIALITY, an immaterial Quality or Nature.

IMMATU'RE [*immaturus*, L. i. e. *non maturus*] unripe, which is not come to Perfection.

IMMATURE [in *Physick*] is applied to the Aliments and animal Spirits, not sufficiently digested or concocted.

IMMATU'RITY [*immaturité*, F. of *immaturitas*, L.] Unripeness.

IMMECHA'NICAL, not according to the Laws of Mechanicks.

IMME'DIATE [*immediat*, F. *immediatus*, L. q. d. *sine medio*] which follows without any Thing coming between; that follows or happens presently; that act without Means.

IMME'DIATELY, directly, presently.

IMMED'ICABLE [*immedicabilis*, L.] which cannot be healed, incurable.

IMMEM'ORABLE [*immemorabilis*, L.] not to be remembered; not worth Remembrance; past Memory; unspeakable.

IMMEMO'RIAL [of *in* and *memoralis*, L.] which is out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man.

IMMEN'SE [*immensus*, L. i. e. *non mensus*] unmeasurable, exceeding great, huge, vast. F.

IMMEN'SITY [*immensité*, F. of *immensitas*, L.] Unmeasurableness, Vastness, Infiniteness.

IMMENSURABILITY, Unmeasurableness, Infiniteness.

IMMEN'SURABLE [of *in* and *mensurabilis*, L.] unmeasurable.

IMMENSURABLY, in a Manner not to be measured.

To IMMER'GE [*immergere*, L.] to dip or plunge into.

IMMER'GED } [*immersus*, L.] dipped or
IMMER'SED } plunged into.

To IMMERSE [*immersum*, L.] to plunge or dip over Head and Ears.

IMMER'SION, a dipping or plunging, the sinking of any Body in a Fluid. F. of L.

IMMERSION of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is when it approaches so near the Sun, as to lie hid in its Beams.

IMMERSION [of the Moon] is when the Moon, being about to be eclipsed, enters into the Earth's Shadow.

IMMERSION [in *Pharmacy*] is the Method of preparing Medicines, by steeping them in Water, to take away some Quality or ill Taste.

IMMETHODICAL [of *in*, Neg. and *methodus*, L.] that is without due Method or Order, confused.

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IMMETHODICALLY, without Method.
To **IM'MIGRATE** [*immigratum*, L.] to pass or come into.

IM'MINENT [*imminent*, L.] approaching, at Hand, ready to come upon us, hanging over our Heads.

IMMINU'TION [of *in* and *minus*] a diminishing or lessening. L.

IMMI'SCIBLE, not capable of being mingled.

IMMIS'SION, a putting or letting into. L.

To **IMMIT'** [*immittere*, L.] to put, let, or squirt into.

IMMOBIL'ITY [*immobilité*, F. of *in*, Neg. and *mobilitas*, L.] Unmoveableness, Steadfastness.

IMMOD'ERATE [*immoderé*, F. of *immoderatus*, L. q. d. *sine modo*] unreasonable, excessive, beyond the Bounds of Moderation.

IMMODERATELY, without Bounds.

IMMODERATION, Excess, Intemperance. F. of L.

IMMOD'EST [*immodeste*, F. of *immodestus*, L.] that has no Modesty, wanton.

IMMOD'ESTY [*immodestia*, F. of *in*, Neg. and *modestia*, L.] Wantonness, Unmannerliness.

IMMOD'ULATE [*immodulatus*, L.] done without Regard to due Proportion.

To **IMMOLATE** [*immoler*, F. *immolatum*, L.] to offer Sacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, a Sacrificing or Offering. F. of L.

IMMO'RAL [of *in* and *moralis*, L.] of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

IMMORA'LITY [of *in*, Negative, and *moralitas*, L.] Corruptness of Manners, Lewdness, Profaneness, Debauchery.

IMMORI'GEROUS [*immorigerus*, L.] disobedient.

IMMORI'GEROUSNESS, Disobedience, Proneness to disoblige.

IMMOR'TAL [*immortel*, F. of *immortalis*, L.] that never dies, everlasting.

IMMORTA'LITY [*immortalité*, F. of *immortalitas*, L.] a never dying; the State of that which is immortal, a living forever, everlasting.

To **IMMOR'TALIZE** [*immortaliser*, F.] to make immortal.

IMMOVE'ABLE [*immobile*, F. *immobilis*, L.] which cannot be moved, unmoveable.

IMMOVEABLE Feasts, Festivals which constantly fall upon the same Day of the Month, though they vary in the Day of the Week.

IMMOVE'ABLY, in such a Manner as not to be moved.

IMMU'NITY [*immunité*, F. *immunitas*, L. q. d. *sine munere*] Exemption from Office, Duty, or Charge; Freedom, Liberty, Privilege.

To **IMMU'RE** [of *in* and *murus*, L. a Wall] to shut up between two Walls.

IMMU'SICAL, not harmonious, not musical.

IMMUTABIL'ITY [*immutabilité*, F. of

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immutabilitas, L.] Unchangeableness, Constancy.

IMMU'TABLE [*immutable*, F. of *immutabilis*, L.] unchangeable, constant.

IMMU'TABLE Circles [in *Astronomy*] the Ecliptick and Equator, so called, because they never change, but are the same to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

IMMUTABLY, unchangeably.

IMMUTA'TION, a changing or altering. L.

IMP, was formerly used in a good Sense, as in the Chancel may be seen, where an Earl of Warwick, who died a Minor, is called the noble Imp. I therefore take it to be derived from the next following [probably of *impius*, L. very wicked] a familiar Spirit, a Demon; a Child, or Offspring. Spenc.

IMP [Jumptic, Teut. to graft] among Gardeners, a Kind of Graft to be set in a Tree.

To **IMP** a Feather in a Hawk's Wing [among Falconers] to add a new Piece to an old broken Stump.

IMPACT'ED [*impactus*, L.] driven in.

To **IMPAIR** [*impairer*, F. q. d. *impejorare*, L.] to diminish, to make worse, to weaken.

IMPAIR'ING, making less.

To **IMPA'LE** [*empaler*, F. *empalare*, Ital. of *en* and *palus*, L. a Stake] to inclose and fence about with Stakes; to drive a Stake through the Body of a Malefactor.

IMPA'LED [in *Heraldry*] when the Coats of a Man and his Wife, who is not an Heiress, are bor'n in the same Escutcheon, and are marshalled in Pale, the Husband's on the Right-side, and the Wife's on the Left; this is called by Herald's *Baron and Femme, two Coats impaled*.

IMPALED, undaunted, without Fear.

IMPAL'PABLE [of *in* and *palpabilis*, L.] not to be distinguished by feeling.

IMPANA'TION [of *in* and *panis*, L. Bread] a Term applied to the Lutheran Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, who believe that the Body of Christ subsists with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament. L.

IMPANNEL. See *Empannel*.

IMPANNULA'RE, to empannel a Jury. O. L.

To **IMPARADISE**, to make blessed.

IMPAR'ADISED, enjoying the Delights of Paradise. Milton.

IMPARCAME'NTUM, the Right of pounding Cattle. O. L.

IMPARIL'ITY [*imparilitas*, L.] Inequality, Unevenness.

IMPARISYLLAB'ICAL [of *impar* unequal, and *syllaba*, L.] not consisting of a like Number of Syllables.

IMPAR'ITY [*imparitas*, L.] Inequality, Unevenness.

To **IMPARK'** [q. d. to park in] to inclose or fence in a Piece of Ground for a Park.

IMPAR'LANCE [of *parler*, F.] a Motion made to the Declaration of the Plaintiff by the

IMP

the Defendant, whereby he craveth Respite or another Day to put in his Answers.

IMPARSONNEE, put into the Possession of a Benefice. *O. L. T.*

To IMPART' [impertire, L.] to give Part to another, to communicate to deliver one's Mind.

IMPART'ANCE, an imparting or communicating to another. *Shakes.*

IMPAR'TIAL [impartiel, F.] void of Partiality, just, upright.

IMPARTIALLY, without Partiality, equitably.

IMPARTIAL'ITY [of in and partialité, F.] a being impartial, Disinterestedness.

IMPAS'SABLE, cannot be passed through

IMPASSABIL'ITY [impassibilité, F. impossibilitas, L.] an Uncapableness of suffering.

IMPAS'SIBLE [impassibilis, L.] that cannot suffer. *F.*

IMPASSIONED, affected with strong Sensibility.

IMPASSIVE, exempt from the Stroke of external Circumstances.

IMPASTA'TION [q. d. making into Paste] a Sort of Masonry Work wrought with Stone beaten to Powder, and made up like Paste.

IMPA'TIENCE [impatientia, L.] Uneasiness of Mind under Sufferings; also Hastiness or Passion. *L.*

IMPA'TIENT [impatiens, L. q. d. qui patitur non potest] that has no Patience, cholerick, hasty, unquiet. *F.*

IMPATIENTLY, very earnestly.

To IMPA'TRONISE [s'empatroniser, F.] to take Possession of a Benefice.

IMPATRONIZA'TION, a putting into full Possession of a Benefice.

To IMPAW'N, to give as a Pledge.

To IMPEACH' [probably of empêcher, F. to hinder] to accuse and prosecute for Felony and Treason; to hinder. *Spenc.*

IMPEACH'MENT [empêchement, F.] Accusation or Information against one.

IMPEACHMENT of Waste, Restraint from committing Waste on Lands or Tenements.

IMPECCABILITY [impeccabilité, F.] a being incapable of sinning.

IMPEC'CABLE [impeccabilis, L.] that cannot sin or do amiss. *F.*

To IMPEARL', to form into pearly Drops of Dew. *Milton.*

To IMPEDE [impedire, L. q. d. pedibus involvere] to hinder, let, or stop.

IMPEDIA'TI Canes, Dogs that are lawed, or disabled from doing Mischief in a Forest. *O. L. T.*

IMPE'DIENT [impediens, L.] letting, staying, or hindering.

IMPE'DIMENT [impedimentum, L.] Hindrance, Disturbance, Obstruction; also an Imperfection or Defect in one's Speech.

To IMPEL' [impellere, L.] to drive or thrust forward; also to force.

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To IMPEND' [impendere, L.] to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgements.

IMPEN'DENCE, a Hanging over the Head. *L.*

IMPEN'DENT [impendens, L.] hanging over Head, being at Hand.

IMPENETRABIL'ITY [in *Philosophy*] the Distinction of one extended Substance from another, so that two Bodies extended cannot be in one and the same Place, but must of Necessity exclude each other.

IMPEN'ETRABLE [impenetrabilis, L.] that cannot be pierced through, or dived into; that cannot be discovered or fathomed.

IMPEN'ITENCE } [of *impænitentia*, L.]
IMPEN'ITENCY } a Want of or being without Repentance; a continuing in sinful Courses. *F.*

IMPEN'ITENT, who does not repent, or is not sorry for his Sins or Faults. *F.*

IMPENITENTLY, without Penitence.

IMPEN'SIBLE [impenfibilis, L.] without Reward, *gratis*.

IMPER'ATIVE [imperativus, L.] commanding. *F.*

IMPERATIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] that which denotes commanding, or bidding to do such an Action.

IMPERATIVELY, in an imperious Manner, authoritatively.

IMPERCEP'TIBLE, which is not to be perceived. *F.*

IMPERCEPTIBLY, so as not to be discerned.

IMPER'CIABLE [of in and *percer*, to pierce or penetrate, F.] impenetrable. *Cb.*

IMPER'FECTION [imparfait, F. imperfectus, L.] not perfect, or complete, unfinished, faulty.

IMPERFECT Tense [in *Grammar*] that which denotes Time indefinitely, neither perfectly past, or future; as, *I was writing when*, &c.

IMPERFECT Flowers [in *Botany*] are such as want the *Petala*, or those finely coloured Leaves which stand round and compose the Flowers.

IMPERFECT Plants [in *Botany*] are such as either really want Flowers and Seeds, or seem to want them.

IMPERFECT Numbers [in *Aritmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts taken together do either exceed or fall short of that whole Number, of which they are Parts.

IMPERFEC'TION, the Want of something requisite or suitable to the Nature of the Thing, Unperfectness, Defect. *F. of L.*

IMPERFECTLY, in an imperfect Manner.

IMPER'FORABLE, not to be bored through.

IMPE'RIAL [imperialis, L.] belonging to an Emperor or Empire.

IMPE'RIAL Lily, a Flower.

IMPE'RIAL

IMP

IMPE'RIAL *Table*, an Instrument for measuring of Land, &c.

IMPE'RIALISTS, the Subjects or Forces of the Emperor of Germany.

IMPE'RIOUS [*imperieux*, F. cf *imperiosus*, L.] commanding, lordly, haughty.

IMPE'RIOUSLY, insolently, dogmatically.

IMPER'SONAL *Verbs* [in *Grammar*] such as are used in the third Person singular only.

IMPERSPIC'UOUS [*imperspicax*, L.] not clear or evident.

IMPER'TINENCE } Extravagance, Fool-
IMPER'TINENCY } lery, Nonsense. F.

IMPER'TINENT [of *in* and *pertinens*, L.] not to the Purpose, absurd, silly. F.

An **IMPER'TINENT**, a troublesome, foolish, or silly Person.

IMPERTINENTLY, pertly, insolently.

IMPERTUR'BED [*imperturbatus*, L.] undisturbed, serene, calm.

IMPER'VIOUS [*impermisus*, L.] through which there is no Passage, unpassable; such a Closeness of Pores, or particular Configuration of Parts, as will not admit another through.

IMPER'VIOUS [among *Naturalists*] Bodies are said to be *impermisus* to others when they will not permit the Rays of Light to pass through them, &c.

IMPETI'GINOUS [*impetiginosus*, L.] troubled with the Itch.

IMPETI'GO, a cutaneous Foulness, as the Itch, a Ringworm, or a Tetter. L.

IMPETIGO *Celsi*, a Sort of Leprosy, or Seabbiness. L.

IM'PETRABLE [*impetrabilis*, L.] easy, or that may be obtained by Intreaty. F.

To **IM'PETRATE** [*impetret*, F. *impetratum*, L. of *in* and *patro*] to obtain by earnest Request or Intreaty; to obtain a Grant of any Favour or Privilege.

IMPETRA'TION, an obtaining by earnest Intreaty. L.

To **IMPETRE** [*impetret*, F.] to obtain. Cb.

IMPETUOS'ITY } [*impetuosité*, F.
IMPE'TUOUSNESS } *impetuositas*, L.]

a driving headlong with great Force and Violence, a violent Motion, Vehemency.

IMPE'TUOUS [*impetueux*, F. of *impetuosus*, L.] violent, rapid, vehement, raging, boisterous.

IMPETUOUSLY, violently, vehemently.

IM'PETUS [in *Mechanicks*] the Blow or Force with which one Body strikes against another. L.

IMPIERMENT [*empirement*, O. F.] Prejudice, Damage.

IMPI'ETY [*impiété*, F. of *impietas*, L.] Ungodliness, Irreligion.

To **IMPIG NORATE**, to pledge, to pawn.

IMPIGNORA'TION, a putting to pawn. L.

IM'PING [in *Falconry*] the inserting a Feather into the Wing of a Hawk, in the Place of one that is broke.

IMP

To **IMPIN'GE** [*impingo*, L.] to fall against, to strike against.

To **IMPIN'GUATE** [*impinguatum*, L.] to fatten.

IM'PIOUS [*impie*, F. *impius*, L.] ungodly, profane, lewd.

IMPIOUSLY, profanely.

IMPLACAB'ILITY [*implacabilitas*, L.] Implacableness, Irreconcilableness.

IMPLA'CABLE [*implacabilis*, L.] not to be appeased or pacified. F.

IMPLACABLY, in a Manner not to be appeased.

To **IMPLANT'** [of *in* and *planter*, F. or *plantare*, L.] to fix or fasten in the Mind.

IMPLANT'ING, a setting or fixing into. L.

IMPLAU'SIBLE [of *in* and *plausibilis*, L.] unlikely to recommend.

To **IMPLEAD'** [of *in* and *plaidet*, F.] to sue or prosecute by Course of Law.

IM'PLEMENT [q. d. *Employments*, of *employer*, F.] a Thing necessary in any Trade, or about a House, as Tools, Furniture, &c.

To **IM'PLICATE** [*implicatum*, L.] to in-fold or wrap up.

IM'PLICATED [by *Physicians*] is applied to such Fevers, where two at a Time afflict a Person, either of the same Kind, as a *double Tertian*; or of different, as an *intermittent Tertian*; and a *Quotidian*.

IMPLICATION, a folding or wrapping within another Thing, an entangling, also a necessary Consequence. F. of L.

IMPLICIT [*implicitus*, F. of *implicitus*, L. q. d. *folded in*] tacitly understood, intricate, following by Consequence.

IMPLICIT Faith, a Relief founded upon the Judgement or Authority of others.

IMPLICITLY, without Examination.

To **IMPLORE'** [*implorare*, F. of *implorare*, L.] to beg earnestly with Tears and Prayers, to beseech.

IMPLUME' [*implumis*, L.] bald, without Feathers.

IMPLU'VIOUS [*impluvius*, L.] wet with Rain.

To **IMPLY'** [*impliquer*, F. *implicare*, L.] to in-fold, contain, denote, signify.

To **IMPOISON**, to dispense Poison, or kill with Poison.

IMPOLI'TE [*impolitus*, L.] unpolished, rude, coarse, rough.

IMPOLITICK [of *in*, Neg. and *politicus*, L.] disagreeing with the Rules of Policy, imprudent, unwise.

IM'OND'EROUS, void of perceptible Weight.

IMPORCA'TION, a making a Baulk, or Ridge in the Plowing of Land. L.

IMPO'ROUS [of *in*, Neg. and *porosus*, L.] that has no Pores or little Holes for the Passage of Sweat, Vapours, &c.

IM'PORT, Sense or Meaning.

To **IMPORT'** [*importet*, F. of *importare*, L.]

IMP

L.] to bring Commodities into a Port, also to concern or signify.

IMPORT'ABLE, impossible, intolerable.

Ch. IMPORT'ANCE, Moment, Weight, Consequence, Concernment. F.

IMPORT'ANT, of great Concern, Weight, or Moment; material. F.

IMPORTA'TION, the bringing in of Merchandises from Foreign Countries. L.

IMPORT'UNACY } [importunité, F. im-
IMPORTU'NITY } portunitas L.] an
eager pressing or urging; hard Dunning.

IMPOR'TUNATE [importune, F. importunus, L.] troublesome, wearying with too frequent or unreasonable Requests, very urgent.

To IMPORTU'NE [importuner, F. q. d. to be earnest in his Suit, as having no other Port to land at] to press or sue for with great Earnestness; to request earnestly and often.

IMPOR'TUOUS [importuosus, L.] without Port or Harbour.

To IMPO'SE [imposer, F. impositum, L.] to injoin, to lay a Tax, to lay or put upon; also to cheat.

To IMPO'SE a Form [in Printing] to set the Pages in due Order in the Form or Chace, in order to make them ready for the Press.

To IMPOSE upon one, to cheat, deceive; also to put upon one.

IMPOSER, one who imposes, or enjoins authoritatively.

IMPOSITION, a laying on, an Injunction; a deceiving; also an Assessment

IMPOSITIVIOUS Names [impositivus, L.] primitive or radical Names.

IMPOSSIBILITY [impossibilité, F. impossibilitas, L.] that which cannot be done.

IMPOS'SIBLE [impossibilis, L.] not possible, or cannot be done, F. Also an Impossibility.

IMPOST [impost, Ital. of imponendo, L.] a Tax or Tribute, but more especially such as is received by a Prince or State, for Goods brought into any Haven from other Nations. F.

IMPOS'TOR [imposteur, F.] a Cheat, a Deceiver, a false Pretender. L.

To IMPOS'TUMATE } [apostumer, F.
To IMPOS'THUMATE } of apostumare,
Ital.] to grow into an Imposthume.

IMPOSTUMA'TION } the Act of Im-
IMPOSTHUMA'TION } postumating.

IMPOST'UME } [apostume, F. aposte-
IMPOSTHUME } ma, L.] a swelling

of Humours, or gathering of corrupt Matter in any Part of the Body.

Pestilential IMPOSTHUME, a Swelling accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, Head-ach, and Faintness.

IMPOSTURE [impostura, L.] Cheat, Cozenage, Deceit. F.

IMPOTENCE } [impotentia, L. q. d. sine
IMPOTENCY } potentia.] Weakness,

IMP

Want of Power, or Strength, a natural Defect which hinders Generation.

IMPOTENT [impotens, L.] unable, weak, infirm, maimed. F.

IMPOTENTLY, in an impotent Manner. To IMPOV'ERISH [appauvrir, F. impoverire, Ital.] to make poor.

IMPOV'ERISHMENT, being made poor. To IMPOUND Cattle, to put them in a Pound for some Trespas done by them.

To IMPOW'ER [of in and power] to vest one with Power, to enable him to act.

IMPRAC'TICABLE [impracticable, F.] that cannot be done.

To IMPRE'CATÉ [imprecatur, L. q. d. precibus vocare in, i. e. super] to curse, to call down Mischief upon, to wish Evil to.

IMPRECA'TION, a cursing or calling down Mischief upon another. F. of L.

IMPRE'CATORY, that containeth or implieth cursing in it.

IMPREG'NABLE [impregnable, F. q. d. not to be taken] that cannot be taken by Force.

IMPREG'NATE [impregnée, F. of in and prægnans, L.] being with Child, or great with Young.

To IMPREGNATE [s'impregner, F.] to imboddy, soak, or drink in.

To IMPREGNATE [of in and prægnans, L.] to get with Child, to make fruitful.

IMPREGNA'TION, is the Immission of the Male Seed in Coition, by which the Female conceives, or becomes with Young. L.

IMPREGNATION [in Chemistry] is when a Body has imbibed so much Moisture, that it will admit no more. F. of L.

IMPRESE, an Emblem or Device with a Motto. Ital. and Span.

IMPRE'SS [impresso, L.] a Print, Stamp, or Image.

To IMPRESS' [impressum, L.] to print, stamp, or make an Impression upon; to compel to enter into public Service.

IMPRES'S Money, Money paid to Soldiers, &c. compelled into the public Service.

IMPRES'SION, a Stamp, Mark, or Print. L.

An IMPRESSION [of Books] is that Number of Books which is printed off at the same Time.

To IMPRI'ME [Hunting Term] to rouse, unharbour, or dislodge a wild Beast; also to make her forsake the Herd.

IMPRI'MERY [Lavo Term] an Impression or Print; also a Printing-house, or the Art of Printing.

IMPRI'MINGS, Beginnings, first Essays. O.

IMPRI'MIS, first of all, in the first Place. L.

To IMPRINT' [empreindre, F. of imprimer, L. q. d. premere in] to impress or fix a Thing in one's Mind, or in any Matter.

To IMPRIS'ON [imprisonner, F.] to put in Prison or Gaol.

IMPRIS'ONMENT

I M P

IMPRIS'ONMENT [*emprisonnement*, F.] Confinement, Imprisoning.

IMPROBABIL'ITY, an Unlikelyness of being true, or what cannot be proved. *F.* of *L.*

IMPROBABLE [*improbabilis*, *L.* q. d. *quod probari non potest*] unlikely, which has no Likelihood of being true.

IMPROBABLY, without Probability.

To **IM'PROBATE** [*improbatum*, *L.*] to disallow, dispraise, or dislike.

IMPROBA'TION, disallowing or disproving of, Dislike. *L.*

IMPROB'ITY [*improbitas*, *L.*] Dishonesty, Knavery.

IMPRO'CREABLE ? [*improcreabilis*, *L.*]

IMPRO'CREATE } not begotten.

To **IMPROLI'FICATE**, to impregnate.

IMPROP'ER [*improprie*, *F.* of *improprius*, *L.*] unfit, inconvenient, unseasonable.

IMPROPERLY, not fitly, not justly.

To **IMPROPRIATE** [q. d. *proprium facere*] is to employ the Revenues of a Church-Living to his own Use. *L. T.*

IMPROPRIA'TION, the Act of Improprating; also a Parsonage or Ecclesiastical Living in the Hands of a Layman, or which descends by Inheritance.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, he who has Possession of a Spiritual Living or Parsonage by Inheritance.

IMPROPRI'ETY of Speech [*impropriété*, *F.*] is when the Writer or Speaker doth not make use of proper and significant Expressions.

To **IMPROVE** [either of *in* and *probus*, *L.* good, q. d. to make a Thing better in itself, or *in* and *preuve*, *F.* a Proof, q. d. to meliorate a Thing by Trials or Essays] to better, to promote or advance, to grow refined; to make a Progress in Arts and Sciences.

IMPROVE'ABLE, that may be improved or made better.

IMPROVE'MENT, Bettering, Progress, an advancing of Profits, a Thriving, a Benefiting in any Kind of Provision.

IMPROVER, one who improves himself or others.

IMPROV'IDENCE [*improvidentia*, *L.*] Want of Forecast.

IMPROV'IDENT [*improvidus*, *L.* q. d. *non pro se videns*] who does not forecast, or foresee, unheedful.

IMPROVIDENTLY, heedlessly, without Forecast.

IMPRU'DENCE [*imprudencia*, *L.*] Indiscretion, Unadvisedness, a Want of Precaution, Deliberation, and Foresight of the Consequences of Things. *F.*

IMPRU'DENT [*imprudens*, *L.*] inconsiderate, unadvised, unwise. *F.*

IMPRUDENTLY, inconsiderately.

IMPRUDIAMENTUM, Improvement of Land by Husbandry, &c. *O. L.*

IMPUDENCE [*impudentia*, *L.*] Shamelessness, Sauciness. *F.*

I N A

IMPUDENT [*impudens*, *L.* q. d. *pudorem non habens*] shameless, saucy, graceless. *F.*

IMPUDENTLY, shamelessly.

IMPUDIC'ITY [*impudicité*, *F.* *impudicitas*, *L.*] Lewdness, Obscenity, Immodesty.

To **IMPUGN'** [*impugnare*, *F.* of *impugnare*, *L.*] to oppose, to disprove, to endeavour to confute by Argument.

IMPUGNER, one who attacks.

IMPUIS'SANCE, Want of Strength, or Means to succeed in an Affair. *F.*

IMPULSE [*impulsus*, *L.*] a thrusting, pushing or driving forward, an Inforcement, Motion, Persuasion.

IMPULSION, a thrusting forward, or driving on, a constraining. *F.*

IMPULSIVE, that drives or thrusts forward. *F.*

IMPU'NITY [*impunité*, *F.* *impunitas*, *L.*] a being free or exempt from Punishment.

IMPURE [*impurus*, *L.*] unclean, filthy, lewd. *F.*

IMPURE'NESS, Uncleanness.

IMPUR'ITY [*impurité*, *F.* of *impuritas*, *L.*] Uncleanness, Filthiness, Lewdness.

IMPUR'PLED, coloured with purple Colour.

IMPUTABLE, that may be ascribed.

IMPUTA'TION, which is imputed to another, or the Act itself. *F.* of *L.*

IMPU'TATIVE, that is imputed to another, as *imputative Righteousness*.

To **IMPUTE'** [*imputare*, *F.* of *imputare*, *L.* of *in* and *puto*] to attribute or ascribe the Merit to one; also to charge or lay the Blame or Fault on one.

IMPUTER, he who imputes.

IMPUTRES'CIBLE, incorruptible. *L.*

IMPU'TRIBLE [*imputribilis*, *L.*] not liable to putrify or be putrified, incorruptible. **IMUM Caeli** [in *Astrology*] the fourth House in a Figure of the Heavens. *L.*

IN, a Preposition, noting the Place, Time, State, Power, Proportion of any Thing.

INABIL'ITY [*inabilité*, *F.*] an Incapacity, or not being able or capable.

INACCES'SIBLE [of *in* and *accessibilis*, *L.*] not to become at, unapproachable.

INACCESSIBLE Height or Distance [in *Geometry*] which cannot be come at to be measured by Reason of some Obstacle in the Way.

INAC'URACY, Want of Exactness.

INAC'TION, Inactivity. *F.*

INAD'EQUATE [of *in* and *adequatus*, *L.*] disproportionate.

INADEQUATE Ideas [*Philosophy*] such as are but a partial and incomplete Representation of those Archetypes or Images, to which the Mind refers them.

INADVER'TENCE ? [*inadvertance*, *F.*]

INADVER'TENCY } a not sufficiently observing, a Want of Heed or Care.

INADVERTENTLY, heedlessly.

INAF'FABLE [of *in* and *affabilis*, *L.*] not courteous, unpleasant in Conversation.

INAFFECTATION,

INC

INAFFECTA'TION, Unaffectedness, being free from Preciseness, or Formality. *L.*

INALIENABLE, which cannot be alienated or transferred to another by Law. *L.*

INAMIA'BLE [*inamabilis*, *L.*] unlovely, not deserving Love.

INAMORA'TO, a Lover. *Ital.*

INAM'OURED, fallen in Love with.

INANIL'OQUENT } [*inaniloquus*, *L.*]

INANIL'OQUOUS } vain talking or babbling.

INANIMATE [*inanimus*, *F.* *inanimatus*, *L.*] lifeless, dead, without Life or Soul.

INANI'TION [*in Physick*] Weakness, occasioned by Want of Nourishment. *F.*

INANITY [*in Philosophy*] Emptiness, or absolute Vacuity, implying Absence of all Body and Matter whatsoever. *L.*

INAPPETENCY [*in* and *appetentia*, *L.*] Want of Appetite for Victuals.

INAPPLICABLE, not capable of being applied to. *L.*

INARABLE [*inarabilis*, *L.*] not to be plowed.

INARGENTA'TION [*of in* and *argentum*, *L.* Silver] a silvering or covering a Thing with Silver.

INARTICULATE [*of in* and *articulatus*, *L.*] undistinct, confused, not articulate.

INARTICULATELY, indistinctly.

INARTIFICIAL [*inartificialis*, *L.*] without Art, unworkmanly, artless.

INASPICUOUS [*inaspiciuus*, *L.*] hard to be seen, invisible.

INATTENTION, Disregard, Negligence.

INATTENTIVE, heedless, negligent.

INATTENTIVELY, heedlessly.

INAUDIBLE, not to be heard. *L.*

To INAUGURATE [*inauguratum*, *L.*] to install, to invest with an Office or Dignity.

INAUGURA'TION, an Instalment, &c.

INAURATED [*inauratus*, *L.*] covered over with Gold, gilded over.

INAURA'TION, a Gilding or Covering with Gold. *L.*

INAUSPICIOUS [*inauspiciatus*, *L.*] unlucky, ill-boding.

INBOROW and *Outborow*, an Office in old Times, for observing the Ingress and Egress, and allowing the Passage of those who travelled to and again between *England* and *Scotland*.

IN'BRED, natural; also belonging to a particular Country.

INCALES'CENCE [*of incallescere*, *L.*] is the growing hot of a Thing by some inward Motion, Fermentation.

INCALES'CENT [*incallescens*, *L.*] growing hot by some internal Motion and Fermentation.

INCALESCENT *Mercury* [*in Chemistry*] Quicksilver prepared after a particular Manner, so that, mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf Gold, it would turn to a Paste; with Gold would grow hot,

INC

To INCAMP' [*of in* and *camper*, *F.*] to pitch Tents, or build Huts, on a Spot of Ground chosen for that Purpose.

INCAMP'MENT [*of in* and *campement*, *F.*] the Lodging of an Army in the Field.

INCANTA'TION, Charming; an Enchantment, Charm, or Spell. *L.*

INCANTA'TOR [*q. d. qui cantatione decipit*] an Inchanter or Charmer. *L.*

INCAPABILITY, Inability to do a Thing.

INCA'PABLE [*incapax*, *L.*] not capable, unable. unfit. *F.*

INCAPA'CIOUS [*incapax*, *L.*] not fit or large enough to contain a Thing.

To INCAPA'CITATE, to render incapable, to put out of a Capacity.

INCAPA'CITY [*incapacitas*, *F.*] the not having Qualities or Parts necessary to be in a Condition to do or receive a Thing.

To INCAR'CERATE [*incarceratum*, *L.*] to imprison.

INCARCERA'TION, an Imprisoning, or Imprisonment. *L.*

INCAR'NADINE, of a bright Carnation or Flesh-Colour. *F.*

To INCAR'NATE [*incarnare*, *F.* of *incarnatum*, *L.*] to bring Flesh upon, or fill up with new Flesh.

INCAR'NATE Devil, a Devil in Man's Shape; a devilish Person.

INCARNA'TION [*in Chemistry*] a particular Way of purifying Gold. *F.* of *L.*

INCARNATION [*in Divinity*] an assuming or taking Flesh.

INCARNATION [*in Surgery*] a making Flesh grow.

An INCAR'NATIVE [*of incarnatus*, *L.*] a Medicine causing the Flesh to grow.

To INCASE, to cover, to inclose, to envelop.

INCAS'TELLED [*spoken of Beasts*] narrow-heeled, or Hoof-bound. *F.*

INCA'VATED [*incavatum*, *L.*] made hollow.

INCAU'TIOUS, unwary, negligent, heedless.

INCAUTIOUSLY, carelessly, negligently.

An INCEN'DIARY [*incendiaire*, *F.* of *incendiarius*, *L.*] a Setter of Houses on Fire; a Sower of Division and Strife.

To INCEN'SE [*incensum*, *L.* Sup.] to inflame, or stir up to Anger.

INCENSE [*incensum*, *L.*] a rich Perfume made Use of in sacred Rites.

IN'CENSE Wort, an Herb.

IN'CENSING, burning Perfumes in Honour to a Deity.

INCEN'SORY, a perfuming Pan or Censer.

An INCEN'TIVE [*incentivum*, *L.*] an Incitement or Motive.

INCEN'TIVE [*incentivus*, *L.*] inciting or stirring up.

INCEN'TOR, the same as Incendiary.

INC

INCEP'TION, a Beginning or Enterprize. *L.*

INCEP'TIVE [in *Grammar*] as *Verbs Inceptive*, are such Verbs as express a Proceeding by Degrees in an Action.

INCEP'TIVE Magnitudes [in *Geometry*] are such Moments or first Principles, as, though of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such,

INCEP'TOR, a Beginner; in the University it signifies one who is upon taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*.

To **IN'CERATE** [*inceratum*, *L.*] to do over with Wax.

INCERA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is a mixing of Moisture with something that is dry, till the Substance be brought to the Consistence of soft Wax.

INCER'TITUDE [*incertitudo*, *L.*] Uncertainty, Doubtfulness. *F.*

INCES'SANT [i. e. *non cessans*] continual, without ceasing. *L.*

INCESSANTLY, ceaselessly, perpetually.

IN'CEST [*inceste*, *F.* of *incestus*, *L.* of *in* and *castus*, unchaste] carnal Copulation or Marriage with one who is too near a-Kin.

INCEST'UOUS [*incestueux*, *F.* *incestuosus*, *L.*] given to, or guilty of, Incest.

INCESTUOUSLY, in an incestuous Manner.

INCH [*Ince*, *Sax.*] the twelfth Part of a Foot.

Sale by INCH of Candle, is when Goods being divided into several Lots or Parcels, and about an Inch of Candle being lighted, the Buyers bid during its burning, and the last Bidder, when the Candle goes out, has the Lot or Parcel so exposed to Sale.

To **INCHAIN'** [*enchainer*, *F.*] to put in Chains.

To **INCHANT'** [*enchanter*, *F.* of *incantare*, *L.*] to bewitch or charm.

INCHANT'ER [*enchanteur*, *F.* *incantator*, *L.*] a Conjuror, Sorcerer, Wizard.

INCHANT'MENT [*enchantement*, *F.* of *incantamentum*, *L.*] a Charm or Spell.

INCHANT'RESS [*enchanteresse*, *F.*] a Witch, a Sorceress.

To **INCHASSE** [*enchasser*, *F.*] to set in Gold, Silver, &c.

IN'CHEPIN, the lower Gut of a Deer.

To **IN'CHOATE** [*inchoatum*, *L.*] to begin any Work.

INCHOA'TION, a Beginning of any Work. *L.*

INCHO'ATIVE, beginning.

To **INCI'DE** [of *incidere* to cut, *L.* of *in* and *cado*] Medicines are said to *incide*, which consist of pointed and sharp Particles, as Acids, and most Salts; by the Force or Insinuation of which, the Particles of other Bodies are divided, which before cohered one with another.

INCIDENCE [of *in* and *cado*] a falling in with,

INC

IN'CIDENCE [in *Opticks*] the Place where two Lines or Rays meet.

IN'CIDENT [*incident*, *L.*] happening to, or falling out occasionally.

An **IN'CIDENT**, a particular Event or Circumstance attending a Matter.

IN'CIDENT [in *Law*] a Thing necessarily depending upon another as more principal.

INCIDENT Point [in *Opticks*] is that Point in which a Ray of Light is supposed to fall on a Piece of Glass.

INCINERA'TION [*Chemistry*] is the reducing of the Bodies of Vegetables, Minerals, &c. into Ashes by a violent Fire.

INCIP'IENT [*incipiens*, *L.*] beginning.

To **INCIR'CLE** [*incercler*, *F.*] to encompass or surround.

INCISION, a cutting or lancing, a Gash. *L.*

INCISION [in *Surgery*] is the cutting the Skin or Flesh, to open a Swelling; also a Wound in the Skull made by a cutting Instrument.

Crucial **INCISION** [in *Surgery*] the lancing a Swelling cross-wise.

INCISI'VI } the foremost Teeth in
INCISO'RES } each Jaw. *L.*

INCISI'VUS *Musculus* [*Anatomy*] a Muscle drawing the upper Lip upwards. *L.*

INCI'SURE [*incisura*, *L.*] a Cut or Gash.

INCITA'TION, a stirring up or provoking. *F.* of *L.*

To **INCI'TE** [*inciter*, *F.* of *incitare*, *L.*] to stir up, to egg or spur on.

INCITE'MENT [*incitamentum*, *L.*] Inducement or Motive.

INCITER, one who stimulates, one who urges a Purpose.

INCIV'IL [*incivilis*, *L.* q. d. *cive non dignus*] unmannerly, clownish, rude. *F.*

INCIVIL'ITY [*incivilité*, *F.*] Unmannerliness, Rudeness.

INCLAMA'TION, a calling upon. *L.*

INCLAUSA, a Home-Close, or Inclosure near a House. *O. L.*

IN'CLE, a Sort of Tape.

INCLEMENCY [*inclemente*, *F.* *inclementia*, *L.*] a being void of Pity or Compassion, Unmercifulness, Unpitifulness, Rigour, Sharpness.

INCLIN'ABLE, inclining to, prone, apt.

INCLINA'TION, a bowing downward; a natural Disposition to a Thing, Proneness, Aptness. *F.* of *L.*

INCLINATION [in *Chemistry*] is the pouring off any Liquor from its Settlement or Dregs, only by slooping the Vessel.

INCLINATION [*Geometry*] is the mutual Leaning or Tendency of two Lines or Planes towards each other, so as to make an Angle.

INCLINATION of two Planes [in *Geometry*] is the acute Angle made by two Lines drawn, one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section,

INCLINATION

INC

INCLINATION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the small Arch of a vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the Horizon, intercepted between them.

INCLINATION of the Axis of the Earth, is the Angle that it makes with the Axis of the Ecliptick.

INCLINATION of a Planet, is an Arch of the Circle of Inclination, which is included between the Ecliptick and the Place of that Planet in its Orbit.

INCLINATION of a Right Line to a Plane, is an acute Angle which that Line makes with any Line of the Plane towards which it leans.

INCLINATION of a Ray [in *Dioptricks*] is an Angle made by that Ray with the Axis of Incidence in the first Medium, at the Point where it meets or enters the second Medium.

To **INCLINE** [*incliner*, F. of *inclinare*, L.] to bow, or bend to, to lean towards.

INCLINING Planes [in *Dialling*] are such as lean to the Horizon.

To **INCLIPSE**, to grasp, to inclose. *Shaks.*

To **INCLOISTER** [of *en* and *cloister*, F.] to shut up in a Cloister or Monastery.

To **INCLOSE** [*enclosse*, F. *includere*, L. q. d. *claudere in*] to shut in, to fence about, to surround with a Wall, Bank, &c.

INCLOSURE [of *in* and *clausura*, L.] a Place inclosed or fenced in.

To **INCLUDE** [*includere*, L.] to take in, to comprehend, to contain.

INCLUSION, an Inclosing or Shutting up. L.

INCLUSIVE, that comprehends or takes in. L.

INCLUSIVELY, the Thing mentioned, comprehended in the Account.

INCOAGULABLE [of *in* and *coagulo*, L.] that cannot be curdled or congealed together.

INCOGITABLE [*incogitabilis*, L.] thoughtless.

INCOGITANCY [*incogitantia*, L.] Want of Thought, Inconsiderateness, Rashness.

INCOGITANT [*incogitans*, L.] heedless, thoughtless.

INCOGITATIVE, unthinking, heedless, rash.

INCOG or **INCOGNITO**, unknown, without Attendants, or Marks of Distinction.

INCOHERENCE [in and *cobarentia*, L.] a Disagreement or not suiting well together.

INCOHERENT [of *in* and *cobarens*, L.] that does not suit or agree well together.

INCOHERENTLY, in a confused inconsistent Manner.

INCOLUMITY [*incolumitas*, L.] Safety, Freedom from Danger.

INCOMBUSTIBLE [*incombustibilis*, L.] that cannot be burned or consumed by Fire.

INCOME [*Einkommen*, Teut. q. d. *Comings in*] Rent, Revenue, Profit.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, Inability of being measured.

INC

INCOMMENSURABLE [of *in*, neg. *com*, and *mensurabilis*, L.] that cannot be measured, that has not an equal Measure or Proportion with another. F.

INCOMMENSURABLE [in *Algebra*] **Surd Roots** are said to be incommensurable to rational Numbers.

INCOMMENSURABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as have no common Divisor which can divide them both equally.

INCOMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Geometry*] are such Quantities as have no aliquot Parts, or any common Measure that may measure them.

INCOMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Power*] is, when between the Squares of two Quantities there can be found an Area or Content that may serve for a common Measure, to measure both exactly.

To **INCOMMODE** [*incommoder*, F. of *incommodare*, L.] to cause an Inconvenience, to prejudice or hurt.

INCOMMODIOUS [*incommodus*, L.] unprofitable, unfit, troublesome, offensive.

INCOMMODITY [*incommoditas*, F. *incommoditas*, L.] Inconvenience, Trouble.

INCOMMUNICABLE [*incommunicabilis*, L.] that cannot be made common, or imparted to others. F.

INCOMMUTABLE, not liable to change, not to be changed.

INCOMPACT [of *in* and *compactus*, L.] not close fastened or joined together.

INCOMPARABLE [*incomparabilis*, L.] without Compare, matchless, excellent. F.

INCOMPARABLY, matchlessly, in the highest Degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE [of *in* and *compassio*, L.] void of Pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY [*incompatibilitas*, F.] a being incompatible, Antipathy, Contrariety.

INCOMPATIBLE, disagreeing, not enduring or consisting one with another. F.

INCOMPENSABLE [of *in* and *compensare*, L.] incapable of being recompensed.

INCOMPETENCY [*incompetentia*, F. *incompetentia*, L.] Insufficiency, Inability.

INCOMPETENT [*incompetant*, F. of *in* and *competens*, L.] incapable, not duly qualified, unfit, improper.

INCOMPLETE [of *in* and *completus*, L.] not complete, not finished. F.

INCOMPLEX [of *in* and *complexus*, L.] uncompounded, single, simple.

INCOMPLIANCE, a not consenting or not bearing with.

INCOMPOSED [of *in* and *compositus*, L.] not orderly, uncouth, neglected, ill-favoured.

INCOMPOSITE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] the same as *Prime Numbers*; such as are made only by Addition.

INCOMPOSIBLE Preposition [in *Log.*] that which affirms what another denies.

INCOMPOSURE [of *in* and *compositura*, L.] Confusion, Disorder.

INC

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY } [*incom-*
INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS } [*prehen-*
sibilis, F.] a being incomprehensible or un-
conceivable.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE [*incomprehen-*
bilis, L.] that cannot be comprehended or
conceived in the Mind. F.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in a Manner
not to be comprehended.

INCOMPRES'SIBLE [*incompressible*, F.]
that cannot be compressed into less Space.

INCONCEIV'ABLE [*inconceivable*, F.]
not to be conceived or imagined.

INCONCEIVABLY, in a Manner not to
be imagined.

INCONCIN'NITY [*inconcinuitas*, L.] an
ill Grace, Unhandsomeness, Disproportion.

INCONCLU'SIVE, with such Evidence
as not to determine the Understanding.

INCONCUS'SIBLE [of *inconcussus*, L.]
that cannot be shaken or moved.

INCONGEAL'ABLE [of *in* and *conge-*
labilis, L.] that cannot be frozen.

INCONGRU'ITY [*incongruitas*, F. *incon-*
gruitas, L.] Disagreeableness, Unfitness.

INCONGRUITY [with *Grammarians*] an
Impropriety of Speech.

INCONGRUITY [among *Naturalists*] is a
Property by which a fluid Body is hindered
from uniting with any other Fluid, or solid
Body which is different from it.

INCON'GRUOUS [*incongru*, F. of *incon-*
gruus, L.] unfit, disagreeable.

INCONGRUOUSLY, unfitly, inconsis-

ently.
INCONNEX'ION [of *in* and *connexio*, L.]
a Defect in joining Things together, Want
of Coherence.

INCONSEQUENCE } [*inconsequentia*,
INCONSEQUENCY } L.] Weakness
of arguing, when the Conclusion follows
not from the Premises.

INCONSEQUENT [*inconsequens*, L.] that
does not follow or result from.

INCONSID'ERABLE, of small Account,
not worthy of Regard. F.

INCONSID'ERANCY [*inconsiderantia*, L.]
Unadvisedness, Inconsiderateness.

INCONSID'ERATE [*inconsideré*, F. of
inconsideratus, L.] unadvised, rash.

INCONSIDERATION, Want of Thought.
L.

INCONSIS'TENCE } a not agreeing,
INCONSIS'TENCY } suiting, or com-

porting. L.
INCONSIS'TENT [of *in* and *consistens*, L.]
not consistent, agreeable, or suitable to.

INCONSISTENTLY, absurdly.

INCON'SOLABLE [*inconsolabilis*, L.]
that cannot be comforted.

INCON'SONANCY [*inconsontanantia*, L.]
Unagreeableness in Sound.

INCONSTANCY [*inconstancia*, F. *incon-*
stantia, L.] Unsteadiness, Changeableness.

INCON'STANT [*inconstans*, L.] fickle,
wavering, uncertain, F.

INC

INCONTEST'ABLE [*incontestabile*, F.]
indisputable, certain, undoubted.

INCONTESTABLY, without Dispute.

INCONTINENCY [*incontinentia*, F. of *in-*
continentia, L.] a not abstaining from unlaw-
ful Desires; lustful Inclinations, Intempe-
rance.

INCON'TINENCY [among *Physicians*]
is said of such natural Discharges as are in-
voluntary through Weakness; as an invo-
luntary Discharge of Urine, &c.

INCON'TINENT [*incontinens*, L.] that
has no Government of himself, unchaste,
unstayed, intemperate, loose. F.

INCON'TINENT } [*incontinenter*,
INCON'TINENTLY } F.] immedi-
ately, presently.

INCONTROVER'TIBLE, indisputable.

INCONVE'NIENCE } [*inconvenience*, F.]

INCONVE'NIENCY } Trouble, cross

Accident, Difficulty, Disturbance.

INCONVE'NIENT [*inconveniens*, L.]
not convenient, troublesome.

INCONVER'SABLE [of *in* and *conver-*
sabile, F.] unfociable, unfit for Conversation.

INCONVERT'IBLE [of *in* and *converti-*
bilis, L.] that cannot be altered, changed, or
converted.

INCOR'DING, the falling down of the
Guts in a Horse's Cods, &c.

INCORPORAL'ITY [*incorporalitas*, L.]
the having no Body.

To **INCOR'PORATE** [*incorporer*, F. of
incorporatum, L.] to embody, to admit into
a Society.

To **INCOR'PORATE** [in *Chemistry*] is
to mix or unite the Particles of one Body with
another.

INCORPORATE [*incorporatus*, L.] im-
bodied together.

INCORPORA'TION, an uniting one
Body or Thing with another. L.

INCORPORATION [in *Chemistry*] mix-
ing of dry and moist Bodies together, so as
to make one Mass.

INCORPORATION [in *Physick*] the
mixing the Particles of different Bodies so
together, as to appear an uniform Substance
without discerning the Ingredients or Bodies
mixed in any of their particular Qualities.

INCORPO'REAL [*incorporel*, F. of *in*
and *corporeus*, L.] having no Body, bodiless.

INCORPORE'ITY, the Condition or
State of that which has no Body.

INCORRECT' [*incorrectus*, L.] not cor-
rect, faulty.

INCORRECTLY, inaccurately.

INCOR'RIGIBLE [of *incorrigibilis*, L.]
past Correction, obstinate, that cannot be re-
claimed. F.

INCORRUPT' [*incorruptus*, L.] uncor-
rupted, untainted.

INCORRUPT'IBLE [*incorruptibilis*, L.]
not subject to Corruption or Decay; also
that cannot be bribed.

INCOR-

INC

INCORRUPTIBILITY } [*incorrupti-*
INCORRUPTIBLENESS } *bilité, F.*]
the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

INCORRUPTIBLES, Hereticks in the sixth Century, who held that the Body of our Saviour was incorruptible, and free from Passion.

To **INCOUN'TER** [*rencontrer, F.*] to fight with, to join in Battle.

To **INCRAS'SATE** [*incrassatum, L.*] to thicken or make thick.

INCRASSA'TION, a making thick or gross. *L.*

To **INCRE'ASE** [*increfcere, L.*] to grow, or to cause to grow ; to enlarge.

INCREAS'ED in *Number* [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said so to be, when by its proper Motion it exceeds its mean Motion.

INCREDIBIL'ITY } [*incredibilis, L.*]
INCRED'IBLENESS } a being incredible, or past Belief.

INCRED'IBLE [*incredibilis, L.*] that is not to be believed, surpassing Belief.

INCREDIBLY, in a Manner not to be credited.

INCREDU'LITY [*incredulité, F. of incredulitas, L.*] Unbelief, Unaptness or Backwardness to believe.

INCRED'ULOUS [*incredule, F. incredulus, L.*] hard of Belief, who will not believe.

INCRE'MABLE [*in and cremo, L.*] not consumable by Fire.

INCREMENT [*incrementum, L.*] Increase, Improvement, a growing or waxing bigger.

INCREMENT [in *Algebra*] signifies the infinitely small Increase of a Line in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion.

INCREMENT [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein a Speech rises up gradually from the lowest to the highest Pitch.

To **INCREPATE** [*inrepatum, L.*] to chide or rebuke.

INCREPA'TION, Chiding, Rebuke, &c.
INCRES'CENT [in *Heraldry*] a Figure representing the Moon past the New, and not come to the Full.

To **INCROACH'** [of *in and crocher, F.*] to hook in, to usurp upon.

INCROACH'MENT, an Usurping upon.

To **INCRUST'** [*incrouster, F. of incrustare, L.*] to parget, rough-cast, or make hard in a Crust.

INCRUSTA'TION, a making or becoming hard on the Outside, like a Crust, a Rough-casting, a Pargetting. *L.*

To **INCUBATE** [*incubatum, L.*] to brood or hover over, to lie or sit upon as a Hen.

INCUBA'TION } a Lying upon, a Sit-
INCUBITURE } ting, as Birds on Eggs,
a Brooding. *L.*

INCUBUS [*incube, F.*] the Night Mare, a Disease, when a Man in his Sleep supposes he has a great Weight lying upon him: A

IND

Devil who has carnal Knowledge of a Woman under the Shape of a Man. *L.*

To **INCUL'CATE** [*inculquer, F. inculcatum, L. of in and culco, q. d. to press into*] to repeat and insist upon a Thing often as it were, to beat it into one's Head.

INCULCA'TION, inculcating.

INCUL'PABLE [*inculpabilis, L.*] unblameable.

INCUM'BENT [*incumbens, L.*] lying upon.

An **INCUM'BENT**, one who is in present Possession of a Benefice.

To **INCUMBER** [*incumbere, F. ingombare, Ital.*] to croud, to stop, to clog, to hinder.

INCUM'BRANCE [*incombere, F.*] an Hindrance, Clog, or Stoppage.

INCUNEA'TION, a forcing into wedge-wise.

To **INCUR'** [*incurrere, L.*] to run upon or into ; to fall under.

INCUR'ABLE [of *in neg. and curare, L.*] that cannot be cured. *F.*

INCURABLY, without Cure.

INCUR'IOUS [*incuriosus, L.*] careless, negligent.

INCUR'IOUSNESS [*incuria, L.*] Carelessness, Negligence.

INCUR'SION, an Inroad of Soldiers into an Enemy's Country. *L.*

To **INCUR'VATE** [*incurvatum, L.*] to crooken, bow, or bend.

INCURVA'TION, a Crooking or Bending. *L.*

INCURVA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Bunch or Swelling in the Back.

IN'CUS [in *Anatomy*] one of the Bones in the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

INCUS'SION, a violent shaking against or into. *L.*

To **IN'DAGATE** [*indagatum, L.*] to search or inquire diligently.

INDAGA'TION, a diligent Searching or Inquiring into. *L.*

To **INDAM'AGE** [*endommager, F.*] to bring Damage, to hurt or prejudice.

To **INDAN'GER** [of *in and danger, F.*] to expose to Danger or Hazard.

To **INDEAR'** [of *in and dyran, Sax.*] to gain or cause Affection, to make dear.

INDEAR'MENT, that which gains Love, or an endeared Affection.

To **INDEBT**, to put into Debt ; to oblige.

INDEBT'ED [*endebté, F.*] in Debt to, owing.

INDE'CENCY [*indecence, F.*] Unbecomingness.

INDE'CENT [*indecentis, L.*] unbecoming, unhandsome, unbecitting. *L.*

INDECENTLY, without Decency.

INDE'CIMABLE [of *in and decimæ, L.*] not titheable, not liable to pay Tithes.

INDECLINABLE [*indeclinabilis, L.*]

IND

a grammatical Term used of Nouns that do not vary the Cases, also not to be declined or shunned. F.

INDECO'ROUS [*indecorus*, L.] unhand-some, unseemly. F.

INDECO'RUM, Unseemliness, unhand-some Carriage.

INDEED, in Reality, in Truth.

INDEFATIGABLE [*indefatigabilis*, L.] unwearied, that cannot or will not be wearied.

INDEFEA'SIBLE } [of *in* and *defaire*,
INDEFESIBLE } F.] that cannot be defeated, or made void. L. T.

INDEFECTIBILITY, the Gift of never failing.

INDEFECT'IBLE [of *indefectus*, L.] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFENSIBLE, what cannot be de-fended.

INDEFINITE [*indefini*, F. of *indefinitus*, L.] that has no Bounds or Limits set, unlimited, undefined.

INDEFINITELY, in an unlimited Man-ner.

INDELIB'ERATENESS [of *in* and *deliberatio*, L.] Suddenness, Rashness.

INDEL'IBLE, [*indelible*, F. *indelibilis*, L.] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

To INDEM'NIFY [*indemnifer*, F. or of *indemnitas* and *fio*, L.] to save, or bear harm-less.

INDEM'NITY [*indemnité*, F. of *indemnitas*, L.] a being saved harmless, also a year-ly Pension of one or two Shillings paid an-ciently to the Archdeacon, when a Church was appropriated to an Abbey or College.

INDEMON'STRABLE [*indemonstrabilis*, L.] that cannot be proved or demonstrated.

To INDENT' [*enderter*, F.] to jag or notch; also to contract, to bargain.

INDENT'ED, notched.

INDENT'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-line of a Bordure is in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw.

INDENTED Line [in *Fortification*] is a Line made like the Teeth of a Saw.

INDEN'TURE, a Writing indented at the Top, containing an Agreement between two or more Persons.

INDEPENDENCY [*independance*, F.] not depending upon one another; Absoluteness.

INDEPENDENT [*independant*, F.] that has no Dependency upon any one.

INDEPEN'DENTS, Dissenters who man-age all Things, relating to Church Disci-pline, within their own Congregations, and do not allow any Dependence on a national Church.

INDEPRECABLE [*indeprecabilis*, L.] that will not be intreated.

INDE'SINENTLY [*indefinenter*, L.] with-out Cessation.

INDETER'MINATE [*indeterminé*, F. of *in* and *determinatus*, L.] undetermined, underided, unlimited.

IND

INDETERMINATION, Doubt, Waver-ingness. L.

INDEVO'TION, Want of Devotion, Ir-religion. F.

IN'DEX, a Token or Mark to shew or direct to, as the Hand of a Clock, &c. also the Table of the Contents of a Book. L.

IN'DEX *expurgatorius*, a Catalogue of Books prohibited by the Court of Rome.

IN'DEX [in *Musick Books*] is a little Mark at the End of each Line of a Tune, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The same that the French call *Guidon*, and the Italians *Moftra*.

INDEXES of Powers [in *Algebra*] are the Exponents which shew the Order, Place, or Seat of each Power; as also its Number of Dimensions.

IN'DIA, a large Country in *Asia*.

IN'DIA Cresses, an Herb.

INDIAN Mouse, a little Creature that creeps into the Mouths of Crocodiles, and eating up their Entrails, kills them.

IN'DICANT-Days [among *Physicians*] are those Days which signify that a Crisis or Change in a Disease will happen on such a Day.

To IN'DICATE [*indiquer*, F. *indiciatum*, L.] to show or discover.

IN'DICATING-Days [with *Physicians*] the same as *Indicant*, or critical Days.

INDICA'TION, a Showing, a Sign, or Symptom. L.

INDICATION [among *Physicians*] a Discovering what is to be done, in order to recover the Patient's Health.

INDICA'TIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] is that Mood which barely affirms or denies, and no more.

INDICA'TOR [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles which extends the Forefinger. L.

INDICATO'RIOUS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which turns the Eye aside. L.

INDICA'TUM [in *Physick*] is that which is signified to be done, in order to the Reco-very of Health.

INDICA'VIT, a Writ by which the Pa-tron of a Church may remove a Suit com-menced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian, to the King's Court.

IN'DICO, a blue Stone brought out of India, used in Dying, Painting, &c.

To INDICT' [*indictum*, L. q. d. *dicam is-ferre in*, i. e. *contra*] to impeach, to accuse, to prefer a Bill against an Offender in due Course of Law.

INDICT'ABLE, that may be indicted or prosecuted.

INDIC'TION [in *Chronology*] is the Space of fifteen Years; a Way of Reckoning ap-pointed by the Emperor *Constantine*, in the Room of the Olympiads.

INDICT'MENT [in *Law*] is an Accu-sation or Presentment of those who have committed any illegal Trespafs.

INDIF'ERENCE

IND

INDIF'ERENCE } [*indifferentia*, L.]
INDIF'ERENCY } Unconcernedness, a
not caring for. F.

INDIF'ERENT [*indifferens*, L.] of little
or no Concern; pretty good or passable; that
has no Affection or Love for. F.

INDIFFERENTLY, without Distinction,
tolerably.

INDIGENCE [*indigentia*, L.] Need, Po-
verty, Want.

INDIG'ENOUS [*indigène*, F. *indigena*,
L.] Native to a Country.

INDIGENT [*indigens*, L.] needy, poor,
wanting. F.

INDIGEST'ED [*indigesté*, F. *indigestus*,
L.] not digested, confused, out of Order.

INDIGEST'IBLE, which cannot be di-
gested. L.

INDIGEST'ION, a Want of Digestion, or
Ravenousness in the Stomach. F.

To INDIGITATE [*indigitatum*, L.] to
point at, to show, as with the Finger.

INDIGATION, a Showing, a plain
Demonstration, or convincing Proof.

INDIGITES, Demi-Gods, Heroes, or
eminent Persons anciently enrolled among
the Gods. L.

INDIGN' [*indignus*, L.] unworthy, un-
deserving, &c.

INDIGNANT [*indignans*, L.] angry,
full of Indignation.

INDIGNANTLY, with Indignation, with
Reluctance.

INDIGNA'TION, Anger, Passion, Wrath. L.

INDIGNATON Muscle [among *Ana-
tomists*] is that which turns the Eye aside,
causing that Motion which is peculiar to
Men in the Passion of Anger.

INDIGNITY [*indignité*, F. of *indignitas*,
L.] unworthy Usage, Affront, Baseness,
Injury, Disgrace.

INDIGO. See Indico.

INDIRECT [*indirectus*, L.] not upright,
unfair, unhandsome, &c.

INDIRECTLY, in an indirect Manner,
not in express Terms.

INDISCERN'IBLE [of *in* and *discernere*,
L.] that cannot be discerned or perceived.

INDISCERNIBLY, in a Manner not to
be discerned.

INDISCERPIBIL'ITY [of *in* and *discer-
pere*, L.] a being inseparable.

INDISCERP'IBLE, which cannot be rent,
divided, or separated.

INDISCERNIBLY, in a Manner not to
be discerned.

INDISCREET' [*indiscret*, F. of *in* and *dis-
cretus*, L.] unwise, unwary, unadvised.

INDISCRE'TION, Want of Discretion,
or Judgement. F.

INDISCREETLY, imprudently.

INDISCRIM'INATE [*indiscriminatus*, L.]
not separated, distinguished, or differenced.

INDISPENS'ABLE } [of *in* and *dispen-
sare*, L.] that can-

IND

not be dispensed with, but is of absolute Ne-
cessity, and admits of no Excuse. F.

To INDISPO'SE [*indisposer*, F.] to make
unfit or incapable.

INDISPOSITION, Alteration of Health,
Illness, a being disordered. F.

INDISPU'TABLE [of *in* and *disputabilis*,
L.] not to be questioned or disputed. F.

INDISSOL'VABLE [*indissolubilis*, L.]
that cannot be dissolved.

INDISSOLUBIL'ITY } [*indissolubilité*,
INDIS'SOLUBLENESS } F.] Uncapa-
bleness of being loosed or undone.

INDIS'SOLUBLE [*indissolubilis*, L.] that
cannot be loosed, broken, or undone. F.

INDISTINCT [*indistinctus*, L.] con-
fused, disordered. F.

INDISTINCTLY, confusedly.

INDISTIN'GUISHABLE [*indistingui-
lis*, L.] not to be distinguished.

INDISTUR'BANCE [of *in* and *disturba-
tio*, L.] Freedom from being disturbed.

To INDITE [*indictum*, L. Sup.] to com-
pose or dictate the Matter of a Letter to an-
other in writing it.

INDIVID'UAL [*individuel*, F. *indivi-
duus*, L.] the same one only, not to be divided.

An INDIVID'UAL } [in *Philosophy*] a
INDIVID'UUM } Body or Particle so
small that it cannot be divided. L.

INDIVID'UUM [in *Logick*] that which
denotes but one Person or Thing.

INDIVIDUUM *Determinatum* [in *Logick*]
when the Person or Thing is determined or
named; as *Peter*, the River *Thames*, &c.
called also *Signatum*.

INDIV'IDUUM *Demonstrativum* [in *Lo-
gick*] is when a demonstrative Pronoun is
used in the Expression, as *this*, *that*.

INDIVIDUUM *ex Hypothesi* [in *Logick*]
is when a general Name or Term is restrained
by the Supposition to a particular Thing;
as when it is said, *the Son of such a Man*,
and it is known that he had but one Son.

INDIVIDUUM *Vagum* [in *Logick*] that
which, though it signifies but one Thing,
yet may be any of that Kind; as when we
say, *a Man*, *a certain Person*, or *one did so*.

INDIVISIBIL'ITY [of *indivisibilis*, L.]
the Quality of that which is not divisible.

INDIVIS'IBLE [*indivisibilis*, L.] which
cannot be divided. F.

INDIVIS'IBLES [in *Geometry*] are such
Elements or Principles, as any Body or Fi-
gure may be supposed to be ultimately re-
solved into, as a Line into Points, a Surface
into Lines, a Solid into Surfaces.

INDIVISUM, that which two Persons
hold in common without Partition. L.

INDOCIBIL'ITY } [*indocilité*, F. of *in-
INDOCIL'ITY } docilitas*, L.] an Un-
aptness to learn, or to be taught.

INDOC'IBLE } [*indocilis*, L.] that can-
INDOC'ILE } not be taught, dull,
blockish. F.

IND

To **INDOC'TRINATE** [*indoc'triner*, F.] to instruct or teach.

INDOLENCE } [*indolentia*, L.] a being
IN'DOLENCY } insensible of Pain or Grief, lazy. F.

IN'DOLENT [*indolens*, L.] insensible, careless, supine, lazy. F.

INDOLENTLY, lazily, idly.

INDOM'ABLE [*indomabilis*, L.] untamable.

To **INDORS'E** [*endorser*, F. of *in* and *dorsum*, L.] to write on the Back of a Deed, Bond, or Note.

INDORS'ED [in *Heraldry*] Fish are said to be *bor'n indorsed*, when their Backs are each toward the other.

INDORSE'MENT [*endorsement*, F.] the Writing upon the Back of a Conveyance, Obligation, &c.

To **INDOW** [*endoüer*, F. of *indoare*, L.] to bestow a Dower, to settle Rents or Revenues upon.

IN'DRAUGHT [of *in* and *draught*, Sax.] a Gulf or Bay, running in between two Lands.

INDU'BIOUS, not doubtful. *Harv.*

INDU'BITABLE [*indubitabilis*, L.] not to be questioned, past all Doubt. F.

INDUBITABLY, undoubtedly.

INDU'BITATE [*indubitatus*, L.] undoubted.

To **INDU'CE** [*inducere*, L.] to lead, to persuade.

INDUCE'MENT, a Motive to a Thing.

INDU'CIARY [of *induciæ*, L.] belonging to a Truce or League.

INDU'CIATE, immediate, next; as the *induciate Heir*, the next Heir.

INDUCT'ED [*inductus*, L.] which has received Induction, admitted to the Possession of any ecclesiastical Living.

INDUCTION, a Leading into. L.

INDUCTION [in *Law*] putting a Clerk in Possession of his Church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the Keys.

INDUCTION [in *Logick*] a Kind of Argumentation, or imperfect Syllogism, when the *Species* is gathered out of the Individuals, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the Whole out of the Parts.

INDUCTIVE, that leads on, that infers or produces as a Result.

To **INDUE'** [of *in* and *doüer*, F.] to qualify, supply, or furnish.

To **INDUE** [of *in* and *betwett*, *Teut.*] a Term used by Falconers of a Hawk, and signifies to digest or concoct.

To **INDULG'E** [*indulgere*, L.] to cocker, be fond, or make much of; to allow.

INDUL'GENCE [*indulgentia*, L.] Fondness, Gentleness, Aptness to bear with; also Pardon and Forgiveness. F.

INDULGENCE, *Fr.* Forgiveness. *Chauc.*

INDUL'GENT [*indulgens*, L.] tenderhearted, gentle, kind, fond. F.

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INDULT' } [*indultus*, L.] special Grant
INDU'LTTO } of the Pope to do or obtain something contrary to the Canon Law. *Ital.*

INDULT' of *Kings*, a Power granted to Kings by the Pope to nominate to consistorial Benefices.

INDUL'TO [in *Commerce*] an Imposit laid by the King of *Spain* on Commodities imported in the Galleons.

INDU'RABLE [of *endurer*, F. or of *in* and *durare*, L.] that may be endured or borne.

INDU'RANTS [*indurantia*, L.] hardening Medicines. *P. T.*

To **INDU'RATE** [*induratum*, L.] to harden or make hard.

INDURA'TION, a making hard.

To **INDU'RE** [*endurer*, F.] to bear or suffer, to last or continue.

INDUSIUM [in *Anatomy*] the innermost Coat which covers a Child in the Womb; called also *Annion*. L.

INDUS'TRIOUS [*industrieux*, F. *industrius*, L.] laborious, Pains-taking, diligent.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, diligently.

INDUS'TRY [*industrie*, F. of *industria*, L.] Pains-taking, Labour, Diligence.

To **INE'BRIATE** [*inebriatum*, L.] to make drunk; also to besot.

INEBRIA'TION, a making drunk. L.

INE'DIA [among *Physicians*] Abstinence, an eating less than usually. L.

INEFFABILITY [*ineffabilité*, F.] Un-speakableness.

INEF'FABLE [*ineffabilis*, L.] unspeakable, not to be uttered or expressed. F.

INEFFABLE Numbers [in *Algebra*] the same as *Surd Numbers*.

INEFFABLY, in a Manner not to be uttered.

INEFFECT'IVE } [*inefficax*, L.] that
INEFFECT'UAL } has no Effect, fruitless, vain.

INEFFICA'CIOUS [*inefficace*, F. *inefficax*, L.] of no Efficacy, Force, or Virtue.

INEFFICA'CITY [*inefficacité*, F.] Inefficaciousness, Want of Force or Virtue.

INELAB'ORATE, unlaboured, not well done.

INE'LEGANT [*inelegans*, L.] not becoming or beautiful.

INELEGANTLY, without Elegance.

INEMEND'ABLE [*inemendabilis*, L.] that cannot be amended; a Crime was said [in *old Times*] to be so, which could not be atoned for by Fine.

INENARR'ABLE [*inenarrabilis*, L.] that cannot be related. F.

INENO'DABLE [*inenodabilis*, L.] not to be untied or explained.

INEPT' [*inepte*, F. *ineptus*, L. of *in* i. e. *dou*, and *aptus*] unmeet, unfit, weak, silly.

INEPT'ITUDE [*ineptitudo*, L.] Unaptness, Incapacity, Sillyness,

INE'QUABLE

INE

INEQUABLE [*inequabilis*, L.] unequal, uneven.

INEQUAL [*inequalis*, L.] unequal, uneven, unlike.

INEQUAL'ITY [*inequalitas*, L.] Unequalness, Unevenness, Unlikeness.

INERGET'ICAL [of *in* and *energia*, L. *inergia*, Gr.] sluggish, inactive.

INERRABIL'ITY [of *in* and *errare*, L.] Infallibility.

INER'ABLE, that cannot err, infallible. L.

INERT' [*inert*, L. of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *ari*] sluggish, unfit for Action.

INERTNESS, Sluggishness, Dullness.

To INES'CATE [*inescatum*, L.] to deceive or inveigle.

INESCA'TION, a deceiving or inveigling. L.

INESCUTCH'EON [in *Heraldry*] is an Escutcheon containing one Fifth of the Field, and is bor'n in it as an Ordinary.

IN esse [i. e. in Being] L. P. signifying what is apparent, and has a real Being. L.

INES'TIMABLE [*inestimabilis*, L.] which cannot be sufficiently valued. F.

INEV'IDENT [of *in* and *evidens*, L.] obscure, not clear.

INEV'ITABLE [*inevitabilis*, L.] not to be shunned or avoided.

INEVITABLY, in a Manner not to be avoided.

INEXCO'GITABLE [*inexcogitabilis*, L.] not to be devised or found out.

INEXCUS'ABLE [*inexcusabilis*, L.] not to be excused. F.

INEXHAL'ABLE, that which cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUST'ED [*inexhaustus*, L.] not drawn out or emptied.

INEXHAUST'IBLE, which cannot be drawn out or emptied. L.

INEX'ORABLE [*inexorabilis*, L.] that is not to be intreated or persuaded.

INEXPECT'ABLE [*inexpectabilis*, L.] not to be looked for.

INEXPE'DIBLE [*inexpedibilis*, L.] cumbersome, that one cannot rid himself of.

INEXPE'DIENT [of *in* and *expeditus*, L.] not convenient or fit.

INEXPERIENCE [of *in* and *experientia*, L.] Want of Experience and Skill.

INEXPE'RIENCED [*inexpertus*, L.] that has no Experience.

INEXPI'ABLE [*inexpiabilis*, L.] not to be expiated or atoned for. F.

INEX'PLANABLE [*inexplanabilis*, L.] that cannot be explained.

INEXPLICABLE [*inexplicabilis*, L.] which cannot be unfolded or explained.

INEXPRES'SIBLE [*inexprimable*, F. of *in* and *expressus*, L.] that cannot be expressed, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, in a Way that cannot be uttered.

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INEXPU'GNABLE [*inexpugnabilis*, L.] not to be won by Force, impregnable. F.

INEXTIN'GUISHABLE [*inextinguible*, F. of *inextinguibilis*, L.] not to be put out or quenched.

INEXTIRP'ABLE [*inextirpabilis*, L.] that cannot be extirpated or rooted out.

INEX'TRICABLE [*inextricabilis*, L.] that which one cannot rid himself, or get out of, nor be disentangled.

INEXU'PERABLE [*inexuperabilis*, L.] that cannot be surpassed or overcome.

To INEYE, to inoculate; as the Infusion of a Bud into a foreign Stock.

INFAB'RICATED [*infabricatus*, L.] not well wrought, rough.

INFALLIBIL'ITY [*infallibilit  *, F.] an Impossibility to be deceived, a Faculty of never erring.

INFAL'LIBLE [*infallibilis*, L.] that cannot err or be deceived, never-failing. F.

INF'AMOUS [*infame*, F. of *infamis*, L.] of evil Report, scandalous, base.

INFAMOUSLY, shamefully, in a scandalous Manner.

INF'AMY [*infamie*, F. of *infamia*, L.] Disgrace, Discredit, Reproach, Shame.

INF'ANCY [*infancia*, F. *infantia*, L.] Childhood, the first State of human Life reckoned from the first to the seventh Year.

INFANGTHEF [of *in* pangen and *þeop*, Sax.] a Privilege of Lords of certain Manors, to pass Judgement of Theft committed by their Servants within their Jurisdiction.

INFANT [*infant*, F. of *infans*, of *non* *fando*, L. not speaking] a young Child under seven Years.

INFANT [in *Law*] all Persons are reputed so under the Age of 21 Years.

INFANTAS, all the Daughters of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest, who is styled *Princesa*.

INFANTES, all the Sons of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest, who is styled *Principe*.

INFAN'TICIDE [*infanticidium*, L.] killing or murdering of Infants, as that of *Hydro*.

INFANTRY [*infanterie*, F.] the Foot Soldiers of an Army.

INFARC'TION [in and *farcio*, L.] stuffing, Confiscation.

INFAT'IGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] not to be tired or wearied. F.

To INFAT'UATE [*infatuer*, F. of *infatuatum*, L.] to make foolish, or besot; to bewitch.

INFATUA'TION, a Besotting, &c. L.

INF'A'VOURABLE [in *favorabilis*, L.] not to be favoured.

INFAUS'TOUS [*infaustus*, L.] unlucky.

To INFECT [*infecere*, F. *infectum*, L.] to communicate to another Corruption, Poison, or Pestilence, to corrupt or taint.

INFEC'TION, that Manner of communicating a Disease by some *Effluvia*, or Part

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cles which fly off from distempered Bodies, and, mixing with the Juices of others, occasion the same Disorders as in the Bodies they came from; as a Plague, Corruption. *L.*

INFECTION [of *infectio*, *L.*] apt to infect, tainting, catching, contagious.

INFECTIOUSLY, contagiously.

INFECUND' [*insecundus*, *F.* of *infecundus*, *L.*] barren, unfruitful.

INFECUND'ITY [*insecunditas*, *F.* of *infecunditas*, *L.*] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

INFEEBLE [of *in* and *foible*, *F.*] to weaken; to make feeble.

INFELICITY [*infelicitas*, *L.*] Unhappiness.

To INFEOFF [*infeoffer*, *F.*] to unite or join to the Fee. *L. T.*

INFEOFFMENT [*feoffamentum*, *L.* Barb.] a Settlement in Fee. *L. T.*

To INFER' [*inferer*, *F.* of *inferre*, *L.*] to conclude; to draw a Consequence.

INFERENCE [of *inferendo*, *L.*] Conclusion, Consequence.

INFERIOR [*inferior*, *L.*] lower in Place, Rank, or Degree.

INFERIOR Planets [in *Astronomy*] are such as are placed beneath the Orbit of the Sun.

INFERIOR'ITY [*inferioritas*, *F.*] lower Rank or Degree.

INFERIORS [*inferiores*, *L.*] Persons of a lower Rank, or meaner Quality.

INFER'NAL [*infernalis*, *L.*] belonging to Hell, hellish, low, nethermost.

INFERNAL Stone [among *Surgeons*] a perpetual Caustick, which causes great Pain in the Operation.

INFERNALLY, hellishly.

INFER'TILE [*infertilis*, *L.*] barren, unfruitful.

INFERTIL'ITY } [*infertilitas*, *F.*]

INFER'TILENESS } Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To INFEST' [*infester*, *F.* of *infestare*, *L.*] to annoy or trouble.

To INFIB'ULATE [*infibulatum*, *L.*] to clasp, to button together.

INFIBULA'TION, a buckling, buttoning, or clasping together.

To INFI'CIATE [*inficiatum*, *L.*] to deny or disallow.

IN'FIDEL [*infidelle*, *F.* of *infidelis*, *L.*] a Heathen, or one who believes nothing of the Christian Religion.

INFIDEL'ITY [*infidelitas*, *F.* of *infidelitas*, *L.*] Unbelief, the State of an Unbeliever; also Unfaithfulness, Disloyalty.

INFIMUS Venter [in *Anatomy*] the lower Belly, the lowermost of the three Venter in a human Body. *L.*

INFINITE [*infini*, *F.* of *infinitus*, *L.*] that hath no Bounds, Terms, or Limits; boundless, endless.

INFINITENESS, Boundlessness.

INFINITESIMALS, such Quantities as are supposed to be infinitely small.

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INFIN'ITIVE Mood [*Grammar*] a Mood so named, because not limited either by Number or Person, like other Moods.

INFIN'ITY } [*infinitus*, *F.* of *infinitas*, *L.*] Endlessness, Unmeasurableness.

INFIRM' [*infirmus*, *F.* of *infirmus*, *L.*] weak, feeble, crazy, sickly.

INFIRM'ARY [*infirmaria*, *F.* of *infirmarium*, *L.*] an Apartment for sick People in a Monastery or Hospital.

INFIRM'ITY [*infirmitas*, *F.* of *infirmitas*, *L.*] Sickness, Weakness, Feebleness.

INFIS'TULATED [of *in* and *fistula*, *L.*] returned to, or full of Fistulas.

To INFIX' [*infixum*, *Sup. L.*] to infix, or fasten into.

To INFLA'ME [*inflamer*, of *in* and *flammare*, *L.*] to enrage, incense, or put into a Passion; also to increase.

INFLAME'ABLE [*inflammabile*, *F.*] apt to catch or take Fire.

INFLAMMA'TION, is when the Blood is obstructed, so as to crowd in a greater Quantity into a certain Part, and give it a greater Colour and Heat than is usual; a Swelling with Heat, Redness, and heating with Pain. *L.*

INFLAM'MATIVE, setting in a Flame, of a Nature or Quality apt to inflame.

To INFLA'TE [*inflatum*, *L.*] to swell, or puff with Wind.

INFLA'TION, a blowing or puffing up; stretching or filling any Part with a statulent or windy Substance; a windy Swelling. *L.*

To INFLEC'T [*inflectere*, *L.*] to bow or bend, to change or vary.

INFLEC'TION } a bowing or bending.

INFLEX'ION } a bowing or bending.

INFLECTION [in *Opticks*] a multiplex Refraction of the Rays of Light, caused by the unequal Thickness of any Medium.

INFLECTION Point of a Curve [*Geometry*] is a Point wherein a Curve begins to bend back again a contrary Way.

INFLEXIBIL'ITY } Obstinacy, Stiffness, an inflexible

Humour. *F.* of *L.*

INFLEX'IBLE [*inflexibilis*, *L.* i. e. *non flexibilis*] which cannot be bended or bowed; not to be prevailed upon or persuaded.

INFLEX'ION, a Bending, Turning, Winding. *L.*

To INFLICT' [*infliger*, *F.* of *infligere*, *L.* q. d. *figere in*] to dash or strike against, to lay a Punishment upon.

INFLIC'TION, a laying a Punishment upon, a smiting. *L.*

IN'FLUENCE [*influentia*, *L.*] a flowing into, a sending forth Power or Virtue; the Power of a Superior over an Inferior.

To IN'FLUENCE [*influer*, *F.*] to sway, or have Power over.

IN'FLUENT [*influent*, *L.*] flowing into.

INFLUENT Juices [among *Physicians*] Juices of an human Body, that by the Contrivance

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trivance of Nature, and Laws of Circulation, fall into another Current of Receptacle; as the *Bile* to the *Gall-Bladder*, &c.

INFLUEN'TIAL, influencing, or bearing Sway.

INFLUX [*influxus*, L.] a flowing, or running into.

To INFOLD' [of *in* and *foldan*, Sax. *einfallen*, Teut.] to fold or wrap up.

To INFOLIATE [of *in* and *folium*] to cover with Leaves.

To INFORCE [*enforcer*, F.] to prevail upon by Force of Argument, to strengthen.

INFORCEMENT, a Compulsion, or Constraint. F.

To INFORM' [*informer*, F. *informare*, L. q. d. *in formam ducere*] to give Notice, to tell, to teach, instruct, or make acquainted with.

INFORM' [*informis*, L.] mis-shapen, without Form.

In FORMA Pauperis [*Law Phrase*] is having Clerks and Counsel assigned without Fees, upon Affidavit made, that, the Suitor's Debts being paid, he is not worth five Pounds. L.

INFORMA'TION, a making known, telling, Advice, Instruction; an Accusation or Charge brought against one. L.

INFORMATUS *non sum* [i. e. I am not informed] a formal Answer made in Court by an Attorney, when he has more to say in Defence of the Client. L. T.

INFORM'ED Stars [in *Astronomy*] are such of the fixed Stars as are cast into, or ranged under any Form.

INFORM'ER, one who informs in a Court of Judicature, or before a Magistrate, against such as transgress the Law.

INFORMOUS [*informe*, F. *informis*, L.] without Form, Shape, or Fashion.

INFORTUNATE [*infortuné*, F. of *infortunatus*, L. i. e. *non fortunatus*] unhappy, unlucky.

INFORTUNES [in *Astrology*] Saturn and Mars, so called, because of their unfortunate Influences.

INFORTU'NID [*infortunatus*, L.] unfortunate. Chauc.

To INFRAN'CHISE [of *franc*, F. *franco*, Ital. free] to make a Freeman or Denizen; to incorporate into a Society or Body Politick.

INFRANCHISEMENT, infranchising, setting free, Discharge, Release.

INFRA Scapularis Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm, which arises from the lower Part of the Scapula. L.

INFRA Spinosus Musculus [in *Anatomy*] Muscle of the Arm placed below the Spina. L.

INFRAC'TION, a breaking in a Violation. L.

INFRAN'GIBLE [*infrangibilis*, L.] not to be broken, durable, strong.

INFREQUENCY, Uncommonness.

INFRE'QUENT [*infrequens*, L.] that seldom happens, rare, uncommon. F.

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INFRICATION } a rubbing or chafing.
INFRIC'TION } F.

To INFRIGIDATE [in and *frigidus*, L.] to chill, to make cold.

To INFRINGE [*infringere*, L. q. d. to break in upon] to break a Law, Custom, or Privilege.

INFRINGEMENT, Violation, Breach, &c.

INFRINGER, one who violates.

INFRUGIFEROUS [*infrugiferus*, L.] not bearing Fruit.

INFUCA'TION, a painting of the Face, a colouring, or disguising. L.

INFUMA'TION, a drying in Smoak. L.

INFUNDIBULIFOR'MES [among Botanists] any Flowers shaped like a Funnel.

INFUNDIB'ULUM Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the Brain Funnel, a hollow Place in the Root of the Brain, through which serous Humours are discharged. L.

INFUNDIBULUM Renum [in *Anatomy*] the Bason through which the Urine passes to the Ureters and Bladder. L.

INFU'RIATE [of *in* and *furiatus*, L.] stark mad, or recovered from Madness.

To INFUS'CATE [*infuscatum*, L.] to make dark or dusky.

INFUSCATION, a making dark or dusky. L.

To INFU'SE [*infuser*, F. of *infusum*, Sup. L. i. e. *fundere in*] to pour in or into, to soak or steep, to endue with, or inspire.

INFU'SION, a pouring in. F. of L.

INFU'SION [in *Pharmacy*] a steeping of Drugs, Leaves, Roots, &c. in some Liquor, in order to get out the Virtue.

An ING [*ing*, Dan.] a Meadow or low Ground, a Common. *Lincolnshire*.

To INGEN'INATE [*ingeminatum*, L.] to double or repeat often.

INGEM'INATED Flowers, when one Flower grows out of another.

INGEMINA'TION, a doubling or repeating.

To INGEN'DER [*engendrer*, F. *ingenere*, L.] to beget, produce, or breed.

INGEN'ERABLE [*ingenereabilis*, L.] that cannot be ingenerated

INGEN'ERATED [*ingenereatus*, L.] not ingenerated, not produced by Generation; bred in one naturally.

INGE'NIO, an House or Mill where Sugar is made.

INGE'NIOUS [*ingenieux*, F. of *ingeniosus*, L.] quick-witted, full of Wit or Invention.

INGENIOUSLY, subtly, intelligently.

INGE'NITE [*ingenitus*, L.] in-bred, natural, bred by Nature.

INGEN'ITE Disease [with Physicians] one that comes into the World with a Person, much the same as Hereditary.

INGE'NIUM [in old Records] an Engine or Device.

INGENU'ITAS Regni [in old Records] the K k k 2 Freeholders

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Freeholders or Commonalty of the Kingdom ; sometimes the Term was applied to the chief Barons, i. e. the great Lords, and the King's Common Council.

INGENUITY } [*ingenuité*, F. of
INGENUOUSNESS } *ingenuitas*, L.]

Freedom, Frankness, Sincerity.

INGEN'UOUS [*ingenu*, F. of *ingenuus*, L.] frank, free, open, sincere, plain.

INGENUOUSLY, openly, candidly, fairly.

IN'GENY [*ingenium*, L.] Genius, natural Disposition.

To **INGEST'** [*ingestum*, L.] to put in.

INGEST'ABLE [*ingestibilis*, L.] that cannot be bor'n.

ENGINEE'R [*ingenieur*, F.] an Artist in fortifying and attacking Fortresses.

To **INGIR'T**, to surround. *Shakesp.*

INGLE [of *igni*, L. Fire] a Boy hired to be abused against Nature. *N. C.*

INGLO'RIOUS [*ingloriosus*, L.] that is of no Renown or Repute, dishonourable.

INGLORIOUSLY, ignominiously, dishonourably.

INGLU'VIES [*P. T.*] a voracious Appetite. *L.*

To **INGORGE**, to cram or stuff in.

IN'GOT [*Lingot*, F. *Ginguls*, *Teut.*] a Wedge of Gold or Silver.

To **INGRAF'T** [of *in* and *graffer*, F.] to set a Shoot in a Stock of a Tree ; to implant, imprint, or fix.

INGRAIL'ED [*in Heraldry*] notched about with small round Notches with the convex Parts inwards.

INGRAM [of *Engel* an Angel, and *nem*, *Sax.* Purity] a Surname.

INGRA'TE [*ingrat*, F. of *ingratus*, L.] ungrateful, unthankful.

To **INGRA'TIATE** *ones self* [of *in* and *gratia*, L.] to endeavour to gain the good Will of another, to curry Favour.

INGRA'TITUDE [*ingratitude*, L.] Ungratefulness, Unthankfulness. *F.*

INGRAVIDA'TION [of *in* and *gravidatio*, L.] Impregnation or getting with Child.

INGREDIENT [*ingrediens*, L.] one of the Simples put into a compound Medicine, &c. *F.*

INGRESS' [*ingressus*, L.] an Entrance upon, or going into.

INGRESS [*in Astronomy*] is the Sun's entering into the first Scruple of one of the four Cardinal Signs, especially *Aries*.

INGRES'SU, is a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man seeketh Entry into Lands and Tenements. *L.*

INGRESSU *ad communem legem*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant makes a *Feoffment* and dies ; so that he in Reversion shall have the said Writ against any Person who is in the Land.

INGRES'SUS [*in Law*] an Entrance ; a

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Duty which the Heir at full Age formerly paid to the chief Lord, for entering upon the Lands, which were fallen to him.

IN GROSS [*Law Term*] that which belongs to the Person of the Lord, and not to any Manor, Lands, &c.

To **INGROSS'** [of *in* and *grossier*, F.] to write over the Draught of a Deed in fair and large Characters.

To **INGROSS'** [of *in* and *gross*, F.] to buy up all of a Commodity, to forestal.

INGROSS'ER, one who buys up Corn growing, or other Provisions, before they are brought to Market.

INGROSSER, a Clerk who writes Records, Conveyances, &c. in Text Hand.

INGROSS'ING [of a *Fine*] when the Indentures, being drawn up by the Chirographer, are delivered to the Party to whom the Cognizance is made.

INGROSS'MENT, the Act of ingrossing, or writing Conveyances.

IN'GUEN [with *Anatomists*] the Bend of the Thigh, commonly called the Groin. *L.*

INGUINA'LIA [among *Anatomists* and *Physicians*] is any Subdivision made of that Part, or any Thing therein contained, or applied thereunto as a Medicine. *L.*

To **INGULF'** [of *in* and *goltre*, *Belg. goulfe*, F.] to swallow down, to devour.

To **INGUR'GITATE** [*ingurgitatum*, L.] to swell, to swallow greedily to devour gluttonously.

INGURGITA'TION, swelling, swallowing greedily, &c.

INGUST'ABLE [of *in* and *gusto*, L.] not perceptible by the Taste.

INHABILE [*inhabilis*, L.] unmeet, unwieldy.

To **INHAB'IT** [*habiter*, F. *inhabitare*, L.] to dwell in a Place.

INHAB'ITABLE [*inhabitabilis*, L.] not habitable ; also habitable, or that may be dwelt in.

INHABI'TANT [*inhabitans*, L.] one who dwells or lives in a Place.

To **INHA'LE** [*inhale*, L.] to draw in with Air, to respire.

To **INHE'RE** [*inherere*, L.] to stick or cleave fast to.

INHE'RENCE } [*inherence*, F.] the Qua-
INHE'RENCY } lity of that which sticks close to.

INHERENT [*inherens*, L.] sticking fast in, cleaving, abiding in. *F.*

INHERENTLY, essentially, innately.

To **INHERIT** [*heriter*, F. of *heres*, L.] to get by Inheritance or Possession.

INHER'ITANCE [*heritage*, F.] is a Perpetuity of Right in Lands and Tenements to a Man and his Heirs.

INHER'ITOR, a Male Heir.

INHER'ITRIX, a Female Heir

INHE'SION [*inbasio*, L.] a sticking or cleaving to,

To

INI

To INHIBIT [*inhibere*, F. *inibitum*, L.] to prohibit, or forbid.

INHIBITION, a forbidding. L.

INHIBITION [in Law] is a Writ which forbids a Judge to proceed farther in the Cause before him.

INHOCK? [of Hock, a Corner, L. S.]

INHOCKE } a Corner of a Common Field plowed up and sowed. O. L.

INHONESTA'TION, a disparaging or disgracing. L.

INHOSPITABLE [*inhospitalis*, L.] not given to Hospitality, discourteous, uncivil, rude.

INHOSPITAL'ITY [*inhospitalitas*, L.] Rudeness to Strangers, not giving them Entertainment, Churlishness.

INHU'MAN [*inhumanus*, F. *inhumanus*, L.] void of Humanity, barbarous, cruel, savage.

INHUMANLY, savagely, cruelly.

INHUMANITY [*inhumanitas*, F. of *inhumanitas*, L.] Barbarity, Cruelty, Savageness, Unkindness, Incivility.

INHU'MATED [*inhumatus*, L.] unburied, not interred.

INHUMA'TION, a burying, or putting into the Ground. F. of L.

INHUMA'TION [in Chemistry] when two Pots (the Bottom of the uppermost being full of little Holes) are covered with Earth, and a Wheel Fire made, causing the Vapours to sweat through in the Distillation; a Digestion made by burying the Materials in Dung, or in the Earth.

To INHU'ME [*inbumere*, F. *inbumare*, L. q. d. *in bumo ponere*] to bury or inter.

INHU'MED [*inbumé*, F. *inbumatus*, L.] buried or interred.

To INJECT' [*injectum*, Sup. L.] to cast or squirt in.

INJECTIO *intestinalis*, a Clyster. L. P. T.

INJECTION, a casting or squirting in. F. of L.

INJECTION [in Physick] the casting any liquid Medicines into the Wounds or Cavities of the Body, by a Syringe, &c.

INJECTION [with Anatomists] is the filling the Vessels of a human or animal Body with Wax, or any other proper Matter, to shew their Ramification.

INILUM [in Anatomy] the Beginning of the oblongated Marrow.

INIMA'GINABLE, not to be imagined.

INIM'ITABLE [*inimitabilis*, L.] that cannot be imitated.

To INJOIN' [*enjoindre*, F. of *inungere*, L.] to require, to lay upon.

INIQUITOUS [*iniquus*, F.] unjust, wicked.

INIQUITOUSLY, wickedly.

INIQUITY [*iniquité*, F. *iniquitas*, L.] Want of Equity, Injustice, Wickedness.

INI'TIAL [*initialis*, L.] Beginning. F.

To INI'TIATE [*initier*, F. of *initiatum*, L.] to instruct in the first Principles of any Art, Science, &c. to admit into any Order or Faculty to begin.

INL

INITIA'TION, the entering or admitting any one into any Order or Faculty. L.

INJUCUND [*injucundus*, L.] unpleasant.

INJUCUND'ITY [*injucunditas*, L.] Unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE [*injudicabilis*, L.] that cannot be judged.

INJUDI'CIAL [of *in* and *judicialis*, L.] not according to Judgement.

INJUDI'CIOUS [of *in* and *judicius*, F.] void of Judgement or Discretion.

INJUDICI'OUSLY, without Judgement.

INJUNC'TION [*injunction*, F.] an joining, Command, or Order.

INJUNC'TION [in Law] is a Writ grounded upon an Order in Chancery, either to give the Plaintiff Possession, or to stay rigorous Proceedings in another Court.

To IN'JURE [*injurer*, F. *injuriam inferre*, L.] to abuse, endamage, or wrong.

INJU'RIOUS [*injurieux*, F. of *injuriosus*, L.] hurtful, offensive, wrongful, against Right and Law.

INJURIOUSLY, hurtfully, wrongfully.

IN'JURY [*injure*, F. *injuria*, L. *quod sit contra jus*] Abuse, Offence, Wrong.

INJUST'ICE [*injustitia*, L.] an unjust Act, unfair or hard Dealing. F.

INK [Ink, Belg.] Liquor for Writing.

INK [in Falconry] is the Neck of any Bird which a Hawk preys upon.

INK of a Mill, a Sort of forked Iron which is fastened on the Spindle.

INKHORN, a Case for Ink.

To INKIN'DLE [probably of *in* and *kinden*, Teut. or *tyndelan*, Sax.] to light, to set on Fire, to catch Fire, to break out.

INKLING, an Intimation.

An INK'LING of a Matter [*Minisbew* derives it of *inclinando*, L. because the Ear is inclined to hear it; others from *Winkelen*, Teut. a small Rumour, and others of *Winkeln*, a Descant in Musick; or of *in* and *kaliem*, Du. to tell] a small Rumour, an Hint, an Intimation.

INKY, pertaining to Ink.

INLA'GARY [Law Term] a Restitution of one outlawed to the King's Protection, and to the Benefit of a Subject.

INLA'GH, a Person subject to the Law, he that is in some Frank-pledge.

IN'LAND [*intland*, Teut.] situate upon the main Land, or in the Heart of a Country, far from the Sea-Coast.

INLAND, that Part of any Land or Manour, which lay next to the Mansion-House, and was used by the Lord himself. O. L. T.

INLAND Bills [*intlandische*, Teut.] in Trade, Bills payable in the same Country or Nation in which they are drawn.

INLAND Town, one seated far within the Land, to which no Vessel can sail.

INLAND Trade, a Trade carried on within the Country; a Home-Trade.

To INLAR'GE [of *in* and *large*, F. of *largus*,

INN

largus, L.] to make large, to discourse at large upon a Subject.

INLARGEMENT, the Act of making large.

To **INLA'PIDATE** [*in* and *lapido, L.*] to turn to a Stone.

To **INLAY'** [of *in* and *lay, enlægen, Teut.*] to work in Wood or Metal with several Pieces of different Colours, curiously set together.

INLEAS'ED [*enlacé, F.*] caught in a Lease or Snare, intangled.

IN'LET [of *in* and *letan, Sax.*] an Entrance or Passage into.

To **INLIGH'TEN** [of *in* and *lighten, Sax. enleuchten, Teut.*] to give Right to.

To **INLIST'** [of *in* and *list*] to enter into the List of Soldiers.

INLIST'ED, entered as a Soldier.

IN'LY [*innalich, Teut.*] inwardly. *Ch.*

IN'MATE [of *in* and *Mata, Sax. Mat, Belg.*] a Lodger.

IN'MOST, most inward.

INN [*Inne, Sax.*] a Publick-House for the Entertainment of Travellers.

To **INN**, to lodge at an Inn.

To **INN Corn**, to get it into Barns, &c. at Harvest-time.

INNA'TABLE [*innatabilis, L.*] that cannot be swimm'd in.

INN'ATE [*innatus, L.*] inbred, natural.

INNATE Principles, are Principles or Ideas stamped upon the Soul at its first Make; and which it brings into the World with it.

INNAV'IGABLE [*innavigabilis, L.*] that cannot be sailed on.

INNER [*innor, Sax. inner, Teut.*] inward.

INNEREST } [*ynnort, Sax.*] innermost.

INREST } *Chauc.*

IN'NERMOST [*innemest, Sax. innerste, Teut.*] the most inward.

INNHOLD'ER, he that holdeth or keepeth an Inn, an Inn-keeper.

IN'NINGS, Lands recovered from the Seas by draining and banking.

INNI'TENT [*innitens, L.*] endeavouring or essaying.

INNKEEPER, one who keeps an Inn.

INNO [*in Musick Books*] signifies a Hymn or spiritual Song. *Ital.*

IN'NOCENCE } [*innocentia, L.*] Guilt-

IN'NOCENCY } lessness, Purity of Soul, Harmlessness. *F.*

IN'NOCENT [*innocens, L. i. e. non nocens*] guiltless, inoffensive, harmless, silly, simple. *F.*

An **INNOCENT**, an half-witted Person, an Idiot. *F.*

INNOCENTLY, harmlessly, without Guile.

IN'NOCENTS Day, the 28th of December, observed in Memory of Herod's slaying

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the innocent Children, called also *Chilidemas Day*.

INNOC'UOUS [*innocuus, L.*] harmless, doing no Hurt.

INNOCUOUSLY, without Harm.

IN'NOM Barley [of *Gingenommen, Teut.*] such Barley as is sown the second Crop after the Ground is fallowed. *F. C.*

INNOM'INABLE [*innominabilis, L.*] not fit to be named.

INNOMINA'TA Offa [*in Anatomy*] nameless Bones, two Bones placed in the Side of the *Os Sacrum*. *L.*

INNOMINA'TA Tunica Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a Coat of the Eye which wants a Name. *L.*

INNOMINAT'US Humor, [*in Physick*] one of the four Secondary Humours, where-with the Ancients thought the Body was nourished. *L.*

INNOTES'CIMUS, Letters Patent which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or some other Deed, not of Record. *L.*

To **IN'NOVATE** [*innovare, F. innovatum, L.*] to lay aside old Customs and bring up new ones.

INNOVA'TION, a bringing in of new Customs or Opinions, Change, Alteration. *F. of L.*

INNOVA'TOR [*innovateur, F.*] a Person who brings in new Customs, &c. *L.*

INNOX'IOUS [*innoxius, L.*] harmless.

INNOXIOUSLY, harmlessly.

INNS of Court, four Houses or Colleges established for the Entertainment of Students in the Law, viz. *Gray's-Inn, Lincoln's-Inn, the Inner and Middle Temples*, to which was added the *Outer Temple*.

INNS of Chancery, Houses appointed for young Students in Law, eight in Number, viz. *Barnard's, Clement's, Clifford's, Furnival's, Lyon's, New, Staple's and Thavie's-Inns*.

INNU'BILOUS [*innubilis, L.*] without Clouds, fair, serene.

INNUEN'DO, a Word frequently used in Writs, Declarations, &c. and its Use is only to declare and ascertain the Person or Thing which was left doubtful before.

INNUMERABLE [*innombrable, F. of innumerabilis, L.*] numberless, that cannot be numbered.

INNUTRITION, a nourishing or bringing up.

INOBSER'VABLE [*inobservabilis, L.*] not to be observed, unworthy of Observation.

To **INOC'ULATE** [*inoculatum, L.*] to graft in the Bud.

INOCULA'TION, is an Insertion or grafting of the Bud of one Fruit-tree into the Stock of another; also the Infusion of Matter from ripened Pusules of the Small Pox into the Blood of the uninfected.

INO'ULATOR, one who inoculates.

INO'DOROUS [*inodorus, L.*] without Scent, unperfumed.

INOFFEN'SIVE

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INOFFENSIVE [of *in* and *offensif*, F.] that gives no Offence, harmless.

INOFFENSIVELY, in an harmless Manner.

INOFFICIOUS [*inefficofus*, L.] backward in doing one any good Office or Turn, discourteous, disobliging.

INOPINATE [*inopiné*, F. of *inopinatus*, L.] unthought of, unexpected.

INOPPORTUNE [*inopportunus*, L.] unseasonable.

INORDINATE [*inordinatus*, L.] out of Order, extravagant, immoderate.

INORDINATE Proportion [in Geometry] where the Order of the Terms is disturbed.

INORDINATELY, extravagantly, irregularly.

INORDINATION, Irregularity. L.

INORGANICAL [of *in* and *organicus*, L.] wanting Organs or Instruments proper for a Motion or Operation.

INOSCUATION [of *in* and *osculatio*, L.] the Joining of the Mouths of the capillary Veins and Arteries.

In POSSE } [in Law] that is not, but may be. L.

INPRISI, Accomplices, Abettors. O.

INQUEST [*enqueste*, F.] Inquiry, especially that made by a Jury, also the Jury itself.

The Court of INQUEST, a Court held at Guildhall, London, for determining all Complaints preferred for Debt by one Inhabitant against another, as far as the Sum of 40s. called the Court of Conscience.

INQUIETUDE [*inquietudo*, L.] Restlessness, Disquiet, Unquietness. F.

INQUIETUDE [in the Art of Physick] a convulsive Motion of the Muscles in the Limbs, which causes the sick Patient to throw himself from one Side to another.

To INQUINATE [*inquinatum*, L.] to defile or foul.

INQUINATION, defiling or fouling.

INQUIRABLE [of *inquirere*, L.] that may be inquired about, or searched into.

To INQUIRE [*inquirere*, F. of *inquirere*, L.] to ask or demand, to examine or inquire into.

INQUIRENDO, an Authority given to a Person or Persons to inquire into something for the King's Advantage. L. T.

INQUIRY [of *inquirere*, L.] Search, asking, &c.

INQUISITION, a diligent Search or Inquiry, a strict Examination.

INQUISITION [in Law] a Matter of proceeding in criminal Matters by the Judge, or by the Grand Inquest, before the Judges in Eyre.

The Spanish INQUISITION, a Tribunal or great Council, first erected by Ferdinand, the Catholick King of Spain, and the Pope, to cause all Moors and Jews living there to be baptized: but now the Power of it is exercised with all Barbarity and Cruelty against

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Christians, under the Notion of Hereticks, and all that are not staunch Roman Catholicks.

INQUISITIVE [of *inquisitum* L.] desirous to know every thing, curious, prying.

INQUISITIVELY, in a prying Manner.

INQUISITOR [*inquisiteur*, F.] a Sheriff, a Coroner; a Judge of the Spanish Inquisition.

To INRAGE [*enrager*, F.] to put into a Rage, to make mad.

To INRAIL, to inclose with Rails.

To INRICH [*enricher*, F.] to make rich, to adorn or embellish.

INROAD } [of *in* and *rodo*, of to ride] the INRODE } Invasion of a Country by Enemies.

To INROL [*enroler*, F.] to set down in a Roll, to record or register.

INROLMENT [*enrolment*, F.] an inrolling, &c.

INROLMENT [in Law] the entering or registering any lawful Act, as Recognizance or Fine, &c.

INSAURABLE [*insanabilis*, L.] not to be cured.

INSAURNE [*insanus*, L.] out of Order as to Health; also distracted, mad.

INSAURTIY [*insanitas*, L.] Madness, Frenzy, Dotage.

INSATIABILITY } [*insatiabilis*, F. UNSATIABILITY } of *insatiabilitas*, L.] Unsatisfiedness.

INSAURTIABLE [*insatiabilis*, L.] that cannot be satisfied with Meat or Drink, &c. F.

INSAURTIABLENESS, the not being capable of receiving Satisfaction.

INSATIABLY, in a Manner not to be satisfied.

INSAURTIATE [*insatiatus*, L.] not satisfied, unsatisfied.

INSAURTIETY [*insatietas*, L.] Unsatiableness.

INSAURURABLE [*insaturabilis*, L.] that cannot have enough.

INSAURIENCE [*inscientia*, L.] Ignorance.

INSAURCONSED [in military Affairs] a Term used when Part of an Army is secured with a Sconce or small Fort.

To INSAURIBE [*inscribere*, L.] to write in or upon.

INSAURIBED Bodies [in Mathematicks] regular Bodies.

INSAURIBED Figures [in Mathematicks] those that are drawn within others.

INSAURSCRIPTION, a Title or Character, written or engraven over any Thing. F. of L.

INSAURCRUTABLE [*inscrutabilis*, L.] Unsearchable, unfathomable. F.

To INSAURCULP [*insculpere*, L.] to engrave, carve, or cut.

INSEURABLE [*insecabilis*, L.] that cannot be cut.

INSEUR [*insecte*, F. *insectum*, L.] any small living Creature that creeps or flies either

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either not divided into Limbs and joints, as other Creatures, but encompassed with Rings or Divisions, capable of being parted without utterly destroying Life, as Worms, &c. or else divided between the Head and Body, as Flies, Pismires, Bees, &c.

INSECTA'TION, a railing or inveighing against one. *L.*

INSECTA'TOR, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter. *L.*

INSECTA'TOR [in *Old Records*] a Prosecutor or Adversary at Law.

INSEC'TILE, that which cannot be further cut or divided. *L.*

INSEC'TION, a cutting into. *L.*

INSECTION [with *Anatomists*] the different Unions of the Parts one with another.

INSECTIV'OROUS [of *insectum* and *vorax*, *L.*] that feeds upon Insects.

INSECTO'LOGER [*insect* and *λογος*] one who describes Insects.

INSECURE [of *in* and *securus*, *L.*] that is not secure, unsafe.

INSECUR'ITY, the State of being unsafe.

INSEER [*Enseher*, *Teut.*] one who has a good Insight into Matters. *Cbauc.*

INSEMINA'TION [*insemination*, *F.*] scattering Seed on the Ground.

INSENS'ATE [*insensé*, *F.* *insensatus*, *L.*] senseless, mad, foolish.

INSENSIBIL'ITY [*insensibilité*, *F.*] Senselessness, Foolishness.

INSENS'IBLE [*insensibilis*, *L.*] void of Sense or Feeling.

INSENSIBLY, without Perception or Feeling.

INSEPA'RABLE [*inseparabilis*, *L.*] that cannot be separated, severed, or parted.

To **INSERT'** [*inserer*, *F.* *insertum*, *L.*] to put or bring in.

INSERTION, a putting, planting, or grafting in. *F.* of *L.*

To **INSERVE** [*inservire*, *L.*] to bear a Part in, or promote.

INSES'SUS [among *Physicians*] a Bath for the lower Parts, in which the Patient sits down to the Navel. *L.*

INSETE'NA [*insetena*, *Sax.*] an In-ditch.

To **INSHE'LL**, to hide in a Shell.

INSICCA'TION, a drying. *L.*

INSIDIA'TOR, one who lies in wait. *L.*

INSID'IOUS [*insidieux*, *F.* *insidiosus*, *L.*] insinuating, treacherous, deceitful.

IN'SIGHT [*Insicht*, *L. S.*] Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

INSIGNIFICANCY [of *in* and *significancia*, *L.*] Unprofitableness, the being worthless or inconsiderable.

INSIGNIFICANT [of *in* and *significans*, *L.*] that signifies nothing, inconsiderable.

IN'SIMUL, *tenuit*, one Species of the Writ called *Formedon*.

INSINCERE [*insincerus*, *L.*] dissembling, unfaithful,

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INSINCERITY, Diffimulation, Falsehood. To **INSINU'ATE** [*insinuer*, *F.* *insinuatum*, *L.*] to intimate, to give a Hint of; also to wind or screw ones self into Favour.

INSINUA'TION, a winding one's self in by Degrees; an Intimation or slight Touch of a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

INSINUA'TION of a Will [in *Civil Law*] is the first Production of it, or the leaving it *penes Registrum*, in order to his Probate.

INSINU'ATIVE [*insinuatus*, *F.* *insinuativus*, *L.*] apt to insinuate, engaging.

INSIP'ID [*insipide*, *F.* *insipidus*, *L.*] having no Taste or Relish, unfavoury.

INSIPID [in speaking of a *Discourse*, &c.] flat or dry.

INSIPID'ITY [*insipidité*, *F.*] Unfavouriness, Flatness.

INSIPIDLY, without Taste.

INSIP'IENCE [*insipientia*, *L.*] Want of Knowledge, Foolishness.

To **INSIST'** [*insister*, *F.* *insistere*, *L.*] to stand much upon, to urge, to be instant.

To **INSIST** [with *Geometricians*] the Angles of any Segment are said to insist or stand upon the Arch of another Segment.

INSI'TION [in *Gardening*] grafting or Setting of any Cyon or Bud into the Stock of a Tree. *L.*

INSI'TIVE, grafted in, not natural.

To **INSLAVE** [of *in* and *slave*, *L. S.* *Schlave*, *Teut.*] to make a Slave or Drudge of.

To **INSNA'RE** [of *in* and *bestraet*, *Dan.*] to draw into a Snare.

INSNARER, one who draws another into a Snare.

INSO'CIABLE [*insociabilis*, *L.*] not sociable, unfit for Society or Conversation.

INSOLA'TION, a laying in the Sun, a bleaching. *L.*

INSOLATION [in *Pharmacy*] the Digestion of any Ingredient or mixed Body, by exposing it to the Sun-beams.

IN'SOLENCE [*insolentia*, *L.*] Impudence, Sauciness, Haughtiness. *F.*

IN'SOLENT [*insolens*, *L.*] saucy, bold, proud. *F.*

INSOLENTLY, in an arrogant haughty Manner.

INSO'LITE [*insolitus*, *L.*] unusual, unaccustomed.

INSOL'VABLE [*insolubilis*, *L.*] insolvent, not able to pay. *F.*

INSO'LUBLE [*insolubilis*, *L.*] that cannot be solved or loosed.

INSOL'VENCY [*insolubilité*, *F.*] the Condition of one who is not in a Capacity to satisfy his Creditors.

INSOL'VENT, not able to pay.

INSOM'NIUS [*insomniosus*, *L.*] troubled with Dreams, not sleeping soundly.

To **INSPECT'** [*inspectum*, *L.*] to look narrowly into, to oversee.

INSPECTION,

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INSPECTION, Overseeing, Insight, looking on or into. *F. of L.*

INSPECTOR [*inspecteur*, *F.*] an Overseer.

To **INSPERSE** [*inspersum*, *L.*] to sprinkle upon.

INSPERSION, a sprinkling upon. *L.*

INSPEXIMUS, Letters Patent, so called, because they begin, after the King's Title, with this Word, *Inspeximus*. *L.*

To **INSPHERE**, to place in an Orb or Sphere. *Milt.*

INSPIRATION, an inspiring or breathing into. *F. of L.*

INSPIRATION [with *Anatomists*] the taking in of Air or Breath by the Dilation or widening of the Chest.

INSPIRATION [among *Divines*] the heavenly Grace, which fills the Soul with extraordinary and supernatural Gifts.

To **INSPIRE** [*inspirer*, *F. of inspirare*, *L.*] to put into one's Head, to prompt, to endue, or fill with.

To **INSPIRIT** [of *in* and *Spirit*] to put Life and Spirit into one.

INSPISSATION, a thickening or making thick, as when a Liquid is brought to a thicker Consistence, by evaporating the thinner Parts. *L.*

INSTABILITY [*instabilité*, *F. of instabilitas*, *L.*] Unsteadfastness, Unsteadiness.

INSTABLE [*instabilis*, *L.*] unstable, inconsistent, uncertain.

To **INSTAL** [*installar*, *F. of of in* and *real*, *Sax.*] to put in Possession of an Office, Order, or Benefice.

INSTALLATION } [*installation*, *F.*] the
INSTALMENT } Act of installing.

INSTANCE [*instamia*, *L.*] Intreaty, Motion, also Model, Example, Proof. *F.*

To **INSTANCE**, to bring or produce an Instance.

INSTANT [*instans*, *L.*] eager upon a Thing, earnest, pressing, present, near at Hand. *F.*

An **INSTANT**, a short Moment, a Portion of Time so small that it cannot be divided.

INSTANTLY, immediately, without Delay.

INSTANTANEOUS [*instantaneus*, *L.*] momentary, happening in the Nick of Time.

To **INSTATE**, to place in a certain Rank or Condition.

INSTAURATION, a restoring to the former State, a renewing, a repairing. *F. of L.*

INSTAURUM, Stock upon a Farm, or Instruments of Husbandry. *O. R.*

To **INSTIGATE** [*instiguer*, *F. of instigare*, *L.*] to egg or set on; to provoke to.

INSTIGATION, a stirring up to, putting on, Encouragement to, Incitement. *F. of L.*

INSTIGATOR [*instigateur*, *F.*] an Encourager an Abettor. *L.*

To **INSTIL** [*instiller*, *F. of instillare*, *L.*] to pour in by Drops, to infuse Principles or Notions.

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INSTILLATION, an instilling. *F. of L.*
To **INSTIMULATE** [*instimulatum*, *L.*] to prick forwards, to provoke.

INSTIMULATION, a pricking or egg-ing forward.

INSTINCT [*instinctus*, *L.*] an inward Stirring or Motion, a natural Bent or Inclination to a Thing; that Aptitude or Disposition in any Creature, which by its peculiar Formation it is naturally endowed with. *F.*

To **INSTITUTE** [*instituer*, *F. of institutum*, *L.*] to enact, decree, appoint, or ordain, to establish, or found.

An **INSTITUTE** [*institut*, *F. of institutum*, *L.*] an Order or Rule of Life.

INSTITUTES [*instituta*, *L.*] Principles, Precepts, Ordinances; a Collection of Roman Laws made by Order of the Emperor *Justinian*.

INSTITUTION, Establishment, Appointment; also Instruction, Education, or training up. *F. of L.*

INSTITUTION to a Benefice, is the putting a Clerk into the Possession of the Spiritualities of a Benefice.

INSTITUTIONS [in *Physick*] are such as teach the necessary *Præcognita* to the Practice of Medicine, or the Cure of Diseases.

An **INSTITUTEUR** [*instituteur*, *F.*] an Instructor, Founder, &c.

To **INSTRUCT** [*instruire*, *F. of instructum*, *L.*] to teach, train, or bring up.

INSTRUCTION, [teaching, Education, Order, or Precept. *F. of L.*

INSTRUCTION, Direction in an Affair of Moment.

INSTRUCTIVE [*instructif*, *F.*] apt to instruct.

INSTRUCTOR, a Teacher, a Preceptor.

INSTRUMENT [*instrumentum*, *L. q. d. quo aliquid instruitur*] a Tool to do any Work with; also a publick Act, Deed, or Writing, drawn up between two or more Parties, and containing several Covenants agreed upon betwixt them. *F.*

INSTRUMENTAL [*instrumentalis*, *L.*] belonging to an Instrument; also serviceable, or contributing to as a Means. *F.*

INSTRUMENTALITY, the Means of effecting an End, inferior Agency.

INSTRUMENTALLY, as a subordinate Means.

INSUAVITY [*insuavitas*, *L.*] Unpleasantness.

To **INSUCATE** [*insuccatim*, *L.*] to moisten with Liquor.

INSUCCATION [in *Pharmacy*] the moistening of Drugs with the Juice of Roses, Violets, &c.

INSUCCESSFUL [of *in* and *successus*, *L.*] that has no good Success, unfortunate.

INSUFFERABLE, intolerable, detestable.

INSUFFERABLY, in a Manner not to be endured.

INSUFFICIENCY

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INSUFFICIENCY [*insuffisant*, F. of *in* and *sufficientia*, L.] Inability, Incapacity.

INSUFFICIENT [*insuffisant*, F. of *insufficiens*, L.] not sufficient, incapable.

INSUFFLATION [of *in* and *sufflo*, L.] breathing upon.

INSULAR [*insulaire*, F. of *insularis*, L.] belonging to an Island.

INSULA'TA *Columna* [in *Architecture*] is a Pillar which stands alone. L.

To **INSULATE**, to make an Island.

INSULS'E [*insulsus*, L.] unfavoury, foolish.

INSULS'ITY [*insulsitas*, L.] Folly, Stupidity, Unfavouriness.

To **INSULT** [*insultare*, F. *insultare*, L. q. d. *saltare in*, i. e. *contra*] to affront, domineer, vapour, or crow over.

To **INSULT'** [in *Military Affairs*] to assault or take a Post with open Force, without using of Trenches, Saps, &c.

An **IN'SULT** [*insulte*, F. *insultus*, L.] an Abuse, Affront, Outrage, Assault, Onset.

INSULTER, one who insults, or treats another insolently.

INSULTINGLY, insolently, contemptuously.

IN'SUPER [i. e. over and besides, L.] a Term used by the Auditor of Accounts in the Exchequer, who says, so much remains *in super*, to such a one.

INSUPERABIL'ITY, Invincibleness.

INSUPERABLE [*insuperabilis*, L.] not to be vanquished, or overcome.

INSUPERABLY [*insuperabiliter*, L.] beyond Prevention or Recovery.

INSUPPOR'TABLE, not to be borne with, or endured. F.

INSUR'ANCE [in and *seur*, F. or of *Assurance*, F.] Security given to make good the Loss of Ships, Merchandize, &c. in Consideration of a Sum of Money in Hand paid.

To **INSU'RE** [*assurer*, F.] to engage, to make good any Thing, that is in Danger of being lost; also to pay the Premium of such Insurance.

INSURMOUNT'ABLE [*insurmontable*, F.] not to be overcome by Labour or Industry.

INSURRECTION, a rising against, a popular Tumult, or Uproar.

INSURGENT, one who raises an Insurrection.

To **INSUSUR'RATE** [*insusurratum*, L.] to whisper one in the Ear.

INSUSURRATION, a whispering in the Ear. L.

To **INTAB'ULATE** [*intabulatum*, L.] to write in Tables.

INTACT' [*intactus*, L.] untouched.

INTAC'TÆ [in *Geometry*] Right Lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never touch them. L.

INTACT'IBLE } [*intactus*, L.] that can-

INTAN'GIBLE } not be touched.

INTAGLIO's [*Ital.*] precious Stones engraven with the Heads of great Men, or

INT

Inscriptions, &c. such as are often set in Rings, &c.

IN'TAKERS, Persons on the Borders of Scotland, who were the Receivers of such Booty as their Accomplices, called *Out-Partners*, used to bring in.

To **INTAM'INATE** [*intaminatum*, L. to defile.

To **INTAN'GLE** [q. d. *intendicularis*, L.] or of tangle, Sax. a little Twig of which Snares were made for Birds] to twist together, to perplex, or confound.

INTANGLEMENT, a Perplexity.

IN'TEGER [i. e. whole, entire, L.] in *Arithmetick* it signifies a whole Number, in Contradiction to a Fraction.

IN'TEGRAL, belonging to an Integer, whole, entire.

IN'TEGRAL Parts [in *Philosophy*] are those Parts which make up the Whole.

To **IN'TEGRATE** [*integratum*, L.] to make whole, to renew, to restore.

INTEGR A'TION, a making whole, renewing, or restoring.

INTEGRITY [*integrité*, F. of *integritas*, L.] Honesty, Uprightness, Sincerity.

INTE'GUMENT [*integumentum*, L.] a Covering.

INTE'GUMENTS [among *Anatomists*] the common Covering of the Body, whether the *Cuticula*, *Cutis*, or the Membranes of any particular Parts.

INTELLECT [*intellectus*, L.] the Faculty of the Soul, which is commonly called the Understanding.

INTELLEC'TUAL [*intellectuel*, F. of *intellectualis*, L.] belonging to the Understanding.

INTELLECTUALLY, mentally.

INTELLECTUALS, the Power and Properties of the Understanding.

INTEL'LIGENCE [*intelligentia*, L.] Knowledge, Understanding; the Correspondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Countries; Advice or News. L.

INTEL'LIGENCER, one whose Business it is to enquire into, and spread.

INTEL'LIGENCES [in *Philosophy*] Angels, spiritual Beings.

INTEL'LIGENT [*intelligens*, L.] understanding, well known, perceiving. F.

INTELLIGENTLY, in a sensible Manner.

INTELL'IGIBLE [*intelligibilis*, L.] capable of being understood or apprehended. F.

INTELLIGIBLY, so as to be understood. *Sub-INTELLIG'ITUR* [i. e. it is understood] something to be understood. L.

INTEM'ERATE [*intemperatus*, L.] undisciplined, unpoluted.

INTEM'PERANCE [*intemperantia*, L.] Incapableness to rule and moderate a Man's Appetites and Lusts; immoderate Desires, Excess. F.

INTEM'PERATE [*intemperant*, F. of *intemperatus*, L.] immoderate, &c.

INTEMPERATELY,

INT

INTEMPERATELY, without obeying the Rules of Temperance.

INTEMPERATENESS } [*intemperie*, F.
INTEMPERATURE } [*intemperies*, L.]
Intemperance; also a Disorder in the Air or Humours of the Body.

INTEMPERIES [among *Physicians*] a Dyscrasy or ill Habit. L.

To **INTEND'** [*intendere*, L.] to design, or purpose; to mean.

INTEND'ANT, one who has the Inspection, Conduct, and Management of certain Affairs; the Governor of a Province in *France*.

INTEND'MENT, Intention, Sense, Meaning, Purpose.

INTENERA'TION, making tender. L.

INTEN'SE [*intensus*, L.] very great, or excessive.

INTENSELY, assiduously, vehemently.

INTENSENESS, Eagerness, zealous Application.

INTEN'SION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies against one who enters after the Death of a Tenant, and holds another out in the Remainder or Reversion.

INTENSION [in *Philosophy*] is the Increase of the Power or Energy of any Quality, as Heat and Cold, &c.

INTEN'SIVELY, extremely, excessively.

INTENT' } [*intentus*, L.] fixed, or

INTEN'TIVE } closely bent upon a Business.

INTENT' } Meaning, Purpose, De-
INTENTION } sign. F. of L.

INTENTION [among *Physicians*] that Judgement, or particular Method of Cure, which a Physician forms to himself from a due Examination of Symptoms.

INTENTION [in *Physicks*] is the Increase of any Power or Quality, as Remission is its Decrease or Diminution.

INTENTION [in *Metaphysics*] the Exertion of the intellectual Faculties with more than ordinary Vigour.

INTEN'TIONAL, of the Intention.

INTENTIONALLY, designedly.

INTERCALARY Days [among *Physicians*] Days during the Course of a Distemper, in which Nature is excited to throw off her Load unseasonably, at the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th, and 19th.

INTERCALA'TION, is a putting in of a Day into the Month of *February* in Leap-Year. F. of L.

To **INTERCE'DE** [*intercedere*, F. of *intercedere*, L.] to come between, to be a Mediator; to intreat, to use his Interest on the Behalf of another.

INTERCE'DENT-Day } [among *Physicians*]
INTERCEDEN'TAL } an ex-

traordinary critical Day, which being caused by the Violence of the Disease, falls between the ordinary critical Days.

To **INTERCEPT'** [*intercepter*, F. of in-

terceptum, L. q. d. *inter eundum capere*] to take up by the Way; to prevent.

To **INTERCEPT** [in *Mathematicks*] is to take between, comprehend, or contain.

INTERCEP'TED Axis } [in *Conick*
INTERCEP'TED Diameter } *Sections*] are the same with *Abscissæ*.

INTERCES'SION, an intreating in Behalf of another. F. and L.

INTERCES'SOR [*intercesseur*, F.] one who intercedes, a Mediator. L.

INTERCHA'IN, to chain together.

To **INTERCHANG'E** [of *entre* and *changer*, F.] to exchange between Parties.

INTERCHANGE'ABLY, mutually, or by Turns.

INTERCIPI'ENT [*intercipiens*, L.] an intercepting Power.

INTERCI'SION, a cutting off between, or in the midst.

To **INTERCLU'DE** [*intercludere*, L.] to shut up between, to inclose.

INTERCLU'SION, a shutting up, or stopping up between. L.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION [in *Architecture*] is the Space or Distance between the Pillars of a Building. L.

INTERCOM'MONING [*Law Term*] is the feeding of Cattle promiscuously on two adjoining Commons.

To **INTERCOMMUNICATE** [of *inter* and *communicatum*, L.] to communicate mutually, or one with another.

INTERCOS'TAL [*intercostalis*, L.] lying between the Ribs. F.

INTERCOS'TAL Nerve [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve proceeding from the Spinal Marrow, and spreading itself in the Belly, through all the Bowels.

INTERCOSTALES Externi } [in *Ana-*
INTERCOSTALES Interni } *tomy*]
Muscles lodged in the Space of the Ribs.

INTERCOURSE [of *entre* and *cours*, F. of *intercurfus*, L.] mutual Correspondence, Commerce, or Traffick.

INTERCUR'RENT [*intercurrents*, L.] running between.

INTERCURSA'TION, an often running between. L.

INTERCUS [of *inter* and *cutis*, L.] a Kind of Dropsy, called *Anasarca*. L.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS [*intercutaneous*, L.] lying between the Skin and Flesh.

To **INTERDICT'** [*interdire*, F. of *interdictum*, L.] to prohibit, to suspend; to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments.

INTERDICT'ED [*Water and Fire*] were such, who (in old Times) for some Crimes were banished; which Judgement, though it was not pronounced by express Sentence, yet was with an Order, That no Man should receive them into his House, or afford them the Use of Water and Fire, those two necessary Elements.

INT

INTERDIC'TION, a forbidding or debarring the Use of any Thing.

INTERDIC'TION [in *Law*] is an Ecclesiastical Censure, forbidding the Exercise of the ministerial Function.

To **IN'TEREST** [*interesser*, F. of *interesse*, L.] to concern, to engage.

INTEREST [*intérêt*, F. of *inter* and *esse*, L. to eat among] Use-Money paid for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for a certain Time.

INTEREST [*intérêt*, F. of *interest*, L. it concerneth] Advantage, Concernment, Benefit, Credit, Power, Right.

INTEREST Simple, is that which arises from the Principal only.

INTEREST Compound, is that which arises from the Principal and simple Interest forborne.

INTERFEC'TOR [among *Astrologers*] a destroying Planet, placed in the eighth House of a Figure, either five Degrees before the Cusp, or twenty-five after. L.

To **INTERFE'RE** [of *inter* and *ferire*, L.] to knock and rub one Heel against another, as some Horses do; also to hit or fall foul of one another; to clash.

INTERFERENCE, the State of one Thing clashing with another.

INTERFLU'ENT [*interfluens*, L.] flowing between.

INTERFLU'OUS [*interfluus*, L.] that runneth or floweth between.

INTERFUL'GENT [*interfulgens*, L.] shining between

INTERFU'SED [*interfusus*, L.] poured or scattered between.

INTERGAP'ING [of *inter*, L. and *Gappen*, L. S.] a gaping or opening between.

INTERJA'CENT [*interjacens*, L.] lying between.

To **INTERJECT'** [*interjeter*, F. *interjectum*, L.] to cast between, to throw in.

INTERJEC'TION [in *Grammar*] is an undeclinable Word, used to express the Affections and Passions of the Mind.

INTERIM, in the mean while. L. Also a certain Deed, containing a mixed Form of Doctrine, tendered by the Emperor Charles V. at *Augsburg*, to be subscribed both by Protestants and Papists, and to be observed till a General Council. L.

INTERIOR [*interieur*, F.] more inward, being on the Inside. L.

To **INTERLA'CE** [*interlasser*, F.] to twist one with another, to insert or put in among.

INTERLA'PSE, the Flow of Time between any two Events.

To **INTERLAR'D** [*entrelarder*, F.] to lard, or stuff lean Meat with Fat.

To **INTERLEA'VE** [of *inter*, L. and *leap*, Sax.] to put blank Paper between the Leaves of a Book.

To **INTERLINE** [*inter lineas scribere*, L.] to write between two Lines.

INT

An **INTERLINE** [*interlinea*, F. of *interlinea*, L.] a Line written between others.

INTERLIN'EARY [*interlignaire*, F. of *interlinearis*, L.] interlined.

INTERLIN'EARY Bible, a Bible which has one Line of a Latin Translation printed between every two Lines of the Hebrew and Greek Originals.

INTERLOCU'TION, a speaking between, or while another is speaking. F. of L.

INTERLOCU'TION [in *Law*] an intermedial Sentence before a final Decision; or a determining some small Matters in a Trial, till such Time as the principal Cause be fully known.

INTERLO'CUTOR [in *Scots Law*] the Sentence of a Court or Judge.

INTERLOC'UTORY [*interlocutoire*, F. of *interlocutorius*, L.] Interlocution.

INTERLOC'UTORY Order [in *Law*] that which decides not the Cause, but only settles some intervening Matter relating to the Cause.

To **INTERLO'PE** [of *inter* and *loope*, Belg. to run, *q. d.* such as run in between, and so prevent the Commerce of others] to intercept or disturb the Commerce of a Company.

INTERLOPER, one who intermeddles where he has no Right.

INTERLO'PERS [in *Law*] are those who, without legal Authority, intercept the Trade of a Company.

INTERLUCA'TION [in *Husbandry*] a lopping off Branches to let in Light between.

INTERLU'CENT, shining between. L.

An **IN'TERLUDE** [*interludium*, L.] a Part of a Stage Play, that which is sung or represented between the several Acts.

INTERLU'NARY [of *inter* and *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Space between the old Moon and the new.

INTERLU'NIUM, the Time in which the Moon has no Appearance or *Phasis*. L.

INTERMAR'RIAGE, Marriage betwixt two Families, where each takes one, and gives another.

INTERMEA'TION, a flowing or passing between. L.

To **INTERMED'DLE** [*entremêler*, F.] to concern one's self in another's Business.

INTERMEDDLER, one who concerns himself with another's Business.

INTERME'DIATE [*intermediatus*, L.] that is or lies between.

INTERME'DIUM, a Space or Distance between. L.

INTERMES'SES [in *Cookery*] Courses set on the Table between other Dishes.

INTERME'WING [in *Falconry*] the Mewing of a Hawk from the first Change of her Coat till she turn white.

INTERMICA'TION, a shining among.

To **INTERMIN'GLE** [*entremêler*, F. of *intermiscere*, L.] to mingle among or with.

INTER'MINABLE

INT

INTERMINABLE } [*interminatus*, L.]
INTERMINATE } boundless, endless.

INTERMINATION, a Threatening. L.

INTERMISSION, a breaking or leaving off for a while, Discontinuance. F. of L.

INTERMISSIONS [in *Architecture*] the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between one Pillar and another.

To **INTERMIT** [*intermittere*, L.] to leave off for a while.

INTERMITTENT [*intermittens*, L.] intermitting, discontinuing. L.

INTERMITTENT Disease, such as comes at certain Times, and then abates a little.

INTERMITTENT Stitch [among *Surgeons*] is a Sort of Stitch made at certain separate Points, in the sewing of a cross or traverse Wound.

INTERMITTING Pulse, is that which is held up by the Fit for a while, and then beats again.

To **INTERMIX** [*entremêler*, F. *intermixtum*, L.] to mix between or among.

INTERMIXTURE [of *inter* and *mixtura*, L.] a mingling between or among others.

INTERMUNDANE [of *inter* and *mundanus*, L.] relating or belonging to the Space between Worlds, according to the Supposition of *Epicurus*.

INTERMURAL [*intermuralis*, L.] of *inter* and *murus*] that is between two Walls.

INTERNAL [*interne*, F. of *internus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTERNALLY, inwardly.

INTERNECION [*internecinus*, L.] Massacre, Slaughter.

INTERNO'DII [in *Anatomy*] the *Exteriores Pollicis*.

INTERNO'DIUM [in *Botany*] is the Space contained between any two Knots or Joints of the Stalk of a Plant.

INTERNUNCIO [*internuncio*, Ital. of *inter* and *nuncius*, L.] an Agent for the Court of *Rome*, in the Courts of foreign Princes, where there is no express *Nuncio*.

INTERNUS Musculus Auris [in *Anatomy*] the inward Muscle of the Ear, a Muscle lying in the Channel of the Bone, called *Os Petrosum*. L.

INTEROSSEI Musculi Manus [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles of the Hands between the Bones. L.

INTEROSSEI Pedis [in *Anatomy*] seven Muscles of the Toes, arising from the *Ossa Metatarsi* of the lesser Toes, and falling down into the first Internode of each Toe, sideway. L.

INTERPASSATION [in *Pharmacy*] is the stitching of Bags at certain Distances, to prevent the Drugs contained in them from falling together in a Lump.

INTERPELLATION, an Interruption or Disturbing. L.

To **INTERPLEAD**, to discuss or try a Point which accidentally falls before the main Cause is determined. L. T.

INT

INTERPLICATION, an interfolding or folding between. L.

To **INTERPOLATE** [*interpolatum*, L.] to new vamp, or furbish up, to refresh; to alter or falsify an Original. L.

INTERPOLATION, a furbishing up, new vamping; a falsifying an Original. L.

INTERPOLATOR, a new Vamper or Furbisher; a Falsifier. L.

To **INTERPOSE** [*interposer*, F. of *interpositum*, L. Sup.] to put in or between, to intermeddle in a Business.

INTERPOSITION, an interposing, &c.

To **INTERPRET** [*interpreter*, F. of *interpretari*, L. q. d. *præstare inter duos*] to expound or explain, to translate.

INTERPRETABLE [*interpretabilis*, L.] easy to be expounded, &c. L.

INTERPRETATION, an Exposition, Explanation, Translation. F. and L.

INTERPRETATIVELY, by Consequence, or according to another Person's Notion of the Matter.

INTERPRETER [*interprêt*, F. of *interpretes*, L.] an Expounder, &c.

INTERPUNCTION, a Distinction by Pricks and Points set between, a Pointing. L.

To **INTERR** [*enterrer*, F. of *in* and *terra*, L.] to bury or lay under Ground.

INTERR'MENT [*enterrement*, F.] Burial, putting in the Ground.

INTERREGNUM [*interregne*, F.] the Space of Time between the Death or Deposition of one King, and the Succession of another.

INTER-REX, he who governs while there is no King. L.

To **INTERROGATE** [*interroger*, F. *interrogatum*, L.] to ask a Question, to demand.

INTERROGATION, a Question or Demand. F. and L.

Note of **INTERROGATION**, a Point of Distinction thus expressed (?).

INTERROGATIVE [*interrogativus*, L.] that interrogates, asks, or demands. F.

INTERROGATIVELY, by Way of Question.

INTERROGATIVES [in *Grammar*] certain Particles which are made use of in asking a Question.

An **INTERROGATORY** [*interrogatoire*, F. of *interrogatorium*, L.] an Interrogation or Examination.

INTERROGATORIES [in *Law*] Questions put to Witnesses brought to be examined.

To **INTERRUPT** [*interrompre*, F. *interruptum*, L.] to break off, to hinder, or stop.

INTERRUPTION, a troubling one in the Midst of Business; an interposing in the Middle of a Discourse; a Discontinuance or breaking off. F. and L.

INTERRUPTION [in *Geometry*] is a Disjunction of Proportion.

INTERSCAPULAR Cavities [in *Anatomy*]

INT

omy] are the hollow Places between the Shoulder-blade and the *Vertebras*. L.

INTERSCAPULA'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Process or Knob at the Shoulder-blade, in the Part which is called the *Spine*.

To **INTERSCIN'D** [*intercindere*, L.] to cut in two in the Midst.

To **INTERSCRIBE** [*interscribere*, L.] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRIPTION, a writing between or interlining. L.

INTERSECANT [*intersecans*, L.] cutting in two in the Middle.

INTERSECANTS [*Heraldry*] are perpendicular Lines crossing one another.

To **INTERSECT** [*interseco*, L.] to cut, to divide each other mutually.

To **INTERSEM'INATE** [*interseminatum*, L.] to sow among or betwixt.

To **INSERT** [*of inter and sero*, L.] to set, plant, or graft between.

An **INTERSHOCK**, a clashing or hitting of one Thing against another.

INTERSOILING [*Husbandry*] the laying of one Kind of Earth upon another.

To **INTERSPERS'E** [*of inter and spargere*, L.] to scatter or sprinkle here and there.

INTERSPERS'ED [*interspersus*, L.] scattered or sprinkled here and there.

INTERSPER'SION, a sowing, scattering, or sprinkling about. L.

INTERSPINA'LES Colli [in *Anatomy*] are small Muscles of the Neck, arising from the upper Parts of each double Spinal Process of the Neck.

INTERSPIRA'TION, a breathing between, a fetching of Breath.

To **INTERSPI'RE** [*interspirare*, L.] to breathe between, to vent.

INTERSTEL'LAR [*of inter and stellaris* L.] a Term used to express those Parts of the Universe which are without and beyond our Solar System, which are supposed to be planetary Systems, having each a fixed Star for the Centre of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours.

INTERSTICE [*interstitium*, L.] a Distance of Space between.

INTERSTI'TIAL, having a Space between.

To **INTERTEX'** [*intertextere*, L.] to interweave.

INTERTEXT', interwoven.

INTERTEXT'URE, an interweaving, or weaving between. L.

INTERTIES' [in *Architecturæ*] small Pieces of Timber which lie horizontally between the Sommers.

INTERTRI'GO, a fretting off of the Skin of the Part near the Fundament, or between the Thighs, a Gall or Chafe. L.

To **INTERTWINE**, to unite by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL [*intervalle*, F. of *intervalum*, L.] a Space between, a Distance, a Pause, Respite.

INT

INTERVAL [in *Musick*] Distance or Difference between any two Sounds, whereof one is more grave, and the other acute.

To **INTERVENE** [*intervenire*, F. of *intervenire*, L.] to come between, to come in unlooked for.

INTERVE'NIENT [*intervenant*, F. of *interveniens*, L.] intervening, or coming in accidentally.

INTERVEN'TION, an Interposal or coming between. F. of L.

To **INTERVERT'** [*intervertere*, L.] to overthrow, to convert a Thing to his own Use.

INTERVIEW [*of entrevue*, F.] a Meeting of great Persons, a Sight of one another.

INTERVI'GILANT [*intervigilans*, L.] watchful or awaking now and then, or between whiles. L.

To **INTERVI'GILATE** [*intervigilatum*, L.] to awake now and then.

INTERVIGILA'TION, a watching or waking between whiles. L.

To **INTERVOLVE**, to roll one within another.

To **INTERWEAVE** [*of inter and weave*, Sax. of *webben*, Teut.] to weave with, mingle among.

INTES'TABLE [*intestabilis*, L.] incapable by Law to make any Will, or be taken for a Witness.

INTES'TATE [*intestat*, F. of *intestatus*, L.] a Person dying who has not made any Will or Testament.

INTES'TINE [*intestinus*, L.] inward, within, belonging to the inward Parts, lying within the Entrails.

INTESTINE War, a Civil War, as it were within the Bowels of a State or Kingdom.

INTES'TINES [*les intestins*, F. of *intestina*, L.] the Entrails or Bowels, the inward Parts of any living Creature.

The **INTESTINES** [in *Anatomy*] are long and large Pipes, which, by several Circumvolutions and Turnings, reach from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*, and are accounted six Times as long as the Body to which they appertain.

INTESTINUM Cæcum, the blind Gut. L.

INTESTINUM Rectum, the straight Gut. L.

To **INTHRAL'** [*of in and thral*, Sax. a Slave] to enslave, to bring into Bondage.

To **INTHRO'NE** } [*intronisere*, F. of *intronisare*, L.] to set upon the Throne.

INTHRONIZA'TION, Installation, the Placing on a Throne or Seat of Majesty. F.

To **INTICE** [*of attiser*, F. or prob. of *entice* and *trihthan*, Sax. to over-persuade] to allure or draw in cunningly, to tempt.

INTI'CEMENT, an alluring, a drawing in, &c.

INTICER, one who soothes and allures another.

INTIMACY

INT

INTIMACY [of *intimus*, L. most dear] frid Friendship, great Familiarity.

INTIMATE [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, or *intimatus*, L.] most dear or familiar, intirely beloved.

An INTIMATE [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, L.] a dear or familiar Friend.

To INTIMATE [*intimer*, F. of *intimatum*, L.] to give to understand, to hint, to show.

INTIMATION, a Hint, signifying, or secret declaring. F. of L.

To INTIMIDATE [*intimider*, F.] to put in Fear, to frighten, to dishearten.

INTIMIDA'TION, an Affrightening, or Disheartening. F.

INTIRE [*entier*, F. of *integer*, L.] complete, perfect, whole.

INTIRELY, completely.

To INTITULE [*intituler*, F. of *intitulare*, L.] to give a Title, Right, or Claim to; to make or write a Table for a Book.

INTITULA'TION, an intitling, or adding a Title to a Thing. F. of L.

INTO [into, Sax.] a Preposition.

INTOL' [of in and toll, Sax.] Toll or Custom paid for Commodities brought in and sold out.

INTOL'ERABLE [*intolerabilis*, L.] not to be borne or endured, unsufferable. F.

INTOLERABLY, in a Manner not to be supported.

INTOL'ERANCY [*intolerantia*, L.] Impatience.

To INTOMB' [*entomber*, F.] to put into a Tomb, to bury.

To INTOULATE [*intonatum*, L.] to thunder, to make a rumbling Noise.

INTONATION [in *Musick*] is the giving the Tone or Key, by the Chanter, to the Rest of the Choir in the Cathedral.

To INTONE, to make a slow protracted Noise. Pope.

To INTORT [*intortuo*, L.] to twist, to wreath, to wring. Pope.

To INTOXICATE [*intoxicatum*, L.] to poison or make drunk, to bewitch.

INTOXICA'TION, poisoning, making drunk, &c. L.

INTRACTABLE [*intractabilis*, L.] ungovernable, unruly.

INTRACTABLY, ungovernably.

INTRA'DA [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Entry, much the same as *Prelude* or *Overture*. Ital.

INTRA'DO [*intrada*, Span.] Entrance into a Place.

INTRAN'SITIVE [*intransitivus*, L.] not passing from one to another. Gram.

To INTRAP' [*attraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

INTRA'RE *Mariscum*, to drain a Marsh or Bog. O. R.

To INTREAT' [of in and *traister*, F.] to ask humbly, to supplicate.

INT

INTREAT'Y, a submissive asking, a Supplication.

To INTRENCH' [of in and *trenchée*, or *retrencher*, F. a Trench] to fortify with a Trench or Rampart; also to inroach upon, to usurp.

INTRENCH'MENT, a Work which defends a Post against the Attacks of an Enemy.

INTREP'ID [*intrepide*, F. of *intrepidus*, L.] fearless, undaunted, resolute.

INTREPID'ITY [*intrepidité*, F.] Fearlessness, Undauntedness, Courage.

INTREPIDLY, undauntedly.

IN'TRICACY [*intricatura*, L.] Intanglement, Difficulty, Perplexity.

IN'TRicate [*intricatus*, L.] intangled, perplexed.

INTRICATELY, perplexedly.

INTRI'GUE } [*intrigue*, F.] a cunning

INTRE'AGUE } Design, Plot, or secret

Contrivance.

To INTRI'GUE [*intriguer*, F.] to plot or cabal.

INTRIN'SICK } [*intrinseque*, F. of in-

INTRIN'SICAL } trinsicus, L.] inward,

occult, secret; also real, genuine.

INTRINSICALLY, essentially, naturally.

To INTRODU'CE [*introduire*, F. of in-

introducere, L.] to bring or lead in.

INTRODUC'TION, a leading in or introducing; also a Preface to a Book, Discourse, &c. F. of L.

INTRODUCTIVE, serving to introduce.

INTRODUCTOR [*introducteur*, F.] an Introducer. L.

INTRODUCTORY [*introductorius*, L.] by Way of Introduction, serving to introduce.

INTROGRES'SION, a going into. L.

INTRO'T, Beginning of a Popish Mass. F.

INTROMIS'SION, a letting or sending in. L.

To INTROM'T [*intromittere*, L.] to let or send in.

To INTROSPECT' [*introspectum*, L.] to look narrowly into. L.

INTROSPEC'TION, a looking narrowly into. L.

INTROSUMPTION [in *Philosophy*] the taking of Nourishment, whereby animal Bodies are increased.

To INTRU'DE [*intrudere*, L.] to thrust one's self ruddy into Company or Business.

INTRU'DER [*un intrus*, F. of *intrusor*, L.] he who intrudes.

INTRU'DER [in *Law*] one who gets Possession of Lands void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years.

INTRUSION, an intruding or thrusting one's self into Company, &c. F. of L.

INTRUSION [in *Law*] a violent or unlawful Entrance upon Lands, Tenements, &c. void by the Death of a Possessor, by one who has no Right.

INTRUSIO'NE, a Writ which lieth against an Intruder.

I N V

To **INTRUST'** [of *in* and *trust*, from *tripe*, *Sax.* true] to put in trust with.

INTUITION [*intuitus*, L.] a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding, a looking upon, Consideration, Examination.

INTUITIVE, beholding, considering.

INTUITIVELY, by immediate Vision.

INTUMES'CENE [*intumescentia*, L.] swelling, puffing, or rising up.

INTURN' [among *Wrestlers*] is when one puts his Thigh between the Thighs of his Adversary, and lifts him up.

To **INVADE** [*invadere*, L.] to attack or set upon.

INVALIDER, one who invades.

To **INVA'DIATE**, to engage or mortgage Lands. O. L.

INVA'DIATIONES, Mortgages, or Pledges. O. L.

INVADIA'TUS, is when one has been accused of some Crimes, which not being fully proved, he is obliged to find Sureties.

INVALES'CENE } [*invalescentia*, L.]

INVAL'ETUDE } Want of Health.

INVAL'ID [*invalidus*, F. of *invalidus*, L.] of no Force, which does not stand good in Law.

An **INVALID'**, a Person wounded or disabled in War, and unfit for further Service.

To **INVALIDATE** [*invalidare*, F.] to weaken, to make void.

INVALID'ITY [*invaliditas*, F.] the being invalid, the Nullity of any Act or Agreement.

INVA'RIABLE [*invariabilis*, L.] unchangeable, stedfast, constant.

INVARIABLE, unchangeable.

INVARIABLENESS, unchangeableness.

INVA'SION, an Inroad or Descent upon a Country, an Usurpation, or Incroachment. F. of L.

INVECH'ED } [in *Heraldry*] signifies the

INVECT'ED } direct contrary to *Ingrailed*; which see.

An **INVECTIVE** [*invektiva*, L.] railing, sharp, virulent Words, or Expressions. F.

INVECTIVE [*invektivus*, L.] railing, reproaching, virulent. F.

To **INVEIGH'** [*inveigher*, F. *invektum*, L.] to speak bitterly against one.

To **INVEIGLE** [probably from *vagolare*, Ital. or *aveugler*, F. to make blind] to allure, entice, or deceive by fair Words.

To **INVELOPE** [*envelopere*, F.] to wrap up, to infold.

To **INVEN'OM** [*envenomer*, F.] to poison, to infect.

To **INVENT** [*inventer*, F. *inventum*, L.] to find out, to contrive or devise.

INVENTION, a finding out; also a Contrivance or Device. F. of L.

INVENTION [in *Logick*] that Part which supplies Argument for Disputation.

INVENTION [in *Rhetorick*] is that Part which consists in finding out proper Means to persuade.

I N V

INVENTIO'NES, Money or Goods found, and not challenged by an Owner. L. T.

INVENTIVE, apt to invent.

INVENTOR [*inventeur*, F.] a Finder-out, Contriver, Deviser. L.

INVENTORY, an Account or Catalogue of Goods and Chattels of a Party deceased.

INVER'SE [*inverse*, F. *inversus*, L.] inverted, reciprocal, opposite to *Direct*.

INVER'SION, a turning the Inside out, F. of L.

INVERSION [in *Geometry*] is when in any Proportion the Consequences are turned into Antecedents, & *à contra*.

INVERSION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby a Speaker makes that to be for his Advantage, which was alledged against him.

To **INVERT'** [*invertere*, L.] to turn Upside down, or Inside out, to turn the contrary Way.

To **INVEST'** [*investire*, F. of *investire*, L.] to put into Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. also to instil with any Dignity or Honour.

To **INVEST a Place** [*Military Term*] to besiege a Place so closely, as to stop up all its Avenues, and to cut off all Communication with any other Place.

To **INVESTIGATE** [*investigatum*, L.] to trace or find out by Steps, to search or inquire diligently.

INVESTIGATION, a tracing, diligent Search, &c. L.

INVESTIGATION [*Mathematicks*] is the analytical Way of Demonstration.

INVEST'ITURE [*investitura*, L.] a putting into Possession of an Estate, &c. F.

INVESTMENT, Drefs, Apparel. *Shaksf.*

INVETERACY, an old Grudge, or long Continuance of a Disease.

INVETERATE [*inveteré*, F. of *inveteratus*, L.] confirmed by long Use, grown into a Custom; waxen old.

INVETERATION, a growing into Use by long Custom. L.

INVIDIOUS [*invidiosus*, L.] hated, odious, envied, or envious.

INVIDIOUSLY, enviously.

To **INVI'GILATE** [*invigilatum*, L.] to watch diligently.

INVI'GILANCY [of *in* and *vigilantia*, L.] Want of Watchfulness, Carelessness.

To **INVIGORATE** [of *in* and *vigor*, L.] to inspire with Vigour, Life, and Spirit.

INVIGORATION, Art of strengthening.

INVIN'CIBLE [*invincibilis*, L.] not to be overcome or conquered. F.

INVINCIBLY, unconquerably.

INVI'OLABLE [*inviolabilis*, L.] not to be violated or broken. F.

INVIOLABLY, without Violation, or Breach of Faith.

INVIOULATE [*inviolatus*, L.] not violated or corrupted.

I N U

To INVYRON [*environner*, F.] to compass or surround.

INVISIBLE [*invisibilis*, L.] that cannot be seen. F.

INVISIBLY, in a Manner not to be seen.

INVITATION, a bidding or inviting.

F. of L.

INVITATORY [*invitatoire*, F.] serving to invite.

To INVITE [*inviter*, F. of *invitare*, L.] to desire or bid one to come, as to a Feast or Ceremony, &c.

To INUMBRATE [*inumbatum*, L.] to cast a Shadow upon.

INUNCTION, an anointing. L.

To INUNDATE [*inonder*, F. *inundatum*, L.] to overflow.

INUNDA'TION [*inondation*, F.] an Overflowing of Water, a Flood. L.

To INVOCATE } [*invocuer*, F. *invocatum*,

To INVOLVE } L.] to call upon.

INVOCA'TION, a calling upon, a crying for Help. F. of L.

INVOICE, a particular Account of the Value, Custom, Charges, &c. of any Goods sent by a Merchant to his Correspondent in another Country.

INVOICE-Tare, the Weight of the Cask, Bag, &c. in which Goods are contained, mentioned in the Invoice.

INVOLUCRUM, any common Covering of particular Parts of the Body. L.

INVOLUCRUM Cordis [in *Anatomy*] is a Membrane which surrounds the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*.

To INVOLVE [*involvere*, L.] to wrap or fold in, to engage, to entangle.

To INVOLVE [in *Algebra*] to multiply a Quantity into itself.

INVOLUNTARILY, unwillingly, not by Choice.

INVOLUNTARY [*involontaire*, F. of *involuntarius*, L.] unwilling, contrary to one's Will.

INVOLUNTARY [with *Physicians*] is said of any natural Excretion, which happens through Weakness, or Want of Power to restrain it; all convulsive Motions, where the Muscles are invigorated to Action without the Consent of the Mind.

INVOLUTION [in *Algebra*] is the raising up any Quantity assigned, considered as a Root to any Power assigned.

INURBA'NE [*inurbanus*, L.] clownish, uncivil.

INURBANITY, clownish Behaviour, Incivility.

INU'RE [of *in* and *ure*, i. e. *Use*] to use, to accustom.

To INURE, to take Effect. L. T.

To INURN, to intomb, to bury. *Dryden*.

INUSTION [among *Physicians*] is sometimes used for hot and dry Seasons. L.

INUSTION [among *Surgeons*] is used for the Operation of the *Cautery*.

J O I

INUTIL'ITY [*inutilité*, F. of *inutilitas*, L.] Unusefulness, Unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, L.] that cannot be wounded.

INWARD [in *עברית*, *Sax.*] on the Inside.

To INWRA'P, to involve; to perplex; to ravish or transport.

JO'AB [יואב *H. i. e.* Fatherhood] the Captain General of *David's* Army.

JO'AKIM [יחזקיהו of יהודה the Lord, and יקים shall arise, *H.*] the Son of King *Jshab*.

JO'AN [contracted of *Joanna*, L. *יואנה*. Gr. of יואנה *H. i. e.* the Grace of God] a proper Name of a Woman.

JOANNIT'ICKS, an Order of Monks who wear the Figure of a Chalice on their Breast.

JO'ASH [יחזקיהו *H. i. e.* the Fire of the Lord] a King of *Judab*.

JOB [יוב *H. q. d.* patient] a Man renowned for Patience.

A JOBB, a small Piece of Work.

A JOBBER, one who undertakes Jobs, or small Pieces of Work; one who buys or sells Cattle for others.

A JOB/BERNOWL [of *jobbe* dull, and *dowl* the Crown of the Head, *Du.*] a Block-head.

To JOBE [at the *University*] to chide, to reprimand.

JOCK'EY, one who manages and deals in Horses; also a Cheat.

JOCON'DE [of *jocundus*, L.] pleasant. *Cb.*

JOCOSE' [*jocosus*, L.] given to jesting, merry, pleasant.

JOCO'SENESS [*jocositas*, L.] jestingness, Drollery.

JOCOSINESS, Jocularity, Merriment.

JOC'ULAR [*jocularis*, L.] jocular, done or spoken in jest, pleasant, merry.

JOCULARITY, Jocoseness, Drollery, Mirth.

JO'CUND [*jocundus*, L.] joyful, blythe, sportful, merry, pleasant.

To JOG } [*shocklee*, *Tent.*] to

To JOG'GLE } shove or shake.

JOHN [יהנה *H. i. e.* God's Grace] a proper Name of Men.

St. JOHN's Wort, an Herb *Hypericum*. L.

To JOIN [*joindre*, F. of *ungere*, L.] to knit or unite together, to add to.

JOIN'DER, two joined in an Action against another. L. T.

JOINER, one who makes Utensils of Wood joined.

A JOINT [*jointure*, F. *junctura*, L.] a Place where one Thing or Member is added to another.

JOINT-Tenants, are such as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

JOINT'ER, a Sort of Plane to smooth Boards with.

JOIN'TURE [*junctura*, L.] a Maintenance

M m m

J O V

mance allotted to the Wife, in Consideration of the Dowry she brought her Husband. *F.*

To JOINTURE *a Wife*, is to make a Jointure or Settlement over to her by Deed.

To JOIST, to take in Cattle to feed for Hire. *Lincolnsh. Nottinghamsh.*

JOISTS [of *joindre*, or *adjuster*, *F.*] Pieces of Timber which are framed into the Girders or Sommers of an House.

To JOKE [*jocari*, *L.*] to jest or droll.

A JOKE, a jest or Droll. *L.*

JOKER, a Jester.

JOLENG, jolly, joyful. *Chauc.*

JOLLITY, in a jovial Manner

JOL'LITY [q. d. *jovialitas*, of *Jovis*, *L.*]

Gaiety, Mirth, Good-humour.

JOLLY [q. d. *jovialis*, of *Jovis*, *L.*] brisk, lively, merry.

To JOLT [*jouster*, *F.*] to shake or toss up.

A JOLT-Head [q. d. *Gouty-Head*] a Person having a great Head.

JOMBRE, to join. *Chauc.*

JO'NAH [יֹנָתָן *H. i. e.* a Dove] the Name of a Prophet.

JON'ATHAN [יְהוֹנָתָן of יְהוָה the Lord, and נתן he gave. *H. i. e.* the Gift of God] the Son of King *Saul*.

IONICK *Dialect*, a Manner of Speech peculiar to the *Ionians*.

IONICK *Mood*, a light and airy Sort of Musick, of soft and melting Strains.

IONICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] is the Form of a Column or Pillar invented by the *Ionians* in ancient *Greece*.

JONQUIL, a Flower. *F.*

JON'THUS [ἰονθός, *Gr.*] a little hard callous Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

JORAM [יְהוֹרָם *H. i. e.* the Height of the Lord] a King of *Judab*.

JOR'DAN [יַרְדֵּן *H. i. e.* the River of Judgement] a River of *Judab*.

JORDAINS, double Urinals. *Chauc.*

JORDEN [גִּזְרִין, *Sax.* Dung, and דֵּשֶׁן a Receptacle] a Pot. *Pope.*

JOSEPH [יוֹסֵף *H. i. e.* Increase] a Son of *Jacob*.

JOSH'UA [יְהוֹשֻׁעַ *H. i. e.* the Lord Saviour] a Governor of the *Israelites*.

JOSIAH [יְהוֹשִׁיָּאָה of אֵשׁ Fire, and יָצַח or יָצַח and יָשַׁע he saved, *H. i. e.* the Fire of the Lord] a pious King of *Judab*.

JOS'SING-Block, a Block to get up on Horseback.

To JOSTLE, to thrust or push with the Elbows, &c.

JOSTUM, Agistment, the Pasturage or feeding of Cattle. *O. R.*

JOT [*jota*, *F.* and *L.* of ῥῶτα, *Gr.*] a Tittle, a Point.

JO'TACISM [*ictacismus*, *L.* of ἰσχυρισμός, *Gr.*] a running much upon the Letter *jota*, or *i*.

JOVIAL [*jovialis*, of *Jovis*, q. d. one

I R E

born under *Jove læto*, under the cheerful Planet *Jupiter*] pleasant, jolly, merry. *F.*

JOVIALLY, in a gay jolly Mood.

JOVIN'IANISTS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who disputed against the Virginity of the Mother of our Saviour.

JO'UISAUNCE } [*jouissance*, *F.*] Joy,

JOY'ANCE } Sporting. *Spenc.*

JOUR'NAL [*Journal*, *F.*] a Diary or Day-Book. *F.*

JOUR'NAL [in *Merchants Accounts*] is a Book into which every Particular is posted out of the Waste Book.

JOUR'NAL [in *Navigation*] is a Book wherein is kept an Account of the Ship's Way at Sea, the Changes of the Wind, and other Occurrences.

JOUR'NEY [of *journée*, *F.* a Day's Work, of *diurnum*, *L.*] Travel by Land.

JOURNEY [among *Husbandmen*] a Day's Work in plowing, sowing, reaping, &c.

JOURNEY-Cloppers, Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

JOURNEY-Man, properly one who works by the Day; but now any one who works under a Master.

JOURNEY *Accounts* [*Law Term*] is when a Writ is overthrown without the Fault of the Plaintiff, and a new one is purchased by Journey Accounts, i. e. as soon as it possibly can.

A JOWL [Ceole, *Sax.* the Jaws] a Head of a Salmon, &c.

JOWL'ER [q. d. having a great Jowl or Head] a Dog's Name.

JOY [*joye*, *F.*] Gladness, Mirth, Pleasure.

JOYS of the Planets [among *Astrologers*] certain Dignities which happen to the Planets, by being in the Place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a House agreeable to their own Nature.

JOYCE [merry] a proper Name of Women. *F.*

JOY'FUL, full of Mirth or Joy.

JOYFULNESS, Gladness.

JOYFULLY, gladly.

JOY'LESS, destitute of Joy.

JOYNAUNT, joining. *Chauc.*

JOY'OUS [*joyeux*, *F.*] merry, cheerful.

JOYOUSLY, merrily.

IPECACUA'NHA, an Indian Plant, the Root of which is often used for an Emetick.

IPSWICH [*Lippich* of the River *Gipping*, and *Wic* a Bay, *Sax.*] a Sea Port in *Suffolk*.

IRAFT, *Irese* [birauht, *Teut.*] bereaved. *Chauc.*

IRAS'CIBLE [*irascibilis*, *L.*] capable of Anger, apt to be angry. *F.*

IRE [*ira*, *L.*] Anger or Wrath.

IRE'FUL, very angry.

IRE'LAND [called by the Natives *Erinn* by *Claudian* *Εἰρηνία*, in the *C. Br.* *Erinn* of *Wier* the West, *Iris*] the Westernmost Island in *Europe*.

IRENARCH

IRR

IRRENARCH [*ειρηναρχος*, Gr.] a Justice of the Peace.

IRIS [a *Rainbow*, L.] in *Anatomy*, the fibrous Circle next the Pupil of the Eye, distinguished with Variety of Colours.

IRKSOME, troublesome, tedious.

IRON [*Iron*, Sax.] a very porous Metal. To **IRON**, to make Linen, &c. smooth with an heated Iron; also to put Fetters on a Malefactor.

IRON-Monger, a Dealer in Iron.

IRON-Moulds, a Sort of small yellow Spots in Linen, Paper, &c. also yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in the Chalk-Pits about the *Chiltern* in *Oxfordshire*.

IRON-Sick [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to be *Iron-sick* when her Spikes, Bolts, Nails, &c. are so worn out, that they make Holes in the Planks, whereby the Ship leaks.

IRON-Wood, a Kind of Wood, so hard and ponderous, as to sink in Water.

IRONICAL [*ironique*, F. of *ironicus*, L. of *ειρωνικος* Gr.] spoken by Way of Irony or Raillery.

IRONICALLY, by Way of Irony.

IRONY [*ironie*, F. of *ironia*, L. of *ειρωνια*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, by which we speak contrary to what we think, by Way of Derision or Mockery to him we argue or talk with.

To **IRRA/DIATE** [*irradiatum*, L.] to dart or cast forth Beams upon.

IRRADIA/TION, a casting forth Beams, an enlightening, a Lustre, or Brightness. F. of L.

IRRADIATION [in *Chemistry*] is the Operation of some Mineral Medicines, which impart their Virtue without losing any Thing of their own Substance or Weight.

IRRA/TIONABLE [*irrationabilis*, L.] unreasonable.

IRRA/TIONAL [*irrationel*, F. *irrationabilis*, L.] void of Reason, unreasonable.

IRRATIONAL Lines [in *Geometry*] such as are incommensurable to a rational Line.

IRRATIONALITY, the being void of Reason.

IRRATIONALLY, without Reason.

IRRECLAIM/ABLE, not to be changed to the better. *Addison*.

IRRECONCILE/ABLE [*irreconcilable*, F.] that cannot be reconciled.

IRRECOVERABLE } [of *in* and *recou-*
IRRECU/PERABLE } *vable*, F. of *ir-*
reuperabilis, L.] not to be recovered or gotten again.

IRRECOVERABLY, in a Manner not to be recovered.

IRREDU/CIBLE, not to be reduced.

IRREF/RAGABLE [*irrefragabilis*, L.] undeniable, not to be withstood. F.

IRREFU/TABLE [*irrefutabilis*, L.] that cannot be confuted.

IRREGULAR [*irregulier*, F. of *irre-*

IRR

gularis, L. i. e. *non secundum regulam*] not regular, disorderly, unruly.

IRREGULAR Bodies [among *Mathematicians*] are Solids not terminated by equal and like Surface.

IRREGULARITY [*irregularité*, F. of *irregularitas*, L.] going out of Rule, Disorderliness.

IRREGULARITY [in *Canon Law*] an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, viz. being base born, notoriously guilty of a Crime; maimed, much deformed, &c.

IRREGULARITY, immethodically.

IRRELATIVE [in and *relativus*, L.] single, unconnected.

IRRELIGION [of *in* and *religio*, L.] Want of Religion, Ungodliness. F.

IRRELIGIOUS [*irreligieux*, F. of *irreligiosus*, L.] without Religion, ungodly.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, impiously.

IRREME/DIABLE [*irremediabilis*, L.] that cannot be remedied, desperate, helpless. L.

IRREMIS/SIBLE [*irremissibilis*, L.] not to be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.

IRREMO/VEABLE, not to be moved or changed.

IRREMU/NERABLE [*irremunerabilis*, L.] not to be rewarded.

IRREPARABLE [*irreparabilis*, L.] which cannot be repaired or restored to its first State. F.

IRREPARABLY, in a Manner not to be repaired.

IRREPLE/VIABLE } [Law Term] that
IRREPLEVI/SABLE } ought not to be

replevied, or set at large upon Sureties.

IRREPREENH/SIBLE [*irreprehensibilis*, L.] not to be reprehended or blamed. F.

IRREPROACH/ABLE [*irreprochable*, F.] not to be reproached or charged with any Fault.

IRREPROV/ABLE [of *in* and *reprover*, F.] not to be reproved, blameless.

IRRESIST/IBLE [of *in* and *resistere*, L.] that cannot be resisted or withstood.

IRRESISTIBLY, in a Manner not to be resisted.

IRRE/SOLUBLE [*irresolubilis*, L.] not to be slack or loose.

IRRE/SOLUTE [*irresolu*, F. of *irresolutus*, L.] unresolved, uncertain what Course to take.

IRRESOLU/TION, Uncertainty, Unresolvedness, Suspence; Want of Courage. F. of L.

IRRETRIEV/ABLE [of *in* and *retriev-*
able, F.] not to be retrieved or recovered.

IRREV/ERENCE [*irreverentia*, L.] Want of Reverence for sacred Things and holy Persons. F.

IRREV/ERENT [*irreverens*, L.] that shews no Reverence or Respect. F.

IRREVERENTLY, without Reverence, profanely.

IRREVER/SIBLE [of *in* and *reverisibilis*, F.]

ISH

F.] that cannot be reversed, repealed, or made void.

IRREVO'CABLE [*irrevocabilis*, L.] not to be revoked or recalled. F.

IRREVOCABLY, in a Manner not to be recalled.

To IR'RIGATE [*irrigatum*, L.] to water, to wet, to moisten.

IRRIGA'TION, watering the Ground. L.

IRRIG'UOUS [*irriguus*, L.] moist, wet, plashy.

IRRI'SION, laughing to Scorn, flouting, mocking. F. of L.

To IR'RITATE [*irriter*, F. *irritatum*, L.] to provoke to Anger, to incense or urge.

IRRITA'TION, a provoking or stirring up to Wrath. F. of L.

IRRITA'TION [with Physicians] is a Species of Stimulus expressing a lesser Degree of it than Vellication or Corrugation.

IRRUM'PENT [*irrupens*, L.] breaking in upon, rushing in violently.

IRRUP'TION, a breaking into by Force or Violence, an Incrad. F. of L.

IS [of *ist* Teut. *est*. L. *is*, Gr.] the third Person singular of *am*.

I'SAAC [יִצְחָק H. i. e. he shall laugh] the Son of Abraham.

ISABEL'LA [q. d. *Eliza bella*, L. handsome *Elizabeth*] a proper Name of Women.

ISAGO'GICAL [*isagogicus*, L. of *εἰσαγωγικός*, Gr.] pertaining to an Introduction, introductory.

ISAGON [*ισαγων*, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, having equal Angles.

ISATODES [with Surgeons] a Boil or Sore, whose Colour resembles that of Wead, with which Cloth is dyed blue.

ISCA'RIOT [some derive it from *אִשְׁכּוּרִית* a Town of Judah; others from *שקר* Lying or Falstiy; others from *סכר* Syr. a Pulse] a Sirname of Judas, who betrayed our Saviour.

ISCHÆ'MA [*ἰσχαιμα*, Gr.] Medicines for stopping of Blood.

ISCH'IAS [*ἰσχιάς*, Gr.] the Sciatica or Hip-Gout. Gr.

ISCHIAS Major [in Anatomy] a Branch of the Crural Vein, going to the Muscle and the Fat of the Leg. L.

ISCHIAS Minor [in Anatomy] a small Branch of the Crural Vein, which is wholly spent on the Muscles and Skin, which are about the upper Joint of the Thigh.

ISCHIA'TICAL [*ischiatricus*, L.] troubled with the Hip-Gout.

ISCH'UM [in Anatomy] the Hip or Huckle-Bone.

ISCHURE'TICKS, Medicines which force Urine when suppressed.

ISCHU'RIA [*ἰσχουρία*, Gr.] a Stoppage or Difficulty of Urine.

I'H'MAEL [יְהוֹמַאֵל of *אל* God, and *שמע* he hath heard, Heb. i. e. God hath heard] Abraham's Son by Hagar.

ISS

ISHORN [*ahgeschoren*, Teut.] short-docked. O.

I'SICLE [Dim. of Ice, *Issel*, Belg.] a Drop of Water frozen.

I'SINGLASS, a Kind of Fish Glue, used in Physick, and in clearing Wines.

I'SIS, the River Ouse, in *Wiltshire*, which afterwards meeting with the River Thame is called *Thamesis*. Also an Egyptian Goddess.

I'SLAND [of *isle*, F.] a Country or Piece of Land surrounded on all Sides by the Sea or River.

I'SLANDER, the Inhabitant of an Island.

ISLE, an Island. F.

ISLES [of *ailles*, F. *ala*, L. a Wing] certain strait Passages between Pews within a Church.

ISLE [in Architecture] are the Sides or Wings of a Building.

IS'LINGTON [probably of *Lapel*, Sax. an Hostage, or Entertainment, and *tun*, Sax. a Town, by Reason of the many Inns there] a Village near London.

I'SLIP [of *liep*, a Guest, and *leop* dear, Sax. q. d. a hospitable Town, kind to Strangers] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, memorable for the Birth of Edward the Confessor.

ISO'CHRONAL Line [in Geometry] is that in which a heavy Burden is supposed to descend, without any Acceleration.

ISOCHROME [*ἰσχρομ*, Gr.] equal in Time.

ISOCHROME Vibrations of a Pendulum [in Mechanics] are such as are made in equal Time.

ISO'COLON [*ἰσοκλον*, Gr.] a Term of two Sentences alike in Length.

ISOMER'IA [*ἰσομερία*, Gr.] a Distribution into equal Parts.

ISOMER'IA [in Algebra] is the Method of freeing an Equation from Fractions.

ISO'NOMY [*isonomia*, L. of *ἰσνομία*, Gr.] an Equality of Laws.

ISOPERIMET'RICAL Figures [in Geometry] are such as have equal Perimeters or Circumferences.

ISOS'CELES Triangle [*ἰσοσκελες*, Gr.] a Triangle which has two Legs or Sides only equal, and the third is called the Base.

IS'RAEL [יִשְׂרָאֵל of *שרה* he acted the Prince, and *אל* God, Heb. i. e. prevailing in the Lord] a Name given to the Patriarch Jacob.

IS'SACHAR [יִשָּׁכָר of *שרה* he hired, H. i. e. Wages] a Son of Jacob by Leah.

IS'SUANT [in Heraldry] is when a Lion, or other Beast, is drawn in a Coat of Arms just issuing out of the Bottom Line of any Chief, Fesse, &c. F.

ISSUE [*Issue*, F.] a Passage or Outlet; an Event or End.

ISSUE [in Law] are Children begotten between Man and Wife; also Profits from Fines, or of Lands and Tenements; also a Matter depending in Suit.

J U B

To **ISSUE** [*Neut.*] to stream or spring forth, to come out.

To **ISSUE forth** [*Act.*] to publish or disperse abroad; also to disburse.

ISSUES [in *Pharmacy*] small artificial Apertures in a Flethy Part of the Body, to drain off superfluous Moisture, or give Vent to some noxious Humour.

ISTH'MIAN Games, certain Games held every sixth Year in the Isthmus of Corinth, by the ancient *Greeks*.

ISTH'MUS [*isthme*, F. of ἵσθμος, Gr.] a little Neck or Part of Land joining a Peninsula to the Continent.

ISTH'MUS [among *Anatomists*] are such Parts as in their Situation have any Resemblance to an *Isthmus* of Land; as that Part which lies between the Mouth and the Gullet; and the Ridge that separates the Nostrils, &c.

IT [*hit*, Sax. et, *Bulg.* id. L.] that Thing.

ITAL'IAN } [*Italicus*, F. of *Italicus*, ITAL'ICK } L.] belonging to *Italy*.

ITAL'ICK Letter [among *Printers*] that Letter which stands not upright, but leaning.

IT'ALY [*Italia*, L.] a famous Country in *Europe*.

ITCH, a certain Disease in the Skin, rising in small Pustules; which is cured by Brimstone.

To **ITCH**, to feel a Sort of pricking Pain, occasioned by the Blood; also to long or wish to do or have a Thing.

ITCHING, pricking, smarting.

ITCHY, belonging to Itch.

ITEM [i. e. *also* or *likewise*, L.] a Caution or Warning; also an Article of an Account.

ITERA'R'IUM, a Surgeon's Instrument. L.

To **ITERATE** [*iteratum*, L.] to do or say the same Thing over again.

ITERA'TION, a saying or doing the same Thing over again. F. of L.

ITIN'ERANT [*itinerans*, L.] travelling or journeying.

ITINERANT Justices, Justices formerly sent into divers Counties, to hear and determine such Causes especially as were Pleas of the Crown.

ITINERA'R'IUM [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument, which, being fixed in the urinary Passage, shews the Sphincter or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more sure making of the Incision, in order to find the Stone; the same as *Catbeter*.

An **ITINERARY** [*itinaire*, F. of *itinerarium*, L.] a Journal, or Account of the Occurrences in a Journey or Voyage.

ITINERARY [*itinerarius*, L.] belonging to a Journey, &c.

JUB, a Bottle, a Pig. O.

JU'BA [among *Betonists*] a soft loose Beard, hanging at the Ends of the Husk of some Plants, which are of the Nature of Corn.

JU'BAL [יובל H. i. e. *sating*, or a *Trumpet*] a Son of *Lame. b.*

J U D

JUBARB, the Herb *Housleek*.

A **JU'BILATE** [of *jubilatus*, L.] a Monk, Canon, or Doctor in the *Romish* Church, who has been fifteen Years a Professor.

JUBILA'TION, a solemn rejoicing, a shouting for Joy. F. of L.

JU'BILE } [*jubilatus*, L. of יובל H.]

JU'BILEE } a Year of rejoicing, celebrated every fiftieth Year among the *Jews*, in Commemoration of their Deliverance out of *Egypt*.

JUBILEE [among *Christians*] a Solemnity first instituted by Pope *Boniface VIII* in the Year 1300, who ordained it to be kept every hundredth Year; afterwards *Clement IV.* ordered one to be kept every fifty Years, and *Sixtus IV.* one to be kept every twenty-fifth Year.

JUC'CA Peruviana, an *American* Plant, of whose Root is made the Bread called *Cassava*, in the *West-Indies*.

JUCK'ING-Time, the Season of going to the Haunts of Partridges, early in the Morning or Evening, to listen for the calling of the Cock Partridge.

JUCUNDE [*jucundus*, L.] jocund, merry, pleasant.

JUCUND'ITY [*jucunditas*, L.] Pleasantness.

JUDÆ'A [*Judea*, L. יהודה H.] a Country in *Syria*, in the *Lesser Asia*, which was inhabited by the *Jews*.

JU'DAH [יהודה H. i. e. *Praise*, Confession] a Son of *Jacob*.

JUDA'ICAL } [*Judaïque*, F. of *Judaicus*,

JUDA'ICK } L.] belonging to the *Jews*, *Jewish*.

JUDA'ISM [*Judaïsme*, F. of *Judaismus*, L.] the Religion, Customs, or religious Rites of the *Jews*.

To **JUDA'IZE** [*judaïser*, F. of *judaizare*, L.] to hold the Customs, or religious Rites of the *Jews*.

JUDGE [*Juge*, F. of *judex*, L.] an Officer of eminent Parts and Probity appointed to execute Justice in civil or criminal Cases.

JUDGE Lateral, is one who assists and sits on the Bench with another.

To **JUDGE** [*juger*, F. of *judicare*, L.] to try or determine Causes; also to make Judgement of, or determine in the Mind.

JUDGE'MENT [*jugement*, F. of *Judicium*, L.] the discerning Faculty, Reason, Opinion, Prudence.

JUDGE'MENT [in *Law*] a Decision, the Censure of the Judges, Sentence.

The **JUDGE'MENTS** of *God*, are those remarkable Punishments, which he inflicts upon People for their Sins and Transgressions.

JU'DICABLE [*judicabilis*, L.] that may be judged or discussed.

A **JU'DICATORY** [*judicatorium*, L.] belonging to Judgement, a Place of Judgement.

JU'DICATURE,

JUL

JUDICATURE, a Judge's Place or Office. *F.*

A Court of **JUDICATURE**, an Assembly of Judges and other Officers for the trying and determining Causes.

JUDICIAL [*judicialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Cause, Trial, or Judgement.

JUDICIAL *Astrology*, a Science pretending to judge of, and foretell future Events, by observing the Position and Influences of the Stars, &c.

JUDICIALLY, agreeably to the Precepts of Justice.

JUDICIARY [*judiciaire*, *F.* of *judiciarius*, *L.*] the same as Judicial.

JUDICIOUS [*judicieux*, *F.*] endued with good Judgement, or Reason; rational, discreet.

JUDICIOUSLY, in a judicious Manner.

JUDICIOUSNESS, the Faculty of judging rightly.

JUDICIUM Dei [*i. e.* the Judgement of God, *L.*] a Name given by our Ancestors to the Trials of Ordeal, which are now quite laid aside. See *Ordeal*.

JUDITH [יְהוּדִית *H. i. e.* praising] the Daughter of *Merari*.

A **JUG** [probably of the Nickname of *Jug* or *Joan*] an earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink.

A **JUG** [of *jugerum*, *L.* an Acre] a common Pasture or Meadow. *W. C.*

JUGA'LE Os [in *Anatomy*] the jugal Bone above the Temples, the same as *Zygoma*.

To **JUG'GLE** [*jouglor*, *F.*] to play the *Hocus Focus*, to shew Tricks with Slight of Hand; to act clandestinely.

JUGGLER, a Cheat, a trickish Fellow, &c.

JUG'GLING, shewing Tricks; acting clandestinely.

JUGULAR [*jugulaire*, *F.* of *jugularis*, *L.*] belonging to the Throat.

JUGULAR Veins [in *Anatomy*] are those Veins which pass along the Sides of the Neck to the Bottom of the Head.

To **JUGULATE** [*jugulatum*, *L.*] to cut the Throat.

JUGULUM [in *Anatomy*] is the Forepart of the Neck, where the Windpipe lies; also the Neck-bone, or Channel-bone; also the upper Breast-bone.

JUICE [*jus*, *F.*] Moisture, Gravy.

JUICE'LESS, without Juice.

JUICINESS, the abounding in Juice.

JUICY, full of Juice.

JU'JUBES [*jujubes*, *L.*] a Sort of *Italian* Prunes.

To **JUKE** [of *joucker*, *F.* of *jugum*, *L.*] to perch or roost, as a Hawk does.

JUKE [in *Falconry*] the Neck of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

JU'LAP? [*julep*, *F.* of *julapium*, *L. B.*

JULEP } of *julep*, a *Persian* Word, sig-

JUN

nifying a sweet Potion] a liquid Medicine of a pleasant Taste.

JU'LI [among *Botanists*] those Catkins or long worm-like Tufts, which, at the Beginning of the Year, grow out of Willows, Haws, &c. *L.*

A **JULIAN** [in *Cookery*] Pottage made of a Leg of Mutton roasted, and put into a Pot with Beef, a Fillet of Veal, &c.

JULIAN Law, a Law among the *Romans* which made Adultery Death.

JULIAN Year, a Space of Time consisting of 365 Days, six Hours; so called from *Julius Caesar*, who caused the *Roman* Calendar to be reformed.

JULIAN Period, a Cycle of 7980 Years successively following one another, and takes its Name from *Julius Scaliger*, the Inventor of it.

JULIO, a Piece of Coin at *Leghorn* and *Florence*, in Value about Sixpence Sterling.

JU'LIUS Caesar, the first Emperor of the *Romans*.

JULY [*Juillet*, *F.* *Julius*, *L.*] the fifth Month in the Year, reckoning from *March*, so named in Honour to *Julius Caesar*.

JUM'BALS, a Sort of sugared Paste made by Confectioners.

To **JUM'BLE**, to mingle, to confound, to shake.

JU'MART, the Mixture of a Bull and a Mare. *F.*

JUMENT' [*jumentum*, *L.*] a labouring Beast, any Sort of Beast used for Tillage or Carriage.

JUMENTA'RIOUS [*jumentarius*, *L.*] belonging to such Beasts.

To **JUMP** [*gumpen*, *Du.*] to leap.

A **JUMP**, a Leap; also a short Coat; also a Sort of Bodice for Women.

JU'NAMES, Land sown with the Grain it was sown with the Year foregoing. *W. C.*

JUNCA'RE, to strew or spread with Rushes according to the old Custom of adorning Churches. *O. L.*

JUNC'TO } a Meeting of Men to sit in

JUN'TO } Council; also a Cabal or Faction. *Span.*

JUNC'TURE [*junctura*, *L.*] a joining or coupling together; also an Instant, Nick, or Moment of Time; the present Posture or State of Affairs.

JUNE [*Junius*, à *junioribus*, *i. e.* the younger Sort of People] the sixth Month of the Year.

JU'NETIN [*q. d.* Apple of *June*] a small Apple, which ripens first.

JU'NIOR, younger in Age, or standing in any Profession or Faculty. *L.*

JU'NIPER Tree, [*Juniperus*, *L.*] a Shrub.

A **JUNK** [of *juncus*, *L.* a Bulrush] a Sort of *Indian* Ship.

JUNK [among *Sailors*] Pieces of old Cable.

To **JUNK'E T**, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats.

JUNKETS

JUR

JUNK'ETS [probably of *juncades*, F. Sweetmeats] any Sort of delicious Fare to feast or make merry with.

JU'NO, a Heathen Goddess. *L.*

JUNO's Rose the Lily.

JUNO's Tears, the Herb *Vervain*.

IVORY [*ivoire*, F. of *Ebur*, L.] the Elephant's Tooth.

JUPITER, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, the chief Deity of the Heathens; also one of the seven Planets, the largest and highest except *Saturn*, which makes its Revolution about the Sun in the Space of twelve Years.

JUPITER [with *Astrologers*] is styled the greater Fortune, as being of a kind and temperate Nature.

JUPITER [with *Chemists*] signifies Tin.

JUPITER [with *Heralds*] denotes the blue Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, and answers to *Sapphires* in those of the Nobility, and to *Azure* in the Escutcheons of the Gentry.

JUPP'ON, a short close Coat. *F.*

JU'RAT [*juratus*, L.] a Magistrate in some Corporations in the Quality of an Alderman.

JUR'DEN [*gof* Filth, and *den* a Lodging, Sax. *q d.* the Filth of the Chamber] a great Chamber-pot.

JURID'ICAL [*juridique*, F. of *juridicus*, L.] belonging to the Law; also actionable; also just, judicial, orderly.

JURID'ICAL Days Court Days on which the Law is administered.

JURIDICALLY, according to legal Authority.

JURISDICTION, Authority and Power to administer and execute Laws; also a Court of Judicature; also the Vege or Extent of it.

JURISPRUDENCE [*jurisprudencia*, L.] the Skill or Knowledge of the Law. *F.*

JURIST [*juriste*, F.] a Civilian, a Lawyer, one who treats of Matters of Law.

JURIS Utrum, a Writ lying for a Possessor of a Benefice, whose Predecessor has alienated his Lands or Tenements.

JU'ROR [*jurator*, L.] is one of the Jury sworn.

JURY [*jurée*, of *juror*, to swear, F.] is either twelve or twenty-four Men.

JURY [in *Common Law*] a Company of twenty-four or twelve Men, sworn to enquire of the Matters of Fact, and declare the Truth upon such Evidence as shall be given to them, relating to the Matter of Fact.

Grand JURY, consists of twenty four substantial Men, either Gentlemen, or some of the better Sort of Yeomen, chosen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they either approve by writing upon them *Bills vera*, or disallow by indorsing *Ignoramus*.

Peity JURY, consists of twelve Men,

JUS

impannelled upon *criminal* and *civil Cases*. Those that pass upon *Life* and *Death* have those Matters referred to them, as were approved of by the Grand Jury, and bring in their Verdict *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*. Whereupon the Prisoner receives Judgement and Condemnation, or is acquitted and set free. In *civil Cases*, the Jury, after due Consideration, bring in their Verdict either for the *Plaintiff* or the *Defendant*; and in real Actions, either for the *Demandant* or *Tenant*.

JURY-Mast [*Sea Term*] is a Yard set up instead of a Mast, which has been broken down by a Storm or Shot.

JUS, Law, Right, Equity. *L.*

JUS Coronæ, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many Things from the general Law, in Relation to the Subject. *L.*

JUS Cariatatis Angliæ, the Courtesy of England. *L.*

JUS Hæreditatis, the Right of the Inheritance. *L.*

JUS Patronatus [*Canon Law*] the Right of presenting a Clerk to a Benefice; the same that in the *Common Law* is called *Advowson*.

JUSSEL [perhaps of *Lechulle*, a Dish, *Feut.*] a Dish made of several Meats mixed together.

JUS'SULENT [*jussulentus*, L.] sod or stewed in Broth.

JUST [*juste*, F. of *justus*, L.] righteous, reasonable, fit.

JUST Divisors [in *Mathematicks*] are such Numbers or Quantities, which will divide a given Number or Quantity, so as to leave no Remainder.

To **JUST** [*jouster*, or *jouter*, F.] to run a-tilt.

JUS'TICE [*justitia*, L.] Justice, Equity, Reasonableness, Right, Law.

JUS'TICE } [*justicier*, F. of *justitarius*,
JUS'TICER } L.] one who is deputed by the King to do Right, by Way of Judgement. *F.*

JUSTICE Chief [of the *Common Pleas*] is a Lord by his Office, and with his Assistants hears and determines all Causes at the Common Law, i. e. all civil Causes between common Persons.

JUSTICE Chief [of the *King's Bench*] is a Lord by his Office, and Chief Justice of England, who hears and determines all Pleas of the Crown, viz. such as common Offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Felonies, and the like.

JUSTICE [of the *Hundred*] is the Lord or Alderman of that Hundred.

JUSTICE Seat, is the highest Forest Court, always held before the Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre* of the Forest.

JUS'TICEMENTS, all Things belonging to Justice. *L. T.*

JUSTICES

J U S

JUSTICES [of *Affize*] are those which by special Commission are sent into this or that County, to hold Assizes for the Ease of the Subject.

JUSTICE [in *Eyre*] are such who are commissioned to go into divers Counties to hear such Causes as are termed *Pleas of the Crown*, which was done to ease the People of coming to the King's Bench.

JUSTICES [of *Gaol Delivery*] such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine Causes belonging to those that for any Offences are cast into Prison.

JUSTICES [of *Labourers*] were Justices formerly appointed to curb the Forwardness of labouring Men, who would either be idle, or exact unreasonable Wages.

JUSTICES [of *Nisi Prius*] are now the same with Justices of Assize, and so called from the Words of Adjournment, *viz. Nisi prius Justiciarii venerint ad eas Partes ad capiendas Assizas*, i. e. unless the Justices come before into those Parts to take Assizes; it being an unusual Adjournment of a Cause in the Common Pleas, to put it off to such a Day.

JUSTICES [of *Oyer and Terminer*] Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary Occasion to hear and determine some peculiar Causes.

JUSTICES [of *the Pavilion*] were certain Judges of a Pie-Powder-Court, which the Bishop of *Winchester* anciently authorized at a Fair kept at *St. Giles's Hill* near that City.

JUSTICES [of *the Peace*] are such as are appointed by the King's Commission to maintain the Peace in the Counties where they dwell.

JUSTICES [of *the Quorum*] are such of the Justices aforesaid, whose Commission begins, *Quorum vos unum nos volumus*.

JUSTICES [of *Trial*, or *Trial Baston*] were certain Justices appointed by King *Edward I.* to make Inquisition through the Realm upon all Officers, touching Bribery, Extortion, &c. as also upon Breakers of the Peace, Barretors, and other Offenders.

Lords JUSTICES [of *the Kingdom*] are Persons deputed to be Regents or Chief Governors of the Realm during the King's Absence.

JUSTIFIABLE, under Jurisdiction, subject to Suit. *F.*

JUSTICIARY [*justicier*, *F.* of *justiciarius*, *L.*] an Administrator of Justice.

JUSTICES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Dispatch of Justice in some special Cause; wherewith of his own Authority he cannot deal in the County Court. This Writ enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum; whereas by his ordinary Power he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under forty Shillings.

J U V

JUSTIFIABLE, that may be justified. **JUSTIFIABLE**, conformable to Justice, in a Manner capable of being defended by Justice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, the Quality of being reasonably defended. Rectitude.

JUSTIFICAL [*justificus*, *L.*] that executes Justice.

JUSTIFICATION, a clearing, justifying. *F.* of *L.*

JUSTIFICATION [in *Divinity*] is a clearing of Transgressors of the Divine Laws, by the Imputation of Christ's Righteousness, without any Merit on the Part of the Transgressors.

JUSTIFICATION [in *Law*] is a giving a good Reason in the Court why he did such a Thing, as he is called to answer for.

JUSTIFICATION [in *Law*] such who by Oath justify the Innocence, Report, or Oath of another. *L.*

JUSTIFIER, one who justifies; one who defends or absolves.

To **JUSTIFY** [*justifier*, *F.* *justificare*, *L.*] to clear one's self, to make his Innocence appear, to verify, to prove, maintain, or make good.

To **JUSTIFY** [in *Divinity*] is to make or declare innocent.

To **JUSTIFY** [in *Law*] is to give a good Reason why an Act was done.

To **JUSTIFY** [among *Printers*] is to make the Lines equally tight or slack.

JUSTINIAN [*Justinianus*, *L.*] a Roman Emperor, who was famous for causing the Civil Law to be collected in a Body, called the *Pandects* and *Code*.

JUSTINIANS, a religious Order, founded in 1412, at *St. Justin's Abbey* at *Padua*.

JUSTIS Aray, Justs and Preparations for them. *Cbauc.*

JUSTITIES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Dispatch of Justice in some special Cause of which he cannot by his ordinary Power hold Plea in the County Court.

JUSTITIUM, Law-stand, a Stay or ceasing from Administration of Justice. *L.*

To **JUSTLE**, to shake, jog, shove.

JUSTLY, uprightly, equitably.

JUSTNESS, the Exactness or Regularity of any thing; but especially in Matters of Language or Thought.

JUSTS [*joustes*, *F.*] Engagements by Men on Horseback with Spears, by Way of Diversion.

To **JUT out** [of *jetter*, *F.*] to stand out beyond the rest.

JUTER [among *Chemists*] is the fruitful, congealing, saltish Quality of the Earth.

JUTTY, a Part of a Building which juts or stands out farther than the rest.

JUVENILE [*juvenilis*, *L.*] youthful, sprightly, brisk.

JUVENILITY [*juvenilis*, *L.*] Youthfulness, Sprightliness, Briskness.

JUVENTURE

K A W

JUVENTURE [of *juventus*, L.] Youth.

Chauc.

JUX'TA-Position [among *Anatomists*] is that Disposition of Parts in a Body whereby they are joined and combined together.

IVY [*Ign. Sax. Ephew*, Teut.] a Plant which twines about Trees, and fastens upon Walls.

K A

KAARL-Cat [of *kaple*, Sax. a Male] a Boar Cat. *Lincolnsh.*

KAB [*Sp. H.*] an Hebrew Measure containing three English Pints.

KA'BIN, a Sort of temporary Marriage among the *Mahometans*.

KALE, Turn. *Cb.ß.*

KAL'ENDAR [*calendarium*, of *calenda*, L. the first Day of every Month with the *Romans*] an Ephemeris or Almanack, to shew the Day of the Month.

KAL'I, a Sea-herb, the Ashes of which are used in making Crystal Glasses and Soap. called also *Glass Wort*.

KAM, awry, quite from the Matter; as *Clean kam*, quite from the Purpose. *Shakespeare.*

KAN, the Name of an Officer in *Persia*, answering to *Governor* with us.

KANT'REF [*kant kref*, C. Br.] a Division of a County in *Wales*, containing an hundred Towns.

KARE'NA [*Chymical Term*] the twentieth Part of a Drop.

KARITE, a Name which the Monks gave to the best Drink, or strong Beer, that was kept in the Monastery.

KARLE [*Ceople*, Sax. *Karl*, Teut.] a Servant, a Clown; as *Buceapl*, a Seaman, *Hurcapl*, a Household Servant: and hence probably our Word *Churl* is derived.

KARLE Hemp, the latter green Hemp.

KA'ROB, a sort of small Weight used by Goldsmiths, being the twenty-fourth Part of a Grain.

KARRA'TA Fæni, a Cart-load of Hay.

KARYN [*Careme*, F.] Lent. *O.*

KATH'ARINE [*Catbarina*, L. of *xathar*, Gr. pure] a proper Name of Women.

KAT'ZEN Silver [*Teut.*] a Sort of Stone, which, it is said, cannot be consumed either by Fire or Water.

To **KAW** [of *kaw*, Belg.] to cry as a Jack-daw does.

To **KAW** [*kauchen*, Teut.] to fetch one's Breath with much Difficulty, to gape for Breath.

K E E

A KAY ? [*kaey*, Belg. *kay*, Teut. and L. S.] A KEY } a Place to land or ship off Goods; a Wharf.

KAY'AGE, Money paid for Wharfage.

KAYLE, Ninepins; Nineholes; Rattlepins.

KAZZARDLY Cattle, such Cattle as are subject to C. faults. *N. C.*

NEAL, Postage. *N. C.*

A **KEAL** [of *celan*, Sax. to be cold] a Cold or Cough. *Lincolnsh.*

KEB'BERS, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock. *C.*

To **KECK** } [of *Kuch*, Belg. Cough, To **KECKLE** } or *kuchen*, L. S.] to make a Noise in the Throat, by reason of Difficulty in Breathing; also to reach.

To **KECK'LE** [of *Kugel*, a Ball, Teut.] to wind or twine some small Ropes about the Cable or Bolt Ropes, to preserve them from galling in the Hawse, or in the Ship's Quarter. *Sea Term.*

KECKS, dry hollow Stalks of some Plants.

KEDGE, brisk, lively. *Suffolk.*

To **KEDGE**, to fill one's self with Meat.

N. C.

A **KEDGE-Belly**, a Glutton. *N. C.*

To **KEDGE** [*Sea Term*] to set up the Fore sail, Fore top sail, and Mizzen, and to let a Ship drive with the Tide, letting fall and lifting up the Kedge Anchor, as often as Occasion serves, when in a narrow River they would bring her up and down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

KEDG'ERS } small Anchors used in **KEDGE Anchors** } calm Weather, and in a small Stream.

KEDLACK, a Weed that grows among Corn.

KEEL, a Vessel for Liquors to stand and cool in.

KEEL [of *cælan*, Sax. *kiel*, L. S. *kiel*, Teut. probably of *κελδος*, Gr. hollow] is the lowest Piece of Timber in a Ship, in the Bottom of her Hull, one End whereof is at the Stem, and the other at the Stern.

False KEEL, is a second Keel which is sometimes put under the first.

Rank KEEL, is a deep Keel, which is good to keel a Ship from rolling.

KEEL Raking } a Punishment of Male-
KEEL Haling } factors at Sea, by letting them down with Ropes, and drawing them underneath the Ship's Keel.

KEEL Rope, a Hair Rope running between the Keelson and the Keel of a Ship, to clear the Timber Holes, when they are choaked with Ballast.

To **KEEL** [*cælan*, Sax. *kublen*, Teut.] to cool. *O.*

KEEL'AGE, a Duty paid at *Hartlepool* in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

KEELING, a Kind of Fish.

N n n

KEELS,

K E M

KEELS [Cælen, Sax.] a Sort of Long-boats, in which the Saxons invaded England.

KEELSON, the next Piece of Timber in a Ship to her Keel, lying right over it, next above her Floor-timbers, and is fast bound together with Iron Hoops.

KEEN [cene, Sax. kaen, Belg.] sharp, that cuts well; also cunning, subtle.

To **KEEN**, to sharpen.

KEENLY, sharply.

KEENNESS, sharpness, bitterness of cold.

To **KEEP** [keepe, Belg.] to retain, preserve, nourish, observe, look to, &c.

A **KEEP**, a strong Tower in the Middle of a Castle, the last Resort of the Besieged, as the *Keep of Windsor Castle*; also the inner Fort of *Dover Castle* built by King Henry II. was called the *King's Keep*.

KEEP your Loof } [Sea Term] a Phrase

KEEP her to } used when the Steersman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

KEEPER of the Great Seal, is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council; his Authority is much the same as that of the Lord Chancellor.

KEEPER of the Privy Seal, is a Lord by his Office, through whose Hands pass all Charters signed by the King before they come to the Great Seal, and also some Deeds which do not pass the Great Seal at all.

KEEPER of the Forest, is an Officer who has the principal Government of all Things belonging to the Forest, and the Check of all the other Officers; called also the *Chief Warden of the Forest*.

KEEPER of the Touch, is an Officer of the Mint, who is now called the *Master of the Assay*.

KEEPERSHIP, Office of a Keeper.

To **KEEVE** a Cart, to overthrow it, to turn out the Dung. *Cheff*.

KEEVER [Kuver, Teut.] a Brewing Vessel for the Drink to work in before it is tunned.

A **KEG** [cague, F.] a Vessel for Sturgeon, Salmon, and other pickled Fish.

KEIKERT [of keicken, to see, L. S. gacken, Teut.] stared. O.

KEIRI, the Wall Flower. *Leucosium luteum*. L.

KELLOW, Black Lead. N. C.

KEL'LUS, a Substance like a soft white Stone, found in the Tin Mines in *Cornwall*.

KELP, a Substance made of Sea-Weed dried and burnt, which being stirred with an Iron Rake, cakes together, of which Bottles are made.

KEL'TER [Skinner derives it from *opkilter*, Dan. to gird, but probably from *Cultura*, Trimming, L.] Frame, Order.

To **KEMB** [cæmban, Sax. kammen, Teut.] to comb.

KEM'BO [ascembo, Ital. of *καμπτω*, Gr. to bend] as to set one's Arms a *Kembo*, is to

K E R

set each Hand upon each Hip, or else obliquely or athwart.

KEMMET, foolish. *Shropsh.*

KEMP [Cæmpa, Sax. a Soldier] a Surname.

KEMPLIN

KEMPLINGS } a Brewer's Vessel. O.

KEMPT [comptus, L.] combed, trimmed, O.

To **KEN** [cennan, Sax. kennan, L. S. and Teut.] to know, to spy out at a Distance.

KEN, [Cen, Sax.] Knowledge, Sight, or View. *Locke*.

KEN'ELM [q. d. *Kincheim*, the Helmet or Protector of his Kindred, *Camden*, or of Cinning, Sax. a Kink, and *ham* an Helmet, *Verfegan*] a King of the English Saxons.

KENKS [Sea Term] are Doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run smooth, as it is handed in or out.

To make **KENKS** [Sea Phrase] is said of a Rope that makes Turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks or Pullies.

KENNEL [canal, canalis, L.] a Water-course.

KENNEL [chenil, F. of *Canile*, L.] a Hut for a Dog, a Fox's Hut or Hole.

KENNEL of Hounds [Hunting Term] a Pack or Cry of Hounds.

To **KEN'NEL** [of a Fox] he is said to *kennel*, when he lies close in his Hole; to dwell and lie in a Hole.

KEN'NETS, a Sort of coarse Welsh Cloth.

KENNETS [in a Ship] are small Pieces of Timber nailed to the Inside, to which the Tacks or Sheets are belayed or fastened.

KEN'ODOXY [κενοδοξία, of *κενός*, empty, and *δόξα*, Glory] Vain Glory.

KEN'RED [cene, bold, and pede, Counsel, Sax.] a King of *Northumberland*.

KEN'RIC [cene, bold, and rice, Sax. a Kingdom, q. d. a valiant Ruler] a King of the *West Saxons*.

KEN-Specked [of cennan, to know, and spece, a Speck, Sax.] marked or branded. O.

KENT [Cent. Lombard derives it from *Caine*, Welsh, a Leaf, because it formerly abounded in Woods; but *Camden* from *Can-ton*, a Corner, because *England* in this Place stretcheth out itself into a Corner to the North-East] the South-Eastern County of *England*.

KEN'WULPH [of cene, valiant, and Ulp, Help, Sax.] a King of the *West Saxons*, Founder of *Wincham Abbey* in *Gloucestershire*.

To **KEP**, to boken, i. e. when the Breath is stopped, being ready to vomit. N. C.

To **KEP** a Ball, to catch it, or keep it from falling. N. C.

KEP, Care. N. C.

KE'PEN, to keep or take Care of. N. C.

KERB-Stone [of *courbe*, Fr.] a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well, or the Foot path of a Street.

KER-

KEY

KER'CHIEF [q. d. *Coverchief*, of *couverir*, F. to cover, and *chef*, the Head, F.] a sort of Linen Diets formerly worn by Women on their Heads; thence comes *Handkerchief*, though improperly.

KERF [*Kerbe*, Teut.] a Notch in Wood. *O.*

A KERLE of *Veal*, *Mutton*, &c. is a Loin. *S. C.*

KER'MES, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, and is the chief Ingredient in a Confection called *Alkermes*.

KERN, an *Irish* Foot Soldier, lightly armed with a Dart; also a Vagabond or strolling Fellow; a Country Bumkin.

To **KERN**, to corn, salt, or powder; as *Beef*, *Pork*, &c.

KERNE, a Churl or Farmer. *Spem.*

KER'NEL [*Cipnel*, *Sax.* *Kern*, Teut.] the eatable Part of a Nut, or the Stone of any Fruit. *Metaph.* the middle or best Part.

KERNEL *Water*, a Liquor made of the Kernels of Apricots, Cherries, &c. pounded and steeped in Brandy.

KERN'ELLED Walls [of *crenelle*, F.] Walls built with Notches or Crannies, for the better Convenience of shooting with Bows, &c.

KERNELLY, full of kernels.

KERN'ILS [of *Karnel*, *O. F. Lat.* *Barb Quernellus*, *Creneau*, F.] Battlements, or rather the Openings of the Battlements. *Cbauc.*

KERS [*Kresse*, Teut.] Cressies.

KERSEY [*Kersaye*, *carisee*, F. *carica*, Span. q. d. coarse Say] coarse woollen Cloth.

KESER [*Keyser*, Teut.] *Cæsar*. *Ant. Brit.*

KESH'ITAH [קישית, *H. i. e.* a Lamb] a Hebrew Coin; so named from the Image of a Lamb upon it.

KESTON [Ceston tun, *Sax.* in Imitation of *Kaisopia*. *Gr.* *Cæsarea*, L.] a small Village in *Kent*, where *Cæsar*, Dictator, had a Conflict with the Britons.

KESTREL, a Kind of Hawke, a Bird of Prey.

A KETCH [Dr. Tb. H. derives it from *ciacchio*, Ital. a Tub] a Vessel having only a Mizzen and Main-Mast.

A KETTE *Cur*, a nasty, stinking Fellow. *N. C.*

KET'TLE [*Kessel*, Teut.] a Vessel to boil in, made of Brass or other Metal.

KETTLE *Drum*, a Drum, the Body of which is Brass.

KEV'ILS [of *cheville*, F. of *claviculus*, L.] are small wooden Pins in a Ship, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

A KEY [*Cæge*, *Sax.* *clef*, F. *clavis*, L. of *κλεις*, *Gr.*] an Instrument to open a Lock.

KEY [in *Musick*] is a certain Tone whereunto every Composition ought to be fitted.

KEY-Stone [in *Architectura*] is the middle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweep of the Arch together.

KEY of a River or Haven [*Key*, Belg.]

KIL

and *L. S. Kay*, Teut.] a Wharf for landing or shipping of Goods: also a Station for Ships to ride, where they are, as it were, locked in with the Land.

KEY of a Book, an Explication of Persons or Things, which are so expressed as not to be easily understood by every Reader.

KEYNARD, a Micher or Truant. *O.*

KEYS, } a Guardian, Warden, or

KEYUS, } Keeper. *O. R.*

KIBE [*Kibwa*, C. Br.] a Chilblain, with Inflammation upon the Heels, often occasioned by Cold.

KI'BED Heels [in *Horses*] Chaps breeding about the nether Joint, and overthwart the Fetlock.

KI'BRIT [*Chymical Term*] Sulphur.

KIB'SEY, a kind of Wicker Basket.

KICHEL [of *kuche*, Teut.] a kind of Cake. *O.*

To **KICK** [*kamber*, Teut. *calcere*, L.] to strike with the Foot.

KICKER, one who strikes with the Foot.

KICK'LE, } uncertain, doubtful, as when

KITT'LE, } a Man knows not his own Mind.

KICK-Shaws [*quelque choses*, F.] French Ragouts or Sauces; also Tarts, Jellies, or such like Victuals.

KID [*Kid*, Dan. *bædur*, L. of *κιδ*, *H.*] a young Goat.

KID [*à cadendo*, L.] a small Brush Faggot. *N. C.*

KID, formerly one trepanned by Kidnappers; now one who is bound Apprentice here in order to be transported to the *English* Plantations in *America*.

KID'DER, } a Huckster, who carries

KID'YER, } Corn, Victuals, &c. up and down to sell.

KID'EROW, a Place for a sucking Calf to lie in. *C.*

KID'LE, } a Dam in a River to catch Fish.

KID'EL, } *O. R.*

KID'LES, unlawful Fishing-Nets.

To **KID'NAP**, to entice or steal away Children.

KIDNAPPER, a Person who makes it his Business to decoy either Children or young Persons away.

KID'NEY-Vetch, an Herb. *Vulneraria rustica*, L.

KID'NEYS [probably of *cennan*, *Sax.* to beget, because the Kidneys are esteemed helpful to Generation, or of *Cynne*, *Sax.* Sex, in a secondary Sense, the Genital Parts (which distinguish Sexes) and *Niab*, i. e. from the Nighness of the Genital Parts, especially the Seed Vessels, thereto.

KIDNEY-Beans, *Phaseolus*, L. a Pulse well known.

KID'NEY Wort, an Herb.

KIL'DERKIN [*Kindekin*, Belg.] a liquid Measure, containing eighteen Gallons, or two Firkins.

K I N

To **KILL** [*cpelan, Sax.* probably of *Kable*, the Throat, *Teut.* and *L. S. q. d. kahlen*, to cut the Throat, *dueller, Dan.* to strangle] to deprive of Life.

KILLER, one who bereaves another of life.

KILLOW, a mineral Stone, made use of in drawing Lines.

KIL'LOW a Corn Measure in *Turkey*, 30 13ths Pecks *English*; and 5 *Zant* Killows is 6 *English* Bushels.

KILN [*Cyln, Sax.*] a Furnace to burn

KILL } Chalk for making Lime; for burning Bricks or Tiles; a Place for drying Malt or Hops.

KILPS, Pot-Hooks. *N. C.*

KIMBO [*Schembo, Ital.*] crooked, bent arched.

KIMBOLTON [formerly called *Kinnidantun*, from *kin*, bolt and *tun, Sax.*] a Town in *Huntingdonshire*.

KIN [a Diminutive of *Kind, Teut.* and *Belg.* and *L. S.* a Child] related

KINFURCH [of *Cynpene Bury, Sax.* i. e. the Strength and Defence of Kindred] a proper Name of Women.

KINCHIN [*Kindgen, Teut.*] a little Child. *Canr.*

KINCHIN-owe, a little Man. *Canr.*

KIND [probably of *Cyn, Sax.* one who agreeth with others] benevolent.

A **KIND** [*Cynbe, Sax.*] a Species, a Sort.

KIN'DER [among *Hunters*] a Company of Cats, &c.

To **KINDLE** [perhaps of *cennan, Sax.*] to bring forth young, especially Rabbits.

To **KINDLE** [probably of *cyndelan, Sax.* to lay Fire to] to cause to light or burn

KIN'DRED [*Cynpene, Sax.*] Persons of the same Blood or Descent.

KINE, all Sorts of Cows.

KING [*Cynge, of Konnen, Sax.* to know, on account of the eminent Knowledge and Prudence with which he ought to be endued; or of *konn-n, Sax.* to have Power, because he has absolute Rule over the whole Land; *Konigb, Belg.* *Konig, L. S.* and *Teut.*] a sovereign Prince or chief Ruler.

KING-Apple, an excellent Fruit, preferred by some before the *Jenneting* or *Juwetting*.

KING at Arms, is an Officer at Arms, that has the Pre-eminence over the Society; whereof we have three, *Garret, Norroy*, and *Clarendon*, whereof *Garret* is the Principal.

KING'S Bench, a Court or Judgment-Seat, where the Kings of *England* in ancient Times used to sit in their own Persons; and therefore it was then moveable with the Court or King's Household, and was styled *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

K I P

This Court is more especially exercised about criminal Matters, and Pleas of the Crown. The Lord Chief Justice of *England* is President of it, who has three or four Justices for his Assistants.

KING'S Delf [of *King and Delve*] a great Ditch which King *Canutus* digged in *Huntingdonshire*.

KING'S-Evil, a Disease, the Gift of curing which is ascribed to the Kings and Queens of *England*, as derived from *Edward* the Confessor.

KING'S Fisher, a Bird so called, because it hath blue Feathers, representing the Purple, which Kings wear upon some Occasions; and also *Fisher*, from its feeding on Fish.

KING'DOM [*Cynedom, Sax.* *Conyngdom, Belg.*] one or more Countries subject to a sovereign Prince.

KING'DOMS [among *Chymists*] are three Orders of natural Bodies. *Mineral, Vegetable*, and *Animal*.

KING'GELD, Esuage, or Royal Aid.

KING'S Silver, Money that is due to the King in the Court of Common Pleas, for a Licence there granted to any Man for passing a Fine.

KING Piece [among *Builders*] a Piece of Timber standing upright in the Middle between two Rafters.

KINGLY, royal, in a royal Manner.

KINGSHIP, royalty.

KING'STON [of *King and tun*, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town upon the River *Thames* in *Surrey*, famous for being the Seat of the *English Saxon* Kings in the *Danish* Wars, and the Coronation of three Kings.

KING'S Widow, a Widow of the King's Tenant in chief, who, to keep the Land after her Husband's Decease, was obliged to make Oath in Chancery, that she would not marry without the King's Leave. *O. L.*

A **KING Cough**, a Chin-cough. *N. C.*

Clerk of the KING'S Silver, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, to whom every Fine is brought, after it has been with the *Custos Brevirum*.

To **KINK**, it is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopped, through eager crying or coughing.

KINSFOLK, Persons allied to one by being descended of the same Family, or by Affinity.

KINSMAN, a Male Cousin.

KINSWOMAN, a Female Cousin.

A **KINTAL** [*quintal, F.*] a Weight of about an hundred Pounds, more or less, according to the Usage of different Nations.

KIPE, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at Bottom, and narrower by Degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends for taking Fish. *Oxfordshire*.

KIPPER-Time, the Time between the Third and Twelfth of May, during which Salmon-

K I T

Salmon-Fishing is forbidden in the River Thames.

KIRA'T, a Weight of three Grains.

KIRK [*Kirke*, Teut. *Kirke*, L. S.] a Church.

AKIRK'MOTE, a Meeting of Parishioners upon the Affairs of the Church.

KIRK Oswald [i. e. the Church of Oswald, a King and Martyr, in Honour of whom a Temple was there erected] a Town in Cumberland, called vulgarly *Kirk Uxwald*.

KIRT'LE [*Cyrtel*, Sax. *Kirtle*, Teut.] a sort of short Jacket.

KIRTLE of Flax, twenty-two Heads in a Bunch, and about an hundred Pounds in Weight.

To KISS [*cyttran*, Sax. *kussen*, Teut. and L. S. of *kusa*, Gr.] to salute with a Kiss.

A KISS [*Cyrt*, Sax. *Kus*, L. S. *Kus*, Teut.] a Salute with the Lips.

Kissing goes by Favour.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon Partiality, where particular Marks of Kindness and Bounty are bestowed on Persons who are Favourites, whether they deserve it or no, while Persons more meritorious are neglected. But thus it will be where Persons are led more by Humour than Judgment; so say the Romans, *Trabir sua quemque voluptas*; and the Greeks, *Ὁ πᾶντος ἀνδρὸς εἰς κόρινθον ἰσθ' ὁ νόμος*.

KISSER, one who kisses.

KISSING-Crust, Crust formed by one Leaf in the Oven touching another.

KIT, an Abbreviation of *Christopher*.

KIT, a Pocket Violin.

KIT [*Kitte*, Belg.] a Milking Pail; a small Violin; also a small Tub with a Cover. C.

KIT-Floor, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-mine, as at *Widnesbury* in *Staffordshire*; the fourth Parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is called the *Kit-Floor*.

KIT Keys, the Fruit of the Ash-tree.

KITCHEN [*Cycene*, Sax. *kuche*, Teut. *kische*, F. of *coquina*, L.] a Room where Meat is dressed, &c. also Kitchen Stuff, i. e. Grease.

Clerk of the KITCHEN, an Officer in the House of the King, or Nobleman, whose Business is to buy in Provisions, &c.

KITE [*Cyta*, Sax.] a Bird of Prey; also a Paper-Dragon.

A Lark is better than a Bite.

This Proverb intimates, that Things are not to be valued by their Bulk, but according to their intrinsic Worth and Value; that a little which is good, is better than a great deal of that which is good for nothing; and so say the Latins, *Inest sua gratia parvis*; and the Greeks, *Μῆγα βέλτερον, μῆγα πάντες*.

K N E

KIT'LING ? [*q. d. Catling. Katzen*, Teut.]

KITT'EN } a little young Cat.

To KCLICK, to make a Noise like a Pair of Sheers in cutting, &c.

To KCLICK up [*klacken*, Du.] to catch up. *Lincolnshire*.

To KCLICK, to stand at the Door, and call on Customers, as Shoemakers, &c.

A KCLICKER, one who clicks at a Shoemaker's, Salesman's, &c.

To KNAB [*knappen*, Du.] to bite.

A KNACK [*knapienze*, Sax. Knowledge] a particular Skill or Faculty; also the Top of a Thing; also a pretty Contrivance or Toy.

To KNACK [*knacken*, L. S. and Teut.] to knap with one's Fingers.

A KNACK'ER, a Collar-maker for Horses. S. C.

KNAG ? [*Cnæp*, Sax.] a Knot in Wood;

KNAP } also a Stump that grows out of the Horns of a Hart near the Forehead.

KNAG'GY, full of Knots.

KNAP [*Cnæp*, Sax.] the Top of an Hill, or any Thing that sticks out.

KNAP Weed, an Herb. *Jacea*, L.

To KNAP [of *knacken*, Teut.] to snap or break asunder,

To KNAP [among Hunters] to feed upon the Tops of Leaves, Shrubs, &c.

KNAP-Sack [*knap sack*, Teut. *canapsa*, F. from *Cnapa*, Sax. *knappe*, Belg. signifies in Low Language to eat, and as Soldiers carry their Ammunition, Bread, &c. in their Knapsacks, they have thence obtained the Name, *q. d.* in *English* Provision Bag, and the *French* is a Corruption of the *Belg.*] a Leather Bag in which Soldiers carry their Necessaries.

To KNA'PPLE, to grow off.

KNARE [*knor*, Germ.] a hard Knot.

KNAVE [*Cnaps*, Sax. *knabe*, L. S. *knab*, Teut. a Boy or Servant. Hence in old Writers, a Male Child is distinguished from a Girl by a *Knave-Child*; afterwards it was used for a Servant Boy, and by Degrees a Serving-man] formerly only a Servant or Lacquey; with us now a crafty, deceitful Fellow; a Cheat; also the Name of a painted Card.

KNAVE-Line, a Rope in a Ship which serves to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another.

KNA'VERY, the Practice of a Knave, deceitful dealing.

KNA'VISH, fraudulent, dishonest, waggish.

KNA'VISHNESS, Dishonesty, also Waggingness.

KNA'VISHLY, dishonestly.

To KNEAD [*cnædan*, Sax. *kneden*, L. S. *knaten*, Teut.] to work Meal into Dough.

KNECK [among Sailors] is the Twisting of a Rope or Cable as it is veering out.

A KNEE [*cneo*, Sax. *kniz*, Teut.] the upper

K N I

Upper Part of the Jointure of the Leg and Thigh.

KNEE-Grass, an Herb. *Gramen Geniculatum*. L.

KNEE Holm, a Shrub.

KNEES [in Botany] are those Parts in some Plants which resemble the Knees and Joints.

KNEES [of a Ship] are Pieces of Timber bowed like a Knee, which bind the Beams and Buttocks together.

KNEE-Timber, Timber proper for making the Knees of a Ship; also the Cutwater of a Ship.

KNEETRIBUTE, Obedience by kneeling.

To **KNEEL** [*knien*, Teut.] to stand or bear one's self upon the Knees.

KNEEL'ING, small Cod, of which Stockfish is made; called also *Menwell*.

KNEL [of cnyllan, Sax. to strike, of *knarten*, to make a Sound, or Report, Teut.] a Passing-Bell, the Ringing of a Bell at the Departure of a dying Person.

KNET'LESS [Sea Term] two Pieces of spun Yarn put together untwisted into a Block, Pulleys, &c.

KNICK-Knacks, Curiosities valued more for Fancy than real Use.

KNIFE [Cnif, Sax. kniff, Belg.] an Instrument for cutting Victuals, &c.

KNIGHT [Cnigh, Sax. knecht, L. S. and Teut. a Servant because anciently they were either the King's Domestick Servants, or of his Life Guards; in Latin, *Eques*, a Soldier or Horseman] a Title of Honour bestowed by the King on such as he thinks fit to single out from the common Class of Gentlemen; of which there are several Orders.

KNIGHTLY, active, skilful. N. C.

BRITISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS Bachelors, is the lowest, but most ancient Order.

KNIGHTS of the Round Table, King Arthur's Knights, an Order of Knighthood, said to be the most ancient of any in the World.

KNIGHTS Bannerets, Knights made in the Field, by cutting off the Point of their Standard, and making it a Banner, who are allowed to display their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army.

KNIGHTS Barons, an Order erected by King James I. who, for several Imbursements towards the Plantation in Ulster in Ireland, created divers to this Dignity, and made it hereditary.

KNIGHTS of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the Lists of the Baths, who bathed themselves, and used several religious Ceremonies the Night before their Creation.

KNIGHTS of the Carpet, so called, because they kneel on a Carpet at their Creation.

K N I

KNIGHTS of the Chamber, Knights-Bachelors made in the Time of Peace, and in the King's or Queen's Chamber.

KNIGHTS of the Garter, an Order of Knighthood instituted by King Edward III. A. C. 1350. Some say, upon account of good Success in a Skirmish, wherein the King's Garter was used for a Token; others say, That the King, after his great Success, dancing one Night with his Queen, and other Ladies, took up a Garter which one of them dropped, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, That ere long he would make that Garter of high Reputation; and shortly after erected the Order of the Blue Garter, with this Motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Evil be to him that Evil thinks. These Knights are also called *Knights of St. George*.

Poor KNIGHTS of Windsor, 26 old Soldiers, &c. depending on the Order of the Garter, and so called, because the Seat of this College is *Windsor Castle*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Christian Charity, instituted by King Henry III. for the Benefit of poor Captains, and maimed Soldiers.

KNIGHTS of the Hare, an Order of 12 Knights, created by King Edward III. in France, upon the Occasion of the Shouting of the French, thought to be the Onset of a Battle; upon which he drew up his Army in Array; but the Shout appeared to be occasioned only by the running of a Hare between the two Armies; wherefore, in a Meriment, they were afterwards called *Knights of the Hare*.

KNIGHTS of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood founded by St. Helena, and confirmed by the Pope, after she had visited Jerusalem, and found the Cross of our Saviour.

KNIGHTS of Nova-Scotia, in the West Indies, created by King James I. of Great Britain, who wore a Ribband of an Orange tawny Colour.

SCOTCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of St. Andrew, an Order of Knighthood established by Archibald, King of the Scots, A. C. 809, called also *Knights of the Tibble*.

KNIGHTS of the Rue, or of St. Andrew.

FRENCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Broom Flower, erected by St. Lewis, King of France, with this Motto; *Exaltat humiles*.

KNIGHTS de l'Epi [i. e. of the Ear of Corn, or of the Ermin] an Order instituted by Francis V. in Bretagne A. C. 1450.

KNIGHTS de l'Etoile [i. e. of the Star] an Order of Knighthood in France, whose Motto is, *Monstrant regibus astra viam*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. Genette, is the

KNIGHTS

the most ancient Order of Knighthood in France, erected by Charles Martel, after the beating of the Saracens in a great Battle at Tours, A. C. 732, where many of those Generals, like Spanish, or Civet-Cats, were found in the Camp.

KNIGHTS of the Cock and Dog, founded by King Philip I. of France.

KNIGHTS of the Golden Fleece, an Order instituted by Philip Duke of Burgundy, upon his marrying Isabel the Daughter of Portugal; the Motto is, *Ante feret quam flamma micet*. There are in this Order thirty, whereof the King of Spain is chief.

KNIGHTS of the Golden Shield, an Order established by Lewis II. King of France; the Motto, *Alions, i. e. Let us go, viz. to the Defence of our Country*.

KNIGHTS of the Half Moon, or Crescent, an Order instituted by Reiner, Duke of Anjou, when he conquered Sicily, A. C. 1462, with this Motto, *L. i. e. Praise*.

KNIGHTS of St. Michael the Arch Angel, a French Order instituted by Lewis XI. A. C. 1469. There are in this Order 36, wherein the King is Chief.

KNIGHTS of St. Magdalen, a French Order of Knighthood instituted by St. Lewis against Duels.

KNIGHTS of the Lily in Navarre, a French Order of Knighthood founded by Prince Gracian, A. C. 1048.

KNIGHTS of the Porcupine, or of Orleans, a French Order, whose Device was *Cominus & minus*; but King Lewis XII. crowned the Porcupine with another Motto, *Ultus avos Trojae*.

KNIGHTS du Saint Esprit, i. e. of the Holy Ghost, an Order created by Henry III. of France, at his Return from Poland, who was both born, and crowned King of France, on Whitsunday.

KNIGHTS of the Thistle [in the House of Bourbon] a French Order of Knights, who commonly bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel, an Order instituted by Henry IV. A. C. 1607, consisting of an hundred French Gentlemen.

KNIGHTS of the Ship, an Order of St. Lewis, in an Expedition against the Saracens.

KNIGHTS of the Swan, an Order of Knights of the House of Cleve.

GERMAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Austria and Carinthia, instituted by the Emperor Frederick III. first Archduke of Austria, called also Knights of St. George.

KNIGHTS of the Crown Royal, appointed by the Emperor Charlemain, in favour of the Frisons, who assisted him against the Saxons.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the Dragon, an Order erected by the Emperor Sigismund,

KNIGHTS

A. C. 1417, upon the Condemnation of John Hus and Jerom of Prague.

KNIGHTS Teutonic, a mixed Order of Hospitallers and Templars, to whom the Emperor Frederick II. gave Prussia, upon Condition they should subdue the Infidels; which accordingly they did. The Elector of Brandenburg was at last sole Master, for at first they had three.

KNIGHTS of the Band, or Red Staff, instituted A. C. 1330, by Alphonso XI. King of Castile and Leon.

KNIGHTS of Calatrava, an Order erected by Alphonso IX. King of Spain, in favour of certain Cavaliers, who went out of Devotion to succour Calatrava, against the Moors.

KNIGHTS of the Dove, instituted by John I. King of Castile, A. C. 1379.

KNIGHTS of St. Jago, or St. James, an Order who observe St. Austin's Rules, and were settled under Pope Alexander III. The Great Master is next to the King in State.

KNIGHTS of St. Maria de Mercede, an Order of Knights for the Redemption of Captives

KNIGHTS of Montefio, an Order erected by James II. King of Arragon in Valencia in Spain, A. C. 1317.

KNIGHTS of the Pear Tree, an Order instituted in the Year 1179, called afterwards Knights of Alcantara, in the Kingdom of Leon, or Knights of St. Julian.

KNIGHTS of St. Salvador in Arragon, an Order instituted by Alphonso, A. C. 1113.

KNIGHTS of the Virgin Mary's Looking-Glass, instituted by Ferdinand, Infant of Castile, A. C. 1410.

PORTUGUESE KNIGHTS. KNIGHTS OF JESUS CHRIST.

ROMISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. John at Jerusalem, an Order erected about the Year 1120, and took their Name from John, Patriarch of Alexandria, having their first Foundation and Abode at Jerusalem, and had afterwards their Residence in the Isle of Rhodes, till they were driven thence by the Turks, A. C. 1523. Since which Time their chief Seat has been at Malta.

KNIGHTS Templars [i. e. of the Temple] were an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope Gelafius, or, as some say, Baldwin II. King of Jerusalem, about the Year 1117, who first dwelt in Part of the Buildings that belonged to the Temple at Jerusalem; their Office and Vows were to defend the Temple, Sepulchre, and Christian Strangers, to entertain them charitably, and conduct them in their Pilgrimage through the Holy Land, and defend them against Infidels; but at last growing vicious, and too rich and powerful, or, as some say, falling away from Christianity to the Saracens, the whole Order was abolished,

K N I

abolished, *A. C.* 1309, by Pope *Clement V.* as also *A. C.* 1312, by the Council at *Vienna*, and their Substance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

KNIGHTS of Rhodes [now at *Malta*] sprung from the Knights of *St. John at Jerusalem*, or Knights Hospitallers, after they were forced out of the Holy Land; and having held *Rhodes* 200 Years, they were driven out thence by *Solyman*; after which the Emperor *Charles V.* gave them *Malta*, paying a Falcon annually for a Heriot, which is paid yearly to the King of *Spain*.

KNIGHTS of Cyprus, or of the Sword, erected by *Lusignan* King of *Jerusalem* and *Cyprus*.

ITALIAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Annunciada, an Order of Knighthood of *Savoy*, erected in Memory of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazaro, an Order instituted in the Year 1119, the Duke of *Savoy* being confirmed their Grand-Master.

KNIGHTS of St. George, an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*.

KNIGHTS of the precious Blood of Christ, an Order founded *A. C.* 1608, by the Duke of *Montua*, where some Drops of it are said to be kept.

KNIGHTS of St. Stephen, an Order erected *A. C.* 1591, by *Cosmo*, Duke of *Florence*, in Honour of Pope *Stephen IX.*

KNIGHTS of Calza [i. e. of the Stocking] a *Venetian* Order.

KNIGHTS of St. Mark, a *Venetian* Order.

DANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Dane Broge, an Order instituted by the King of *Denmark*, *A. C.* 1671, in Memory of a Victory over the *Swedes*, when the *Danish* Colours were seen (as they say) in the Heavens.

KNIGHTS of the Elephant, a *Danish* Order.

SWEDISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Sword and Baudrick.

KNIGHTS of the Seraphim, an Order erected *A. C.* 1324, by *Magnus* King of *Sweden*.

POLISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the White Eagle, created *A. C.* 1325, by *Ladislaus V.* King of *Poland*.

KNIGHTS of the Malitia Christiana, an Order of Knights but newly erected in *Poland*.

KNIGHTS of the Shire, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of Worth, chosen to serve in Parliament for Shires, or Counties, by the Freeholders of *Great-Britain*.

K N O

KNIGHTS's Fee, is so much Inheritance as is sufficient yearly to maintain a Knight, which in *Henry III.*'s Time was fifteen Pounds, or two hundred Acres of Land.

KNIGHTS's Service, a Tenure whereby several Lands were anciently held of the King, upon Condition to bear Arms in his Service. This Tenure drew after it Homage, Escuage, Marriage, Wardship, and other Incumbrances, and therefore was wholly taken away by 12 *Car. II.*

KNIGHTS Errant, certain fabulous wandering Knights, such as *Don Quixote*, &c. whose wonderful Exploits are related in Romances.

KNIGHTS Marshal, Officers who have Jurisdiction and Cognizance of all Transgressions within the King's House and Verge.

KNIGHTS of the Post, Persons who for Hire will swear whatever you would have them.

KNIGHTS [Sea Term] are two Pieces of Timber, in each of which go four Shivers, three for the Halliards, and one for the Top-Ropes, which are commonly made in the Form of some Head.

KNIGHTS's Spur, an Herb.

KNIGHTEN Court, a Court-Baron, or Honour Court, held twice a Year under the Bishop of *Hersford* at his Palace, where the Lords of the Manors, and their Tenants, holding by Knight's Service, of the Honour of that Bishoprick, are Suitors.

KNIGHTEN Guild, an old Guild or Company in *London*, founded by King *Edgar*, consisting of 19 Knights. King *Edgar* gave them a Portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called *Portoken Ward*.

KNIPPERDOLLINGS, Hereticks, so called from *Knipperdolling*, their Ring Leader, who appeared in *Germany* 1535, about the Time of *John of Leyden*.

To **KNIT** [*cnyttan*, *Sax.* knitter, *Du.*] to make Knots, to join, to contract.

KNIT-Stockings, were first brought into *England* by *William Rider*, *An. Dom.* 1564, from *Italy*. Wove Stockings first devised by *William Lee*, of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, *An. Dom.* 1699.

KNITTER, one who knits.

KNITTING Needle, a Wire with which Women use to knit Stockings, &c.

KNIT'TLE, a String that gathers a Purse round.

KNIT'TLING [*Knutten*, *L. S.*] the Ballast of a Ship.

A **KNOB** [*Cnæp*, *Sax.* Knoop, or Knobbe, *Belg.* Knoppe, *Dan.*] a Knob or Knot upon a Tree, or any Thing.

KNOBBY, having many Knobs.

To **KNOCK** [*cnucian*, *Sax.* knocian, *Welsh*] to hit or strike upon; to beat at a Door for Admittance.

KNOCK'ER, the Hammer which hangs at a Door, *Pope*.

KNOLL,

L A B

KNOLL, the Top of a Hill. *N. C.*
KNOLLS [knolle, Belg.] Turneps. *Kent.*
KNOLLS of Peace, certain Mounts in the
 Sherifdom of Sterling in Scotland.
KNOPPED, tied, laced. *O.*
A KNOT [Cnotta, of Cnyttan, Sax.
 knote, Teut.] a tying or Construction of Strings,
 Ribbons, &c.
KNOTS [so called from King Canutus the
 Dane, who esteemed them very highly] a
 delicious sort of small Birds, well known in
 some Parts of England.
KNOTS [*Sea Term*] the Division of the
 Log-Line. Each Knot is equal to an *English*
 Mile.
KNOT-Grass, an Herb. *Centinodia, L.*
KNOTTINESS, being full of Knots; in-
 tricate, difficult.
To KNOW [cnapan, Sax. probably of
 gnos, Gr.] to understand.
KNOWLEDGE, Understanding, or Ac-
 quaintance with.
KNOWMEN, a Name commonly given
 to the Lollards or good Christians in *England*
 before the Reformation.
To KNUB } [knúpfir, Dan. to beat, knú
KNUB/BLE } belen, Teut.] to beat with
 the Fist or Knuckles.
KNUCKLE [caucel, Sax. knoekel, L. S.
 knogge, Dan. knochel, Teut.] the outward
 middle Joint of the Finger.
KNUR } [knort, Teut.] a Knot in Tim-
KNURL } ber.
AKONY Thing [perhaps of konig, a King,
Teut. q. d. fit for a King] a fine Thing.
N. C.
KRIMNELL, a Powdering-Tub. *C.*
KYE [kuhe, Teut.] Kine. *C.*
KYRIE Eleeson [κύριε ἰησού, i. e. Lord
 have Mercy upon us, Gr.] a Form of solemn
 Invocation used in the Popish Liturgy.
KYRK [κυριακή, Gr.] a Church. *N. C.*
KYRK Master, a Churchwarden. *N. C.*
KYSTE [kiste, L. S.] a Chest, or Coffin,
 for Burial of the Dead. *O.*

L A

L. 50 in *Latin Numbers*.
LAAS [laqs, F. of laqueus, L.] a Net
 or Gin. *Chauc.*
LABAN [לבן, H. i. e. white or shining]
 the Brother of Rebecca.
LABARUM [λαβάρον, Gr.] the Standard
 of the Roman Emperors; also any Standard or
 Royal Flag.
LABEFACATION, a weakening, enfee-
 bling, destroying. *L.*
To LABEFY, to weaken, impair.
LA'BEL [labellum, L.] a thin Brass Ruler,
 with Sights, commonly used with a Circum-
 ference to take Heights.

L A B

LAB'ELS [labella, L.] Ribbands hanging
 down on each Side of a Mitre or Garland.
LABELS [lambel, F. in *Heraldry*] are
 Lines which hang down from the File in the
 Top of an Escutcheon, and make a Distinction
 for an elder Brother.
LABELS [among *Lawyers*] narrow Slips
 fastened to Deeds or Writings; also any Paper
 joined by way of Addition to a Will.
LA'BES [with *Surgeons*] a Standing or
 Bunching out of the Lips.
LA'BIA, the Lips are used figuratively
 to express many Parts of a human Body, that
 by their Figure have any Resemblance there-
 unto; as *Labia pudendi*, the exterior Parts of
 a Woman's Privities, &c. *L.*
LABIAL Letter [of labium, L. a Lip]
 pertaining to the Lips. *Labial Letters* are
 such as in Pronunciation chiefly require the
 Lips to form their Sound.
LA'BIATE Flowers [among *Florists*] are
 such as have one or two Lips, some of which
 represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's
 Hood.
LABI'LE [labilis, L.] slippery, unstable.
LABO'RANT [laborans, L.] one who
 assists and works under the Chymists, whilst
 about any Operation.
LABORA'RIIS, a Writ, which lies against
 such as refuse to serve, though they have not
 wherewithal to live.
LABORATORY [laboratoire, F. labora-
 torium, L.] a Chymist's Workhouse.
LABORIFEROUS [laborifer, L.] that
 takes Pains, that endures Labour, painful,
 difficult.
LABO'RIOUS [laboriosus, L.] painful,
 Pains taking.
LABO'RIOUSLY, painfully, with toil.
LABO'RIOUSNESS, the taking of Pains.
LA'BOUR [labor, L.] Pains, Toil, Work,
 Travail in Childbed.
To LA'BOUR [laborare, L.] to take Pains,
 to endeavour earnestly.
To LA'BOUR [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to
 labour, when she is very unsteady, and rolls
 and tumbles.
LA'BOURER [laborator, L.] one that
 does drudgery Work.
LABOU'ROUS, laborious, industrious.
Chauc.
LA'BOURSOME, toilsome, troublesome.
LA'BROSE [labrosus, L.] having a Brink
 or Brim, or great Lips.
LA'BYRINTH [labyrinth, F. of laby-
 rintus, L. λαβύρινθος, Gr.] a Maze; a
 Place made with so many Turnings and
 Windings, that a Man, being once entered
 in, cannot find the Way out, unless by the
 Help of a Guide, or of a Clew of Thread,
 &c. to direct him; also an intricate or ob-
 scure Matter or Business.
LA'BYRINTH [in *Anat.*] is the second
 or third Cavity of the Ear in the Bone called
Os Petrosum.

L A C

LAC *Luna* [among *Chymists*] is a sort of white Earth, which being dissolved in Water, will tinge it of a milky Colour; or a fat, porous, friable Earth, insipid, but indissoluble in Water. *L.*

LAC *Salpuriis* [among *Chymists*] is a white Powder produced from a proportionable Mixture of Salt of Tartar and Brimstone boiled a convenient Time in Water, and precipitated with Vinegar. *L.*

LAC'CA, a sort of red Gum, brought from the *East-Indies*, called Seed Lake.

To **LACE** [*lacer*, *F.*] to tie, fasten, or join with a Lace; also to edge or border Garments with Lace.

To **LACE**, to ensnare, to confine. *Cb.*

LACE, a Line of Silk, Thread, &c. also a Border or Edging.

LACEMAN, one who deals in Lace.

LAC'ERABLE [*lacerabilis*, *L.*] that may be torn.

To **LAC'ERATE** [*lacerer*, *F.* of *laceratum*, *L.*] to tear or pull in Pieces.

LACERA'TION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. *F* of *L.*

LACERT' [of *lacertus*, *L.*] a Sinew. *Cb.*

LACER'TA [in *Dism/day-Book*] a Fathom.

LAC'CESSION, a provoking to Anger. *L.*

To **LACH**, to lack or want; also [of *laccan*, *Sax.*] to catch or snatch. *Cbauc.*

LACH'ESIS [of *λαχχών*, *Gr.* to appoint or obtain by Lot] one of the three Destinies, and a kind of Deity among the Pagans, who, as they say, spins the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

LACHES'SE [of *lacher*, *F.*] Negligence, Slackness. *O. L.*

LACH'RYMA [in *Anatomy*] a Moisture which is separated by the Glands or Kernels of the Eye to moisten them. *L.*

LACHRYMA [among *Botanists*] whatsoever drops, or is let out by cutting from any Part of a Plant, as Gum, Oil, &c. *L.*

LACH'RYMAELE [*lachrymabilis*, *L.*] to be lamented or wept for.

LACH'RYMAL Point [in *Anatomy*] a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes to the Nostrils.

LACHRYMÆ *Christi* [i. e. the Tears of Christ, *L.*] a pleasant sort of Italian Wine.

LACHRYMÆ *Jobi* [i. e. Job's Tears, *L.*] the Herb *Gromwell*.

LACHRYMA'TION, a weeping or shedding of Tears; a dropping Moisture.

LACH'RYMATORIES, small earthen Vessels, in which in old Time the Tears of surviving Friends were reposed, and buried with the Urns and Ashes of the Dead.

LACIN'IATED [*laciniatus*, *L.*] notched, jagged at the Edges.

LACK [*lacker*, *Belg.*] Want, Need.

To **LACK** [probably of *lacker*, *Belg.* to decrease] to be in want, to be deficient.

L A D

To **LACK**, to *lacken*, to dispraise. *S. C.*

LACK'ER, a sort of Varnish.

To **LACKER**, to cover or adorn with Lacker.

LACK'EY [*lacquay*, *F.*] a Page, Foot-man, or Foot-boy.

To **LACKEY**, to attend servilely, to act as a Foot-boy.

LACON'ICK [*Laconique*, *F.* of *Laconicus*, *L.* of *λακωνικός*, *Gr.*] concise, brief.

LACONISM [*Lacenisme*, *F.* of *Lacenisimus*, *L.* of *λακονισμός*, *Gr.*] a brief, concise Way of speaking, after the Manner of the *Lacedæmonians*.

LACTARY [*lactarium*, *L.*] a Milk or Dairy House. Also [*lactis*, *L.*] milky.

LACTA'TION, suckling or giving of Milk, as to a Child; a Suckling. *L.*

LAC'TEA. See *Galaxy*.

LAC'TEAL } [*lacteus*, *L.*] milky, or like

LAC'TEOUS } Milk.

LAC'TEAL Fever, that which comes upon Child-bed Women, the fourth Day after Delivery.

LACTEAL Veins [in *Anatomy*] are slender pellucid Vessels, dispersed in great Numbers through the Mesentery, and appointed for the conveying of the *Chyle*.

LAC'TEOUS [*lacteus*, *L.*] milky.

LACTIFEROUS [*lac* and *fero*, *L.*] what conveys or brings Milk.

LACTIFICAL [*lactificus*, *L.*] that makes or breeds Milk.

LACU'NAR [in *Architecure*] is an arched Roof or Ceiling, more especially the flanking or flooring above the Portico's.

LAD [*Minshew* derives it from *לד*, *H.* a Child] a Boy.

LAD'A [in *Old Records*] an Assembly or Court of Justice; a Purgation by Trial.

LAD'DER [*bladder*, *Sax.* *Ladder*, *L. S.* *leiter*, *Teut.*] a Machine for getting up to high Places.

LAD'DERS [in a *Ship*] are of three Sorts, the entering Ladder made of Wood, the Quarter Ladder made of Ropes, and the Boltspit Ladder at the Beak-head, which are only used in great Ships.

LADE, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River.

To **LADE** [*hladian*, *Sax.* *laden*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to load.

To **LADE** [*hlaben*, *Sax.* to dip] to empty Water, or any other Liquor out of a Vessel with a Ladle.

LAD'LE [*hladen*, *Sax.*] a Kitchen Utensil for Jading or lifting Pottage, Water, &c.

LADLE [in *Gunnery*] a long Staff, with a hollow Place at the End of it, which will hold as much as the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

LAD'Y [*hlæpzig*, or *læpzig*, from *hlaf*, *Sax.* Bread, and *Dienn*, *Teut.* to serve, because in old Times, Dames or Mistresses used to distribute Provisions among their own

L A M

own Servants and the Poor] a Person of Quality's Wife or Daughter. One might with more Reason deduce it from *Ladig.* at Leisure, *Teut.* having nothing to do. This is much the Case, for they have Servants to wait upon them.

LADY *Cow*, an Insect, a kind of Beetle.

LADY's *Bower*, a branchy Part, fit for Arbours.

Our LADY's *Seal*, the Herb Black briony, or wild Vine. *Brin'a nigra.* L.

LÆTIFICANTIA [among *Phys.*] Compositions in the Intention of Cordials. L.

LA'FORDSWICK [*hlapordwypic, Sax.*] a betraying one's Lord and Master, Treason. L. T.

To LAG [*Mer. Caf.* derives it from *λῆγω*, Gr. to stay, or probably from *Lan, Sax.* long] to loiter, to stay behind.

LAGGER, one who loiters.

LANG *Wort*, an Herb.

LA'GA } [*lag, Sax.*] the Law.

LACH } [*lag, Sax.*] the Law.

LA'GAN [of *higgan, Sax.* to lie] such Goods which the Seamen cast over board in Danger of a Shipwreck.

L'AGEMEN, legal Men, such as we call good Men of the Jury.

L'AGOPH'ITHALMY [*lagophthalmia, L.* of *λαγοφθαλμία*, of *λαγός*, a Hare, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes, which makes the Patient sleep with his Eyes open.

L'AGSLITE [*lagr'slite, Sax.* q. d. a Slight of the Law] a Breach of the Law.

L'ATCAL } [*laiques, F. laicus, L.* of *λαϊκός*, Gr.] belonging to La'men.

A L'ATCK [*laique, F. of laicus, L.* of *λαϊκός*, of *λαός*, Gr. the People] a Person not engaged in the Ministry, or who has not taken holy Orders.

LAINES' [*lanieres, F.*] Thongs, Straps of Leather. *Chauc.*

LAINES [in *Architecture*] Courses or Ranks laid in the Buildings of Walls.

LAIR [among *Hunters*] the Place where Deer harbour by Day.

LAIR } [*Lager, Teut.*] a Place where

LAYER } Cattle usually rest under some Shelter.

LAIR *Wite* [of *lægan, to lie with*, and *pire, a Fine, Sax.*] a Fine laid on those who commit Adultery or Fornication.

LA'ITY [*λαός*, Gr. the People] the State of Laymen, the common People, as distinguished from the Clergy.

LAKE, a red Colour used in Painting.

A LAKE [in *Geography, Lacus, L.*] a large Place full of Water, encompassed with dry Land, and having no Communication with the Sea.

To LAKE [of *Plægan, Sax.* or *Leeger, Dan.*] to play. N. C.

To LAME [*Lamen, L. S. laymen, Teut.* to make lame] to smite or beat.

A LAMB [*Lamb, Sax. Lamb, Dan.* and *Teut.*] a Sheep under a Year old.

L A M

LAMB'ATIVE [of *lambere, L.* to lick] a Pectoral Medicine, to be licked off the End of a Piece of Liquorice-stick.

LAMB'DACISM [*lambdacismus, L.*] a Fault in speaking, when one insists too long upon the Letter *L. Gram.*

LAMB'DOIDES [*λαμβδοειδής*, of *Δ* and *ειδής*, the Form, Gr.] the backward Suture of the Brain. *Anat.*

LAMB'ENT [*lambens, L.*] licking as with the Tongue.

LAMB'ERT [of *Lamb* and *Beophe*, fair, *Sax.* q. d. fair Lamb] a proper Name.

LAMBERT, gently touching, playing about.

LAMBIN [*Lammer, Teut.*] Lambs. *Cb.*

LAMBITION, a licking. L.

LAMB'ITIVE, licking, lapping. L.

LAMB'KIN [*Lamgen, Teut.*] a young or little Lamb.

LAMB *Skin-it*, a certain Game at Cards.

LAMDOIDAL, having the Figure of the Letter *Lambda* or *Λ*.

LAME [*Laam* or *Lam, Sax. Lam, L. S. Laum, Teut.*] maimed or enfeebled in the Members.

LA'MECH [*למך, H. i. e.* poor or humbled] the Son of *Methuselah*.

LAMEL'LÆ [among *Naturalists*] are the little Plates of which the Shells of Shell-fish are composed.

LAMELY, in a lame Manner, like a Cripple.

LAME'NESS [*Lamheit, Teut.*] a Weakness or Hurt in some Limb.

To LAMENT' [*lamentar, F. of lamentari, L.*] to bewail, weep, or mourn.

LAM'ENTABLE [*lamentabilis, L.*] to be lamented, doleful. L.

LAMENTABLY, in a piteous, doleful Manner.

LAMENTA'TION, a lamenting, a mournful Complaint. F. of L.

LAMENTINE, a Sea-cow, a Manatee.

LAMENTATIONE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing in a lamenting, melancholy, mournful, doleful Manner, and therefore of consequence pretty slow. *Ital.*

LA'MIÆ, Hags, Witches, She-devils.

LAMIERS, a sort of Ship-ropes. See *Laniers*.

LA'MIN [*lamina, L.*] a Plate or thin Piece of Metal.

LAMINÆ [in *Anat.*] the Plate or Tables of the Skull, of which there are two.

LAMINATED, plated over. It is used of such Bodies, whose Contexture discovers such a Disposition as that of Plates lying over one another.

LAMINA'TION, a beating into thin Plates. L.

To LAMM, to baste one's Shoulders, to drub one.

LAMMAS-Day, the first of *August*, so called, as some say, because the Priests used to get in their Tithe-lambs on that Day.

LAN

A LAMP [*un lampe*, F. *Lampe*, Teut. of *lampas*, L. of *λαμπάς*, Gr.] a Light made with Oil in a proper Vessel.

LAMPA'DIAS, a blazing Star, resembling a Torch. L.

LAM'PERS, a Disease in Horses, when the Throat is swelled.

LAMPE'TIANS, Hereticks in the second Century, who maintained, that Christians were at Liberty to do what they pleased.

LAMPOON', a drolling Poem or Pamphlet, in which some Person is treated with Reproach or abusive Language.

To **LAMPOON'** one, to expose one to Ridicule in a Lampoon, Libel, or Satire.

LAM'PREY [*Lampréte*, Teut. *lamprilla*, O. F.] a kind of Fish, much like an Eel.

LANAR, of *Laner*, a sort of Hawk.

LANARET', a Male Laner Hawk.

LANA'RIOUS [*lanarius*, L.] of or belonging to Wool.

LAN'CASTER [of the River *Lan* and *Cearstun*, Sax. a Castle] the Shire-town of the County.

To **LANCE**, to cut with a Lancet.

A LANCE [*lancea*, L. *lanze*, Teut.] a Spear. F.

LAN'CELOT [a Lance or Spear, *Sp.*] a Man's Name.

LANCEPESA'DE, one who has a Command of ten Soldiers, an under Corporal.

LANCET [*lancette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument used in letting Blood, in cutting of *Fistula's*, &c.

LANCIER, a Lance-man, or Soldier armed with a Lance. F.

To **LANCH** [*lancer*, F. to shoot out] to put a Ship or Boat afloat out of a Dock.

To **LAUNCH** out, to be extravagant in Discourse or Expenses.

LANCIFEROUS [*lancifer*, L.] Lance-bearing.

To **LAN'CINATE** [*lancinatum*, L.] to run through with a Spear, to tear, to rend.

LANCINATION, tearing, rending to Pieces.

LAND [*Land*, Sax. *Land*, Dan. and Teut.] Ground, in opposition to Water.

LAND, or **LANT**, Urine. *Lanc*,

LAND [in an extended legal Sense] signifies all kinds of Ground; but in a more restrained Sense, only ploughed Ground.

To **LAND** [*Lelandian*, Sax. *Landen*, Teut. *Landen*, Dan.] to come or set on Land from on board a Ship or Boat.

To **lay LAND** [*Sea Phrase*] to sail from it, just as far as you can see it.

LAND Boc [of Land and Boc, Sax. a Book] a Charter or Deed, whereby Lands or Tenements were given or held.

LAND Cape, a narrow Point of Land, which runneth farther into the Sea than the rest of the Continent.

LAND-Cheap, Land-cheap, Sax.] an ancient Fine, paid either in Land or Money, at every

LAN

Alienation of Land, lying in some peculiar Manor or Borough.

LAND Crab, a Fish.

LAND-Fall [*Sea Term*] a falling in with the Land.

LAND-Forces, Soldiers serving on Land.

LAND-Gabel } [*Landgabel*, Sax.] a Quit-
LAND-Gawl } rent for the Soil of an House, Ground-rent. O. L. T.

LAND Gate, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

LAND'GRAVE [*Lantgrave*, L. S.] one who has the Government of a Province in Germany; a Count, an Earl.

LANDGRA'VIATE, the Jurisdiction or Territory of a Landgrave.

LANDHOLDER, one whose Estate consists in Lands.

LAND Lay'd [*Sea Term*] when a Ship is just got out of Sight of Land, the Land is said to be *Lay'd*.

LAND Leaper's Spürge, an Herb. *Tithymalus*. L.

LAND'LESS [*lanblear*, Sax.] not having any Land.

LAND-lock'd, a Ship is said to ride *Land-lock'd*, when she rides at Anchor in a Place where there is no Point open to the Sea, so that she is safe from Wind and Tide.

LAND Loper [*Land luffer*, Teut.] a Vagabond. Belg.

LAND'LORD, a Proprietor or Owner of Lands or Tenements.

LAND Mark, a Boundary set up between Lands.

LAND Mark [*Landmährt*, Teut. with *Sailors*] any Steeple, Mount, Rock, &c. whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

LAND Mate, one who reaps with another the same or another Ridge of Ground.

LAND Pike, an *American* Fish, having Legs instead of Fins.

LAND Pirate, an Highwayman.

LAND shut in [*Sea Phrase*] is when another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which the Ship came from.

LAND-Tax, Tax laid on Lands and Houses.

LAND-Tenant, is he who actually possesses the land.

LAND to [among *Sailors*] when a Ship lies so far from the Shore, that she can but just ken Land, she is said to lie *Land to*.

LAND-Turn, the same off the Land by Night, as a Breeze off the Sea by Day.

LAND Waiter, one whose Business it is to see what Goods are landed.

LAN'DA, an open Field without Wood. O. L.

LAND'IMERS, Measures of Land. O.

LANDIRECTA, Services and Duties laid on those who held Lands in the Time of the Saxons.

LAN'DRESS [*lawandresse*, F. of *lawatria*, L.] a Washerwoman.

LAND'RY

LAN

LAN'DRY [of *lavare*, L. to wash] a Place where Linen is washed.

LANDSCAPE [Landscape, Sax. Land-schaft, Teut.] a Description of the Land by Hills, Vallies, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c. in a mixed Picture or Drawing.

LANDSCAPE, a View or Prospect of a Country so far as the Eye will carry.

LANE [Laen, Belg.] a narrow Street or Passage; a narrow Pass for Soldiers.

To make a **LANE** [military Term] to draw up Soldiers in two Ranks, for any great Person to pass through.

LANGATE, a Linen Roller for a Wound.

LANGOT, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

LANGREL Shot, a sort of Shot which runs loose with a Shackle or Joint in the Middle.

LANGUAGE [langage, F. of lingua, L.] Tongue or Speech.

LANGUAGE Master, one who teaches in Languages.

LANGUED [of *langue*, F. the Tongue] having a Tongue.

LANGUED [in *Heraldry*] the Tongue of an Animal hanging out, usually of a different Colour from the Body.

LANGUEN'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *lamentatione*; which see. *Ital.*

LANGUID [languidus, L.] languishing, faint, weak.

LANGUIDLY, feebly, weakly.

LANGUIDNESS, Feebleness, Weakness.

LANGUIDO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *lamentatione*; which see. *Ital.*

LANGUIFICAL [languifcus, L.] making faint or feeble, causing languishing.

To **LANGUISH** [languir, F. of languere, L.] to grow faint or weak, to droop, to fall away, to consume or pine away.

LANGUISHINGLY, in a weak and feeble Manner.

LANGUISHMENT [languor, F. languor, L.] a languishing, a pining away.

LANGUISSANT [in *Musick Books*] signifies languishing, and much the same with *lamentatione*; which see. *Ital.*

LANGUOR [languor, F. of languor, L.] Faintness, Weakness, Feebleness.

A **LANIARY** [lanarium, L.] a Shamble, a Butcher's Row, a Butcher's Shop, a Slaughter-house.

To **LANIATE** [laniatum, L.] to butcher, cut up, quarter, to tear in Pieces.

LANIATION, a butchering, a slaughtering, a tearing to Pieces. *L.*

LANIFEROUS [lanifer, L.] Wool-bearing.

LANIFICOUS [lanificus, L.] making or working Wool.

LANGEROUS [laniger, L.] bearing Wool or Down.

LANGEROUS Trees [with *Botanists*] these Trees which bear a woolly downy Substance.

LAP

LANIS de *crefcentia Wallie traducendis absque cufuma*, a Writ which lieth to the Customer of the Port, for permitting one to pass over Wool without Custom, because he has paid Custom in *Wales* before.

LANK [Slank, L. S.] slender, slim; also limber, that hangs flat down.

LANNERET [probably so called of *laniendo*, L. butchering] a kind of Hawk.

LAN'NIERS ? [perhaps of *laniere*, F.]

LAN'NIARDS } small Ropes in a Ship, which serve to slacken or make stiff the Shrouds, Chains, &c.

LANSQUENET, a German Foot Soldier; also a Game at Cards. *F.*

LANTERIUM, the Lantern, Cupola, or Top of a Steeple. *O. L.*

LAN'TERN ? [lanterne, F. of *laterna*,

LANTHORN } L.] a Device for carrying a Light in.

Magical LANTHORN, a small Optical Instrument, which shews, by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Monsters so hideous, that those that are ignorant of the Secret believe it to be performed by Magic Art.

LANUG'INOUS [lanuginosus, L.] downy, or covered with a soft Down.

LANU'GO [in *Botany*] a Down or soft woolly Substance growing on some Plants. *L.*

LAP, Drink, Wine, Pottage, &c. *Cant.*

LAP [Minshew derives it from *λαβειν*, Gr. to receive] the Knees, &c. of a Person sitting, spread somewhat asunder.

To **LAP** up, to wrap up.

To **LAP** [lappen, Sax. *lapér*, F. *lapper*, Belg. *lappen*, Teut. and L. S.] to lick up with the Tongue.

LAP'ICIDE [lapicida, L.] a Hewer of Stones, a Stone Cutter.

LAP'IDABLE, that may be stoned; also marriageable, or fit for a Husband.

LAPIDARY [lapidarius, L.] belonging to Stones, or one who deals in Gems.

A **LAPIDARY** [lapidaire, F. of *lapidarius*, L.] one that polishes or works in Stones; a Jeweller.

LAPIDARY Style, Stone-cutter's Style, or such as is used in Epitaphs.

LAPIDARY Verses, Epitaphs, Verses cut on Stone Monuments.

To **LAP'IDATE** [lapider, F. *lapidatum*, L.] to stone to Death.

LAPIDA'TION, a stoning to Death. *F.*

LAPIDES'CENT [lapidescens, L.] that which turns any Thing into a Stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION [Chymical Term] is the turning any Substance into a Stone.

LAPIDIL'IUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for extracting a Stone out of the Bladder.

LAPILLA'TION [among *Paracelsians*] the Faculty in an human Body of turning Things to a stony Substance.

LAPIS Admirabilis [among *Chymists*] an artificial Stone made of white Vitriol, Saltpetre,

L A R

petre, Allum, &c. so called on account of its great Virtues. *L.*

LAPIS *Infernalis*, a caustick Composition, also called the Silver Cautery. *L.*

LAPIS *Lazuli*, a Stone of a Sky Colour, of which Ultramarine is made. *L.*

LAPIS *Medicamentosus* [in *Pharmacy*] an artificial Stone made of calcined Vitriol, Litharge, Bole Armoniac, &c. *L.*

LAPPER, one who wraps up; also one who laps or licks up.

A LAP/PET [of *læppe*, *Sax.* *Lapgen*, or *Loplein*, diminutive of *Lapp*, a Piece of Rag, *Teut.*] a Skirt or hanging Part of a Garment.

LAP/PICE } [among *Hunters*] the opening
LATICE } or barking of a Dog at his Game.

LAP/PY, in Liquor, drunk. *Cant.*

LAPSE [*lapsus*, *L.*] a Slip or Fall.

LAPSE [in *Law*] the Omission of a Patron to present to a Church within six Months after it has been void.

LAPSED [*lapsé*, *F.* of *lapsus*, *L.*] fallen, forfeited by such a Lapse, past.

LAPSED [in *Divinity*] fallen from the State of Innocency.

LAP/WING [hleaepince, *Sax.*] a Bird so called, from lapping, that is, flapping its Wings.

LAP-Work, Work in which one Part is wrapped over another.

LA'QUEUS [in *Surgery*] is a Band so tied, that if it be attracted or pressed with Weight, it shuts up close.

LAQUEUS, a Halter, Gin, or Snare. *L.*

LAQUEUS [in *Anatomy*] the Navel-string. *L.*

LAR/BOARD [*q. d.* *Letter board*, *Belg.*] the Left hand Side of a Ship or Boat, when one stands with his Face towards the Head.

LAR'CENY [*larcin*, *F.* of *latrocinium*, *L.*] is a wrongful taking away of another Man's Goods, with a Design to steal them.

Great LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen exceed the Value of 1 s.

Petty LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen are under the Value of 1 s.

LARCH [*laryx*, *L.*] a lofty kind of Tree, growing in *Larissa*.

LARD [of *lardum*, *L.* Bacon] the Fat of a Hog's Belly, melted or dried up. *F.*

To LARD a Hare [*larder*, *F.*] is to stick little Slices of fat Bacon in any Thing; also to mix or intermingle.

A LARD'ER [*lardarium*, *L.*] a Place where Victuals are kept.

LAR'DERER, a Clerk of a Kitchen.

LAR'DING-Money, Money paid for keeping Hogs in any one's Wood.

LARDOON' [*lardon*, *F.*] a small Slip of Bacon proper for larding.

LARE, a Turner's Wheel, &c.

LA'RES, Household Gods among the *Romans*. *L.*

L A S

LARGE [*largus*, *L.*] broad, great, wide, extensive. *F.*

LARGE [in *Musick*] the greatest Measure, containing two Longs; one Long, two Briefs; one Brief, two Semibriefs.

To go LARGE [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship goes right before the Wind.

To LARGE [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to Large, when she goes neither before the Wind, nor upon the Wind, but as it were, quartering between both.

LARGELY, abundantly, widely, copiously.

LARGENESS, bigness, great Size.

LARGE'SS [*largeſſe*, *F.* of *largitio*, *L.*] a free Gift, a Dole, a Present.

LARGET'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Movement a little quicker than *Largo*; which see. *Ital.*

LARGHET'TO, signifies the same as *Largetto*. *Ital.*

LARGIFICAL [*largificus*, *L.*] bestowing bountifully.

LARGIL'OQUENT [*largiloquus*, *L.*] full of Words, speaking largely.

LARGITION [*largitio*, *L.*] the Act of giving.

LAR'GO [in *Musick Books*] signifies slow; i. e. you are to understand by it a slow Movement, yet quicker by one Degree than *Grave*, and by two than *Adagio*.

A LARK [*lapepe*, *Sax.* *Letche*, *L. S.* *Letche*, *Teut.*] a singing Bird.

LARK-Spur, a Plant. *Delpbinium*. *L.*

LARM'ER [in *Architecture*] a flat square Member placed on the Cornice below the Cymatium; the Eaves or Drip. *F.*

LARON, a Thief. *F. L. T.*

LAR'VÆ, Ghosts or Phantoms. *L.*

LAR/VATED, wearing a Mask, frighted with Spirits.

LARYNGOT'OMY [of *λάρυγξ*, and *τέμνω*, *Gr.* to cut] that Operation where the Fore-part of the *Larynx* is divided to assist Respiration, during the Time that large Tumours are upon the Upper parts, as in a Quinsy, &c.

LA'RYNX [*λάρυγξ*, *Gr.*] the Throat; properly the Top of the Windpipe. *L.*

To LASCIV'ATE [*lascivire*, *L.*] to play the Wanton, to give one's self to Lust and Leachery.

LASCIV'IOUS [*lasciv*, *F.* of *lascivus*, *L.*] wanton in Behaviour, lustful. *L.*

LASCIV'IOUSLY, wantonly, lewdly.

LASCIV'IOUSNESS [*lascivité*, *F.* *lascivitas*, *L.*] Wantonness.

A LASH, the Thong of a Whip, a Scam, &c.

To LASH [probably of *laqueus*, *L.* an Halter, *q. d.* to lash one with a Rope's End, or of *Schlagen*, *Teut.* to smite] to whip or scourge.

To LASH [*Sea Term*] is to bind or fasten any Thing to the Ship's Sides,

LASH.

L A S

LASHERS, the Ropes which bind fast the Tackles and Breeches of the Ordnance, when they are made fast with a Board.

A LASK [*laxitas*, L.] an immoderate Looseness in the Belly.

LAS/KETS [in a Ship] are small Lines like Loops fastened by sewing into the Bonnets and Drabblers.

LASK'ING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship sails neither by Wind, nor frait before it, but quartering between both, she is said to go *Lasking*.

LASS, a Maid, a young Woman.

LAS'LORN, deprived of, or deserted by his Lads or Mistress. *Shakes.*

LAS'SITUDE [*lassitudo*, L.] Weariness, Faintness, a Heaviness of the Limbs.

LAST [*q. d. latest*, of *latest*, *letzst*, Teut.] the hindmost.

ALAST [*laeste*, *Sax.* *Leiste*, Teut. *Leeste*, L. S.] to make Shoes on.

A LAST [*laest*, of *laestan*, *Sax.* to load] a Burthen, or a certain Weight or Measure, as a Last of Pitch, Tar, or Ashes, is 12 Barrels, &c. of Cod-fish, 12 Barrels; of Corn, 10 Quarters; of Hides, 12 Dozen.

LAST [in the *Marbles of Kent*] a Court held by 24 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.

To **LAST** [*laestan*, *Sax.*] to abide, to continue, to endure.

LAST Heir [*Law Term*] he to whom Lands fall by Escheat for want of lawful Heirs.

A Shoemaker must not go beyond his Last.

The moral Instruction of this Proverb is, That Persons, though *skilful* in their own Art, ought not to meddle or make with Things out of their own *Sphere*, and not presume to *correct* or *amend* what they do not *understand*. The Proverb is only the Latin of *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, in an English Dress; and first took its Authority from a Story of the celebrated Painter *Apelles*, who having drawn a famous Piece, and exposed it to publick View, a Cobler came by, and found Fault with it, because he made too few *Latches* to the *Goloshoes*; *Apelles* mends it accordingly, and sets it out again; and the next Day the *Cobler*, coming again, finds Fault with the whole *Leg*; upon which *Apelles* comes out, saying, *Cobler go Home and keep to your Last*. Accordingly say the Greeks, *Σωτῆρας ἑλᾶχες, ταύτην κόσμησι.*

A LAST [*Last*, Teut.] of Meal, 12 Barrels; of red Herrings, 20 Cades; Stock-fish, 1000; of Dog-Stones, 3 Pair; Flax or Feathers, 17 C. of Gunpowder, 24 Barrels (or 2400 Pound Weight;) of Leather, 20 Dickers; and of Wool; 12 Sacks.

LASTAGE, Custom in some Markets and Fairs for carrying Things; also a Duty paid for Wares sold by the Last; also for the Ballast of a Ship.

L A T

LAST'ING, continuing, during, wearing a long Time.

LASTINGLY, durably, continually.

LAST'INGNESS, Continuance, Duration.

LASTLY, in the last Place.

A LAT [*Larte*, Teut.] a Lath. *N. C.*

LAT [*q. d. late*] slow, tedious. *Lat Weather*, wet or unseasonable Weather. *N. C.*

A LATCH [*lacet*, F. a String of a Latch] a Fastening of a Door.

To **LATCH**, to fasten with a Latch. *Locke.*

LATCH'ED, eatched. *Spencer.*

LATCH'ES of a Clock, those Parts which wind up and unlock the Work.

LATCH'ET [*lacet*, F.] a Part of a Shoe, by which it is fastened.

LATCH'ING, catching or infecting. *C.*

LATE [*late*, *Sax.* *laat*, L. S.] behind in Time.

LATE'BROUS [*latebrosus*, L.] full of lurking Holes.

LATELY, not long ago.

LATENESS, far Advancement of Time.

LA'TENT [*latens*, L.] lying hid.

LAT'ERAL [*lateralis*, L.] belonging to the Sides of any Thing, sideways. *F.*

LATERAL Disease, the Pleurisy.

LATERALITY, a being sideways.

LATERAL Equation [in *Algebra*] is an Equation which has but one Root, whereas every quadratic Equation has two, every cubic three Roots, &c.

LATERALLY, sidewise.

LAT'ERAN, one of the Pope's Palaces in Rome, so called from *Lateranus*, a Patrician of Rome, whose House was given by *Constantine* to the Pope and his Successors.

A Legate à LATERE [*q. d.* a Counsellor always at his Elbow] is a Title given to those Cardinals whom the Pope sends to Courts of foreign Princes.

LA'TEST [*latest*, *Sax.*] hindmost in Time.

LATE'WARD, late in Season.

LATH [*laetra*, *Sax.*] a thin Piece of cleft Wood; also a Turner's Instrument.

A LATHE, a Barn. *N. C.*

A LATHE [*laepe*, *Sax.*] a great Part or Division in a County, containing three or more Hundreds.

LATHE [of *laetan*, *Sax.* to delay] Ease or Rest. *N. C.*

LATHE Reeve, an Officer in the *Saxon* Government, who had Authority over the third Part of the Country, whose Territory was called a Tithing.

A LA'THER [*laveur*, F.] Water well mixed with Soap till it froth.

To **LATHER**, to form a Foam with Water and Soap; also to bespatter.

LATH'ING [*Irishman*, *Sax.* to invite] Intreaty, Invitation.

LATIFOLIOUS [*latifolius*, L.] having broad Leaves.

LATIMER

L A T

LATIMER [q. d. *Latinier*] an Interpreter. *O.*

LATIN [*Latina lingua*] the Language anciently spoken in *Rome*.

LATINISM [*latinisme*, *F.*] Speaking or Writing according to the Propriety of the *Latin* Tongue.

LATINIST, one skilled in *Latin*.

LATINITY [*latinité*, *F.* of *latinitas*, *L.*] the *Latin* Tongue, the Propriety of that Language.

To **LATINIZE**, to employ Words derived from the *Latin*.

LATION [among *Philosophers*] is the Translation or Motion of a natural Body from one Place to another in a right Line.

LATIOSTROUS [*latus* and *rostrum*, *L.*] broad-beaked.

LATISSIMUS Dorfi [among *Anatomists*] the Muscle of the Arm, which takes its Name from the large Size, because with its Partner it covers the whole Back.

LATITANCY } [*latitatio*, *L.*] a lurking
LATITATION } or lying hid.

LATITAT, is a Writ whereby all Men in personal Actions are called originally to the *King's Bench*.

To **LATITATE** [*latiter*, *F.* of *latitatum*, *L.*] to lurk or lie hid.

LATITUDE [*latitudo*, *L.*] Breadth, Largeness, Wideness, Freedom. *F.*

LATITUDE of a Place [in *Geography*] is the Distance of that Place, either North or South, from the Equinoctial, and measured by that Ark of the Meridian of the Place, which is intercepted between the Place and the Equinoctial.

LATITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Distance of a Ship from the Equinoctial, either North or South.

Middle LATITUDE, is half the given Sum of any two Latitudes.

LATITUDE of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is the Space that any Star or Planet goes at any Time from the Ecliptick.

Apparent LATITUDE [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance of its real Place from the Ecliptick.

Difference of LATITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Northing or Southing of a Ship, or the Way gained to the Northward or Southward.

Northern LATITUDE of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is its Distance from the Ecliptick towards the North Pole.

Southern LATITUDE of a Star, is its Distance from the Ecliptick towards the South Pole.

LATITUDE of Health [with *Physicians*] that Deviation from a certain Standard, or Weight and Bulk, which a Person cannot incur without falling into a Disease.

LATITUDINARIANS [of *latitudo*, *L.*] they who allow great Liberty in point of Religion.

L A V

LA'TRANT [*latrans*, *L.*] barking.

A LA'TRANT Writer, an Author who snarls at others.

LATRA'TION, a Barking like a Dog. *L.*

LATROCINA'TION, a Robbing, Plundering, or Pillaging. *L.*

LA'TROCINY [*latrocinium*, *L.*] Larceny, Theft, Robbery.

LA'TROCINY, the Privilege of adjudging and executing Thieves. *O. L.*

LATT'EN } [*Lottoen*, *Belg.*] Iron tinned

LATT'IN } over.

LAT'TER, last of two, lately done, modern.

LAT'TER-Mowb [of *Lattep*, and *Etz*, *Sax. Grasp*] a second Mowing.

LAT'TICE [of *Latta*, *Sax.* a Lath, of *Latten*, Laths, *Teut.*] a Window made of Lath-work.

LA'TUS, a Side. *L.*

LATUS Primarium [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line drawn through the *Vertex* of the Section, parallel to the Base of the triangular Section of the Cone, and within it. *L.*

LATUS Rectum, an imaginary Line belonging to *Conick Sections*. *L.*

LATUS Transversum [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line lying between the *Vertexes* of two opposite Sections. *L.*

LAVA'TION, a Washing, a Cleansing of Metals and Minerals from Filth. *L.*

LAVATORIUM, a Laundry. *O. R.*

LAVATORY, a Wash.

LAUD [*los*, *F.* *laudes*, *L.*] Praise, Commendation.

To **LAUD**, to praise.

LAUD'ABLE [*laudable*, *F.* of *laudabilis*, *L.*] worthy of Praise, commendable.

LAUDABLE Matter [among *Surgeons*] such Matter of a Wound which is natural, and having no bad Quality.

LAUDABLY, in a Praise-worthy Manner.

LAUDABLENESS, Praise-worthiness.

LAUDA'NUM, a Medicine extracted out of the purer Part of *Opium*, so called from its laudable Qualities.

LAUDATIVE [*laudativus*, *L.*] belonging to Commendation or Praise.

LAUDS [*laudes*, *L.*] Praises read or sung last, either at Morning or Evening-Service.

LAUDUM, a decisive Sentence, or Award of an Arbitrator. *L. T.*

To **LAVE** [*laver*, *F.* *lavare*, *L.* to wash] to scoop or throw out Water.

To **LAVE a Design** [in *Painting*] to do over a Picture with Wash; to cleanse, freshen, or touch it up.

LA'VEDAN, an Iron grey Gennet.

To **LAVEER'** [*Laebeern*, *Dan.*] to steer a Ship sometimes one Way, and sometimes another.

To **LA'VEN**, to drain. *Ch.*

LAV'ENDER [*lawenda*, *F.* of *lavendula*, *L.*] an Herb.

LA'VENDER-Cotton, an Herb.

LAV'ER

L A W

LAV'ER [*lavoir*, F. of *lavacrum*, L.] a Vessel to wash in.

LAV'ER-Bread, a sort of Bread made of a Sea Plant, which seems to be Oyster-green, or Sea Liver-wort, used in *Wales*.

LAV'ER'NA, a Goddess to whom Thieves were wont to supplicate. *L.*

To **LAUGH** [*hlahan*, *Sax.* *lachen*, *Teut.*] an Action well known.

LAUGHABLE, worthy to excite Laughter.

LAUGHINGLY, in a merry Way.

LAUGHING-Stock, Object of Mirth.

LAUGH'TER [*hleohtrōp*, *Sax.* *Gelächter*, *Teut.*] the Act of Laughing.

To **LAV'ISH** [*Minbew* derives it of *lavare*, to destroy, to empty, or *λαφύσσω*, to gorge; but *Skinner* from *lavare*, L. to wash] to be lavish of, to waste or squander away.

LAV'ISH, prodigal, extravagant.

LAV'ISHLY, profusely.

LAVISHMENT, Extravagancy.

LAV'ISHNESS, Wastefulness, Profuseness.

To **LAUNCH** [among *Sailors*] to put out; as they say, *Launce out this Davis*, or the *Cop-lass Bar*. See *Lance*.

LAUNCEGAYS, offensive Weapons prohibited and disused. *O.*

LAUNDRESS. See *Landress*.

LAUREAT [*laureatus*, L.] crowned with Laurel.

Poet **LAUREAT**, the King's Poet.

LAUREATED Letters, were Letters bound up in Leaves, which the *Roman General* sent to the Senate, when their Contents were Victory and Conquest.

LAUREL [*laurier*, F. of *laurus*, L.] a Shrub that is for ever green.

LAURELED, crowned with Laurel.

LAURES, Gold Coins of King *James I.* A. C. 1619, with his Head laureated.

LAURIFEROUS [*laurifer*, L.] bearing or bringing Laurels.

LAURUSTYNUS, a wild Bay-tree.

LAW [*lah* and *Laga*, *Sax.* *ley*, F. *Loume*, *Belg. lex*, L.] a certain Rule directing and obliging a rational Creature in moral Actions.

LAW [an Hill, *Scots*] a Surname.

LAW of Arms, is the allowed Rules and Precepts concerning War.

LAW of Mark or Mart, is a Law whereby Men take the Goods of those by whom they have received Wrong, by way of Reprizal, whenever they find them within their own Territories and Bounds.

LAW-Merchant, is a Privilege peculiar to Merchants different from the Common Law.

LAW of Reason, is the Sentence which Reason gives concerning the Goodness of those Things one is to do.

LAW Spiritual, the Ecclesiastical or Civil Law.

LAW of the Staple, is the same as the Law of Merchants.

LAWs of Motion [in *Mechanicks*] are

L A Y

those Laws, which two Bodies striking against one another, observe both before and after the Shock.

LAWs of Nature, those Laws of Motion by which natural Bodies are governed in all their Actions upon one another.

LAWs of Nations, are such as concern Embassies, Entertainment of Strangers, Traffick, and Arms.

LAWs of the twelve Tables, were Laws compiled by the *Romans*, from those of *Solon*, &c. engraven in twelve Tables of Brass, and committed to the Care of the *Decemviri*.

LAW Days, any Days of open Court.

LAW'ES, round Heaps of Stone on the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*, being a kind of rude Monuments for the Dead.

LAW'FUL, agreeable to Law.

LAWFULLY, agreeably to Law.

LAWFULNESS, the Legality of any Thing, its Agreeableness to Law.

LAWGIVER, a Framer of Laws.

LAWGIVING, forming Laws, legislative.

LAW'ING of Dogs, the cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore-part.

LAW'LESS [*laugheleste*, *Sax.*] that is without Law, disorderly, irregular.

LAWLESS Court, a Court held at *King's-Hall* at *Rockford* in *Essex*, every *Wednesday* Morning next after *Michaelmas-Day*, at Cock-crowing, by the Lord of the Manor of *Ratleigh*, where they whisper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he who owes Suit and Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is missing.

LAWLESS Man, one who has no Benefit of the Law, an Outlaw.

LAWLESSLY, in an illegal Manner.

LAWN [*lande*, F. *landa*, *Span.*] a great Plain in a Park, or between two Woods.

LAWN [*linon*, F. of *λίον*, *Gr.*] a sort of fine Linen Cloth.

LAW Suit, an Action at Law.

LAW'YER, a Counsellor, an Advocate, or Pleader, in a Law-suit.

LAX [*lachs*, *Salmon*, *Teut.*] a kind of Fish.

LAX [*laxus*, L.] loose, slack, spacious, or large.

LAXAN'TIA [with *Physicians*] loosening Medicines, that soften, scour, and cleanse the Bowels. *L.*

LAXA'TION, a loosening or easing. *L.*

LAX'ATIVE [*laxarif*, F.] that is of a loosening or opening Quality. *L.*

LAXATIVE, loose in the Body, so as frequently to go to Stool.

LAX'ATIVES, loosening Medicines. *L.*

LAX'ITY [*laxitas*, L.] Looseness, Slackness.

LAXLY, loosely.

LAXNESS, Looseness.

LAY [*ley*, *Sax.*] a Song or Poem.

LEA

A LAY Land [leý, of leag, Sax. a Pasture] Fallow Ground that lies untilled.

A LAY, a Bed of Mortar; also unplowed Ground; also a Song or Wager.

To LAY [leagan, Sax. legen, Teut.] to put or place.

To LAY [in Gardening] to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and cover them, that they may take Root.

To LAY Land [Sea Term] is to sail from it just as far as you can see.

LAY-Man [from lai, F. of laicus, L. of λαϊκός, Gr.] one who follows a secular Employment, or who has not entered into Holy Orders.

LAY-Man [among Painters] a Statue of Wood, whose Joints are so made, that it may be put into any Posture.

LAY-Soil, a Place to lay Soil or Rubbish in.

LAY-Stall [of lay and stal, Sax.] a Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbish in.

To LAY an evil Spirit [Leyge, Belg. to thrust down] to confine it, that it does not infest Houses, &c.

LAY-Well, a Well near Torbay in Devonshire, which ebbs and flows several Times in the Space of an Hour, bubbling up now-and-then like a boiling Pot.

LAYER, a Channel or Bed in a Creek, where small Oysters are thrown in to breed.

LAYER [in Gardening] a young Sprout covered with Mould, in order to raise its Kind.

LA'ZAR [of Lazarus, L.] a Leper or leprous Person.

LAZARET'TO [lozaret, F.] a Pest-House, an Hospital for Lepers. Ital.

LA'ZARUS [λαζαρι, H. i. e. the Lord's Help] a proper Name of Men.

LAZILY, idly, indolently.

LAZINESS, Idleness, Indolence.

LA'ZY [lasebe, F. of luxus, L. Losig Du.] slothful, sluggish, idle; also naught, bad. N. C.

A LAZY, a Vagabond, a wicked or idle Fellow. N. C.

LE'A, a certain Quantity of Yarn at Kidderminster; every such Lea is to contain 200 Threads, reeled on a Reel four Yards about.

LEACH [q. d. which causes le Ache in Workmen's Joints] hard Work, a Term frequent among the Miners in the North.

To LEACH [in Carving] as, Leach that Brawn, i. e. cut it up.

LEACH-Troughs [in Salt Works] Vessels in which Salt is left to drain.

LEACHER [Lecker, Teut.] a lustful Person, a Whoremonger.

LEACHEROUS, lustful, libidinous.

LEACHEROUSLY, lustfully.

LEACHERY [Leckery, Teut.] Lustfulness, Lust.

LEAD [leade or lād, Sax.] a heavy, coarse, and fusible Metal.

LEA

LEA'DEN, made of Lead.

LEADEN-Hall [perhaps better Leather-Hall] a noble ancient Building in London, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather.

To LEAD [lādan, Sax. leiten, Teut.] to conduct, to guide, to entice.

LEADER, one who conducts, a Commander.

A LEAF [leap, Sax. Laff, Dan.] the Product or Cloathing of Trees or Plants.

LEAF, a Distemper in young Lambs, caused by feeding on Leaves.

LEAFLESS, void of Leaves.

LEAFY, full of Leaves.

LEAGUE [ligue, F. probably of λευγός, Gr. white, because in old Times they placed white Stones at every League's End from the City] three Miles.

LEAGUE [ligue, F. of ligare, L. to bind] a Covenant, or Agreement, but more especially a Treaty of Alliance between Princes and States.

LEAG'UER [Leyger, Dan. Lager, Teut.] a Siege laid to a Town.

LEAGUER, one concerned in the League or Confederacy in France, in the Times of Henry III. and IV.

LEAH [לאה H. i. e. painful] Jacob's first Wife.

LEAK [in a Ship] a Hole or Chink, through which the Water gets into it.

To LEAK [Leken, L. S.] to run out of a Vessel through some Hole or Chink.

To spring a LEAK [Sea Term] is when a Ship, by opening some Chink, takes in more Water than ordinary.

LEAK'AGE, an Allowance made to the Merchant in liquid Things, of 12 per Cent. and to Brewers 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale.

LEAK'Y, full of leaky Places; a Vessel is so, when it lets out any of the Liquor contained; or a Ship is so, when it lets Water come in.

LEAM [Leoma, Sax.] a Flash of Fire, or Lightning.

LE'AM, } perhaps a Contraction of ligamentum, L. [among Hunters] a Line to hold a Dog in; a Leash.

LEAN [lahe, Sax.] poor in Flesh.

To LEAN [hylan, Sax. lehn, Teut.] to rest against, stay upon, to incline.

LEAN'NESS, the being poor in Flesh.

To LEAP [hleapan] to jump.

A LEAP [hleap, Sax.] a Jump, also a Device to catch Fish in.

A LEAP } [Leap, Sax.] half a Bushel;

A LIP } also a Corn basket. E. C.

LEAP-Year, so named, because of its leaping a Day more than Year than in a common Year, namely, every fourth Year. See Bissextile.

LEAR Ground, as Rich Lear, is good Ground for feeding and fattening Sheep. To

DEC

To LEARN [*leornian, Sax. lerneti, Teut.*] to receive Instruction in Arts and Sciences, to get Intelligence, &c.

To LEARN [*lepan, Sax. lehren, Teut.*] to instruct or inform.

LEARNED, skilled in Science.

LEARNEDLY, in a skilful, intelligent Manner.

LEAR'NER [*leornere, Sax.*] one who is instructed.

LEARN'ING, Skill in Languages or Sciences.

LEASE [probably of *laisser, F.* to leave] a Demise, or Letting of Lands or Tenements to another for a Rent reserved.

To LEASE [*lesen, L. S. or Wachtelen, Teut.*] to glean or pick up.

A LEASH [*lesse, F. Lette, L. S.*] a Leather Thong, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk fast; a Line to hold a Dog in.

LEASH of Greyhounds, is three Hounds.

LEASH *Laws*, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing.

LEAS'ING [*learnge, Sax.*] Lying.

LEASSEE, } the Party to whom a Lease
LESSEE, } is granted.

LEASSOR, } the Person who lets or grants
LESSOR, } a Lease.

LEAST [*leart, Sax.*] the smallest.

LEA'SURE } [*loisir, F.*] Opportunity, con-
LEISURE } venient or vacant Time.

LEAT of a Mill, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

LEATH, Ceasing, Intermision, &c.

LEATHER [*leder, Sax. Leder, Teut.*] Hides of Beasts dressed, tanned, &c.

LEATHER-Dresser, one who dresses Leather.

LEAVE [*leape, Sax. clerloff, L. S.*] Licence, Liberty.

To give LEAVE [*lipan, Sax. clerloffge-
hen, L. S.*] to permit.

To LEAVE [probably of *belipan, Sax.* to remain; *Minsheu* derives it from *λειπα*, Gr. to leave] to forsake, to depart from.

LEA'VEN [*lewain, F. of leware, L.*] a Piece of Dough salted and soured, to ferment and relish the whole Lump.

The LEAVEN of Sin [among Divines] is an Inclination to do Evil, proceeding from the Corruptness of human Nature.

LEAVER [*levier, F. of levando, L.*] a Bar of Wood or Iron, to lift or bear up a Weight.

LEAVER [in *Mechanicks*] is a Balance resting on a certain determinate Point, called its *Fulcrum*.

LEAVES, the Plural of *Leaf*.

LEAVINGS, Remnant, &c. *Addis*.

LECANOMANCY [*lecanomantia, L. λεκανμαντια, of λεκανη, a Basin, and μαντια, Divination, Gr.*] a sort of Divination by Water in a Basin.

LECCA'TOR, a Leacher, a Debauchee.
D. L.

LEE

To LECH on, to pour on. *N. C.*

LECTERN [*lectrin, F.*] a Reading-Desk in a Church, *O.*

LECTION, a reading.

LECTISTERN [*lectisternium, L.*] a Festival among the ancient Romans, during which the Statues of the Gods were taken off from the Pedestals, and laid upon Beds in their Temples, and magnificently treated.

LECTISTER'NIUM [among Physicians] that Apparatus which is necessary for the Cure of a sick Person in Bed. *L.*

LECTUAL [by Physicians] is said of a Person whose Distemper requires him to be confined in Bed. *L.*

LECTURE [*lectura, L.*] a Reading; an Instruction given by the Master to his Scholars; also a Discourse upon any Text of Scripture, Art, or Science; a Sermon. *F.*

To LECTURE, to instruct, to catechise with Infotence.

LECTURER [*lector, L.*] a Reader of Lectures, i. e. certain Portions of any Author, or Science, read in publick Schools.

LECTURER [in Divinity] a Minister who preaches in the Afternoon, having no Benefit besides the free Gift of the People.

LECTURESHIP, the Office or Revenues of a Lecturer.

LECTUR'NIUM, the Reading-Desk or Pew in a Church. *O. L.*

LED'DEN [of *læden, Sax.*] Latin Language. *Spem.*

LEDE } [of *leyde, Sax.*] lead away; also

LEED } People, Servants, Vassals. *Chauc.*

To LE'DEN [perhaps of *leiden, Teut.* to suffer, endure] to languish. *O.*

A LEDGE, a sort of Border.

LED'GER [of *legere, L.* to gather] the chief Book in which every Man's particular Account, as also of every sort of Goods bought and sold, are distinctly placed.

LED'GER [à *legendo, L.*] an Ambassador.

LED'GES [in a Ship] small Pieces of Timber lying athwart from the Waste-Trees to the Roof-Trees, which serve to bear up the Nettings or Gratings over the half Deck.

LEE [probably from *l'eau, F.* towards the Water] is differently used at Sea, for that Part the Wind blows upon, but generally for that Part which is opposite to the Wind.

LEE-SHORE, is that on which the Wind blows.

A LEE the Helm [Sea Phrase] put the Helm to the Leeward Side of the Ship.

To lay a Ship by the LEE, is to bring her so, that all her Sails may lie flat against the Masts and Shrouds, and the Wind come right on her Back-side.

LEE Fang [in a Ship] a Rope reeved let into the Creengles of the Courses, to hale in the Bottom of a Sail, or to lace on a Bonnet, &c.

LEF

LEE-Latch [*Sea Phrase*] Have a Care of the *Lee-Latch*, i. e. keep the Ship near the Wind.

LEECH [*lece*, of *lecmán*, *Sax.* to heal] a Farrier or Horse-Doctor.

LEECH, a small Water-Serpent, that sucks the Blood of Animals.

LEED, the Month of *March*. *O.*

LEED-Falls, Cow-Hides. *S.*

LEEDS [*Loýd*, *Sax.* probably of *Leod*, *Sax.* People, *q. d.* a populous City] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

LEEF, willing. *Spen.*

LEEF Silver, a Fine paid by a Tenant to his Lord for Leave to plough and sow.

LEEK [*leac*, *Sax.*] a Pot-Herb.

LEEM [*of leoma*, *Sax.*] a Flame, Light, Blaze. *Chauc.*

To **LEER** [*of Lauren*, *Teut.* to observe, *leer*, *Dan.* to laugh; but *Somner* derives it from *hleape*, *Sax.* the Forehead or Cheek] to cast a cunning or wistful Look.

LEER [*of lepan*, *Sax.*] Learning, Doctrine. *Spen.*

LEER of a Deer [*of Lager*, *Teut.* to lodge] the Place where he lies to dry himself after he has been wet by the Dew.

LEERO Viol [corruptly for *Lyra Viol*] a kind of musical Instrument.

LEES [*lies*, *F.*] the Dregs of Water, Wine, &c.

LEESE, lost. *Spen.*

LEET [*of lre*, *Sax.* little, *q. d.* little Court, or *læt*, or *lætan*, *Sax.* to censure; or, as *Minsheu* says, *à litibus*, *L.* Suits] a Law-Day.

Court-LEET, is a Court out of the Sheriff's Turn, and enquires of all Offences under the Degree of High Treason, that are committed against the Crown and Dignity of the King.

LEETCH [*Sea Term*] is the outward Edge or Skirt of the Sail from the Earing to the Clew; or rather the Middle of the Sails between these two.

LEETCH-Line [*in a Ship*] small Ropes made fast to the Leetch of the Sails.

LEETEN you, you make yourself, or pretend to be. *Chesh.*

LEETH Wake, pliable, limber. *N. C.*

LEEWARD Ship [*Sea Term*] one which is not fast by Wind, or which does not sail so near the Wind, as to make her Way so good as she should.

LEEWARD-Way [*in Navigation*] somewhat allowed to drive a Ship to the Leeward from that Point which she seems to go by the Compass.

To fall to **LEEWARD**, is to lose the Advantage of the Wind.

LEEWARD-Tide, is when the Tide and Wind go both one Way.

LEFE [*lieb*, *Teut.*] dear, loving, pleasant. *Chauc.*

LEG

LEFE [*Liebe*, *Teut.*] Love, Affection. *Ch.*

LEFIST [*Liebst*, *Teut.*] dearest. *Chauc.*

LEFT [*linke*, *Du.*] sinistrous, not right.

LEFT-Handed, having a better Use of the left than the right Hand.

LEG [*leck*, of *lecken*, *Teut.* to kick] the lower Part of the Bodies of Animals, serving for Support and Motion.

LEGS [*in a Ship*] are small Ropes which are put through the Bolt-Ropes of the Main and Fore-sail.

LEGS [*Trigonometry*] Sides of a Triangle.

LEGABLE [*legabilis*, *L.*] that is not entailed as hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy. *L. T.*

LEGACY [*legatum*, *L.*] a Gift bequeathed by a Testator in his Will.

LEGAL [*legalis*, *L.*] according to Law, lawful, pertaining to the Jewish Law. *F.*

LEGALITY [*legalité*, *F.*] Lawfulness, Agreeableness to the Law.

LEGALLY, lawfully.

LEGATARY [*legatarius*, *L.*] the same as Legate.

LEGATE [*legatus*, *L.*] an Ambassador, sent by the Pope to a foreign Prince.

LEGATEE [*legataire*, *F.* of *legatarius*, *L.*] a Person who has a Legacy left him in a Will.

LEGATINE, or **LEGANTINE**, belonging to a Legate.

LEGATION, } the Office or Function

LEGATESHIP, } of a Legate. *F.* of *L.*

LEGATOR [*lego*, *L.*] one who makes a Will.

LEGATUM, a Legacy or Bequest. *O. R.*

LE'GEN, to allay or assuage. *O.*

LE'GEND, to allay, to alledge. *Chauc.*

LE'GEND [*legende*, *F.* of *legenda*, *L.*] a Popish Book, containing a particular Account of the Lives of the Saints, called the *Golden Legend*; a fabulous Relation or Tale.

The **LEGEND**, the Words that are about the Edge of a Piece of Coin or Medal.

LEGEND'ARY, belonging to a Legend, fabulous.

LEGERDEMAIN [*leger de main*, *F. i. e.* quick of Hand] Slight of Hand, Couzenage, juggling Tricks.

LEGERITY, Agility, Nimbleness.

LEGERMENT [*in Musick Books*] signifies to play lightly, gently, and with Ease. *Ita.*

LE'GIANCE, Allegiance. *O.*

LEG'IBLE [*legibilis*, *L.*] that may be read, easy to be read.

LEG'IBLY, in a Manner that may be read.

LEGIFEROUS [*legifer*, *L.*] making or giving Laws.

LE'GION, a Regiment or Body of the Roman Army, consisting of sometimes more and sometimes less, but at the most 6000 Foot, including 300 Horse. *F.* of *L.*

LE'GIONARY [*legionarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Legion.

LE'GISLATIVE

L E M

LEGIS'LATIVE [of *legis* and *latum*, L. of *fero*, L.] having Authority to make or give Laws.

LEGISLA'TOR [*legislature*, F.] a Giver of Laws, a Law-giver. L.

LEGISLA'TURE [of *legis* and *latura*, L.] the Authority of making Laws, or Power which makes them.

LEGITIMACY [*legitimate*, F. of *legitimus*, L.] lawful, rightful; also born in lawful Wedlock.

To **LEGITIMATE** [*legitimer*, F. of *legitimus*, L.] to make or declare natural Children legitimate; to qualify with such Conditions as are according to Law.

LEGITIMATELY, in a legitimate Manner.

LEGITIMA'TION, legitimating. F. of L.
LEGRUYTA [in *Doomsday Record*] a Fine or Punishment for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

LEGUMEN [among *Botanists*] a Species of Plants called *Pulse*, so called of *lego*, L. to gather, because they may be gathered with the Hands without cutting.

LEGUMINOUS, belonging to *Pulse*.

LEWCESTER [Leagecester, of *leag*, Sax. fallow Ground, and *Ceaster*] the County Town, probably so called from its being built hard by a *Leag*, or Common.

LEIGH [ley, Sax. a Pasture or Meadow] a Surname. O.

LEP'RY Places, cavernous, full of Caverns.
LEISURABLE, enjoying Leisure, passed in Leisure.

LEISURABLY, at Leisure.

LEISURE [*loisir*, F.] Freedom from Business or Hurry.

LEISURELY, not hurried, deliberately.

LEITS [*g. d. Lots*] Nomination to Offices in Esteem. N. C.

LE'MA [with *Oculists*] a white Matter or Humour congealed in the Eyes. L.

LEM'AN [*Laimante*, F. a Sweetheart] a Concubine, a Harlot; also a Gallant.

LEMES, Lights or Flames.

LEM'MA [*λεμμα*, Gr.] an Argument or Subject of what is to be treated of.

LEMMA [in *Mathematicks*] a Proposition which serves previously to prepare the Way for the Demonstration of some Theorem, or the Construction of some Problem.

LEMNIAN Earth, a sort of Earth of an astringent Quality, used in Pharmacy.

LE'MON [*limon*, F.] the Lemon Tree, or its Fruit.

LEMONA'DE, Liquor made of Water, Sugar, and the Juice of Lemons.

LEM'STER [formerly called *Leon Minster*, from a Lion, which, as some relate, appeared to a Monk in a Dream] a Town in *Hertsfordshire*.

LEMURES, Hobgoblins, Ghosts, or Night Spirits. L.

L E N

To **LEND** [*laenan*, Sax. *leihen*, Teut.] to grant the Use of any Thing to another.

LEN'GER [*Langer*, Teut.] longer, Span.

LENGTH [of *lenz*, Sax. long, lange, Teut.] the Extent from End to End.

LENGTH [in *Geometry*] the first Dimension of Bodies, considered in their utmost Extent.

To **LENGTH'EN** [*langeru*, Teut.] to make longer.

LENGTHWISE, according to the Length.

LENIENT Medicines [with *Physicians*] softening or loosening Medicines. L.

To **LENIFY**, to assuage, soothe.

LEN'ITIVE [*lenitif*, F. of *lenire*, L.] that is of a softening or assuaging Quality.

LEN'IFY [*lenitas*, L.] Mildness, Softness, Gentleness, Calmness.

LE'NO [in *Anatomy*] a Part of the Brain, called *Torcular Hieroglyphi*.

LENS [in *Opticks*] a concave or convex Glass, that is made to throw the Rays of Vision into a Point.

LENS [among *Anatomists*] the crystalline Humour of the Eye, so called from its Performance of the same Office.

LENT [*leneten*, Sax. *Lente*, Belg. *Lent*, Teut. the Spring of the Year] a set Time for Fasting and Abstinence for forty Days, next before *Easter*.

LENT, LENTEMENT [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as *Largo*. Ital.

Tres LENTEMENT [Fr.] signifies very slow, or a Movement between *Largo* and *Grave*, and the same as when *Largo* is repeated, as *Largo, Largo*.

LEN'TEN, belonging to *Lent*.

LEN'TICULA [in *Opticks*] a small concave or convex Glass.

LEN'TICULA [among *Physicians*] a particular Kind of Fever, the same as *Petechialis*, which throws upon the Skin little Spots like Flea-bites, but somewhat larger; also the same as *Lentigo*.

LEN'TICU'LAR, belonging to the Humour of the Eye, called *Lens*.

LENTIFO'RM [*lens* and *forma*, L.] having the Form of a *Lens*.

LENTIG'INOUS [of *lentigo*, L.] full of Freckles.

LENTI'GO [among *Physicians*] a freckly or scurfy Eruption upon the Skin, such especially as is common to Women in the Time of their Childbearing. L.

LEN'TILS [*lenticillas*, F. of *lentis*, L.] a sort of *Pulse*.

LENTI'SCK [*lentiscus*, L.] a Wood of a pale brown Colour, that produces the *Mastic*.

LENTI'TUDE, Slowness, Negligence. L.

LEN'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a slow Movement, the same as *Lent*, or *Lentement*; which see. Ital.

LEN'TOR [among *Physicians*] that fizy, viscid. coagulated Part of the Blood, which is

LER

in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels. *L.*

L'ENVOY, the Epilogue after a Copy of Verses. *Spenc.*

LE'O [in *Astronomy*] a Lion, the Name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *July*.

LEO [with some *Physical Writers*] a Species of Leprosy, the same as *Elephantiasis*. *L.*

LEON'ARD [leon, *Sax.* a Lion, and *Aerū*, *Teut.* Nature] a Name of Men.

LEONARD-Hawk, a Lanner-Hawk.

LEON'NE [leonin, *F.* of *leoninus*, *L.*] belonging to a Lion, of a Lion-like Nature, cruel, savage.

LEONINE Verses, a sort of *Latin Verses*, which rhyme in the Middle and End, making as it were, a Lion's Tail.

LEON'NES, a sort of old Coin.

LEOP'ARD [leopardus, *L. q. d.* begotten by a *Pardus*, i. e. a Libbard, and a Lioness, λεοπαρδαλις, *Gr.*] a wild spotted Beast.

LE'OPOLD [of leod, *Sax.* the People, and Hold] a proper Name of Men.

LEP and LACE [in the Manor of *Whittle*, in *Essex*] a Custom that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof, called *Greenbury*, paid 4 d. to the Lord of the Manor, except it were a Nobleman's Cart.

LEP'ER [un lepreux, *F.* of *leprosus*, *L.*] a leprous Man or Woman.

LEP'EROUS, infected with Leprosy.

LEPERLO'GE, an Hospital for Lepers. *Ch.*

LEP'ID [lepidus, *L.*] pleasant, jocose, smart, witty.

LEPID'ITY [lepiditas, *L.*] Pleasantness, Wittiness, &c.

LEPIDOE'IDES [in *Anatomy*] is the scaly Suture of the Skull.

LEPOR'INE [leporinus, *L.*] belonging to a Hare.

LEPOR'INA labia, is when the upper Lip hath a natural Defect in the Middle like a Slit towards the Nose, resembling that of an Hare; an Hare-lip.

LE'PRA [among *Physicians*] a scurfy Eruption upon the Skin, a Leprosy. *L.*

LEPRO'SO *Amovendo*, a Writ which lies for a Parish to remove a Leper. *L.*

LEP'ROSY [lepre, *F.* of *lepra*, *L.* of *λεπρος*, *Gr.*] a dry white Scab or Scurf, whereby the Skin becomes scaly like a Fish.

LE'PROUS [lepreux, *F.* of *leprosus*, *L.* *λεπρός*, *Gr.*] afflicted with a Leprosy.

LEPTO'LOGY [λεπτολογία, of *λεπτός*, a Mite, or a very small Piece of Money, a Trifle, and *λογία*, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a rhetorical Description of minute and sordid Things.

LEPTU'NTICKS [in *Pharmacy*] attenuating, cutting Medicines, which part clammy and viscid Humours, by their acute Particles.

LERE [Lelap, *Sax.*] leer, vain, empty, spare; as Leer-Horse, a Spare-Horse.

LERE [leat, *Sax.*] to learn. *Spene.*

LERE [lere, *Sax.* *Lerre*, *Belg.* lire, *F.* a Lesson] a scolding or railing.

LET

LER'POOPS, old fashioned Shoes.

LE'SIA, a Leash of Greyhounds. *O. L.*

LE'SINGOUR, a Liar. *O.*

LE'SION [lessio, *L.*] Hurt.

LESS [less, *Sax.*] not so much.

LESSEE', he to whom a Lease is granted.

LES'SEL, a shady Bush, or a Hovel. *O.*

To LES'SEN, to diminish, to grow less.

LES'SER Circles [in *Astronomy*] those which divide the Globe into unequal Parts.

LES'SES [laisses, *F.*] the Dung of a Wolf, Bear, or wild Boar.

LES'SIAN Diet [of *Lessinus*, a famous Physician] a moderate Diet.

LES'SON [leson, *F.* of *lessio*, *L.*] a Portion to be read or heard.

LES'SOR, he who grants a Lease.

LESTAL, safeable; also weighty. *N. C.*

LET [a diminutive Termination from lit, or lyre, *Sax.*] little.

To LET [letan, *Sax.*] to hinder; also to permit.

A LETCH, a Vessel to put Ashes in, to run Water through to make Lye. *S. C.*

A LETCH'ER, a lustful Person.

LETC'H'ERY, Lustfulness, or Proneness to Lust.

LET-Fall [with *Sailors*] a Term for the putting aboard the Main-Sail, Fore-Sail, and Sprit-Sail, when their Yards are aloft.

LE'THAL [lethalis, *L.*] mortal, deadly.

LETHAL'ITY [lethalitas, *L.*] Mortality.

LETHAR'GICK [lethargicus, *F.* of *lethargicus*, *L.* of *λεθαργία*, of *λήθη*, Oblivion, and *αργός*, slow, *Gr.*] belonging to, affected with, or subject to, a Lethargy.

LETHAR'GICKNESS, Drowsiness.

LETH'ARGY [lethargie, *F.* of *lethargia*, *L.* of *λεθαργία*, of *λήθη*, *Gr.* Forgetfulness] a Disease caused by cold phlegmatick Humours oppressing the Brain, so that the Person can do nothing but sleep.

LE'THE [λήθη, Oblivion, *Gr.*] a Draught of Oblivion.

LETHIF'EROUS [lethifer, *L.*] that bringeth Death, deadly.

LET'ICE [letitia, *L. i. e.* Joy] a proper Name of Women.

LETIF'ICAL [letificus, *L.*] making glad.

To LETIFICATE [letificatum, *L.*] to make glad.

LET'TER [lettre, *F.* of *litera*, *L.*] a Character, such as those of the Alphabet; an Epistle sent to one, a Letter missive.

LETTER of Advice [in *Traffic*] a Letter from one Correspondent to another, giving Account of what Business he has done for him, what Bill he has drawn on him, &c.

LETTER of Attorney, a Writing authorizing an Attorney, or any Friend, to do a lawful Act in his Stead.

LETTER-Founder, one who casts Letters or Types for Printers.

LETTER Missive, an Epistle or Letter, sent by one Party to another.

LETTERS

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LETTERS *Claufe*, clofe Letters, sealed up with the King's Signet or Privy Seal.

LETTERS of *Credit* [among Merchants] Letters from one Merchant or Correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the Bearer with a certain Sum of Money.

LETTERS *Dominical* [in *Astronomy*] the first seven Letters in the Alphabet, which by turns serve to mark out the Days of the Week, and one of them always stands for Sunday.

LETTERS of *Licence* [among Tradesmen] Deeds under the Hands and Seals of Creditors, granted to a Man who has failed, giving a longer Time for Payment.

LETTERS of *Mart*, Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms, those Goods which are due by the Law of *Mart*.

LETTERS *Patent*, open Writings sealed with the Great Seal of England.

LETTERED, skilled in Letters, or marked with Letters.

LET'TICE [*latic*, F. of *laTucca*, L. *Latic*, Teut.] Lettuce, a Garden Herb.

LEVANT [*levant*, Ital. *levare*, L. to lift, *q. d. Sol levans*, i. e. the Sun lifting up, or rising in that Horizon] the East or Eastern Countries, especially those bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. F.

LEVANT and *Couchant* [Law Phrase] is when Cattle have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed. F.

LEVANTINE, of or belonging to the Eastern Country.

LEVANTINES, Inhabitants of the Eastern Countries, or *Levant*.

LEVA'RI *facias*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying a Sum of Money upon Lands and Tenements, on him who has forfeited a Recognizance.

LEVA'RI *facias damna disefisoribus*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying Damages wherein the *Disefisor* hath formerly been condemned to the *Disefisee*. L.

LEVA'RI *facias residuum debiti*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, who hath in Part satisfied before. L.

LEVA'RI *facias, quando viccomes returnavit good non habuit emptoris*, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken, and returned that he could not sell them. L.

LEVA'TOR [*qui levat*, L.] a Lifter-up.

LEVATOR *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which draw the Fundament upwards.

LEVATORY [*levatorium*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to raise up the Skull when it is depressed.

LEU'CA, } a League, 3 Miles in Dooms-
LEU'CA, } day Book, a Mile. L.

LEU'CE [*λευκον*, Gr.] is a cutaneous Dis-
ease, when the Hair, Skin, and sometimes

LEV

the Flesh underneath, turns white; a Species of the Leprosy.

LEU'COMA [*λευκωμα*, Gr.] a white Star in the Horney coat of the Eye. L.

A LEUCOPHLEG'MACY [*λευκοφλεγμα-τια*, of *λευκον*, white, and *φλεγμα*, Phlegm, Gr.] a Dropsy, which proceeds from the abounding of white and slimy Phlegm; a Constitution of the Body where the Blood is of a pale Colour, viscid and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the Habit, or raises white Tumours in the Feet or other Parts.

LEUCOPHLEG'MATICK [*λευκοφλεγμα-τικος*, Gr.] one troubled with a pituitous Dropsy, that seizes the whole Body.

LEUCORRHOEA [*λευκορροια*, Gr.] the *Fluxus Albus*, or Whites in Women.

LEVE, dear, loving, also Love, Desire, Inclination. *Cbauc.*

LEVEE', the Time of one's rising; also a Lady's Toilet; also the Attendants on a Man in Power. F.

LEV'EL, even, plain, flat.

LEVEL [*laepel*, Sax.] a Carpenter's Instrument.

Water LEVEL, an Instrument used by Surveyors and Engineers, to find the true Level for conveying the Water.

To **LEVEL**, to make level, plain, and even; also to aim, or take aim at.

LEVEL *Coil*, is when he who has lost the Game sits out, and gives another his Place.

LEVEL *Range* [in *Gunnery*] is the Distance that a Piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line.

LEV'ELLERS, People who would have all Things common.

LEVER [of *leop*, Sax. acceptable] rather; *I had lewir*, I had rather. *Spenc.*

LEVER [*a levando*] an Instrument used in raising ponderous Bodies. It is one of the mechanical Powers, and is nothing but a Balance resting, instead of hanging, on a certain determinate Point, called its *Fulcrum*.

LEVER [*libet*, Teut.] better. O.

LEV'ERET [*levraut*, F.] a young Hare.

LEVET, a Lesson on the Trumpet.

LEV'I [*לוי*, H. i. e. joined] Jacob's third Son.

LEVIABLE, that may be levied.

LEV'ATHAN [*ליתן*, H.] a Whale.

To **LEVIGATE** [*levigatum*, L.] to make plain or smooth.

LEVIGA'TION, a making smooth. L.

LEVIGA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the grinding any hard Matter upon a Marble to a very fine or impalpable Powder.

LEV'INBROND, a Thunderbolt. *Spenc.*

LEV'IER, dearer, rather. *Cbauc.*

LEVIRATE [of *levir*, L.] the State or Condition of a Wife's or Husband's Brother. *Shakesp.*

LEVISOM'NOUS [*levisomnus*, L.] watchful.

LEVI-

L I A

LEVITATION [in *Philosophy*] the Property directly contrary to Gravitation.

LEVITE [*Levita*, L. of *Levi*] one of the Tribe of *Levi*, or belonging to the priestly Office.

LEVITICUS, one of the five Books of *Moses*, so called from its treating of the Office of the Levitical Order. L.

LEVITY [*levitas*, L.] is the being less, or want of Weight in a Body, when compared with another that is heavier.

Absolute or Positive LEVITY [in *Philosophy*] is a Quality which some would have to be the Cause of the swimming of Bodies specifically lighter than Water, up to the Surface of it.

LEURE [in *Falconry*] a Piece of red Leather made up in the Form of a Bird, and hung out on a Crook by the Falconer, to reclaim his Birds.

LEUTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Lute or musical Instrument. *Ital.*

To **LEVY** [*lever*, F. of *levare*, L.] to raise, gather, or collect.

A **LEVY**, a Raising or Collection.

LEWD [*Minsheu* derives it from *Lop*, Belg. idle, or *Leidig*, Teut. wicked; others of *lapede*, *Sax.* one of the Laity, which were looked upon as lewd in respect of the religious Clergy; or of *leod*, *Sax.* the common People, which are most prone to Lewdness; others from *λυτός*, Gr. a dissolute Man] wicked, wanton, riotous.

LEWDLY, lustfully, in a libidinous Manner.

LEWDNESS, Lustfulness, Dissoluteness.

LEWIS [*Louis*, F. of *Ludovicus*, L. of *Ludwig*, Teut. of *leod*, *Sax.* the People, and *Wit*, a Castle, i. e. the Safeguard of the People] a proper Name of Men.

LEX, a Law. L.

LEX Brebonia [the *Brebon Law*] an *Irish* Law abolished by King *John*.

LEX Britoyse, the Law of the *Britons*, or for the Marches of *Wales*.

LEX Derassna, is the Proofs of a Thing which one denies to be done by him, and his Adversary affirms it. O. L.

LEX Talionis, a Law of Recompense, or a Law that rendereth one good or ill Turn for another. L.

LEXICOGRAPHER [*λεξικον* and *γραφω*, Gr.] a Writer of Dictionaries; also a harmless Drudge.

LEXICOGRAPHY, the Art of writing Lexicons.

LEXICON [*λεξικον*, Gr.] a Dictionary, or a general Collection of the Words of any Language.

LEY, the Law. F.

LEYERWIT [of *lægen*, *Sax.* a Bed] a Liberty to take Amends of him who defiles one's Bondwoman.

LEYGAGER, a Wager of Law.

LIAR [*lie*, F.] one who tells Falsehoods.

LIARD, a *French* Farthing, worth three Deniers.

L I B

LIBA'MEN [*libamentum*, L.] the same as Libation.

LIBAND [*liebend*, q. d. loving, Teut.] agreeable, well liking. O.

LIBATION, a Ceremony used in the Pagan Sacrifices, wherein the Priest poured down Wine, Milk, and other Liquors, in Honour of the Deity to whom he sacrificed, after he had first tasted a little of it; the first Taste of a Thing; a Smatch.

LIBBARD's Bane, an Herb.

LIB'BEN, a private Dwelling-house.

LI'BEL [*libelle*, F. *libellus*, L.] a little Book, a scandalous and invective Pamphlet.

LI'BEL [in *Law*] is an original Declaration of an Action.

To **LI'BEL One**, to set forth Libels against him, to defame or slander him.

LIBELLATICI, Christians in the primitive Times, who, that they might not be forced to worship Idols, gave up their Names in Petitions to pay a Fine.

LIBEL'LER, one who libels or lampoons another.

LIBEL'LOUS, which is of the Nature of a Libel; abusive, slanderous.

LI'BER [among *Botanists*] the inner Parts of Plants or Herbs.

LI'BERA, a Reward or Gratuity of Grass or Corn, delivered to a Tenant who cuts it down. O. L.

LIBERA *chacea habenda*, a Writ judicial granted to a Man for a Chace belonging to his Manor.

LIB'ERAL [*liberalis*, L.] bountiful, generous, free; also honourable, genteel. F.

LIBERAL Arts and Sciences, such as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars, as Mechanick Trades and Handicrafts are for meaner People.

LIBERALITY [*liberalité*, F. of *liberalitas*, L.] Bountifulness, Generosity.

LIBERALLY, bountifully, generously.

LIBERATA Terra, a certain Portion of Land. See *Librata*.

To **LIB'ERATE** [*liberer*, F. of *liberatus*, L.] to set free or at Liberty.

LIBER'ATE, a Warrant issued out of Chancery for Payment of a yearly Pension granted under the Great Seal; also to a Goal-er for Delivery of Lands or Goods taken upon Forfeits of Recognizance.

LIBERATION, Deliverance. L.

LIB'ERDINE, a poisonous Herb.

LIBERTA'TE *probanda*, a Writ for such as were challenged for Villains, and offered to prove themselves free.

LIBERTA'TIBUS allocandis, a Writ for a Citizen impleaded contrary to his Liberty, to have his Privilege allowed.

LIBERTATIBUS exigendis in itinere, is a Writ whereby the King willed the Justices in *Eyre*, to admit of an Attorney for the Defence of another Man's Liberty.

LIB'ERTINE [*libertinus*, L.] one of a loose,

LIB

loose, debauched Life and Principle, a dissolute and lewd Liver.

LIBERTINES, a Sect of Hereticks, who sprung up in *Holland*, *A. C.* 1525, from one *Quintin* a Taylor, and one *Copin*, who maintained, that whatever was done by Men, was done by the Spirit of God; and thence concluded there was no Sin, but to those who thought it so; they also asserted, that to live without any Doubt or Scruple, was to return to the State of Innocency.

LIBERTINISM, the being made a Freeman of a Slave.

LIBERTINISM [among *Divines*] a living at large, following one's Pleasure, without regarding the Laws of God.

LIBERTY [*liberté*, F. of *libertas*, L.] Freedom, which is a Power a Man has to do or forbear any particular Action, as seems good to him; Leave, or free Leave; also a free or easy Way of Expression.

LIBERTY [in *Law*] is a Privilege by which Men enjoy some Favour or Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject.

LIBIDINIST, a Sensualist, one who gives himself up to Lust.

LIBIDINOUS [*libidinosus*, L.] full of Lust, incontinent, sensual.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lustfully.

LIBIDO [with *Physicians*] any strong Inclination; as to forward the natural Excretions by Stool or Urine; to scratch in Distempers that cause Itchings.

LIBITINA [*à libitu*] the Goddess of Funeral Rites. L.

LIBITINARIUM, Undertakers of Funerals among the *Romans*. L.

LIBITUM } at your Pleasure. L. [in
Ad **LIBITUM** } *Musick Books*] it signifies, you may if you please, or if you will.

LIBRA [in *Astronomy*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, directly opposite to *Aries*, and the sixth from it.

LIBRA Medica, the Physicians Pound, containing 12 Ounces. L.

LIBRARIAN, one who has the Care of a Library.

LIBRARY [*libraria*, L.] a Collection of Books, or Place where Books are kept.

LIBRATA Terra, a Space of Ground containing 52 Acres.

To **LIBRATE** [*libro*, L.] to poise, to balance.

LIBRATION, a weighing or Balance; but it is commonly used for the Motion or swinging of a Pendulum, or Weight hung up by a String. L.

LIBRATORY [of *librare*, L. to poise, &c.] of or belonging to Libration or Swinging to and fro, as the *libratory Motion* of a Pendulum.

LIBRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Book.

LIBRO Primo, the first Book. *Ital.*

LIBRO Secundo, the second Book. *Ital.* and so of the rest.

LIE

LIB'YA, that Part of the World commonly called *Africa*.

LICE, the plural of Louse.

LICE Bone, an Herb.

LICENCE [*licentia*, L.] Liberty, Permission, Leave. F.

To **LICENCE** [*licentiam dare*, L.] to give Leave or Power, to grant a Licence.

LICENCE to arise [*Law Term*] is a Liberty or Space given by the Court to a Tenant in a real Action, who is effoined or excused for his Absence upon Account of his being sick in Bed, to arise or appear abroad.

LICENTIA transfrelandi, a Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Ports, willing them to let pass quietly beyond the Sea, some who have obtained the King's Licence so to do.

A **LICENT'ATE** [*une licentié*, F. of *licentiatas*, L.] one who has full Licence to practise any Art or Faculty.

LICENTIOUS [*licentieux*, F. of *licentiosus*, L.] loose, lewd, disorderly.

LICH Wake [of *lice*, *Sax.* a Corpse, a Custom anciently used, and still practised in some Places, of watching the Dead every Night till they are buried. *Chauc.*

LICH'EN, a Tetter or Ring-worm. L.

LICHFIELD [*Bede* writes it *Licidfield*, of *lice*, *Sax.* a dead Carcase, and *Field*, *q. d.* the Field of dead Bodies, because a great many suffered Martyrdom there in the Time of *Dioclesian*] a Bishop's See in *Staffordshire*.

LICH-Fowl [*i. e.* *Cape* or *Bird*, *Sax.*] certain unlucky or ill-boding Birds, as the Night Ravens, Screech Owls, &c.

LICH Gate, a Gate belonging to Churchyards, through which the Corpse of the Dead are carried.

LICH'WALE, an Herb.

LICITATION, a setting out to be sold to the highest Bidder, an Auction. L.

To **LICK** [*lician*, *Sax.* *Lecken*, *Teut.*] *לִקַּח* or *לָקַח*, *H.* to take up with the Tongue.

LICK'ORISH } [*liquoritia*, *Ital.*] a Shrub
LIQUO'RISH } which has a sweet Root.

LIC'ORISH [*licea*, *Sax.*] dainty, glutinous, loving Dainties, tid Bits, or sweet Things.

LIC'OROUS [*licea*, *Sax.*] dainty, glutinous, lecherous, luxurious. *Chauc.*

LICTORS [*lictores*, L.] *Roman* Officers who carried the Axes and Bundles of Rods before the Magistrates.

LIDFORD *Law* [from *Lidford*, a Town in *Cornwall*] a proverbial Expression, signifying to hang a Man first, and judge him afterwards.

To **LIE** [*leogan*, *Sax.* *leegen*, L. S. *legen*, *Teut.*] to tell a Lie.

To **LIE** [*legean*, *Sax.* *liggen*, Dan. *legen*, *Teut.*] to lie along, or lie down.

A **LIE** [*luga*, *Sax.*] an Untruth.

To **LIE under the Sea** [among *Mariners*] when the Helm of a Ship being made fast a-

L I E

lee, she lies so a Hull, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broadside.

LIEF [*liber*, Teut.] rather. Sax.

LIEFEST [*liebste*, Teut.] dearest, &c. *Shakspeare*.

LIEGANCY [*ligence*, F.] is such a Duty or Fealty as no Man may bear or owe to more than one Lord; also the Dominion or Territories of the Liege Lord.

LIEGE [*lige*, L. *legio*, Ital. trusty, faithful, of *ligando*, L. binding] is sometimes taken for Liege Lord, and at others for one that acknowledges Homage to him. F. L. T.

LIEGER, a resident Ambassador.

LIEGE Lord, is he who acknowledges no Superior, a sovereign Prince; also the chief Lord of the Fee.

LIEGE Man, is he who owes Allegiance or Homage to the Liege Lord.

LIEGE People, are the Subjects of a King, Queen, or State.

L'EN Personal [in Law, of *Lien*, F. a Tye] a Bond or Contract.

LIEN Real, a Judgment which obligeth and affecteth the Land.

LIENTERY [*lienteria*, L. of *λιεντερια*, Gr.] a kind of Looseness or *Diarrhœa*, wherein the Food passes so suddenly through the Stomach and Guts, as to be thrown out by Stool with little or no Alteration.

A LIER [*leogone*, Sax. *Lugner*, Teut. *Lögner*, L. S.] a Teller of Lies or Untruths. See *To Lie*.

The LIER [in a Ship] is he who is first caught in a Lie on a Monday Morning, and serves under the Swabber, to keep clean the Break head for a Week.

LIER'WIT, a Liberty whereby a Lord challengeth the Penalty of one who lieth unlawfully with his Bondwoman.

In LIEU [*lieu*, F.] is the Place, Room, or Stead of.

LIEUTEN'ANCY } [*lieutenance*, F.]

LIEUTENANTSHIP } the Office of Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANCY [of London] a select Company of Officers of the Train'd Bands of the City and Artillery Company, who order Matters relating to the Militia.

LIEUTENANT [*legatus*, q. d. *locum tenens*, L.] one who supplies the Place, or represents the Person of a Prince, or others in Authority.

LIEUTENANT General [of the Artillery] is the next to the General of the Artillery, and supplies his Place in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT General [of an Army] is a Commander next to the General; in Battle he commands one of the Lines or Wings; upon a March, a Detachment or Flying-camp; and a particular Quarter at a siege.

LIEUTENANT Colonel [of Horse or Foot] is an Officer who is next in Post to the Colonel, and commands in his Absence.

L I G

LIEUTENANT [of Horse or Foot] is next to the Captain, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [of a Ship] is next to the chief Commander or Captain.

LIEUTENANT [of the Tower of London] is next in Place to the Constable, and acts with as full Power as he, in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT General [of the Ordnance] is an Officer whose Duty is to receive all Orders from the Master, and the principal Officers, and to see them duly executed.

LIFE [*lip*, Sax. *Liff*, Dan.] the Duration of animal Being, the Space of Time between the Birth and Death of a Creature; also a Manner of Living; also Sprightliness, Spirit, Mettle.

LIFE EVERLASTING, an Herb.

LIFE GUARD [*Uyfguard*, Belg. i. e. the Guard of the Body, *Lethgarde*, Teut.] the Body-guard of a King or Prince.

LIFE'LESS [*leblos*, Teut.] without Life; dull, stupid.

LIFELESSLY, without Animation, without Vigour.

LIFE'LESSNESS, Deadness, Stupidity, Dulness.

LIFE-RENT, a Rent or Salary which a Man receives for a Term of Life. L. T.

LIFE-TIME, Duration of Life.

To LIFT [*Lichte uplichten*, L. S. *lever*, F. of *levare*, L.] to raise or heave up.

A LIFT, a helping up, an Assistance.

LIFT, a sort of Stile, which may be opened like a Gate. C.

LIFTS [in a Ship] Ropes belonging to the Yard-arms of all Yards, whose Use is to make the Yard-arms hang higher or lower.

LIFT'ING Pieces, are Parts of a Clock which lift up and unlock the Stops called Detents.

To LIG [*ligen*, Sax. *ligger*, Dan. *liegen*, Teut.] to lie on a Bed, &c.

LIG'AMENT [*ligamentum*, L.] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance betwixt a Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the Parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie Bones are void of Sense, but those which knit other Parts are sensible. F.

LIGAMENTA Uteri [in Anatomy] the Ligaments of the Womb. L.

LIGAMENTUM Cilii [in Anatomy] the Ligament of the Eye lid. L.

LIGA'TIO [in Rhetoric] a Figure, the same as *Zeugma* in Greek. L.

LIGA'TION, a binding or tying. L.

LIG'ATURE [*ligatura*, L.] a Tie or Band. F.

LIGATURE [in Surgery] is the binding of any Part of the Body with a Ribband, Filler, &c.

LIGA'TURES [in Mathematicks] are compendious Notes or Characters, by which are represented

L I G

represented the Sums, Differences, or Rectangles of several Quantities.

LIGATURES [among *Printers*] two or more Letters cast in one Piece, *ff, fi, fb, &c.*

LIGHT [*licht, L. S. leicht, Teut. leger, F. levis, L.*] that is not heavy; also quick, nimble, small, trifling, fickle, unchaste.

LIGHT [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be light, i. e. nimble, compared to another which moves slower.

LIGHT [*lecht, Sax. Licht, L. S. Leicht, Teut. Lychte, Dan. lux, L.*] the Sensation which arises from beholding any bright Object.

LIGHT of Time [among *Astrologers*] is the Sun in the Day, and the Moon in the Night.

LIGHT-HORSE [*Military Term*] such Horsemen as are not in Armour. All are so called, except the Troop of Life Guards.

LIGHT Homogeneous [in *Opticks*] is that whose Rays are equally refrangible, called similar or uniform Light.

LIGHT Heterogeneous, is that whose Rays are unequally refrangible.

To **LIGHT**, to give Light to; also to kindle or inflame; also to ease one of a Burden.

To **LIGHT**, i. e. *Alight* [of *lichtan, or alightan, Sax. Affluchten, L. S.*] to get off Horseback.

To **LIGHT upon** [of *licht, L. S.* by Chance] to fall or settle upon, to meet by Chance, to happen.

To **LIGHTEN** [*gh'tenan, Sax. lichten, Teut.*] to send forth Flashes of Lightening.

LIGHTENING [*ligette, or litzung, Sax.*] a Meteor.

A **LIGHT'ER** [*Lichter, Belg.*] a large Vessel to carry Goods in by Water.

LIGHT'ERMAN, one who has the Care of a Lighter.

LIGHT beaded, unsteady, thoughtless, delirious, &c.

LIGHT-House, a high Building on which Lights are placed to guide Ships.

LIGHT'LY, nimbly, without Weight, easily, gaily.

LIGHTS [so called, being the lightest of the Entrails] the Lungs.

LIGNATION, a hewing or purveying of Wood. *L.*

LIGN-ALOEs, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price.

LIGNEOUS [*ligneux, F. of ligneus, L.*] belonging to Wood, woody.

LIGNUM Nephriticum, a Wood of great Virtue against the Stone in the Kidneys. *L.*

LIGNUM Rhodium, a sweet Wood of which the Oil of Rhodium is made. *L.*

LIGNUM Sanctum } the Wood commonly
LIGNUM Vita } called *Guaiacum*.

LIGS, little Bladders or Pushes, within a Horse's Lips.

LIGULA [in *Old Records*] an Exemplification, or Copy of a Court-roll

L I M

LIG'URE, a sort of precious Stone.

LIGUR'ITION, Liquorishness, Greediness. *L.*

To **LIKE** [*liccan, licgean, gelican, Sax.*] to approve of.

LIKE [*gelic, Sax. liik, L. S. gelich, Teut.*] resembling.

LIKE Arches [in the Projection of the Sphere] are Parts of lesser Circles, which contain an equal Number of Degrees, with the correspondent Arches of great ones.

LIKE Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

LIKE solid Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as are comprehended under like Places, and equal in Number.

LIKE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity.

LIKE Signs [in *Algebra*] are when both are affirmative, or both negative.

LIKE/LIHOOD, Probability.

LIKE/LINESS, Comeliness, Probability.

LIKE/LY, comely; also probable.

To **L'IKEN** [of *ge-ic, Sax.*] to make like, to compare with.

LIKE/NESS, Resemblance, or being like.

LIKE/WISE, moreover, in like Manner.

L'ILACH TREE, a Tree which bears blue, white, or purple Flowers.

L'ILITH [*לילית, H.*] a Jewish imaginary She-devil, noxious to Children.

LIL'IUM Paracelsi [among *Chymists*] is the Tincture of Antimony.

LIL'Y [*lilium, L. lis, F.*] a Flower.

LIMA'CEOUS [of *limax, L.*] belonging or like to Snails.

LIMAIL [*limaille, F.*] Filings of any Metal. *Cbauc.*

To **L'IMENT** [*limatum, L.*] to file or polish.

LIMA'TION, a filing or polishing.

LIM'ATURE [*limatura, L.*] Powder or Dust which comes of filing.

LIMATU'RA Martis [among *Chymists*] is the filing of Steel, used in making *Crocus Martis*. *L.*

LIMB [*lim, Sax. Lent, Dan.*] a Part of the Body, a Member.

LIMB [in *Astronomy*] is the utmost Edge or Border of the Body or Disk of the Sun or Moon, when either is in an Eclipse.

LIMB [in *Mathematics*] is the utmost Edge or Border of an Instrument, an Astralabe, &c. also the Circumference of the original Circle in any Projection of any Sphere upon the Plane.

To **LIMB**, to tear asunder, to dismember.

LIM'BECK [*alembick, F. of limbio, Ital. alembicus, L. Barb.*] a distilling Vessel.

LIM'BER [some derive it of *linder, F.* soft others of *linden, Du.* to bow or bend] supple, pliable.

L I M

LIMBER Holes [in a Ship] are little square Holes cut out in all the Ground-timbers next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the Well of the Pump.

LIMBERS, a kind of Train joined to the Carriage of a Cannon upon a March.

In **LIM'BO**, in Prison. *L.*

LIM'BUS Patrum [according to the Notion of the Roman Catholics] a Place where the deceased Patriarchs resided till the coming of our Saviour; and also they who die without Baptism. *L.*

LIME [Lent, of *Lime*, Dan.] Chalk or Stone burnt for Mortar.

To **LIME** [German, Sax.] to daub with Lime.

To **LIME** } [Minstrels derive it of *lignier*,
To **LIME** } *F.*] to couple, as Dogs do.

LIME [of *limone*, Ital.] a small Lemon.

LIME Bush, or **Twig**, a Twig daubed with Bird-lime, a Device to catch Birds, &c.

LIMEKILN, a Kiln in which Lime-stones are burnt.

LIME-Water, made by pouring hot Water on quick Lime.

LIME Wort, an Herb.

LIMED [*limé*, *F.* *limatus*, *L.*] polished, *O.*

LIMENARCH [*limenarcha*, *L.* of *λίμεν*, *náxhcs*, of *λίμην*, a Port or Lake, and *ἀρχή*, Government, *Gr.*] a Warden of a Sea-Port.

LIM'ER [of *limier*, *F.*] a Blood-hound] a great Dog to hunt a wild Bear.

A **LIM'IT** [*limes*, *L.*] a Bound, Boundary, a Border. *F.*

LIMIT of a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is its greatest Heliocentrick Latitude.

To **LIMIT** [*limitar*, *F.* of *limitare*, *L.*] to set Limits or Bounds to, to confine, to stint.

LIMITA'NEOUS [*limitaneus*, *L.*] belonging to Bounds or Frontiers.

LIMITA'TION, a limiting, stinting, or setting of Bounds. *F.* of *L.*

LIMITA'TION of an *Affize* [*Law Phrase*] is a certain Time set down by Statute within which a Man must alledge his Ancestors or himself to have been possessed of Lands sued for by a Writ of *Affize*.

LIM'ITED Problem [in *Geometry*] is a Problem which has but one only Solution, or which can be solved but one Way.

LIM'MER, a Mongrel Dog, engendered between a Hound and a Mastiff.

To **LIMN** [of *enluminer*, *F.*] to paint in Water Colours; also to paint to the Life in Oil, Creons, &c.

LIM'NER [*enluminar*, *F.*] one who paints in Water Colours; also who paints to the Life; a Picture-Maker.

LIMOCTON'IA } [of *λιμός*, Hunger, and
LIMOMACH'IA } μάχη, a Fight, *Gr.*
[&c.] the utmost Distress of Hunger.

LIMOL'OGY [of *λοιμός*, Pestilence, and

L I N

λοιμία, a Discourse, or *λιμός*, Famine, *Gr.*] a Treatise of the Pestilence.

LIM'ON [*limone*, Ital. of *limonium malum*, *L.*] a well known Fruit. *F.*

LIMONADE, a cooling Liquor made of Lemons, Water, and Sugar.

LIMO'SE [*limosus*, *L.*] muddy, slimy.

LIMOSITY [*limositas*, *L.*] Muddiness, Sliminess.

LIMO'SUM Saxum, the Mud-Stone, so called because soon dissolved into Dirt. *L.*

LIMP, limber, supple.

To **LIMP** [*limp*-health, *Sax.* lame] to halt or go lame.

LIMP'ET, a Species of Shell fish.

LIMPH'EDUCTS } [in *Anatomy*] are
LIMPH'EDUCTS } small Pipes consist-
ing of an exceeding thin and pellucid Coat, conveying the Liquor called *Lympha* into the Mass of the Blood.

LIM'PID [*limpide*, *F.* of *limpidus*, *L.*] pure, clear, transparent.

LIMPIDITY [*limpidité*, *F.* *limpitude*, *L.*] Clearness.

LIMPIDNESS, Clearness.

LIMP'IN, a Shell fish, otherwise called a Muscle.

LIMY, glutinous, containing Lime.

LIN'AMENT [*linamentum*, *L.*] a Tent, Lint or Linnen used by Surgeons.

LINCH Pin [*q. d.* *Links pin*] an Iron Pin which keeps on the Wheel to the Axle-tree of any sort of Carriage.

LIN'COLN [*lynecolne* and *lindcylen* ceastre, *Sax.* in *Wessex* Lincoln, of *Llyn*, a Lake, and *Collayne*, *Sax.* a Hill, because in the Times of the *English Saxons*, it was all, or the greatest Part of it, built upon a Hill] a Bishop's See.

LINCOLN-College, a College in *Oxford*.

LINCOLN's Inn, one of the Inns of Court for Students of the Law.

LINC'TUS [in *Physick*] a Medicine to be licked or sucked in by Degrees.

LIN'DEN-Tree [*Linden Baum*, *Teut.*] a Tree bearing sweet Flowers, a Teal tree.

LINE [*ligne*, *F.* of *linia*, *L.*] a Row of Words in writing or printing; also the twelfth Part of an Inch.

LINE [in *Geometry*] is Length supposed to be without Breadth and Depth, formed by the Motion of a Point.

Right LINE } [in *Geometry*] a Line, whose
Straight LINE } Points are equally placed
between the two Extremes or Ends.

Crooked LINE } [in *Geometry*] a Line, the
Curved LINE } Points of which are not
equally placed between its two Extremes.

LINE of Measures [in *Geometry*] is the Diameter of the original Circle, in the Projection of the Sphere in *Plano*.

LINE of Numbers [in *Mathematicks*] usually placed on a Ruler, or on the Back of the Sector, which, running parallel with it, shows

L I N

shews the artificial Line, and is usually called *Gunter's Line*.

A *LINE* [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from one Point to another in delineating a Plane upon Paper.

A *LINE on the Ground in the Field*, is a Trench with a Breast-work, or a Row of Gabions or Bags full of Earth set out at Length.

LINEs of Approach } is the Work which
LINEs of Attack } the Besiegers carry on under Covert, to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

LINE of the Base, is the Right Line which joins the Points of the two nearest Bastions.

LINE Capital, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Gorge to the Angle of the Bastion.

LINE of Circumvallation, is a Line or Trench with a Parapet made by the Besiegers quite round their Camp, within Cannon-shot of the Place besieged, and secures its Quarters against any coming to the Relief of the Besieged.

LINE Logritel, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Centre, to that of the Bastion.

LINE of Contravallation, is a Ditch bordered with a Parapet, which serves to cover the Bastions on the Side of the Place.

LINE of Defence, is that which represents the Course of any sort of Fire-arms, especially of a Musket-ball, according to the Situation which it ought to have, to defend the Face of a Bastion.

LINE of Defence Fix'd or Fichant, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Curtain to the flanked Angle of the opposite Bastion.

LINE of Defence Razant, is that which being drawn from a certain Point of its Curtain, raiseth the Face of the Bastion; it is also called the *Line of Defence stringent or flanking*.

LINE forming the Flank, is a Line drawn from the Angle made by the two Demigorges of the Bastion to the Angle at the Flank.

LINE of Communication, is a continued Trench with which a Circumvallation or Contravallation is surrounded, and which maintains a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts, and Tenaillies.

LINEs of Communication, are those that run from one Work to another.

LINEs within Side, are the Moats toward the Field to hinder Relief.

To *LINE a Work*, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Moat or a Parapet with a good Turf, &c.

LINEs [Military Term] signify the Posture of an Army, drawn up for Battle, so that its Front may be stretched out as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked; These Lines are three in Number,

L I N

viz. 1. The Van, or advanced Guards. 2. The Main Body. 3. The Rear Guard, &c.

IN ASTRONOMY.

LINE of the Analogy of a Planet [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Eccentric to the Centre of the Planet.

LINE of the Apogee of a Planet [in the *Ptolomaick System*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World through the Point of the Apogee as far as the Zodiack or the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE of the Apes [in *Old Astronomy*] is a Line passing through the Centre of the World and the Centre of the Eccentric; and whose two Ends are, one the *Apogee*, the other the *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE Horizontal, is a Right Line parallel to the Horizon.

LINE of the greatest or least Longitude of a Planet, is that Part of the *Linea Apfidum*, reaching from the Centre of the World to the *Apogee* or *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE of mean Longitude, is one drawn through the Centre of the World at Right Angles to the *Linea Apfidum*, and is there a new Diameter to the Eccentric or Deferent; and its extreme Points are called the *mean Longitude*.

LINE of the mean Motion of the Sun [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, and parallel to the Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentric to the Centre of the Sun.

LINE of the mean Motion of the Sun in the Eccentric, is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentric to the Centre of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

LINE of the Sun's true Motion, is a Line drawn from the Centre of the World to the Centre of the Sun, produced as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE of the Nodes of a Planet [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Right Line from the Planet to the Sun, being the common Intersection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit with that of the *Ecliptick*.

LINE of the mean Syzygies [with *Astronomers*] is a Right Line imagined to pass through the Centre of the Earth, and the real Place of the Sun.

LINE Synodical [in respect to some Theories of the Moon] is a Right Line supposed to be drawn through the Centres of the Earth and the Sun.

LINE of the Front [in *Perspective*] is any Right Line parallel to the terrestrial Line.

LINE Geometrical, is a Right Line drawn any how to the geometrical Plane.

LINE Objective, is a Line of an Object, from whence the Appearance is sought for in a Draught or Picture.

LINE of Station, according to some, is the common Section of the vertical and geometrical

L I N

tical Planes; according to others, the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the geometrical Plane; according to others, a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line expressing the Height of the Eye.

LINE *Terrestrial*, is a Right Line, wherein the geometrical Plane, and that of the Picture or Draught, intersect one another.

LINE *Vertical*, is the common Section of the Plane, and of the Draught.

LINE of *Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is a Ray starting from some luminous or light Body, and ending in a Point of some Surface.

LINE *Horizontal* [in *Dialling*] is the common Intersection of the Horizon and the Dial-Plane.

LINE *Horary*, or *Hour-Lines*, are the common Intersection of the Hour-circles of the Sphere with the Plane of the Dial.

LINE *Subsilar*, is a Line on which the Stile or Cock of the Dial is erected, and is the Representation of such an Hour-circle as is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial.

LINE of *Direction of a Body in Motion* [in *Philosophy*] is that according to which it moves, or which directs and determines its Motion.

LINE of *Gravitation in an heavy Body*, is a Line drawn through its Centre of Gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

To LINE, is to put a Thing in the Inside of another.

To LINE [in *Fortification*] is to surround and strengthen a Work with a good Wall or Turf, &c.

To LINE [in *Masonry*] is to case a Wall, &c. with Stone.

To LINE *Hedges*, is to plant Musqueteers along them under their Covert, to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, for a Defence against Horse.

LINEA *alba* [in *Anatomy*] is a Concourse of the Tendons of the oblique Muscles of the Abdomen. L.

LINEAGE [lignage, F.] Race, Stock, Pedigree.

LINEAL [linealis, L.] belonging to a Line, that is or goes in a Right Line.

LINEALLY, in a direct Line.

LIN'EAMENT [lineamentum, L.] the Feature or Proportion of the Face. F.

LINEAR [linearis, L.] belonging to a Line.

LINEAR *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is such an one as can be solved geometrically by the Intersection of two Right Lines.

LINEAR *Numbers*, are such as have Relation to Length only.

LIN'EN [linen, Sax. *linge*, F. of *linum*, L.] Flax, Cloth made of Flax.

LINEN-*Draper*, one who deals in Linen.

LING [Ling, Belg.] a sort of Salt-Fish.

LING [Ling, Dan.] a Shrub called Heath or Furze.

LING-*Wort*, the Herb *Angelica*.

L I O

LIN'GEL [lingula, L.] a little Tongue or Thong of Leather.

To LIN'GER [of *langeren*, to prolong, *Teut.*] to be tedious or long a doing, to loiter, to droop or languish.

LIN'GER, or LIN'GENT, a Bird.

LIN'GO [Portuguese] Language, Tongue, Speech.

LIN'GOTS [in *Chymistry*] Iron Moulds of several Shapes, into which melted Metals are usually poured.

LINGUA'CITY [linguacitas, L.] a being full of Tongue or Talk, Talkativeness.

LINGUA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle said to pass from the Root of the *Ois Hyoides* to the Top of the Tongue.

LIN'GUIST [of *lingua*, L.] a Person skilful in Languages.

LINGUO'SE [linguosus, L.] full of Tongue, talkative.

LIN'GEROUS [liniger, L.] that beareth Flax, or Linen.

LIN'IMENT [linimentum, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence between an Oil and an Ointment.

LINING, the inner Covering of any Thing.

LINK [Minshew derives it from *ligo*, L. to bind, *Seheucke*, *Teut.*] a Part of a Chain; also a Sausage.

LINK [Minshew and *Casaub.* derive it of *λύχνος*, a Candle, *Gr.*] a Torch of Pitch, &c.

LINK-*Boy*, one who carries a Light to accommodate Passengers.

To LINK [lier, F.] to chain up, to join or tie together.

LINN-*Regis* [i. e. King's *Lynn*] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*, 1. called, because in the Time of King *John* and *Henry III.* the Inhabitants thereof valiantly opposed the Design of some Rebels, maintaining their King's Part to the last.

LIN'NET [linette, F.] a singing Bird.

LIN'SEED [Leinsaat, *Teut.*] the Seed of Flax, or *Lintum*.

LINSEY-*Woolsey*, Cloth made of Linen and Woollen mixed together.

LINT [of *Lintum*, L.] fine Linen scraped to Threads, to be put into a Wound.

LIN *Stick*, a short Staff of Wood about three Feet long, split, which holds the Match used by Gunners in firing Cannon.

LIN'TEL [linseau, F. *lintel*, Span.] the Head-piece or upper Post of a Door or Window.

LION [of *leo*, L.] a Beast of Prey. F.

LION'S *Mouth*, *Tooth*, *Paw*, several Sorts of Herbs.

LIONCEL' [lionceau, F. *leunculus*, L.] a Lion's Whelp, or young Lion.

LIONCELS' [in *Heraldry*] is when there are two young Lions borne in a Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them.

LIONEL

L I S

LIONEL [*leunculus*, L. a little Lion] a proper Name of Men.

LIP [*lippe*, Sax. *Lippe*, L. S. and Teut. *labium*, L. the upper or nether Part of the Mouth; also the Edge of any Thing.

LIPODER'MUS [*λεποδερμα*, of *δερμα*, the Skin, and *λειπω*, to leave, Gr.] a Disease of the Skin covering the Glans of the Yard, so that it cannot be drawn back.

LIPOPSY'CAY [*lipopsychia*, L. of *λειποψυχια*, of *ψυχη*, the Soul, and *λειπω*, to leave, Gr.] a small Swoon.

LIPOTHY'MIA [*lipothymia*, F. *lipothymia*, L. *λειποθυμία*, of *θυμος*, the Mind, and *λειπω*, to leave, Gr.] a fainting or swooning away, from too great a Decay or Waste of the Spirits.

LIPPITUDE [*lippitude*, L.] a Waterishness of the Eyes, Blear-eyedness or Bloodshot. F.

LIPTOTES [*λειπτότης*, of *λείπω*, to be deficient, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Force of Words is not answerable to the Greatness of the Matter.

LIPY'RIA [*λεπίριον πυρετός*, Gr.] a contagious Fever, wherein the outward Parts are cool, and the inward Parts burn.

LIQUABLE [*liquabilis*, L.] that may be melted and dissolved.

LIQUA'MEN, any thing capable of being melted, as is generally used to express such unctuous Substances as are procured by Liquefaction. L.

LIQUA'TION, } a melting or dissolving.
LIQUEFACTION, } ing. L.

LIQUEFIABLE, that may be melted.

To **LIQUIFY** [*liquifier*, F. of *liquefacere*, or *feri*, L.] to make liquid, to dissolve, to melt or become liquid.

LIQUESCENTY [*liquescentia*, L.] an Aptness to melt or grow soft.

LIQUESCENT, melting.

LIQUID [*liquide*, F. of *liquidus*, L.] that has its Parts fluid, and in Motion.

LIQUID [among *Civilians*] is apparently proved.

LIQUIDS [among *Philosophers*] are such Bodies as have all the Properties of Fluidity.

LIQUIDS [among *Grammarians*] are the five letters, *l, m, n, r, s*, so called from their being pronounced soft, and, as it were, melting in the Mouth.

To **LIQUIDATE** [*liquidatum*, L.] to make moist or clear; also to adjust or balance an Account in the publick Funds.

LIQUIDITY [*liquiditas*, F.] a being liquid.

LIQUOR } *liqueur*, F. of *liquor*, L.] any

LIQUOUR } thing that is liquid, Drink, Juice, Water, &c.

LIRY } [Leit, Teut. so called from

LY'RA } the Way of tuning] a Violin.

LY'RE }

LIRICONFANCY, the Lily of the Valley. F.

L I T

LISLE [*lisse*, F. i. e. an Island] a Surname.

To **LISP** [*lispen*, L. S. *lispen*, Teut. to fault in the Speech, to clip Words.

LISPOUND [*lispond*, L. S.] a Weight at *Hamburg*, 15 of their Pounds, and is 16 Pounds, 4 Ounces, and 12 Drams *Avoirdupois*; and at *Copenhagen* in *Denmark*, is one 20th of their Ship Pound.

LIST [*liste*, F. *lista*, Ital.] a Roll containing the Names or Number of Persons, &c.

LIST [in *Architecture*] is a straight upright Ring, which runs round the lower Part of any of the Columns just above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft of the Body of a Pillar.

LIST of Cloth [of *lex*, or *lesiere*, F.] the Border of Cloth.

LIST [for *Lust*] Will, Desire, &c.

To **LIST**, to raise Men for the Army, to enter them into the List of Soldiers.

LIS'TEL [in *Architecture*] a small Band, or a Kind of Rule in the Moulding; also a Space between the channelling of Pillars.

To **LIS'TEN** [*hystend*, Sax. *hustete*, Belg. probably of *lustare*, L.] to hearken.

LIST'LESS [of *Lust*, Inclination, and *Loss*, less, Teut. q. d. *lustless*] having no Desire to any Thing, careless, regardless, uneasy.

LISTS [*lice*, F.] a Place inclosed in with Rails for Tournaments, Races, Wrestlings, and other Exercises.

LIT'ANY [*litanie*, F. *litanie*, L. of *litanie*, Gr.] a general Supplication or Prayer.

LIT'ERAL [*literalis*, L.] belonging to Letters; according to the Letter. F.

LITERAL Fault [in *Printing*] the Deficiency or Redundancy of a Letter, misplacing, &c.

LITERALLY, Word for Word, according to the primary Meaning of a Word.

LITERATE [*literatus*, L.] learned, skilled in Letters.

LITERATI, Men of Learning.

LITERATURE [*literatura*, L.] Knowledge in Letters, Learning. F.

LIT'HARGE [*litbargyrum*, L. of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *ἀργυρος*, Silver, Gr.] Silver, Gleet, the Scum of Lead, that arises in purifying Silver with Lead. F.

LITHE [*lith*, Sax.] supple or limber; also languid.

LITH'ER [*lithere*, Sax. *letherlich*, Teut.] idle, lazy, sluggish, naughty. N. C.

LITHER-Sky, lower, large, plain. *Snake-spear*.

LITHERLINESS, Slothfulness. *Chauc.*

LITHIASIS [*λίθιασις*, Gr.] the breeding of the Stone in a human Body.

To **LITH'IN**, to hearken. *Chauc.*

LITH'ING, thickening, spoken of a Pot of Broth; as, *Lithe the Pot*, i. e. put Oatmeal into it. *Chauc.*

LITHNESS,

LIT

LITHNESS [*liteneſſe*, *Sax.*] Lenity, Mildneſs.

LITHOCOL'LA [*λιθοκόλλα*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *κόλλα*, Glue, *Gr.*] Cement with which Stones are joined and faſtened together.

A LITHOGLY'PHICK [*lithoglyphus*, *L.* of *λιθογλύφω*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *γλύφω*, to engrave, *Gr.*] a Stone cutter, or Lapidary.

LITHOGRAPHY [of *λίθος*, and *γραφω*, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of precious Stones.

LITHOMANCY [*λιθομαντεία*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *μαντεία*, Divination, *Gr.*] a kind of Soothſaying by the caſting of Pebble Stones.

LITHONTRIPTICKS [*lithontriptica*, *L.* of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *τρίψω*, a breaking, *Gr.*] Medicines which break the Stone, either in the Kidneys or Bladder.

LITHOSTROTA [*λιθοστρωτα*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *στρώνω*, to pave, *Gr.*] Stone-pavements of Moſaick Work.

LITHOTOMY [*lithotomia*, *L.* of *λιθοτομία*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *τέμνω*, to cut, *Gr.*] in Surgery, is the Operation of cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

LITHOTOMIST [*lithotomus*, *L.* of *λιθοτόμος*, *Gr.*] an Operator who cuts for the Stone.

LITIGANT [*litigans*, *L.*] one engaged in a Suit at Law.

To **LITIGATE** [*litigatum*, *L.*] to contend, wrangle, quarrel.

LITIGATION, a quarrelling, contending, a Suit or pleading at Law.

LITIGIOUS [*litigiosus*, *F.* *litigiosus*, *L.*] that delights in going to Law, quarrellſome, contentious, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, in a quarrellſome Manner.

LITIGIOUSNESS, a Diſpoſition to wrangle or quarrel.

LITISPEN'DENCE, the Time during which a Law ſuit is depending. *F.*

LIT'MOSE Blue [*litimous*, *Teut.*] a ſort of blue Colour.

LIT'TEN, as *Church Litten*, a Churchyard. *Wiſſb.* Alſo a Garden. *N. C.*

LIT'TER [of *litière*, *F.*] the Straw that is ſpread under Cattle to lie down upon; alſo the Brood of a Beaſt brought forth at once.

LITTER [of *litière*, of *lit*, *F.* a Bed] a ſort of Carriage like a Sedan, borne by Horſes or Mules.

LIT'IERINGS, Sticks which keep the Web ſtretched on a Weaver's Loom.

LIT'TLE [*littel*, *Sax.* *littel*, *Belg.* *lutzel*, *Teut.*] ſmall.

LIT'TLE [*litzing*, *Sax.*] a little one.

LITTLENESS, Diminutiveneſs, Meanneſs, the State of being little.

LITTLETON's Tenures, a Book written by Thomas Littleton, Juſtice of the King's Bench, in the Time of King Edward IV.

LIV

comprehending much of the Marrow of the Common Law.

LIT'TORAL [*littoralis*, *L.*] belonging to the Shore.

LITUR'GICK [*liturgicus*, *L.*] pertaining to the Liturgy, miniſterial.

LIT'URGY [*liturgië*, *F.* *liturgia*, *L.* of *λεiturγία*, of *λειτεργειν*, to do a publick Service, *Gr.*] publick Service, a Form of publick Prayers.

To **LIVE** [*libhan* or *leogan*, *Sax.* *leben*, *Teut.* *leben*, *L. S.*] to enjoy Life.

LIVE'LY [*lyfic*, *Sax.* *leeflick*, *Belg.*] brisk, vivacious.

LIVE long, an Herb.

LIV'ER [*lepepe*, of *lip*, Life, *Sax.* *leber*, *Belg.* *leber*, *Dan.* *leber*, *Teut.*] one of the noble Parts of the Body, poſſibly ſo called, becauſe it was eſteemed the Fountain of Life.

LIV'ER of Antimony [among Chymiſts] is Antimony opened by Saltpetre and Fire, ſo as to make it half Glaſs, and give it a Liver Colour.

A **White LIVERED Fellow** [*q. d.* a white leather'd Fellow, *i. e.* one, the Skin of whoſe Face turns as white as Leather, with Spite or Rage unrevenge] a malicious deſigning Fellow.

LIVERINGS, a ſort of Puddings made of Livers, &c.

LIVER-Wort, an Herb.

LIVERY [*livrée*, of *livrer*, *F.* to deliver, or give] a Suit of Clothes of different Colours and Trimming, which a Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers.

LIVERY [in Law] is a Delivery of Poſſeſſion to thoſe Tenants who held of the King in Capite, or by Knights Service.

LIVERY, is a Writ which lies for an Heir to obtain the Poſſeſſion or Seizin of his Land at the King's Hand.

LIVERY of Seizin [Law Phrase] is a Delivery of Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, &c. unto one who hath a Right to them.

LIVERY [of Hay and Oats] is the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horſes, &c.

LIVERY Office, an Office appointed for Delivery of Lands and Tenements, annexed to the Court of Wards.

LIVERY Stables, publick Stables, where Horſes are let out to Hire, or taken in to be kept.

LIVERY Men, ſuch Men as in a Company or Corporation are advanced to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery Gown upon ſolemn Occaſions; alſo a Servant in Livery.

LIVID [*livide*, *F.* of *lividus*, *L.*] black and blue.

LIVID Muſcle [among Anatomifts] one of the Muſcles that move the Thigh.

LIVIDITY

LOA

LIVID'ITY [*lividitas*, L.] a being livid, or black and blue.

LIVING, Support, Maintenance; also the Benefice of a Clergyman.

LIV'RE, in *France* 18*d.* in *Spain* 5*s.* at *Leghorn* and *Florence* 9*d.* at *Genoa* 16*d.* *Sterling*. A *Livre* is 20 *Sous*, (or *Soldo's* in *Spain*), each *Sous* 12 *Deniers*; in which Denominations Accounts are kept in the most noted Places of Traffick all over *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*.

LIXIVIAL } [*lixivius*, L.] belonging
LIXIVIOUS } to Lye, or proceeding from Lye, as fixed Salts.

LIXIV'IUM, a Lye made of *Ashes*. L.
LIXIV'IUM [among *Chymists*] is a fixed *Alkali*, or the Salts of *Tartar*, *Wormwood*, &c.

LIZ'ARD [*lizardus*, F. of *lacerta*, L.] a creeping Creature.

LIZARD Point, the utmost South west Point of the Land's End in *Cornwall*.

LIZEN'D Corn, lank or shrunk Corn. S.C.

L. L. D. *Legum Latorum Doctor*, Doctor of the Civil or Canon Laws.

Lo [*la*, Sax.] behold.

LOACH [*loche*, F.] a small Fresh-water Fish.

LOAD [*laee*, Sax.] a Burden or Weight.

LOAD [among *Miners*] a Vein of Ore.

A LOAD [of *laedan*, Sax. to lead] a Trench to drain Fenny Places.

A LOAD, [of *laedin*, Sax. *laden*, Du.] to lay on a Burden; also to oppress.

A LOAD, of Hay about 2000*lb.* of Timber 50 Feet.

LOADER, one who imposes a Load.

A LOAD-Man [*Leitsman*, Teut.] a Guide or Pilot.

LOAD-Manager, the Money paid a Loadf-man.

LOAD Star [*q. d.* Leading Star, *Leits Stern*, Teut.] the North Star which guides the Mariners.

LOAD/STONE [*Somnerus* derives it from *laedan*, Sax. to lead, and *Stan*, a Stone, *q. d.* a Leading Stone] because it directs Sailors in their Voyages. The Magnet.

A LOAF [*hlaf*, Sax. *Ein Leib Brot*, *q. d.* a Body of Bread, Teut.] a Portion of Bread of different Sizes.

LOAM } [*lam*, Sax. *leem*, L. S.] graft-

LOME } ing Clay, Mortar made of Clay and Straw; also a sort of Plaster used by Chymists to stop up their Vessels.

LO'AMY, having the Nature or Quality of Loam.

LOAN [*laena*, Sax. *loon*, Belg. *lehn*, Teut. *lon*, Dan.] a Thing lent, a lending of Money; also the Interest of Money.

To **LOATHE** [*lathian*, Sax.] to nauseate. See *Lothe*.

LOATH/SOME, detestable, abhorred.

LOC

LOATHSOMENESS, Quality of exciting Disgust.

LOAVES, Plural of Loaf.

LOBBE, a large North Sea Fish.

LOB'BY [*laube*, Teut. the Porch of an House] a kind of Passage, Room, or Gallery.

LOB/COCK [of *Lapp*, Teut. a Lobber, and *Cock*] a foolish Fellow.

LOB WORM, a Worm used in fishing for Trouts.

LOBE [*lobus*, L.] any Body turned of a roundish Shape.

LOBES [*lobi*, L. of *λοβοι*, Gr.] the several Divisions of the Lungs or Liver.

LOBES [among *Herbalists*] are the Divisions of the Bulk of Seeds.

LOBLOU'LY, a sort of slovenly out-of-the-way Pottage; whole Grists of Oatmeal boiled till they are burst, and then buttered; *Burgoo*.

LOB'STER [*loppetste*, Sax.] Shell fish.

LOCAL [*localis*, L.] belonging to Place. F.

LOCAL [in *Law*] tied or joined to a Place.

LOCAL Colours [in *Painting*] are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture.

LOCAL Medicaments [in *Pharmacy*] are those Medicines which are applied outwardly to a particular Place or Part.

LOCAL Problem [in *Mathematicks*] is such an one as is capable of an infinite Number of Solutions.

LOCALITY [in *Philosophy*] the being of a Thing in a Place.

LOCALLY, in regard to Place.

LOCAT'ION, a letting to Hire, a Placing. L.

LOCH, a Lake. *Scottish*.

LOCH } [*loch*, Arab. *كَلْبِيْمَا*, Gr.]

LO/HOCH } a medicinal Composition for Diseases of the Breast, Lungs, &c. to be held in the Mouth, and melted by Degrees.

LOCHI'A [*λοχεια*, Gr. probably of *λεχομαι*, to lie down] are the natural Evacuations of Women in Child bed, after the Birth of the *Fœtus*, and the Exclusion of the Membranes called *Secundines*, or the After-birth.

LOCI Chymici, chymical Furnaces and Vessels. L.

LOCI Mollebras, Womens privy Parts. L.

LOCK [*loc*, Sax.] an Instrument to make fast a Door; also that Part of a Gun that strikes Fire.

LOCK of Hair [*locca*, Sax. *Locke Haar*, Teut.] a Parcel or parting of Hair.

LOCK of Wool [*lock*, Dan. *locke*, L. S. *flocus*, L.] a small Parcel of Wool.

LOCK [among *Engineers*] a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is stopped.

LOCK, an Infirmary, or House for the Cure of pocky Persons.

L O D

To **LOCK** [*belucan, Sax.*] to secure with a Lock and Key; also to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

LOCK-Spit [*in Fortification*] a small Trench opened with a Spade to mark out the Lines of any Work.

LOCK'YER, a Pigeon-Hole.

LOCK'ER [*in a Ship*] is a kind of Box or Chest made along the Side to put or stow any Thing in.

LOCK'ET, a little Lock of a Gold Chain or Necklace; also that Part of a Sword's Scabbard where the Hook is fastened.

LOCK'ING Wheel [*in Clock Work*] is the same with Count Wheel.

LOCK'LER Goulans, a sort of Flower.

LOCK'MAN, an Officer in the *Ile of Man*, who executes the Orders of the Governor.

LO'CO Cession, a yielding or giving Place. *L.*

LOCO Motive Faculty [*in Philosophy*] is that Faculty which produces Motion from one Place to another.

LOC'RAM [*of lock and raum, Teut.*] a coarse Sort of Linen Cloth.

LOCULAMEN'TUM [*among Herbalists*] is a little distinct Cell or Partition within the Seed-bag of a Flower or Plant.

LOCUS apparent [*in Astronomy*] is that Place in which any Planet or Star appears, when viewed from an Eye at the sensible Horizon. *L.*

LOCUS absolutus [*in Philosophy*] is that Part of the absolute and immoveable Space, or extended Capacity, which a particular individual Body takes up. *L.*

LOCUS Relativus [*in Philosophy*] is that apparent and sensible Place in which we determine a Body to be placed, with regard to other contiguous and adjacent Bodies. *L.*

LOCUS Partitus [*Law Term*] a Division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in which the Land or Place in Question lies. *L.*

LO'CUST [*locusta, L.*] a devouring Insect.

LOCUS'TÆ [*among Botanists*] are the Beads and pendulous Seeds of Oats, and the *Gramina Paniculata*. *L.*

LOCUTION, Phrase, or Manner of Speech. *F. of L.*

LOCU'TORY [*locutorium, L.*] a Parlour in a Monastery, where the Friars meet for Discourse or Conversation.

LODE/MANAGE [*of lædan, Sax. to lead, and manage*] the Hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship.

LODE Ship, a small Fishing Vessel.

LODES'MAN [*q. d. a leading Man, of ladman, Sax. Leodisman, L. S.*] a coasting Pilot, who conducts Ships into Harbours.

LODE/WORKS, one of the Works belonging to the Tin-mines in *Cornwall*.

L O G

A **LODGE** [*loge, F.*] a Hut or Apartment for a Porter of a Gate, &c.

To **LODGE** [*loger, F. zeloxian, Sax.*] to lay up; to take up Lodging in, to place, &c.

To **LODGE** [*among Hunters*] a Buck is said to lodge, when he goes to rest.

LODGER, one who hires a Room or Apartment in another Person's House.

LODG'ING, an Apartment to lodge in.

A **LODG'MENT** [*Military Term*] an Encampment made by an Army; also the Place where the Soldiers quarter among the Townsmen in Huts and Tents; also a Retrenchment dug for Shelter, when the Counterscarp or some other Post is gained.

LODG'MENT of an Attack, is a Place of Defence, which the Besiegers raise upon the Works of the Enemy in a dangerous Post, after they have taken them.

LOE [*of læpe, Sax.*] a little round Hill, or great Heap of Stones. *N. C.*

LOERT' [*q. Lord*] Gaffer or Gammer used in the *Peak of Derbyshire*.

LOFT [*of lofter, Dan. to lift*] an Upper Floor of a House.

LOFTINESS, Height, Haughtiness, Pride.

LOFTY [*of lofter, Dan.*] high, haughty, proud, high minded.

LOG [*of logan, Sax. liggan, Du. to lie, because of its Weight it lies, as it were, immoveable*] the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel.

LOG [*of לוג, H.*] an Hebrew Measure containing three Quarters of a Pint, and one and a half solid Inch Wine-measure.

LOG [*among Sailors*] a Piece of Wood about 7 or 8 Inches long, of a triangular Form, with just as much Lead in one End thereof, as that it will swim upright in the Water, and at the other End is fastened to the Log-line.

LOG Line, is a small Line, having the Log tied to one End, whose Use is to keep an Account, and make an Estimate of a Ship's Way.

LOG-Board, a Table divided into five Columns, containing an Account of the Ship's Way measured by the Log, &c.

LOG Wood, a Sort of Wood used by Dyers brought from *New-Spain*.

LOG'ARITHM defective, } is the Logarithm of a Fraction.

LOG'ARITHM impure, } belonging to the artificial Numbers called Logarithms.

LOGARITHMET'ICK, } belonging to the artificial Numbers called Logarithms.

LOGARITHMETICAL, } belonging to the artificial Numbers called Logarithms.

LOGARITHMETICK Line, is a Curve whose Ordinates taken to equal Parts of the Axis, are geometrically proportional.

LOGARITHMOTEC'HNY [*of λόγος, a Word, ἀριθμός, Number, and τέχνη, Art, Gr.*] the Art of making Logarithms.

LOI

LOG'ARITHMS [*logarithme*, F. of *logarithmus*, L. of *λογος*, a Word, and *ἀριθμός*, Number, Gr.] a Rank of Numbers in arithmetical Progression, which answer to so many Numbers in geometrical Progression, set under or over against them; of which they are called the Logarithms: so that the Addition and Subtraction of them answers to the Multiplication and Division of the Numbers they answer to.

LOG'ATING, a Sort of unlawful Game, mentioned in *Stat. 23. of Henry VIII.* and now disused.

LOG'GERHEAD [from *leg* and *head*] a Blockhead, a stupid or foolish Person.

LOG'ICAL [*logicalis*, L.] belonging or agreeing to the Rules of Logick.

LOGICALLY, agreeably to the Rules of Logick.

LOG'ICIAN [*logicien*, F.] one who is skilled in Logick.

LOG'ICK [*logique*, F. of *logica*, L.] of *λογική*, Gr.] the Art of thinking, reasoning, or making a right Use of the rational Faculty.

Natural LOGICK, the Power or Force of Reason unassisted by Art.

LOGISMUS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, when a Sentence is framed without any Consequent. L.

LOG'IST [*logista*, L. of *λογιστής*, Gr.] an expert Accomptant.

LOGISTICA [*logistique*, F. of *λογιστική*, Gr.] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of multiplying, dividing, &c. to the Degrees of Signs, Circles, Angles, &c.

LOGISTICAL Arithmetick, signifies sometimes the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions, used by Astronomers in their Calculations.

LOGISTICAL Logarithms, a Table of Logarithms fitted to sexagesimal Fractions.

LOGIST'ICKS, are the same as logical Arithmetick; but the Term is applied by some to signify the first general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subtraction, &c.

LOGOG'RAPHER [*logographeus*, L. of *λογογράφος*, of *λόγος*, a Word, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] a Lawyer's Clerk, or Writer of Books of Accompts.

LOGOM'ACHY [*logomachia*, L. of *λογμαχία*, of *λόγος*, and *μαχή*, Contention, Gr.] a verbal Contention, or Strife about Words.

LOGWOOD, a strong kind of Wood, of a deep red Colour, brought from *Campeachy Bay*.

LOHOCH. See *Loch*.

LOICH Fish, a certain sort of Fish, as Cod, Ling, &c.

LOIMO'GRAPHY [of *λοιμός*, Pestilence, and *γραφή*, a Description, Gr.] a Description of pestilential Diseases.

LOINS [*lende*, L. S. *longes*, F. *longia*,

LON

Ital. *lumbi*, L.] the lower Part of the Back near the Hips; the Waist.

To LOITER [*luttere*, Belg.] to delay, to lag behind.

LOITERER, one who delays, an Idler.

To LOLL, to lean or lie upon carelessly.

To LOLL out the Tongue [*lilicken*, L. S. and Belg.] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

LOL'LARDS [some derive the Name from *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a Sect in Germany and the Low Countries, in the 13th Century; others from *Lolium*, Cockle or Darnel, as being Tares among the Lord's Wheat] a Name of Infamy bestowed on the Followers of *Wickliff*, or certain Church-Reformers in England. in the Time of King *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* then accounted great Hereticks.

LOL'LARDS Tower, a Place near *St. Paul's Church* in London, where the *Lollards* were imprisoned.

LOL'LARDY, the Doctrine and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

LOMBER } [of the *Lombards*, a People
LOMBARD } of Italy, who were great Usurers] a Bank for Usury or Pawns.

LOMBAR-House [of *lump*, or *lömpe* Du. a Rag] a House in which several Sorts of Goods are taken in as Pawns; also where they are exposed to Sale.

LOM'BARD-Street [so called, because it was the Residence of the *Lombards*, who were great Usurers, &c.] a Street near the *Royal Exchange*. London.

LOMBARDS, Bankers. *Chauc.*

LOME [*Leim*, L. S. *Leim*, Teut.] Clay, Mortar. O.

LOME [*Leilome*, Sax.] often, how oft. O.

LOMP, a kind of roundish Fish.

LON'DON [some derive it from *Lud*, and *ton*, Sax. a Town, q. d. King *Lud's* Town, by whom it is said to have been built; others from *Llong*, Ships, and *Dinas*, C. Br. a City, q. d. a Ship-city, or maritime Port; but *Somnerus* derives it from *Llawn*, Populous, and *Dinas*, Welsh, q. d. a populous City; it was called *Lundeyn* by the Welsh, *Lundenceaster*, and *Lundenbýrig*, and *Lundenwic*, by the Saxons, *Londinium* by the Romans] the Metropolis of Great Britain, founded before the City of Rome, walled by *Constantine* the Great, no way inferior to the greatest in Europe for Riches and Greatness; was in the Time of the Britons and Romans an Archbishop's See; but upon the Arrival of the Saxons, it was deprived of that Honour, it being removed to *Canterbury*; and became only a Bishop's See, as it now remains.

LONDON-Bridge, a noble Bridge built of Stone, upon 19 Arches across the River of *Thames*, adorned with stately Buildings, making a Street, and not to be paralleled in the whole World.

L O N

LONDON *Pride*, a sort of Flower.

LONELY solitary.

LONESOME solitary, dismal.

LONESOMENESS, State of Solitude.

LONG [*longus*, L. *lang*, Teut.] of great Extent in Length. F.

To **LONG** [probably of *longen*, Sax.] desire very earnestly.

A **LONG** [in *Musik*] a Note equal to two Briefs.

LONG Accent [in *Grammar*] shows that the Vowel which hath that Mark, which is (-) is to be pronounced long.

LONG-Boat [of a Ship] is the strongest and biggest of the Boats belonging to it.

LONG Meg, a Stone near 15 Foot high near *Sa'keld* in *Cumberland*.

LONG of you [of *L-lang*, Sax. a Fault Blame, of *Befanger*, Teut. to belong to] is your Fault.

LONG it hither [range ces hither. Teut.] reach it hither. Suff.

LONG Primer, a Sort of printing Letter.

LONG-Weed, an Herb [*Pulmonaria*, L.]

LONGWOT, { there are several Plants which bear this Name.

LONGANIMITY [*longanimité*, F. of *longanimitas*, L.] Long-sufferance. Forbearance. great Patience.

LONGANIMOUS [*longanimus*, L.] Long suffering.

LONGA'NO [with *Anat.*] the Strait Gut in the Fundament.

LONGEVITY [*longavitas*, L.] Length of Life.

LONGEVOUS [*longævus*, L.] long-liv'd, living a long Time.

LONGILOQUY [*longiloquium*, L.] a long Discourse.

LONGIMANUS [*longimanus*, L.] having long Hands.

LONGIM'ETRY [of *longus*, L. and *μέτρον*, Gr. Measure] the Art of measuring Lands and Distances.

A **LONG'ING** [*longuing*, Sax.] an earnest desiring.

LONGIN'QUITY [*longinquitas*, L.] great Distance of Time or Place.

LONGIS'SIMUS Femoris [*Anat.*] the same as *Flexor tertii internodii*. L.

LONG'ITUDE [*longitudo*, L.] the Length of any Thing that is measurable, as Time, Place, Motion, &c. F.

LONGITUDE [in *Geography*] is the Difference either East or West between the Meridian of any two Places, counted on the Equator.

LONGITUDE [in *Dialling*] is the Arch of the Equinoctial intercepted between the Subtlylar Line of the Dial, and the true Meridian; and is called the Plane's Difference of Longitude.

LONGITUDE [in the Heavens] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, counted from the Begin-

L O O

ning of *Aries*, to the Place where the Stars Circle of Longitude crosses the Ecliptick.

LONGITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Distance of a Ship or a Place East or West from another counted in proper Degrees.

LONGITUDE of the Sun or Star from the Equinoctial Points, is the Number of Degrees and Minutes that are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them.

LONGITUDE of Motion [in *Mechanicks*] is the Distance or Length which any moving Body runs through, as it moves on a right Line.

LONGITUDINAL Suture [in *Anatomy*] is the seam of the Head which runs along between the *Cerebral* and *Lambdoidal* Sutures.

LONGITUDINALLY, in Length, lengthways as opposed to transverse.

LONGUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle in the *Radius* serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to extend the Arm forwards; also a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, the same as *Peroneus Primus*. L.

LONG'SOME, tedious, wearisome by its Length.

LONG-SUFFERING, patient Endurance of Pain.

LONGUS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck which with its Partner, bends the Neck right forward. L.

LONGWAYS, in a longitudinal Direction.

LONGWINDED, tedious, tiresome by its Discourse.

LOOPY, a clumsy Clown.

LOOF [of *lopan*, Sax. above] that Part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the Timbers called *Cross Trees*, as far as the Bulk Head of the Forecastle.

ALOOF off, at a Distance.

To **LOOF** [come only pronounced *Loof*] a Term used in conning of a Ship as *loof*, keep your *loof*, *loof up*, i. e. keep your Ship nearer the Wind.

To **LOOF into a Harbour** [*Sea Phrase*] is to fall into it close by the Wind.

To **spring a LOOF** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship which was going large before the Wind, is brought close by the Wind.

LOOF Hooks [in a Ship] Tackle with two Hooks, which serve to succour the Ropes called *Tackles* in a large Sail.

LOOF Pieces [in a Ship] are those Guns which lie at the Loof of the Ship.

To **LOOK** [*locian*, Sax.] to see, to attend.

LOOKING Glass, a Glass which reflects Objects.

A **LOOM** [*Minsbew* derives it of *glomus*, L. a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver works upon or in.

A **LOOM**, any Tool or Utensil. *Cheff.*

LOOM-Gale [*Sea Term*] is a gentle, easy Gale of Wind, in which a Ship can carry her Top-sails.

LOOM.

LOQ

LOOM'ING [of a Ship] is her Prospective or Shew. Hence the Sailors say, *Such a Ship looms a great Sail*, i. e. she seems to be a great Ship.

LOON, an idle, lazy, good for nothing Fellow; also a Bird in *New-England*, like a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less fly, and makes a Noise like a Sow-gelder's Horn. *Scotb.*

LOOP [of loope, Belg.] to run, because it is easily slipped off] a Noose in a Rope which will slip; an Ornament for a Button-hole.

A LOOP [among Gunners] a small Iron Ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

A LOOP, an Hinge of a Door. *N. C.*

A LOOP, a Rail of Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at Pleasure. *S. C.*

LOOP of Corn, at *Riga* 2 Bushels, and in some Places 4 Pecks and 4-5ths.

LOOP-Holes [in a Ship] are Holes made in the Comings of the Hatches for close Fight, and other Conveniences.

LOOP Holes [in Fortification] are little Holes in the Walls of a Castle or Fort to shoot through.

LOORD [loerd, Du.] a Drone.

LOOSE [loog, L. S. lofs, Teut.] slack, not tight, not bound up; also loose in Morals; also at Liberty.

To LOOSEN [lozan, Sax. losen, L. S.] to unbind, to let loose; to move a Thing from its Fix'dness.

LOOSELY, not strongly, unfoldly, negligently.

LOOSE Strife, an Herb. *Lyfimackia*, L.

LOOSENESS, Laxativeness of Body; Depravity of Morals.

LOOT [loth, Teut.] a Weight in some Parts of Germany and France, half their Ounce, or one 22d Part of a Pound.

LOOTS'MAN, the same as *Lode'man*.

To LOP [*Minshew* derives it of loof, Belg. loof, Teut. a Leaf, q. d. to leaf] to cut off the Tops of Trees.

To LOPE [loapen, L. S.] to run or slip away; also to leap, *N. C.* Also to follow or run after. *Can.*

LOPPE [loppe, Dan. of loopen, L. S. q. d. a Leaper] a Flea. *Lincolnsh.* Also a Spider. *O.*

LOPPER, one who cuts Trees.

LOPPER Milk [of laben, to curdle, Teut. old Milk, or turned and curdled with Stale milk. *Spec.*

LOQUA'CIOUS [loquax, L.] full of Talk prating

LOQUA'CIOUSLY, in a talkative, prating Manner.

LOQUA'CITY [loquacitas, L.] Talkative ness.

LOQUE'LA, Talk, Speech, Discourse. *I*

LOQUELA *sine die* [in Old Law Records]

LOR

an Imparlanee or Petition for a Day of Respite in a Court of Justice.

To LORD, to domineer, to rule despotically.

LORD [hlaponb, or lovepb, Sax. of hlaf, a Loaf, and *Ferd* for *afford*, because Lords and Noblemen in old Times gave Loaves to a certain Number of Poor] a Title of Honour sometimes attributed to those who are noble by Birth or Creation; sometimes it is given by the Courtesy of *England* to the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses; and sometimes to Persons honourable by their Employment.

LORD [in Law] a Person that has a Fee, and consequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manor.

LORD of the Geniture [among Astrologers] is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Person's Geniture or Nativity.

LORD of the Hour [in Astrology] a Planet which governs the twelfth Part of the Day, as also of the Night severally, divided into twelve Parts, which are called *Planetary Hours*.

LORD of the Year [with Astrologers] that Planet which has most Marks of Fortitude or Strength in a revolutionary Figure.

LORD Mefne [Law Term] is the Owner of a Manor that has Tenants holding of him in Fee, who yet holds of a superior Lord, or a Lord Paramount.

LORD in Gross [Law Term] is he that is Lord, having no Manor, as the King in respect of the Crown.

LOR'DANT } [some derive this of Lord
LOR'DANE } and *Dane*, because the *Danes* when they had the Government in *England*, enjoined the better Sort of People to maintain a *Dane* in their Houses as a Spy and a Curb upon them; it is full as likely derived from *lourdane*, F. signifying the same] a dull heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber.

LORD'LINESS, Haughtiness, Pride, Statefulness.

LORD'LY, haughty, proud, stately.

LORDO'SIS [λόρδοσις, Gr.] the bending of the Backbone forward in Children.

LORD'LINGS } a Diminutive of Lords,
LORD'INGIS } Sirs, Masters. *Ch.*

LORD'SHIP, the Title, Jurisdiction, or Manor of a Lord.

LO'RE [laepe, Sax.] Learning or Skill. *Spencer.* Also Direction, Teaching, Advice. *Milton.*

LORICATION [of lorica, L.] harnessing or arming with a Coat of Mail.

LORICATION [in Masonry] is the filling of Walls with Mortar.

LORICATION [in Chymistry] is the covering a Retort with Loam or Clay.

LORIMERS } [*lormiers*, F. of *lorum*, L.

LOR'INERS } a Bridle] a Company of Artificers in London, who make Bits for Bridles,

LOV

Bridles, Spurs, and such like Iron-ware for Horses.

LO'RIOT, a Bird, that being looked upon by one that has the yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies himself.

LORN [*metishren*, Teut.] left, lost, forsorn. *Spenc.*

To LO'SE [*lapan*, Sax.] to suffer Loss, to destroy, to throw away, &c.

A LO'SEL [*of lose*, *q. d.* a lost Person, or of *leap*, Sax. false] an idle, slothful Person, a crafty Fellow, a Cheat, a Hypocrite. *Cb.*

LOSENGER, a Flatterer or Liar. *Cb.*

LOSENGERY, Lying, Deceit, Flattery. *Cb.*

LOSER, one who loses.

LOSS, Deprivation of any Thing.

LOT [*לול*, *H. i. e.* wrapped or joined together] *Abraham's* Brother.

LOT [*plot*, Sax. lot, *F. losg*, Teut.] a Portion of a Thing divided into several Parts, to be shared among several Persons; also Chance, Fortune.

To cast LOTS [*hleotan*, Sax. *loten*, *L. S.*] to determine a Doubt by Lots.

To pay Scot and LOT, to pay such Charges and Parish Duties as Housekeepers are liable to.

LOT, } is every 13th Dish of Lead in
LOTH, } the *Derbyshire* Mines, which is a Duty paid to the King.

LOTH [*laðe*, Sax.] unwilling; as, *I am loth*, I have no mind to, am unwilling, or it irketh me.

To LOTHE } [*laðian*, Sax.] to nauseate,
To LOATH } to abominate.

LOTH'ING [*laðe*, Sax.] nauseating, hating.

LOTH'IR, more odious. *Cb.*

LOTH'NESS, Unwillingness.

LOTH'SOME, nauseous, hateful.

LOTH'SOMENESS, Nauseousness, Hatred.

LO'TION, a Washing. *F. of L.*

LO'TION [among *Chymists*] is the washing or cleansing any Medicines in Water; also a Medicine between a Fomentation and a Bath.

LO'TTERY [*lotteria*, Sax. *lotterie*, *F.*] a sharing of Lots or Prizes by Chance.

LOV'AGE, an Herb. *Levisticum. L.*

LOUD [*hlud*, Sax. *luyde* of *lophen*, Belg. to sound, *laut*, Teut.] sounding, noisy.

LOUDLY, in a noisy Manner.

LOUD'NESS, Noisiness.

LOVE [*lupe*, Sax. *lihte*, Teut.] Kindness, Friendship; a Passion of the Soul.

LOVE-Days, Days anciently so called, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies ended between Neighbours and Acquaintances.

To LOVE [*lufian*, Sax. *lieben*, Teut.] to have an Affection for.

LOVE [*of loup*, *F. a Wolf*] a Sirname.

LOU

LOVEL [*lowel*, dim. of *loup*, *F. a Wolf*, *q. d.* little Wolf] a Sirname.

LOVELINESS, Amiability.

LOVELORN, deserted by the Object of one's Love.

LOVE-Sick, indisposed with Love.

LOVE-Song, a Song descriptive of the Passion of Love.

LOVELY, amiable, deserving to be loved.

LOVER [*loper*, Sax.] an endeared Friend, a Sweetheart.

LOUGH [*lacus*, *L.*] a Lake. *Irish.*

LOUIS d'Or. See *Lewis d'Or.*

To LOUNGE [*lunderon*, *Du.*] to idle, to live lazily.

LOUNGER, an idler, one who trifles away his life in an idle Manner.

LOUR, an Overseer of Accounts; also a Receiver to a Thief. *Cb.*

LOURCURDUS, a Ram or Bell-Weather Sheep. *O. L.*

LOUR'DAN, a lazy, slothful Fellow. See *Lordane.*

LOUR'DY [*of lourd*, *F.*] slothful, sluggish. *Sup.*

LOVRE, the Name of a French Dance, or the Tune that belongs to it, always in triple Time, and the Movement or Tune very low and grave.

LOURGE, a tall Gangrel.

LOUR'GULARY, a casting any Thing into the Water to spoil or poison it.

LOUSE [*lup*, Sax. *lufz*, *Dan.* and *L. S. Laufz*, Teut.] a small Insect which infests human kind.

Sue a Beggar, and catch a Louse.

This Proverb is a witty Lampoon upon all indiscreet and vexatious Law-suits, commenced against insolvent People; for what can be more ridiculous than to sue a Beggar, when the Action must needs cost more than he is worth? It puts a Man's Prudence quite out of Question, tho' it puts his Satisfaction of Revenge and Malice quite out of Doubt; for according to another Proverb *What can we have of a Cat but her Skin: Rete non tenditur accipitri. nec milvis, fave the Latins; and ἀνὰ δὲ ἄδην ἀσφαλές ἐστιν. say the Greeks.*

To LOU'SE [*lupfe*, Belg.] to hunt or catch Lice.

LOUSE Wort, an Herb. *Pedicularis, L.*

LOUSILY, in a mean, dirty Manner.

LOUSINESS, a being infested with Lice, Meanness.

LOUSY [*lufsig*, Teut.] infested with Lice; also of a mean Condition.

LOU' } [*Misbero* derives it of *lutum, L.*

LOWT } Clay or Mud; but *Skinner* from *laepes*, Sax. a Layman, or *leod*, one of the Vulgar] a clownish, unmannerly Fellow.

To LOUTE, to stoop, bow, cringe; also to lurk or lie hid. *Cb.*

LOUVRE

LOY

LOUVRE [q. d. *l'œuvre*, F. the Work, by way of Emphasis] a stately Palace in the City of Paris.

LOW [lo, of *lōh*, Belg.] humble, mean, not high.

To **LOW** [*hlopan*, or *hlepan*, Sax. *lohan*, L. S. *luphen*, Teut.] to make a Noise, or bellow like an Ox or Cow.

A **Lilly LOW**, a comfortable Blaze. N. C.

LOW-bearing Cock [among Gamesters] a fighting Cock over-matched for Height.

To **LOWE** [of *loht*, a Flame, Teut.] to flame. N. C.

To **LOWER**, to bring low, to suffer, to sink down, to lessen the Price or Value.

A LOWING [*lrelop*, Sax.] a crying like an Ox or Cow, &c.

LOW'BELL [q. d. *Lowing-Bell*] a Device to catch Birds; also a Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather Sheep.

LOW Beller, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and Bell.

To **LOWD**, to weed Corn. York.

LOW'LAND Men, the Offspring of the English Saxons, in the East Part of Scotland.

LOW'LINESS, Humility, Humbleness.

LOWLY, humbly.

LOWNESS, the being not high, Meanness.

LOW Spirited, having Dejection of Mind.

LOW-Masted [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be *low-masted* or *under-masted*, when her Mast is too short or too small.

LOW-Worm, a Disease in Horses like the Shingles.

LOWN [*loan*, Belg.] a dull heavy-headed Fellow.

To **LOWR**, to look sour or grim; to begin to be overcast with Clouds.

To **LOWT**, to look sourly, furlily, or clownishly.

LOXODROM'ICAL } [of *loxos*, and *dromos*, Gr. in Navigation] belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

LOXODROMICAL Line, is the Line of the Ship's Way, when she sails upon a Rhumb oblique to the Meridian.

LOXODROM'ICK Tables, are the Tables of Rhumbs, or the traverse Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Latitude and Longitude.

LOXODROMICKS, is the Art of oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, which always makes equal Angles with every Meridian; i. e. when you sail neither under the Equator, nor under the same Meridian, but oblique or athwart them.

LOXODROMY [of *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a Course, Gr.] such a Course of Sailing.

LOYAL [*loyal*, F. *legalis*, L.] honest, truly, faithful, most commonly to the Prince.

LOYALIST, one who professes uncommon Adherence to his King.

LOYALLY, with Allegiance to the King.

LUC

LOY'ALTY [*loyauté*, F.] Fidelity, or Faithfulness, especially to a Sovereign Prince or State.

LOZ'EL, a lazy Lubber.

LOZ'ENGE [in *Heraldry*] a Figure which is used to contain the Coat of Arms of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows.

LOZENGE [in *Heraldry*] filled with Lozenges.

LOZENGE [in *Geometry*] a Figure whose two opposite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuse, and the four Sides equal.

LOZENGES [among Physicians] a Medicine made into small Pieces, to be held or chewed in the Mouth.

LUB'BER [of *lapp*, Teut. a Fool] a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

To **LUBRICITATE** [in *Physick*, &c.] to make slippery.

LUBRICITY [*lubricité*, F. *lubricitas*, L.] Slipperiness, Uncertainty, Fickleness.

LUBRICOUS [*lubricus*, L.] slippery, uncertain, unconvulsive.

LUBRICATION, a making slippery.

LU'CENT [*lucens*, L.] shining, bright, splendid.

LU'CERN [*lucerna*, L.] a Lamp, a Candle. *Cb.*

LU'CID [*lucide*, F. of *lucidus*, L.] clear, bright, shining.

A **LUCID Body** [in *Philosophy*] a Body which emits Light.

LU'CIDA Corona, a fixed Star of the second Magnitude in the Northern Garland. L.

LUCIDA Lancis, a Star in the Sign *Scorpio*. L.

LUCIDA Lyra, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation called *Lyra*.

LUCID'ITY [*luciditas*, L.] Brightness.

LU'CIFER [i. e. Light-bearing] the Chief of the Devils, or Prince of the Air. L.

LUCIFER [among Astronomers] the Morning or Day Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it rises before the Sun.

LUCIFER'IAN, like or belonging to *Lucifer*; proud, haughty, arrogant.

LUCIFER'IANs, Hereticks who followed one *Lucifer*, Bishop of *Cagliari*, in *Sardinia*, A. C. 365, who held that the Soul of Man was propagated out of the Substance of his Flesh, &c.

LUCIFEROUS [*lucifer*, L.] bringing Light, giving insight into.

LU'CIUS, the Phenomenon of several famous Romans.

LUCY [*Lucia*, L. of *lux*, Light] a proper Name of Women.

LUCK [*luck*, Belg. *Gluck*, Teut.] Chance, Fortune.

Give a Span Luck, and throw him into the Sea.

This Proverb in *terminis*, favours a little too much of *Heathenism* or *Profaneness*; but

LUG

it may very well besit a *Christian* Mouth, if that which the Vulgar call *Luck*, and the Learned *Fortune*, be denominated *Providence*; for if that be on a Man's Side, you may throw him into the Sea, and not be actually and legally guilty of Murder. This was verified in the Prophet *Jonah*. *Sors Domini Campi*, say the *Latins*, and the *Greeks*, *Θεω τυ-χης καταγμων, η φρεων πιδων*.

LUCKY, fortunate.

LUCKINESS, good Fortune.

LUCKLESS, unfortunate.

LUCRA'TION, a gaining or winning. *L.*

LUCRATIVE [*lucratus*, *L.*] gainful, profitable. *F.*

LU'CRE [*lucrum*, *L.*] Gain, Advantage, Profit.

LU'CROUS [*lucrosus*, *L.*] full of Gain or Profit.

LUCTA'TION, a wrestling, striving, or struggling. *L.*

LUCTIFEROUS [*luctifer*, *L.*] causing or bringing Sorrow or Mourning.

LUCTIFICABLE [*luctificabilis*, *L.*] that is sorrowful.

LUCTIS'ONOUS [*luctifonus*, *L.*] sounding out Sorrow.

LUC'TUOUS [*luctuosus*, *L.*] sorrowful, full of Sorrow.

To **LUCURRATE** [*lucubratus*, *L.*] to do any thing by Candle light, to study late.

LUCUBRA'TORY } [*lucubratorius*, *L.*] of
LUCUBRA'TION } a studying or work-
ing by Candle-light. *L.*

LUCULENT [*luculentus*, *L.*] clear, evident, splendid.

LUD'GATE [either of King *Lud*, a King of the *Britons*, who built it, as some say; or *q. d.* Flood-gate, from a little River that ran under it; or as Dr. *Tb. H.* supposes, of *leob*, *Sax.* the People, and *Gate*, as *porto del popolo*, at *Rome*] one of the western Gates of the City of *London*, taken down in 1761.

LUDY'BRIOUS [*ludibriosus*, *L.*] reproachful, shameful, ridiculous.

LUD'ICROUS [*ludicrus*, *L.*] sportive; also trifling, light, childish.

LUDICROUSLY, in a sportive Manner, by way of Derision.

LUDIFICABLE [*ludificabilis*, *L.*] that maketh Sport or Pastime.

To **LUDIFICATE** [*ludificatum*, *L.*] to mock, deceive, also to frustrate.

LUDIFICATION, a Mocking or Deceiving. *L.*

LU'ES, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in Cattle. *L.*

LUES Venerea, the French Pox. *L.*

LUFFE [*Sea Term*]. See *Loof*.

LUFF, } a Light or Flame to fowl with,

LOUGH, } a Low-bell.

To **LUG** [*Geluggian*, *Sax.*] to pull, hale, or pluck.

LUG, a Measure of Land, called otherwise a Pole or Perch.

LUM

LUGS [of *Geluggian*, or *ligan*, *Sax.* to lie, because the Ears of a Man lie unmoved, contrary to other Creatures] the Ears; Poles to measure Land with.

LUG-Wort, an Herb.

LUG'GAGE [of *Geluggian*, *Sax.*] an heavy Weight or Burden.

LUGU'BRIOUS } [*lugubre*, *F.* of *lugubris*,
LUGU'BROUS } *L.*] mournful, sorrowful, doleful.

LUKE [*Λουκας*, *Gr.*] one of the four Evangelists.

LUKEWARM' [of *plac*, *Sax.* or *lalu*, *Teut.* warmish, and *warm*] between hot and cold; also indifferent, careless.

LUKEWARMLY, with Indifference.

LUKEWARM'NESS, a being between hot and cold; Indifference.

To **LULL** [*lulle*, *Belg.* to sing, *lullare*, *L.* to sing to Sleep] to entice to Sleep by singing or other Allurement; to allure.

LUL'LABY [probably of *lull*, and *abtan*, *Sax.* to abide; but *Casaub.* makes it *laleby*, of *λαλεω*, to speak, and our Word *by*, *q. d.* talk'd asleep] a Nurse's alluring of a Child to Sleep.

LUMBA'GO [with *Physicians*] an Ache or Pain in the Muscles of the Loins, which is sometimes so very violent, that the Patient cannot sit down.

LUM'BAR } [*lumbaris*, *L.*] belonging to
LUM'BARY } the Loins.

LUMBA'RES Arteriae [in *Anatomy*] Arteries which arising from the *Aorta*, spread themselves over all the Parts of the Loins. *L.*

LUMBA'RIS Vena [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which is bestowed on the Muscles of the Loins. *L.*

LUMBER [perhaps of *Lumpen*, *Teut.* old Rags] old Household-stuff, useless, and of small Value.

To **LUM'BER**, to heap irregularly; also to move heavily.

LUM'BRICAL, like a Worm.

LUM'BRICAL Muscles [in *Anatomy*] are four Muscles in each Hand, and as many in the Feet, by reason of their Smallness and Shape, resembling Worms.

LUMBRICA'LES [in *Anatomy*] Muscles of the Finger, so called from their Figure, being something like an Earth-worm.

LUMBRICA'LES Pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle, which is inserted in the inner Parts of each lesser Toe. *L.*

LUM'BRICUS, an Earth-worm, Belly-worm, or Maw-worm. *L.*

LUMINA'RE, a Lamp or Candle to burn on the Altar of a Church or Chapel.

LUMINARIES [of *luminaires*, *F.* of *luminaria*, *L.*] Lights, Lamps; the Sun or Moon, so called by way of Eminence.

LU'MINOUS [*lumineux*, *F.* of *luminosus*, *L.*] full of Light, bright.

LUN

A LUMP [*lump*, Teut.] a Mass, whole Bulk; also the Name of a Fish.

To **LUMP**, to take in the gross.

LUMPISH [*lumpish*, Belg.] heavy, dull; also in Lumps.

LUMPISHLY, in an obstinate Manner.

LUMPISHNESS, stupid Obstinacy.

LUNA [*q. d. lux alba*, L. i. e. a borrowed Light] the Moon, the nearest Planet to the Earth of all the seven. **L.**

LUNA [among Chymists] a Silver Metal.

LUNA [in Heraldry] the white or Silver Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

LUNA Cornea } [among Chymists] is a
LUNÆ Cornea } tough tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, which is made by pouring Spirit of Salt on Chrystals of Silver. **L.**

LUNA Solar Year, a Period made by multiplying the Cycle of the Moon, or 19, into that of the Sun, which is 28.

LUNACY [of *luna*, L.] Frenzy or Madness happening according to the Course of the Moon.

LUNAR [*lunaire*, F. *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Moon.

LUNAR Months, Months according to the Course of the Moon. See *Month*.

LUNATICK [*lunaticus*, F. *lunaticus*, L.] smitten with Lunacy, distracted, mad.

LUNATICK Eyes [in Horses] a Distemper which makes their Eyes seem as if they were covered with White.

LUNATION [among Astronomers] is the Space of Time between one new Moon and another. **L.**

LUNCH, as much Food as one's Hand can hold.

LUNDRESS [so called, because coined at London] a Silver Penny, which anciently weighed 3 times as much as now. **F.**

LUNES } [in Geometry] are Figures in
LUNULÆ } the Form of a Crescent or Half-Moon, made by the Arcs of two intersecting Circles.

LUNETTES [in Fortification] are small Works generally raised from the Courtin, in Ditches full of Water. **F.**

LUNETTES [in Opticks] Glasses to help the Sight, Spectacles. **F.**

A LUNGIS [*longis*, F. *longone*, Ital.] a tall, lazy, drowsy, dreaming Fellow, a Slow-back.

The **LUNGS** [*lungena*, Sax. *lung*, Dan. and Teut. *longhe*, Belg. all of lun, Sax. empty, they being filled with nothing but Wind] that Part of an Animal which is the Instrument of Respiration, and is nothing else but a Collection of membranous Vehicles heaped one above another, and interlaced with Branches, Arteries and Veins.

LUNG's Growing, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG's Sickness, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNT [*Lunte*, Teut.] a Match to fire Guns.

LUS

LUPERCA'LIA, Feasts celebrated by the Romans to the God Pan.

LUPIA, a Tumour or Protuberance about as big as a small Bean.

LUPINES [*lupini*, L.] a sort of Pulse.

LUPINUM caput gerere, to be outlaw'd. **O. L. T.**

LUPUS [among Physicians] a sort of Cancer in the Thighs and Legs. **L.**

To **LURCH** [probably of *lucari*, L. to steal or pilfer] to lie hid.

LURCHER [of *lucro*, L.] one who lies upon the Lure, or upon the Catch; also a kind of Hunting Dog.

LURCHING, lying upon the Catch; slinking from.

A LUR'DAN [of *lourd*, F. whence *lurdant*, F. a Dance] a lazy Fellow. See *Lordane*.

To **LURE** [*lurer*, F. *lucen*, L. S.] probably of *helapan*, Sax. to betray] to bring a Hawk to the Lure; to allure or decoy.

A LURE [*lure*, F. *luber*, Teut.] a Device of Leather to call back a Hawk, a Decoy or Allurement.

LURID [*luridus*, L.] pale, wan, black, and blue.

To **LURK** [Skinner derives it from *Lark*, *q. d.* to be hid, as a Lark in a Furrow, or probably of *loeren*, Du. to lie in Ambush] to lie hid.

LURKER, one who lies in wait.

LURKING-Place, a hiding Place.

LUSCIOUS, over sweet, cloying.

LUSCIOUSLY, in a Manner exceeding'y sweet and grateful.

LUSCIOUSNESS, Over-sweetness.

LU'SERN [*lupus Cervarius*, L.] a sort of Wolf called a Stag Wolf.

LU'SERNS, the Fleeces of these Animals.

LUSH [*Luxe*, F.] Luxury, Lewdness, *Shakesp.*

LUSH-BURGH, a base Sort of Coin in the Time of King Edward III. coined beyond Sea to counterfeit the English Money.

LU'SION, a Playing or Pastime. **L.**

A LUSK [*Minshew* derives it of *lusebe*, F.] a Slug or slothful Fellow.

LU'SORY [*luserius*, L.] jocular, sportive.

LUST [*Lust*, Sax. *Lust*, Dan. *Lust*, L. S. and Teut. Mirth, Pleasure] Concupiscence, unlawful Passion or Desire; also a natural Desire.

LUST [among Sailors] a Ship is said to have a Lust to one Side or other, when she is inclined to heel or lean more to one Side than another.

To **LUST** [*lystan*, Sax. *lusten*, L. S. *ge-lusten*, Teut.] to desire, to have an Inclination to.

LUSTFUL [*lustfull*, Sax.] full of Lust, lecherous.

LUX

LUSTFULLY, in a lewd Manner.
LUSTFULNESS, Lecherousness.
LUST-Wort, an Herb. *Satyricon*, L.
LUSTILY, robustly.
LUSTER } [*luster*, Belg. *lustre*, F.] Bright-
LUSTRE } ness, Shining, Gloss.
LUSTRAL [*lustralis*, L. a *lustral Water*]
 a sort of Holy Water used by the Priests a-
 mong the ancient *Romans*.
LUSTRATION, a viewing on every Side;
 also a purging by Sacrifice. L.
LUSTRICI Dies, the Days on which the
Romans used to give to their Children the
 Name of the Family.
LUSTRING [of *lustre*, F. Brightness or
 Gloss] a glossy Silk called *Luststring*.
LUSTRUM, the Cleansing or Purgation
 of the City of *Rome* by Sacrifices every fifth
 Year; the Space of five Years. L.
LUSTY [*lustig*, Teut. *lustigh*, Du. *lystig*,
 Dan.] strong, hale, healthful.
LUTANIST, one skilful in playing on
 the Lute.
LUTATION [of *lutum*, L. Clay or Loam]
 a stopping up of Chymical Vessels with Loam
 and Plaster.
LUTE [*lut*, F. *luto*, Ital. *lutte*, Dan.] a
 musical Instrument.
LUTE [among *Chymists*, of *lutum*, L.
 Clay] a compound Paste made of Clay,
 Mortar, Sand, Potter's Earth, &c. to join
 together the Necks of Retorts and Re-
 ceivers, to coat over Bodies of Glass Re-
 torts to save them from being melted in a
 very vehement Heat.
 To **LUTE** [*luter*, F. *lutare*, L.] to cover
 or stop up with such Loom or Clay.
LUTEUS [*luteus*, L.] full of Clay,
 clayish.
LUTHERANISM, the Opinions and
 Doctrine of *Martin Luther*, who being an
Augustine Friar, separated from the Church
 of *Rome* about A. C. 1515, wrote against its
 Errors, and began the Reformation.
LUTHERANS, they who follow *Luther's*
 Tenets.
LUTHERNS, a sort of Windows in the
 Top of an House.
LUTULENT [*lutulentus*, L.] mity, dirty.
 To **LUX'ATE** [*luxatum*, L.] to put out of
 Joint, or loosen.
LUXATED [*luxatus*, L.] disjoined, put
 out of Joint, or loosened.
LUX'ATION, a Dislocation, a putting any
 Bone out of Joint. F. of L.
LUXA'TOR Externus [in *Anatomy*] is the
 same as *Externus Auris*. L.
LUXURIANCE [of *luxuria*, L.] Abun-
 dance.
LUXURIANT [*luxurians*, L.] growing
 rank, running out exceedingly, wanton, ri-
 otous.
LUXURIOUS [*luxurius*, F. *luxuriosus*,

LYM

L.] riotous, given to Excess or Debauchery,
 wanton.
LUXU'RIOUSNESS } [*luxure*, F. *luxuries*,
LUX'URY } L.] all Superfluity
 and Excess of carnal Pleasures, Riotousness,
 Sensuality, Lechery. *Chauc.*
LUXU'RIOUSLY, voluptuously, in a riot-
 ous Manner.
LYCAN'THROPY [*lycantropie*, F. *ly-*
cantropia, L. *λυκανθρωπία*, of *λύκος*, a Wolf,
 and *άνθρωπος*, a Man, Gr.] a Madness pro-
 ceeding from the Bite of a mad Wolf, whence
 Men imitate the Howling of Wolves.
LYCE'UM, a Place near *Athens*, where
Aristotle taught Philosophy.
LYC'UM [*λύκιον*, Gr.] a Medicine made
 of the Shrub *Pyxicantha*.
LYCOIDES [of *λύκος*, Gr. a Wolf] a
 Madness like that of Wolves, proceeding from
 the Retention of Seed.
LYDIA [the Name of a Country in *Asia*]
 the proper Name of a Woman.
LY'DIAN Mood, doleful and lamentable
 Musick.
LYDIUS Lapis, the Touch-stone. L.
 To **LYE** under the Sea [among *Sailors*] is
 said of a Ship, when her Helm is lashed alee,
 and she lies so a hull, that the Sea breaks upon
 her Bow or Broadside.
LYE [*læx*, Sax. *Loogh*, Belg. and L. S.
lexia, Span. of *lix*, Water, whence *lixivium*,
 L.] a Composition of Ashes and Water, to
 wash and scour withal.
 To **LYE**. See *Lie* or *Lay*.
 To Tell a **LYE** [*læzan*, Sax. *Leiggen*,
 Teut. *Legen*, L. S.] to affirm what is false,
 See *To Lie*.
LY'ER [in a Ship, *lecherig*, Teut.] he that
 is first caught in a Lie on a Monday Morn-
 ing, and is proclaimed at the Main-mast, *A*
Lyer, *A Lyer*, *A Lyer*; he serves under the
 Swabber, to clean the Beak-head and Chains
 for a Week.
LYMPH } [of *λυμφή*, Gr. *y* being
LYM'PHA } changed into *a*] a transpa-
 rent Fluid, as Water, &c. L.
LYMPHA [in *Anatomy*] a clear lymphic
 Humour, consisting of the nervous Juice, and
 of Blood.
LYMPHAT'ICK [*lymphatique*, F. *lymph-*
aticus, L.] allayed or mixed with Water.
LYMPHAT'ICKS [*lymphatiques*, F. of *lym-*
phatici, L.] Persons that are quite distracted
 or stark mad.
LYMPHATICK Vessels } [in *Anatomy*] are
LYMPHATICK Veins } certain Veins,
 which receive the *Lymph* from the conglobated
 Glandules.
LYMPH'ÆDUCTS [of *lymph* and *ductus*,
 Passages, L.] slender, pellucid Tubes, aris-
 ing in all Parts of the Body, which permit
 a thin and transparent Liquor to pass through
 them towards the Heart, &c.
LYN'CEOUS

M A C

LYN'CEOUS [of *Lynceus*, one of the *Argonauts*, who is reported to be able to see through Stone-walls, or of *Lynx*, a Beast of a quick Sight] quick sighted. Hence a quick-sighted Man is called *Lynceus*.

LYN'CEUS [among *Physicians*] a Collyrium for strengthening the Eyes.

LYN'CHET, a Line of *Green sward*, which separates ploughed Lands in common Fields.

LYNK [λύκη, Gr. *Lucks*, Teut.] a wild Beast of the Nature of a Wolf. L.

LY'ON *Dollar*, 80 Aspers, 5s. Sterling, at *Aleppo* in *Turkey*.

LYPIRIA [among *Physicians*] a kind of burning Fever, commonly called a *Causus*.

LYRA [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation of 13 Stars, resembling an Harp.

LYRA *Viol*, a musical Instrument; whence the Expression of playing *Lyero Way*, is corruptly used for playing *Lyra Way*.

A LYRE [*lyra*, L. of λύρα, Gr.] an Harp. F.

LYR'ICK [*lyrique*, F. *lyricus*, L. of λυρικός, Gr.] belonging to the Harp.

LYR'ICK *Verses*, Verses set to the Harp.

LYR'IST [*lyristes*, L.] an Harper.

LY'SIS [λύσις, Gr.] a loosening or releasing.

LYSIS [in *Physick*] a Weakness of the Body by any Illness.

LYS'SA [λύσσα, Gr.] the Madness of a Dog; the Bite of any venomous Creature.

LYTE'RIA [λυτήρια, Gr.] a Sign of the loosening of a great Disease.

LY'TING [in *Heraldry*] the white Colour of Skins or Furs.

M A

M, in *Latin Numbers* signifies 1000.

M. is an Abbreviation of *Magister*, Master, as *M. A. Magister Artium*, Master of Arts; in a Physician's Bill it is frequently used for *manipulus*, a Handful; and at the End of a Receipt it stands for *misce*, i. e. mingle.

MA'BLE [*amabilis*, L. lovely, or *mabella*, F. my fair one] a Name of Women.

MAC, a Son, *Irish*, placed at the Beginning of many Surnames, as *Mac Donald*, &c.

MA'CALEB, Bastard Coral.

A MACARON'ICK [*macaronique*, F.] a confused Heap, a Huddle of many or several Things together.

MACARONICK *Poem* [*macaronique*, F.] a Sort of Burlesque Poetry, wherein the native Words of a Language are made to end in a *Latin Termination*. Hence

MACAROONE [*macarone*, Ital.] a coarse,

M A C

rude, low Fellow. It now signifies an affected Fribble, an effeminate Coxcomb.

MACAROONS' [*macaroni*, Ital.] a Sort of Sweet-meats made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, &c. By *macaroni* the *Italians* also understand a kind of very small long Shreds of Paste made of only Flour and Eggs, rolled out very thin; these they use frequently in their Shops, in the Room of *Vermicelli*.

MAC/CABEES [so called from *Judas Maccabeus*], the Title of two Apocryphal Books.

MACA'W, a West Indian Bird.

MACE [*macir*, *macer*, and *macis*, L. μαχός, Gr.] a Sort of Spice; also a known Ensign of Honour carried before a Magistrate; a Baton, Club, or Staff.

MACE *Grieffs* } [*maccergarii*, L. Barb.]
MACE *Grieffs* } those who wittingly buy and sell stolen Fish.

MACEDO'NIANS, Hereticks in the 12th Century, who denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

To **MA'CERATE** [*macerer*, F. *maceratum*, L.] to make lean, or bring down in Flesh; also to steep or soak.

MACERA'TION, a making lean, weakening or bringing down.

MACERATION [among *Physicians*] is an Infusion either with or without Heat, wherein the Ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHA'ON, the Name of an ancient Physician, said to be one of the Sons of *Asculapius*; thence Medicine in general is called *Arts Macbaonia*.

MA'CHES, a Sort of Sallet-herb.

MACHIAVEL'LIAN [of *Machiavel*, a famous Historian and Politician of Florence] belonging to *Machiavel*; subtle or crafty.

To **MACHIAVELIZE**, to practise *Machiavelism*, or subtle Policy.

MACH'INA *Boylana*, Mr. Boyle's Air-Pump. L.

To **MACH'INATE** [*machiner*, F. of *machinatum*, L.] to contrive or devise, to plot or hatch.

MACHINA'TION, a contriving or plotting, a Device or Plot. F. of L.

MACHINA'TOR [*machinateur*, F.] a Deviser, a Contriver, a Plotter. L.

MACH'INE [*machina*, L. of μηχανή, Gr.] an Engine composed of several Parts set together by mechanical Art, to raise or stop the Motion of Bodies. F.

MACHIN'ERY, complex Design, complicated Artifice.

MACHINIST [*machiniste*, F.] an Inventor or Manager of Engines.

MACHIN'ULÆ [among *Physicians*] little Compositions, Parts of more compound Bodies, and which, by their particular Configuration, are destined to particular Offices.

M A D

MACILENT [*macilentus*, L.] lean, thin, lank.

MACK'ENBOY, a Sort of Spurge with a knotty Root.

MACK'AREL [*maquerel* F. *markarel*, Teut. of *maculis*, L.] from the blue Spots in the Sides thereof; a well known Sea-fish; also a Pimp or Pander.

To **MACKLE** [*meckelen*, Teut.] to sell Weavers Goods to Shepherders.

MACKLED [of *maculatus*, L.] blotted or daubed in painting.

MACROCEPH'ALUS [of *μακρός*, large, and *κεφαλή*, the Head, Gr.] one who has a Head larger than a natural Size.

MACROCOSM [*macrocosmus*, L. of *μακροκόσμος*, of *μακρός*, large, and *κόσμος*, the World, Gr.] the great World, the whole Universe, in Contradistinction to the *Microcosm*, which is commonly taken for the Body of Man.

MACROLOGY [*macrologia*, L. of *μακρολογία*, of *μακρός*, large, and *λογία*, Speech, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, signifying a Prolixity in Speech; when more Words are used than are necessary.

MACRONOSIA [*μακρονοςία*, of *μακρός*, and *νόσος*, a Disease, Gr.] a long Sickness. L.

MACULA Hepatica [i. e. the Liver Spot] a large brownish or yellowish Spot of about a Hand's Breadth, which chiefly seizes on the Back, Breast, and Groin. L.

MACULA metricalis, a Spot of a brownish Colour, with which Children are sometimes born. L.

MACULÆ Solares [with *Astronomers*] are Spots in the Sun. L.

MACULA Polaria [among *Physicians*] a reddish and purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which proves mortal, if it comes to an Orifice. L.

To **MACULATE** [*maculer*, F. *maculatum*, L.] to stain, to defile with Spots.

MACULATE, maculated, spotted, fouled, stained. *Shakep.*

MACULATION, a staining or defiling with Spots.

MAD [gemma or garrad, Sax. *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *μαλῆδαι*, Gr. seems rather of *μαλῆδαι*, II.] deprived of Reason, furious.

MAD-Nep, } two sorts of Herbs.

MAD-Wort, }

MAD, an Earth-worm. *Effex.*

MAD'AM [*madame*, F. i. e. my Lady or Mistress] a Title of Honour formerly given to Women of Quality only, but now to common Persons.

MADA'ROSIS [*μαδάρωσις*, Gr.] Baldness of the Head.

MAD Brained, furious, frantic, hot-headed.

MAD'CAP, a wild hot brained Fellow.

To **MAD'DEN**, to enrage, to make mad.

MAD'DER [*Madder*, Sax. *Madera*, Ital.] a Plant used in dyeing.

M A G

MAD'DING-Money, old Roman Coins, sometimes found about *Dunstable*.

To **MAD'DLE**, to be fond of. *N. C.*

MADEFAC'TION, a moistening, or wetting; properly the receiving so much Moisture, that a Body is quite soaked through by it.

To **MAD'EFY** [*madefacere*, i. e. *madidum facere*, L.] to moisten, to wet.

MADEMOISELLE, a Title given in France to the Wives and Daughters of Gentlemen. F.

MAD House, a Place where Madmen are confined.

MADGE Howlet [of *Madg* for *Margaret*, or *Macbette*, F. and *Howlet*, a Diminutive of *Owl*] an Owl.

MADID [*madidus*, L.] moist, wet.

MADID [among *Physicians*] made tender by Infusion or Decoction.

MAD'NESS, Fury, Frenzy, Loss of Reason.

MAD'DOCKS [of *mad*, i. e. Good, *Wesb*] an old *British* Name.

MADRID the capital City in Spain.

MADRIER [is *Fortification*] a long Plank of Wood armed with Iron Plates, and used to cover the Mouth of a Petard, and for several other Uses. F.

MADRIGAL [so called, from the Kind of Poetry with which it was composed] an Italian Air or Song; also a particular Kind of vocal Musick, formerly very much in Request, some for two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight Voices.

MADS, a Disease in Sheep.

MAESTROSO ? [in *Musick Books*] signifies

MAESTUSO } to play with Majesty, Pomp, and Grandeur, and so, of Consequence, slow; nevertheless with Strength and Firmness of Hand. *Ital.*

MAESTRO, Master. *Ital.*

MAESTRO de Capella, Master of the Chapel Musick, or Master of Musick only; meaning thereby one of the first Rank. *Ital.*

MEAN'DER [*Μαίανδρος*, Gr.] a Matter full of Intricacy and Difficulty; so called, from a River in *Phrygia*, that has many Turnings in its Course. L.

MAFEIE ? [ma sei sur ma sei, F.] upon

MAFAIE } my Faith. *Clauc.*

To **MAFFLE** [*maffelin*, Da.] to flammer,

or flatter.

MAGAZINAGE, the Hire or Rent of a Warehouse or Place for laying up Stores or other Commodities; also the Place or Warehouse itself.

MAGAZINE [*magazin*, F.] a Storehouse for Arms and Ammunition of War. Also now used for the Name of several periodical miscellaneous Pamphlets.

MAG'BOTE [of *Mag*, a Kinsman, and *Bote*, Sax.] a Compensation anciently made in Money for killing a Kinsman.

MAG-

M A G

MAG'DALENE [μαγδαληνη, *Syr. i. e. magnified*] a proper Name of Women.

MAGDALENE College [in Oxford] built by William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, also one of the same Name in Cambridge.

MAGDA'LEON [μαγδαλια, *Gr.*] a Roll of Plaster or Salve.

MA'GE, a Magician. *Sponc.*

MAGELLAN'ICK, of or found out by Ferdinandus Magellanus, a Portuguese.

MAGELLANICK Streights, a famous narrow Sea near the South Pole.

MAGELLAN's Clouds, two small Clouds not far distant from the South Pole.

MAGGIO, an Italian Measure of Corn, containing 17 Bushels and a half English.

MAGGIORE [in Musick Books] signifies major or greater. *Ital.*

MAG'GOT [Maede, Belg. Maede, Teut. a Mite in Bread] a kind of Worm.

MAG'GOTTINESS Fulness of Maggots; Whimicalness, Freakishness.

MAG'GOTY, full of Maggots, whimsical.

MAG'ICAL } [*magique, F. magicus, L. of*
MAGICK } [*μαγικός, Gr.*] belonging to the magic Arts.

MAGICALLY, according to the Art of Magick.

MAG'ICK [*magie, F. magica, L. of μαγικη, Gr.*] the black Art, dealing with familiar Spirits.

MAG'ICIAN [*magicien, F. magus, L. of μάγος, Gr.*] a Wizard, Sorcerer, or Conjuror.

Natural MAGICK, is a useful Science, teaching the Knowledge and mutual Application of active Bodies with passive, so as to make many excellent Discoveries, called Natural Philosophy.

MAGICK Lanthorn, a little Oprick Machine, by Means of which are represented on a Wall in an obscure Place, many hideous Shapes, which are taken to be an Effect of Magick, by those that are ignorant of the Device.

MAGICK Square, is when several Numbers in an arithmetical Proportion are disposed into such parallel and equal Ranks, that the Sums of each Row taken any way, either directly, or side long, shall be all equal.

MAGISTERIAL. [*magistral, F. magistratus, L.*] Master like, imperious, haughty.

MAGISTERIALLY, in an imperious Manner.

MAGIS'TERY [*magistere, F. of magistrum, L.*] Mastership.

MAGISTERY [among Chymists] a Preparation of a mixed Body, so as to change it into a Body of a different Kind; a Precipitation.

MA'GISTRACY [*magistratus, L. magistratus, F.*] the Office and Dignity of a Magistrate.

MAGISTRA'LIA Medicamenta, such Medicines as are usually preferred by Physicians for several Purposes. *L.*

M A G

MA'GISTRATE [*magistrat, F. of magistratus, L.*] an Officer of Justice, or of Civil Government.

MAG'MA [μάγμα, *Gr.*] the Dregs that are left after the straining of Juices. *L.*

MAG'NA Affisa eligenda, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights, to choose twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, &c. to pass upon the great Assize between the Plaintiff and Defendant. *L.*

MAGNA Charta, the great Charter containing a Number of Laws, ordained in the 9th Year of Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I. containing the Sum of all the written Laws of England.

MAGNA Precaria, a great Reap-day, upon which the Lord of the Manor of Harrow in Middlesex, used to summon his Tenants, to do each a Day's Work for him, every Tenant who had a Chimney being obliged to send a Man.

MAGNANIM'ITY [*magnanimitas, F. of magnanimus, L.*] Greatness of Mind, Courage.

MAGNAN'IMOUS [*magnanime, F. of magnanimus, L.*] of great Courage or Spirit; generous, brave.

MAGNAN'IMOUSLY, with Greatness of Mind.

MAGNE'SIA Opalina [among Chymists] is a Sort of Crocus Metallorum, or Liver of Antimony.

MAG'NET [*magnes, L. of μαγνης, Gr.*] a Fossil approaching to the Nature of Iron Ore, and endued with the Property of attracting Iron to itself, and of both pointing itself, and giving the Virtue to a Needle touched by it, of pointing to the Poles of the World.

MAGNET'ICAL } [*magnetique, F. mag-*
MAGNET'ICK } [*neticus, L.*] belonging to the Magnet.

MAGNET'ICAL Amplitude [in Astronomy] an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the Sun in his rising or setting, and the East and West Points of the Compass.

MAGNET'ICK Azimuth [in Astronomy] is an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the magnetical Meridian, and the Sun's Azimuth Circle.

MAG'NETISM, is the Power a Loadstone has of attracting Iron.

MAGNIFICAT, a Song of the blessed Virgin Mary, so called from Magnificat being its first Word in Latin.

MAGNIF'ICENCE [*magnificentia, L.*] a Largeness of Soul in receiving and managing great Things, Grandeur, Stare, Greatness. *F.*

MAGNIFICENT [*magnifique, F. of magnificens, L.*] that lives in great state; stately, noble.

MAGNIF'ICENTLY, in a stately Manner, pompously.

MAG-

M A I

MAGNIFICI, a Title given to the Governors of Universities in *Germany*.

MAGNIFICO, a Nobleman in *Venice*.

MAGNIFIER, one who extols, an Encomiast.

To **MAGNIFY** [*magnifier*, F. of *magnificare*, L.] to make Things seem bigger than they really are; to ery up, or prize highly.

MAGNILOQUENCE [*magniloquentia*, L.] a lofty and high strain or Manner of speaking.

MAGNIL'OQUENT [*magniloquus*, L.] that uses a stately Manner of Speech.

MAGNITUDE [*magnitudo*, L.] Greatness, Bigness, Largeness; with respect to the Stars, it is divided into six Degrees; as of the first, second, &c. Magnitude.

MAGNITUDE [in *Geometry*] is defined to be a continued Quantity, consisting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

MA'GPIE [contracted of *Margaret*] a Bird taught sometimes to talk.

MA'HOMET [*Mahammed*, i. e. praised, *Arab*,] a noted *Arabian* Impostor, born A. C. 527, his Father a Pagan and Mother a Jewess, who made himself Captain of a rebellious Crew, among whom, by the Help of *Sergius* a Monk, he introduced the *Turkish* Religion contained in the *Alcoran*.

MAHOM'ETISM, the Religion contrived by *Mohomet*.

MAH'ONE, a *Turkish* Ship of great Burden, somewhat like a Galeas.

MAHOUNE, *Mahomet*. *Spenc.*

MAID } [*Meden*, *Sax.* *Maecht*, Belg.]

MAIDEN } [*Mugel*, Teut.] a Virgin, a young or unmarried Woman; also a Fish.

MAIDEN [in *Scotland*] a Machine used in beheading Criminals.

MAID Marrison, or *Morion*, a Boy dressed up in Girl's Cloaths to dance the Morris Dance.

MAIDEN-Hair, } different Sorts of Herbs.

MAIDEN Lips, }

MAIDEN-Head [*Mæden-hæbe*, *Sax.*] Virginity.

MAIDENLY, like a Maid, in a modest, decent Manner.

MAIDEN Bradley, a Town in *Wiltshire*, so called from a noble Virgin, who being seized with a Leprosy herself, built there an Hospital for such as should be afflicted with the like Disease afterwards.

MAIDEN-Rents, a Noble, or 6 s. 8 d. paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builtb*, in *Radnorshire*, towards the Marriage of a Daughter.

MAIDENHEAD [anciently *Maidenbythe*, so called upon the Account of their superstitious adoring the Head of a certain *British* Maid, one of the 1100 Companions of *St. Urien*,] a Town in *Berkshire*.

MAIDSTONE [called anciently *Meb-pæger-tun*, *Sax.* i. e. *Medway's* Town, from

M A I

the River *Medway's* running close by it] a Town in *Kent*.

MAJESTATIVE [*majestativus*, L.] majestic.

MAJESTICAL } [*majesticus*, F.] full of
MAJESTICK } Majesty, noble, stately.
MAJESTICALLY, with Dignity.

MAJESTY [*majeste*, F. of *majestas*, L.] an Air and Mien full of Authority, and venerable Stateliness, Grandeur, Venerableness.

MAIL [*maille*, F.] an Iron Ring for Armour; also a kind of Portmanteau or Trunk to travel with, for carrying Letters or other Things; also a Speck on the Feathers of a Bird. The Word is now used for a Post-Boy's Bundle or Bag.

Coat of MAIL, a Sort of defensive Armour.

MAILE', an ancient base Coin of *France*, worth half a Denier; also an *English* Silver Halfpenny, in the Time of *Henry V.*

MAILED, speckled, full of Specks, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, &c. or the Furs of some wild Beasts are.

To **MAIM** [probably of *mebaigner*, O. F.] to cut off any Member, to hurt or wound.

MAIM [probably of *mebain*, O. F.] the Loss of a Member, a Hurt or Wound.

MAIMED [*maymis*, O. F. *mancus*, L.] having lost a Member, hurt or wounded.

MAIN [of *magne*, O. F. of *magnus*, L.] chief, principal.

MAIN, the Middle of the Sea or Land.

MAIN [*Mægen*, of *Magan*, *Sax.*] to may or can] Might. Power.

MAINLY, principally.

MAIN Hamper [of *main*, F. a Hand] a Basket to carry Grapes to the Press.

To set a **MAIN** } [of *main*, F. a Hand]

To throw a **MAIN** } to play with a Box and Dice.

MAIN Body [of an Army] that Body which marches between the *Advance* and *Rear* Guard; and in Camp, that which lies between the two Wings.

MAIN Guard, a Body of Horse posted before the Camp, for the Safety of the Army; in a Garrison, it is that Guard to which all the rest are subordinate.

MAIN Mast [of a Ship] is a long Piece of round Timber, standing upright in the Waist or Middle of a Ship, which carries the Main Sail and Main Yard, and is usually two and a half times the Length of the Midship Beam.

MAIN Port, a small Duty paid in some Places, in Recompence of small Tythes, by the Parishioners to the Parson.

MAIN Sail, the Sail belonging to the Main-mast, called also the *Main Course*.

MAIN Top-mast, a Mast that is one half the Length of the Main-mast.

MAIN Top-gallant-mast, is half the Length of the Top-mast.

MAIN

M A I

MAIN *Yard* [of a *Ship*] the *Yard* which belongs to the *Main-mast*.

MAIN'OUR } [of *mainier*, F. to handle,
MEIN'OUR } *amenier*, F. to lead away]
a Thing which a Thief takes away or steals.

MAIN'PERN'ABLE, bailable, or that may be bailed.

MAIN'PERN'ORS, are those Persons to whom a Person is delivered out of Custody or Prison, upon Security given, either for Appearance or Satisfaction.

MAIN'PRIZE [of *main*, the Hand, and *prize*, taken, F.] one who is Bail, Pledge, or Security for another Person.

MAINPRIZE [in *Law*] is the receiving a Man into a friendly Custody, who otherwise might be committed to Prison, upon Security given for his forth-coming at the Day assigned.

To **MAINTAIN'** [*maintenir*, F. of *manuteneo*, L.] to give a Livelihood to, to keep in Repair, to uphold; also to make good a Thing affirmed.

MAINTAIN'ABLE, which may be maintained.

MAINTAINER, an Upholder, one who provideth for or supporteth another, a Defender.

MAINTAINER [in *Law*] one who supports a Cause depending in Suit between others.

MAINTENANCE [*maintien*, F.] Food and Necessaries for Life; also Support, Protection, Defence.

MAINTENANCE [in *Law*] an unjust or wrongful upholding of a Person or Cause.

MAINTENANCE, Countenance, Looks, Carriage. *Cbauc.*

MA'JOR, greater, bigger. *L.*

MAJOR [in *Logic*] is the first Part of a Syllogism.

MAJOR General [in an *Army*] is an Officer who is next chief Commander to the General, and Lieutenant-General; when there are two Attacks at a Siege, he commands that on the Left.

MAJOR of a Brigade, either of Horse or Foot, is an Officer appointed by the Brigadier, to assist him in the Business of his Brigade, and does the same as a Major in a Regiment.

MAJOR Domo [*Mayordomo*, Span.] the Steward of a great Man's House; a Master of the Household.

MAJOR of a Regiment, is the next in Office to the Lieutenant-colonel, and is generally made from the oldest Captain; his Business is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to exercise, draw up, &c.

MAJOR of a Town, the third Officer of a Garrison, and next to the Deputy-governor.

MAJORITY [*majorité*, F.] the greater Number or Part; also one's being at Age.

MAIRMAID, or *Mermaid*. See *Mermaid*.

MAYSON *Dieu* [i. e. the House of God] an Hospital for sick Persons. *F.*

M A L

MA'ISTERIE ? [*maitre*, F.] a Mystery,
MAISTRIE } a masterly Action, Ma-
gistracy, masterly Workmanship, &c. *Cb.*

MAIS'TERFUL, domineering, imperious, *Cbauc.*

MA'JUS Jus, a Writ of Proceeding in some customary Manors, in order to Trial of Right to Land, &c.

MAIZE, a Sort of Indian Wheat.

To **MAKE** [*macan*, Sax. *maken*, L. S. *machen*, Teut.] to cause, to form, or frame.

To **MAKE** [in *Law*] to execute, to perform; also to create, to compel, &c.

A **MAKE-Bate**, a Cause and Promoter of Quarrel.

To **MAKE one's Berde**, to impose upon, or deceive one. *Cbauc.*

To **MAKE fast** [*fest machen*, Teut. *See Term*] to bind or tie.

MAKE Hawk, an old stanch Hawk.

MAKE'LESS, matchless. *N. C.*

MAKE, a Match. *N. C.* A Comfort. *Spenc.*

MAKER, the Creator, one who forms.

MAKE Weight, any little Thing added to make up Weight.

MAL'ACHI [מלאכי *H. i. e. my Messenger*] one of the lesser Prophets.

MALACHITE, a green Stone, in Colour resembling the Mallow, *μαλαχα*, Gr. It is sometimes veined or spotted.

MALACIA [*μαλακία*, Gr.] a Squeamishness of the Stomach, a depraved Appetite, when Things are coveted that are not proper for Food; a Tendernefs of the Body. *L.*

MALACTICA [*μαλακτικα*, Gr.] Medicines which soften the Parts of the Body.

MAL-Adroit, unhandsome, clumsy. *F.*

MAL-Administration, Misdemeanour in public Employment. *L.*

MAL'ADY [*maladie*, F.] a Disease, Sickness.

MAL'AGA, Wine of *Malaga* in *Spain*.

MA'LAGMA [*μαλαγμα*, Gr.] a Fomentation or Pultef.

MALANDERS, a Disease in the Fore-legs of an Horse.

MAL'APERT [q. d. *male partus*, L. ill-gotten or bred; or, as *Minshew*, male, and *apert*, ready, q. d. always ready to speak Evil of others] saucy, impudent.

MALAPERTNESS, Sauciness.

MALAPERTLY, saucily.

MALAXATE, to soften.

MALAXATION [among *Apothecaries*] a moistening or softening of hard Bodies; also the working of Ingredients into a Mass for Pills or Plaisters.

MAL'DON [*malbun*, Sax. called by *Tacitus*, *Camalodunum*, from *Camalus*, (i. e. *Mars*) an Idol worshipped by the Britains, and *bune*, Sax. a Mount, q. d. *Mars' Hill*] a Town in *Essex*, 32 Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

M A L

MALE [*mâle*, F. of *masculus*, L.] the male Kind.

MALE [of *μαλλος*, a Fleece, Gr. because formerly made of Wool] See *Mail*.

MALE Content [*mal-content*, F. of *male contentus*, L.] discontented, dissatisfied, dissatisfied.

MALE Contentedness, Discontentment.

MAL'EDICTED [*maledictum*, L. *Sup.*] cursed.

MALEDICTION, an Evil-speaking or Cursing. F. of L.

MALEFAC'TOR [*malefactor*, F.] an Evil-doer, an Offender F.

MAL'EFICE [*maleficium*, L.] an evil Deed, or shrewd Turn. F.

MALEFICENCE [*maleficentia*, L.] Mischievousness.

MALEFICK [*malefique*, F. of *maleficus*, L.] that causes Evil, or Mischievous, mischievous.

MALETENT, } a Toll of 40s. anciently
MALTOL'TE, } paid for every Sack of Wool.

MALEVO'LENCE [*malevolentia*, L.] Ill-will, Hatred, Spite.

MALEVO'LENT [*malevolens*, L.] that bears Ill will or Spite.

MALEVOLENT [in *Astrology*] which has an ill Aspect or Influence.

MALEVOLENTLY, in an ill-natured, spiteful Manner.

MAL-FEASANCE, a doing of Evil. F. L. T.

MAL'ICE [*malitia*, L.] Ill will, Grudge, or Spite. F.

MAL'ICIOUS [*malicieux*, F. of *malitiosus*, L.] full of Malice, spiteful.

MALICIOUSLY, spitefully.

MALICIOUSNESS, Spite, Malice, Design of doing Mischievous.

MALICOR'UM [q. d. *mali granati corium*, L.] the Peel of a Pomegranate.

MALIG'N [*maligne*, F. of *malignus*, L.] mischievous, bent on Mischievous.

To **MALIG'N**, to envy, to wish ill.

MALIGNANCY [*malignitas*, L.] malignant Nature or Quality.

MALIG'NANT [*malignus*, L.] hurtful, mischievous.

MALIGNANT Disease, that which rages more vehemently, and continued longer than its Nature usually permits it to do; or rather such a Disease as is greatly aggravated. It is generally applied to such Fevers as are epidemic or infectious, and attended with Spots and Eruptions.

A **MALIGNANT**, an ill-affected Person.

MALIGNANTLY, maliciously, with a spiteful Intention.

MALIG'NITY [*malignité*, F. of *malignitas*, L.] Hurtfulness, Mischievousness, Grudge, Ill-will.

MAL'KIN [of *Mall*, Contraction of *Mary*,

M A L

and *Kin*] a sort of Mop or Shovel for sweeping an Oven. A dirty Wench.

MALL [*malleus*, L. a Mallet] a Place to play at Pall Mall.

Pall MALL [q. d. *pellere malleo*, L. to drive with a Mallet] a Play.

MAL'LARD [*malart*, F. *malaerd*, Belg.] a wild Drake, or male Duck.

MAL'LEABLE [of *malleus*, L. a Hammer] that may be hammered out, and will spread, being beaten. L.

MALLEBILITY, the Quality of bearing to be hammered out.

To **MALLEATE** [*malleus*, L.] to hammer.

MALLE'OLUS [in *Botany*] is a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out itself but one Year before. L.

MALLEOLUS [among *Anatomists*] is a Bone of the Foot.

MAL'LET [of *malleus*, L.] a sort of wooden Hammer.

MAL'LEUS [in *Anatomy*] is one of the small Bones of the Ear. L.

MAUL'ORY [of *mal*, bad, and *lievre*, F. an Hare] a Surname.

MAL'LOWS [Meale, Sax. *malwa*, L.] an Herb.

MALLOW *Sbrub*, a Plant.

MALMSBURY [said to be called so by *Malmutius*, a King of the Britains. It was anciently called *Maidulphsbury*, from one *Maidulph*, a Scottish Saint and Hermit, who built an Abbey there, and opened a publick School. But *Beda* writes it *Adelmesbirig*, from *Adom* the Scholar of *Maidulph*, and the first Abbot of the Abbey] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 74 Miles West from *London*.

MALM'SEY [of *Malvasia*, the Place whence it comes] a luscious sort of Wine.

MAL'PAS of *mal*, F. ill, and *pass*, q. d. a bad Way] a Town in *Cbeshire*, 130 Miles North-West from *London*.

MALT [Meale, Sax. *malz*, Teut.] Barley soaked and dried, in order to make Drink.

MALT-Floor, a Floor to dry Malt.

MAL'THA, an inflammable Slime found in a Pool of *Samosatia*, a City of *Comagene*, the same as *Naphtba*.

MALT-Long, } an Insect; also a cancerous
MALT-Worm, } Sore about the Hoof of a Horse.

MALT-mulna, a Quern or Malt-Mill.

MALT-Sbot, a certain Duty paid in ancient Times for making Malt.

MALT'STER, one who makes or deals in Malt.

MAL'TRAIT'ED, abused. F.

MALVA'DA, a small Spanish Coin, 13 of which make a Farthing English.

MALVERSA'TION, ill Conversation, Prevarication, Misdemeanour in an Office.

F.

MAL-

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MALVEYSEY, Malmsey Wine. *Cbauc.*
MALUM *mortuum* [the dead Disease] a sort of Scab so called, because it makes the Body appear black and mortified. *L.*
MAL'URE [*malheur*, *F.*] a Misfortune, Mischance. *Cbauc.*
MAM [*mam*, *C. Br.* of *mamma*, *L.*] a fond Term of Mother.
MAM'ALUKES, light Horsemen, an Order of valiant Soldiers, who were the chief military Support of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*.
MAMMA [*mammare*, *F.* of *mamma*, *L.*] Mother.
MAMMAMOUCHI, Buffoons.
MAM'MARY *Vessels* [in *Anatomy*] the Arteries and Vessels which pass through the Muscles and Glands of the Breast.
MAMMET, a Puppet. *O.*
MAMMEATED [*mammeatus*, *L.*] having Paps or Teats.
MAMMIFORM *Processes* [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the Bone of the back Part of the Skull.
MAMMILLARY [in *Anatomy*] an Artery which supplies the Breast.
MAMMILLARY *Processes* [in *Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Bone in the Temples, resembling the Teats of a Cow.
MAM'MOCK [probably of *Dan*, *C. Br.* little, and *Ock*, *Dim.*] a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap.
MAMMON [*Μαμμωνας*, *Gr.*] the God of Wealth; also Riches. *Syriack.*
MAM'MONIST, a covetous Worldling.
MAMMOODA, a Coin among the *Indians*, of equal Value with our Shilling.
MAM'MOTHY, a Piece of Money at *Ormus*, value 8*d.* sterling.
MAN [*Dan*, *Sax.* *man*, *Teut.* *manb*, *Dan.*] a Creature endued with Reason.
 To **MAN** [*mannen*, *L. S.* and *Belg.*] to furnish with Men.
MAN of War, a Ship of War.
 To **MAN** a Hawk [in *Falconry*] to make her gentle, tame, and tractable.
MAN the Capitan [among *Sailors*] a Term used when they would have Men to heave at the Capitan.
MANA'CLES [*manicles*, *F.* of *manus*, *L.*] and Fetters or Cuffs.
 To **MANACLE**, to bind with Hand Cuffs or Fetters.
 To **MANAGE** [*manager*, *F.*] to order or handle, to rule or govern, to husband.
MANAGE [*menage*, *F.*] a Riding Academy, or Riding house.
MANAGEABLE, tractable, easily governed.
MANAGEABLENESS, Tractableness.
MAN'AGEMENT } [*menagement*, *F.*] ma-
MAN'AGERY } naging or ordering,
 Conduct.
MANA'GIUM, a Mansion or Dwelling-House. *O. L.*

MAN

MANAS'SEH [מנשה, *H. i. e.* not forgotten] *Joseph's* eldest Son.
MANATE' } a Fifth of the Whale Kind,
MANATI' } common in *America*.
MANA'TION, flowing or running. *L.*
MAN'BORE [*Manbore*, *Sax.*] a Recompence made in Money for the killing of a Man.
MAN'CA, a square Piece of Gold, in ancient Times valued at 30 Pence.
MANCH of Silver, is 60 Shekels, or 7*l.* 10*s.* Of Gold, 170 Shekels, or 75*l.* sterling.
MANCHE' [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an ancient Sleeve of a Coat. *F.*
MANCHE *Present*, a Bribe or Present from the Donor's own Hand. *O.*
MAN'CHESTER [of *maen*, *C. Br.* a Stone, and *Cestren*, *Sax.* probably from the great Quarries of Stone thereabout] a Town in *Lancashire*, 182 Miles North West by North from *London*.
MANCHET [*michette*, *O. F.*] a fine sort of small Bread.
MANCHING/LO-Tree [*marcinello*, *Span.*] a Tree in *Jamaica*, the Fruit of which, tho' beautiful, is very dangerous Food, and has killed many *Europeans*.
 To **MAN'CIPATE** [*mancipatum*, *L.*] to deliver Possession, to deliver the Right to another, to sell for Money.
A MANCIPATION, a parting with a Thing, and giving it up to another. *L.*
MANCIPLE, a Caterer, one who buys Victuals and common Provisions for a College or Monastery.
MANCU'SA, an ancient Coin, in Value about a Mark in Silver.
MANDA'MUS [*i. e.* we command] a Writ sent by the King to the Heads of a College, &c. for the Admittance of a Fellow or Member into the Society; also several others by which any thing is commanded; as to the Bishop, to admit an Executor to prove a Will, &c.
MAN'DARIN, a Rank of the *Chinese* Nobility; also a Magistrate.
MAN'DATORY [*mandataire*, *F.*] is he to whom a Charge is given; also he who attains a Benefice by a *Mandamus*. *L. T.*
MAN'DATE [*mandatum*, *L.*] a judicial Command of a King or his Justices to have any Thing done for Dispatch of Justice.
De MANDATO Panes, Loaves of Bread given to the Poor on *Mandy Thursday*. *O. R.*
MAN'DERIL, a sort of wooden Pulley, belonging to a Turner's Lathe.
MAN'DEVIL [*q. d. de magna villa*, *i. e.* of the great Town] a Surname.
MAN'DIBLE [*mandibilis*, *L.*] that may be chewed, eatable.
MANDIBLE [*mandibula*, *L.*] the Jaw, either upper or lower; the upper consists of 12 Bones, on each Side 6; but the lower, at

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riper Years, grows into one continued Bone, extremely hard and thick.

MANDIBULAR [*mandibularis*, L.] belonging to the Jaw.

MANDIBULAR Muscles [with *Anatomists*] Muscles that belong to the lower Jaw.

MAN'DIL, a kind of Cap or Turban worn by the *Persians*.

MANDIL'ION [*mandille*, F. *mandiglione*, Ital.] a Soldier's Garment, a loose Cassock.

MAN'DRAKE [*mandragora*, F. *mandragora*, L. *μανδραγόρας*, Gr.] a Plant whose Root sometimes resembles the Parts of a Man, having the Quality of causing Sleep.

To **MAN'DUCATE**, to chew or eat.

MANDUCATION, chewing, eating. L.

MANDY Thursday [q. d. *dies mandati* L.] the next Thursday before Easter, so called from our Saviour's Charge to his Disciples of celebrating his Supper.

MANE of an Horse [*maene*, Belg. man, Dan. *mlung*, C. Br.] the long Hair hanging down on a Horse's Neck.

MAN-Eater, a Cannibal.

MANED, having a Mane.

MAN'ES, the Souls departed, Ghosts; also Hell. L.

MANETH [מנח, H.] a Weight or Sum of Money among the *Jews*, containing 100 Shekels of Gold, in Value about 75 l. in Silver, 60 Shekels, in Value about 7 l. 10 s.

MAN'FUL, bold, brave.

MAN'FULLY, boldly, bravely.

MAN'FULNESS, Boldness, Braveness.

MANG'ANESS, a sort of Stone used in making Glass.

MANGE, a Scab on Dogs, &c. an infectious and filthy Disease in Horses.

MANG-Corn, } mixed Corn, Masling.

MUNG-Corn, } O. L.

MAN'GER [*mangeoire*, of *manger*, F. to eat] a Sort of Trough for Horses to eat Corn, &c. in.

MANGER [in a Ship] is a circular Place made with Planks fastened on the Deck right under the *Howses*, to receive the Sea-water that beats in at the *Howses*.

MANGE'RIE, eating, feasting. *Cbauc.*

MAN'GINESS, the being mangy.

MANGLE, a Machine used in getting up Linen.

MANGLER, one who hacks or butchers.

To **MANG'LE** [*Minferu* derives it of *manus*, L. maimed, or *mangle*, Teut. a Defect] to cut, rend, or tear in Pieces; to maim, or wound.

MAN'GO, an *East-Indian* Fruit.

MAN'GON } [*mangoneau*, F.] an En-

MAN'GONEL } gine anciently used for

the casting of Stones.

MAN'GONISM [of *mangonizo*, L.] a trimming or furbishing up of old Things.

MAN'GY [of *se demander*, F. to itch] troubled with the Mange.

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MANHEDE [Manheit, Teut.] Manhood, *Cbauc.*

MAN'HOOD, Bravery, Courage.

MAN'IA [*manie*, F. *μανία*, Gr.] a Sort of Madness; a Delirium without a Fever.

MA'NIAC [*manique*, F. *maniacus*, L. of *μανιακός*, Gr.] belonging to or troubled with that Distemper.

MANICA *Hippocratis* [i. e. *Hippocrates's Sleeve*] is a Term used by Chymists for a Woollen Sack or Bag, in Form of a Pyramid, with which Wines, Medicines, &c. are strained. L.

MANICHEES' [so called of *Manes*, a *Persian*, their Ring-leader] a Sort of Hereticks, who held that *Manes* was the Comforter, whom our Saviour promised to send; that there were two Principles, the one good, and the other bad, &c.

MAN'IFEST [*manifeste*, F. of *manifestus*, L.] apparent, evident, clear, plain.

A MAN'IFEST [in *Traffick*] a Draught of the Cargo of a Ship, shewing what is due to the Master for Freight.

To **MAN'IFEST** [*manifeste*, F. of *manifestum facere*, L.] to reveal, to declare, to make plain, to publish.

MANIFESTA'TION, a making manifest, &c. F. of L.

MANIFES'TO, an Apology, or publick Declaration of a Prince or State; an Edict or Decree. *Span.*

MAN'IFESTLY, evidently.

MANIFOLD [manchfaltig, Teut.] a great many.

MANIFOLDLY, in a manifold Manner.

MANIG'LIONS [in *Gunnery*] two Handles on the Back of a Piece of Ordnance, after the *German* Way of casting.

MAN'IPLE [*maniple*, F. *manipulus*, L.] a Handful of Herbs, or any other Thing.

MAN'IPLE, a Kind of Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Wrists by *Roman* Mass Priests.

MANIP'ULAR [*manipularis*, L.] belonging to a Maniple.

MANK'ND, the Race or Species of human Beings.

MAN'NA [מן, H. i. e. what? q. d. *מן*, What is this?] a delicious Food which distilled from Heaven for the Support of the *Israelites*; also a Sort of fat Dew in a Morning from the Leaves of Mulberry-trees, &c. in *Calabria*, and other hot Countries, used as a gentle Purge.

Chymical MANNA, a Substance exceeding white, distilled from *Precipitate*.

MANNA-Pear, a Sort of Pear ripe in December and January.

MANNASY', } a Fish about *Jamaica*, and

MANNATI', } other Parts of the *West Indies*, resembling a Cow.

A MAN'NEKIN [Manneken, Teut.] a little Man, a Dwarf.

MAN-

MAN

MAN'NER [*maniere*, F.] Fashion, Way, Custom, Usage.

MANNER [in *Painting and Carving*] the peculiar Habit, Mode, or Way that the Artist has.

MANNERLY, possessed of good Manners, or Behaviour.

MANNERS [*manier*, F.] Behaviour, Conditions good or bad; Rules for Behaviour, Conversation, &c.

MAN'NING, the Days Work of Man. O. R.

MANNING of a Ship [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship is to make a Shew of all her Men; also furnishing it with Men.

MAN'NOPERS, Goods taken in the Hands of a Thief, when apprehended. O. L. T.

MA'NOUR [of *manoir*, F. an Habitation, of *manens*, because the Lord did usually reside there] a Constitution brought in by the Normans, which was this: the King granted to some Baron, or military Man, a certain Circuit of Ground for him and his Heirs to dwell upon and enjoy, holding some Part in Demefine to his own Use and Occupation, and letting out other Parcels to free and servile Tenants, who were to do their Suit and Service at the Court of the said Manour, now called the Lord's Court, or Court Baron; but it is now taken for the Rule and Government a Man has over those who hold within his Fee, rather than the Land or Soil.

MAN'OUR in *Grofs*, is the Right and Interest of a Court Baron, with the Perquisites belonging thereunto; which may be vested in one Person, whilst others have every Foot of the Land contained in it.

MANQUE'LER, a Manslayer or Murderer.

MANSE, a Parsonage or Vicarage House for the Incumbent to live in.

MANS'FIELD [probably of *manrian*, Sax. to traffick, and *field*, being a Place of Trade] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 140 Miles North-North-West from London.

MAN'SION, an Abiding or Dwelling-place; also the Seat of the Blessed in Heaven; also a Mansion-house. L.

MANS'LAUGH'TER [of *Man*, a Man, and *Schlauchen*, to kill, *Teut*] in *Law*, is the unlawful killing a Man, without previous Malice.

MANS'LAY'ER [*manplaga*, Sax. of *Man*, and *Schlaget*, Killer, *Teut*.] one guilty of Manslaughter.

MANSORII *Musculi* [of *mandere*, L. to eat] the same as *Mosseters*.

MANSUEFACTION, a making gentle, a taming.

MAN'SUETE [*mansuetus*, L. q. d. *ad manum* [suttus] courteous, gentle, meek, mild, tractable.

MAN'SUETUDE [*mansuetudo*, L.] Trac-

MAN

tableness, Gentleness, Meekness, Tenderness of Nature.

MAN'SUM *Capitale*, the chief Mansion, Manour-house, or Court of a Lord. L.

MANSU'RA [in *Doomsday-Book*] the Mansions or Dwelling-places of the Country People.

MAN'TELETS [in *Fortification*] are great Planks of Wood, which make a kind of moveable Pent-house, being pushed forward upon moveable Trucks, to cover the Men from the Enemies Fire.

To MANTICULATE [*manticulatum*, L.] to pick Pockets.

MAN-Tiger, a large Monkey or Baboon.

MAN'TLE [*mantel*, Sax. *mantel*, *Teut. manteau*, F. *mantilium*, L.] a kind of Cloak or long Robe.

MANTLE [in *Heraldry*] is that Representation of the Foldings of Cloth, Flourishing, or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms.

To MANTLE, to flower, to smile like Drink, Wine, &c.

To MANTLE, to embrace kindly. N. C.

To MANTLE [in *Falconry*] to display; as the Hawk mantles, i. e. spreads her Wing after her Legs.

MANTLE-Tree [*manteau*, F.] a Piece of Timber laid across the Head of a Chimney.

MAN'TUA Gown [*manteau*, F.] a loose Gown worn by Women, instead of a strait-bodied Coat.

MANTUA-Maker, one whose Profession is to make Gowns for Women.

MAN'UAL [*manuel*, F. of *manualis*, L.] belonging to, or performed by the Hand.

A MANUAL [*manuel*, F. of *manuale*, L.] a Pocket-book.

MANUAL Goods, those whereof present Profit may be made.

MANUA'LIA *Beneficia* [Old Records] daily Distribution of Meat and Drink, allotted to petty Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their ordinary Subsistence. L.

MANUALIS *Obedientia*, sworn Obedience, or Subjection upon Oath. L.

MAN'UALIST, an Handicrafts-man, or Artificer.

MANUBIÆ, Spoils taken in War, or Money arising from them.

MANU'BIAL [of *manubialis*, L.] belonging to a Prey or Booty.

MANUBRIUM, a Handle.

MANUCAP'TION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies for a Man, who being taken upon Suspicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereunto. L.

MANUCAP'TORS, they who stand as Sureties, or Bail for others. L.

MANUDUCTION, a leading or guiding by the Hand. L.

MAN

MANUEL [in *Law*] a Thing whereof present Profit may be made; also a Pocket-book. *F.*

MANUFACTURE [of *manus* and *factura*, *L.*] any Sort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands. *F.*

To **MANUFACTURE**, to make or work up with the Hands.

MANUFACTURED [*manu factus*, *L.*] worked or made by the Hands.

MANUFACTURER [*manufactureur*, *F.* of *manu facere*, *L.*] one who works up a natural Product into an artificial Commodity.

MANUMISE, to set free, to release from Servitude.

MANUMISSION [*q. d. de manu missio*] a making of a Servant free. *L.*

MANUMISSION *expressed* [*Law Term*] is when a Lord makes a Deed to his Villain to franchise him by the Word *Manumittere*.

MANUMISSION *imply'd* [*Law Term*] is when a Lord sues one, when he might enter without Suit, or grants him an Annuity, or lets Lands to him by Lease.

To **MANUMIT** [*manumittere*, *L.*] to make a Bondman free.

MANUPAS'TUS [*Law Term*] a Domestic or Household Servant. *L.*

To **MANU'RE** [*manuwrir*, *F.*] to till the Ground, to labour it with the Hand.

MANURE, Dung, Marl, &c. used for the fattening of the Ground.

MANURER, one who manures.

MAN'US, a Hand. *L.* It was anciently used [in *Law*] for an Oath, and also for the Person who took it.

MANUS *Christi*, refined Sugar boiled with Rose water, being a Sort of Cordial for Persons who are very weak; Pearl Sugar. *L.*

MANUSCRIPT [*manuscript*, *F.* of *manu scriptum*, *L.*] a Book or Copy written with the Hand.

MANUTENEN'TIA, a Writ used in case of Maintenance. *L.*

MANUTEN'TION, holding by the Hand. *F.* of *L.*

MAN'WARING [of *Man* and *Waring*, *Teut.* to protect, *q. d.* the Protector of Men] a Surname.

MAN'WORTH, the Price of a Man's Life or Head, which was paid to the Lord for killing his Villain.

MANY [*manig*, *Sax.* *menig*, *Beig.* *man- rpe*, *Teut.*] a great many

MANY *Feet*, the Fish *Pourcentel*.

Many Hands make light Work.

This Proverb is a proper Inducement to animate Persons to undertake any *virtuous* Attempt, either for the Relief of the Distressed, the Succour of the Oppressed, or the Vindication and Defence of Religion and Property, against potent Oppressors or Invaders; for that, however difficult and *un- surmountable* the Attempt may appear to a feeble

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few, yet an united Force will make it not only *practicable*, but *easy* too, according to the *Latins*; *Multorum manibus grande levatur onus*; and the *Greeks*, *πλεονων δι τε εγχα αμεινον*. *Homer.*

MANY Coloured, having many Colours.

MANY Headed, having a Multitude of Heads.

MANY-Times, frequently.

MANZED *Shrew*, a wicked Scold.

To **MAP**, to delineate, to set down.

MAP [*mappe*, *F.* *mappa*, *L.* a Napkin] a Representation of the Earth, or some Part of it, on a plain *Superficies*.

A *General MAP* [in *Geography*] is a Description of the whole Earth, with the several Countries, Islands, Seas, Rivers, &c. therein contained, and also the Circles of the Globe.

Particular MAPS, are either of the four Parts of the World; or of particular Kingdoms and Countries.

MA'PLE [*Mapul*, *Sax.*] a sort of Tree.

MA'PLETOFT [of *Mapul*, a Maple, and *toft*, *Sax.* a Tuft or Top] a Surname.

MAP'PERY, Table Linen, &c. *Shaksf.*

MA'RA, a Meer or Lake; a Marth or Bog. *O. L.*

MARANA'THA [*מְרַנָּה* *Syr.* i. e. our Lord cometh] the highest Degree of Excommunication.

MARASMO'DES [*μαρασμοδης*, *Gr.*] a Fever which at last ends in a Consumption.

MARAS'MUS [*μαρασμος*, *Gr.*] a Fever which wastes the Body by Degrees.

MARAUD'ING, ranging about for Plunder.

MARAVE'DIS, a *Spanish* Coin, of which 35 amount to about 6d. our Money.

MAR'BLE [*marbre*, *F.* of *marmor*, *L.*] a Sort of fine Stone, extremely hard and solid, dug out of the Quarries.

To **MAR'BLE** [*marbrer*, *F.*] to paint or stain like Marble.

MARBLY, variegated like Marble.

MARBLE *Hearted*, hard hearted.

MAR'CASITE [*marcasite*, *F.*] a kind of Mineral Stone; a Term for a mineral Body, having some metalline Parts, though the Quantity of them be very small.

MARCES'SIBLE [*marcesibilis*, of *marcescere*, *L.*] easy to wither or fade away.

MARCH [of *Mars*, the Heathen God] the 3d Month in the Year in vulgar Computation.

To **MARCH** [*marcher*, *F.*] to go, to set forward, as an Army.

A **MARCH** [*mar le*, *F.*] the going forward of an Army, &c.

Lords **MARCHERS**, Noblemen who anciently inhabited and secured the Marches of *Wales* and *Scotland*.

MARCHES [*Mæper*, *Sax.* of *marc*, *Ger.* a Frontier or Border; or else of *margat*, *F.*

M A R

F. a Sign or Mark of Distinction] the Limits or Bounds between *England* and *Wales*, or *Scotland*. F.

MAR'CHET, a Law made by *Eugenius*, King of *Scotland*, that the Lord of the Manour should have the first Night's Lodging with every married Woman within his Jurisdiction, abrogated by *Malcolm III.* for which they pay a Mark.

MAR'CHIONESS [of *marcio*, L. a Marquis] a Marquis's Lady.

MARCH'PANE [*massapane*, F. q. d. *massa*, Bread in the Lump, and *panis*] a Confection made of Pistachio-Nuts, Almonds, Sugar, &c.

MAR'CID [*marcidus*, L.] withered, rotten, feeble.

MAR'CIONISTS, ancient Hereticks, so called from one *Marcion*, a Stoick, who denied that Christ was the Son of God.

MAR'COUR [*marcor*, L.] Leanness, Waste of Flesh.

A MARE [*mape*, Sax.] a Female Horse. To cry the MARE, a Sport in *Hertfordshire* when the Reapers tie together the Tops of the last Blades of Corn; and standing at some Distance, throw their Sickles at it; and he who cuts the Knot, has the Prize, with Acclamations and good Cheer.

MARESHALL. See *Marshall*.

A MAREMAID. See *Mermaid*.

MARETTUM, Marsh ground. O. L.

MARFO'RIO, a famous Statue in *Rome*, opposite to *Pasquin*, not far from the Capitol, on which commonly Answers to the satyrical Questions fastened on the latter are fixed.

MAR'GARET ? [*Margarita*, L. *marryaph* MAR'GERY } τὰς, Gr. a Pearl] a proper Name of Women.

MARGARITIFEROUS [*margaritifera*, L.] that brings forth or produces Pearls.

MARGELIANE [*marjolaine*, F.] *Marjoram*. *Chauc.*

MAR'GIN [*marge*, F. of *margo*, L.] the Brink or Brim of any Thing; also the outermost Part of the Leaves of a Book, on which there is nothing printed, or nothing but Notes &c.

MAR'GINAL [*marginalis*, L.] belonging to, or written in the Margin.

MAR'GRAVE, a Kind of Dignity in Germany, answerable to our Marquis.

MARIANALATRISTS [of *Macla*, *Mary*, and *λατρεω*, Gr. to worship] Worshippers of the Virgin *Mary*.

MAR'IGOLD, a Flower. *Calendula*, L.

MARINA'DE [in *Cockery*] pickled Meat, either Fish or Flesh.

MARINA'RUS, a Mariner or Seaman. O. L.

To MAR'INATE [*mariner*, F.] to fry in Oil, and then to pickle.

MARINETS, a Sort of Violet Plants, called also *Marian Violets*.

M A R

MAR'INE [*marinus*, L.] belonging to, or serving at Sea. F.

The MAR'INE, the whole Body of a Fleet or Navy.

MAR'INER [*marinier*, F.] a Seaman or Sailor.

MAR'INES, Soldiers who serve on board of Ships.

MAR'IOLA [in ancient Writers] a Shrine or Image of the Virgin *Mary*.

MAR'JORAM [*marjolaine*, F. *marjorana*, L.] an Herb.

MARIS'CA [among Surgeons] the Hemorrhoids or Piles. L.

MARITA'GIO *amisso per Defaultum*, a Writ for a Tenant in Frank-marriage, to recover Lands, &c. out of which he is kept by another.

MARITA'GIUM, the lawful joining of Man and Wife; the Right of bestowing a Ward or Widow in Marriage; Lands given in Marriage; also the Dower or Portion received with a Wife. O. L. T.

MARITAGIUM *habere* [Low Term] to have the free Disposal of an Heiress in Marriage.

MARITAL [*maritalis*, L.] belonging to an Husband. F.

MARITIMA *Anglicæ*, the Profits accruing to the King from the Sea. L.

MARIT'MAL, marine, relating to the Sea.

MARITIME [*maritimus*, L.] belonging to, or near the Sea. F.

A MARK [Gespic, Sax. *marque*, F. *marck*, Belg.] a Note, Character, &c. set upon a Thing, a Sign or Token; also a White or Aim to shoot at.

A MARK, a Silver Coin anciently valued at 30s. now generally taken for the Sum of 13s. 4d. in some Parts of Germany 16 Stivers, or 2s. Sterling; in Denmark it is 16s. or 12 4-5ths d. Sterling; in Sweden the Mark is 22 4-5ths d. Sterling.

MARK [of מַרְכָּה Syr. of *Marcus*, L. of the Month *Martius* or *March*] a proper Name of Men.

To MARK [Gespican, Sax. *marquer*, F. *markieren*, Teut.] to set a Mark on a Thing in order to know it again; to take Notice, to mind.

MARK Penny, a Duty of one Penny formerly paid by the Inhabitants of *Malden*, in *Essex*, who had Gutters or Pipes laid out of their Houses into the Street.

MARKER, one who marks, one who takes Notice.

MARK Weight, a foreign Weight commonly 8 Ounces, and a Mark Pound is 16 Ounces.

MARKET [*marche*, F. *mercatus*, L.] a Place where Provisions, or any Manner of Goods are set to Sale: The Privilege whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Clark

M A R

Clerk of the MARKET, an Officer whose Business is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, according to the King's Standard in the Exchequer, and to see that all Measures, in every Place be answerable to them.

MARKET-Cross, a Cross erected in the Market.

MARKET-Day, the Day on which the Market is kept.

MARKET-Town, a Town that has the Privilege of a regular Market.

MARKET-Geld, the Toll of a Market.

MARKETABLE, that is fit to be sold or uttered in a Market.

MARK Lups, [*Mark Lupsch*, L. S.] i. e. a Mark of *Lubeck*, a great Hanse Town, which is there, at *Hamburg*, and over all the *Lower Saxony*, of 16 d. Value, according to their Standard; and three of these Marks are equal to a Rixdollar.

MARKS [among *Hunters*] the Foot-prints and Treadings of wild Beasts.

MARKSMAN, a Person skilled in the Art king a Mark.

MARL [*margel*, L. S. *mergel*, Teut. *Mapl*, probably of *Weng*, Sax. Marrow, of *marga*, L.] a kind of fat Earth, which is laid upon the Land to fertilize it.

MARL-Pit, a Pit out of which Marl is dug.

To *MARL*, is to spread Marl over Land.

MARLBOROUGH [of *mapl*, Sax. Chalk, or fat Soil, and *Burg*; but some derive it of *Merlin*] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 74 Miles W. from *London*.

MARLERIUM, } a Marl Pit. O. L.
MARLETUM, }

MAR'LINE [*Sea Term*] a small Line of untwisted Hemp well tarred to keep the Ends of the Ropes from ravelling.

To *MAR'LINE a Sail* [*Sea Term*] is when the Sail is rent out of the *Bolt-rope*, to make it fast with *Marlines* put through the *Oyelet* Holes.

MARLINE Spike, is a little Piece of Iron to splice small Ropes together, as also to open the *Bolt-rope*, when the Sail is to be sewed into it.

MARLOW [of *mapl*, Sax. Chalk, and *Leag*, a Field] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, 31 Miles West from *London*.

MAR'MADUKE [*Camden* says of *maple*, *metig*, Sax. more mighty, and *Duke*] a proper Name.

MAR'MALET } [*marmelade*, F.] a Con-
MAR'MALADE } fection made of Quinces or bitter Oranges.

MAR'MORA Arundeliana, certain Marble Stones, whereon are inscribed several Chronicles relating to *Arundel*, given by the Earl of *Arundel* to the University of *Oxford*.

MARMO'REAN [*marmoreus*, L.] of or belonging to Marble.

M A R

MARMORA'TION, a Building with Marble.

MAR'MOSET, a Kind of black Monkey, with a shaggy Neck; also a Kind of grotesque Figure in Building.

MARMOT'TA [*Marmotte*, F.] a Creature like a Rabbit, in the *Alps* in *Italy*.

MARONEAN Wine, a Sort of extraordinary strong Wine.

MARONISTS, Christians inhabiting about *Libanus*, so called from one *Maron*, who was the Head of them.

MARQUE, Reprizal; as Letters of *Marque*, or *Mart*. O. S.

MAR'QUESS } [*Marquis*, F.] a Noble.
MAR'QUIS } man, next in Dignity to a Duke.

MARQUESSET', a female *Marquis*, a *Marchioness*.

MAR'QUETRY, a Sort of chequered inlaid Work. F.

MAR'QUISATE [*Marquisate*, F.] a *Marquisship*, or the Jurisdiction of a *Marquis*.

To *MARR* [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *μαρμαρόν*, Gr. but *Skinner* of *marrer*, Span. or *Wappan*, Sax.] to spoil, deface, or corrupt.

MAR'RIAGE [*mariage*, F.] a civil Contract by which a Man and a Woman are joined together.

MARRIAGEABLE [*mariable*, F.] that is of Age fit to marry.

MARRIED, connected in Marriage.

MAR'ROQUIN, vulgarly *Marocco*, the Skin of a Goat, or some Animal resembling it, dressed in *Sumach*, much used by Bookbinders.

MAR'ROW [*Weng*, Sax. *marck*, Teut. *met*, C. Br. *Maralla*, Ital.] a soft fat Substance contained in the Hollow of Bones.

MARROW-Bone, a Bone possessed of Marrow.

MARROWS, Fellows; as, *my Gloves are not Marrows*. N. C.

To *MAR'RY* [*marier*, F. *maritare*, L.] to join or be joined in Wedlock.

MARS [among *Chymists*] Iron or Steel.

MARS [in *Heraldry*] is the red Colour in Coat-Armour of Sovereign Princes.

A *MARSH* } [*mepte*, Sax. *marische*, Belg.
MARISH } *Marais*, F.] a Fen or boggy Ground.

MARSH Mallows, an Herb. *Althea*, L.

MAR'SHAL [*mareschal*, F. *marischalk*, Teut.] it was anciently no other than Master of the Horse, but now several considerable Officers bear this Name; as

Earl MARSHAL [of *England*] a great Officer of the Crown, who takes Cognizance of all Matters belonging to War and Arms, &c.

MARSHAL [of the Ceremonies] an Officer who is to receive Commands from the Master of the Ceremonies or Assistants.

MAR-

M A R

MARSHAL [*of the King's House*] whose special Authority is in the King's Palace, to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, and to punish Faults committed within the Verge.

MARSHAL [*of the Exchequer*] is he to whom the Court commits the Custody of the King's Debtors, during the Term time, for securing the Debts.

MARSHAL [*of the King's Bench*] is he who hath the Custody of the Prison called the King's Bench in Southwark.

MARSHAL [*of the King's Hall*] an Officer whose Business it is, when the Tables are preparing, to call out those of the Household and Strangers, and place them according to their Quality.

Clerk MARSHAL [*of the King's House*] an Officer who attends the Marshal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

MARSHAL [*at Sea*] is one who punishes Offences committed at Sea, and executes Justice there, as putting in the Bilboes, ducking at the Yard-Arm, hauling under the Keel, &c.

MARSHALS, are also military Officers in every Regiment, whose Office is to see to Prisoners of War, and to execute all Sentences, or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders.

Knight MARSHAL, an Officer of the King's House.

MARSHAL [*of France*] is the highest Preferment in the Army or Navy, and is the same with Captain-General; they command above all Persons who are not Princes of the Blood, and are also the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

MARSHAL [*de Camp*] in France, the next Officer to the Lieutenant-General with us.

MARSHALLING [*in Heraldry*] is the proper joining of several Coats of Arms in one and the same Escutcheon; also the disposing of Persons at publick Solemnities in their proper Places.

MARSHALS at Arms, Pursuivants.

MARSHALSEY [*Morebouffée*, F.] the Seat or Court of the Marshal for the Prison of Southwark.

MARSUPIA'LIS [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh so named from the doubling of its Tendons which resemble a Pouch.

MART [*contracted of Market*] a great Fair.

To **MART**, to traffick, to buy or sell.

MARTELED, hammered. *Spenc.*

MARTEN, } a little Thing like a Fer-

MARTERN, } ret.

MARTEN Cub, a Marten of the first Year.

MARTIAL [*martialis*, L.] warlike, valiant, belonging to War. *F.*

MARTIAL [*in Astrology*] born under the Planet Mars.

M A R

MARTIAL [*in Chymistry*] partaking of the Nature of Iron and Steel.

MARTIAL Court, a Court held by the Officers of War.

MARTIAL Law, is the Law of War, depending on the King's Pleasure; or his Lieutenant, or the General, or the Officer of War.

MARTIALIST, a Warrior, a Man at Arms.

MARTIALLY, in a martial Manner.

MARTIN [q. d. *Martius*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

MARTIN, } a kind of Swallow, a

MARTINET, } Bird.

MARTIN Dry, a Pear that is of an Isabella red Colour on one Side, and high-coloured red on the other Side, whose Pulp is short and pretty fine to the Taste, and Juice sugared and perfumed.

MARTINGAL [*martingal*, F.] a Thong of the Leather fastened at one End to the Girth under the Belly, and at the other to the Muzzle-roll, to prevent a Horse's rearing.

MARTINMASS, } the Festival of St.

MARTLEMASS, } *Martin*, observed on the 11th of November.

MARTLEMASS Beef, Beef salted and smoaked at that Season.

MART'LET, a kind of Bird.

MARTLET [*in Heraldry*] a small Bird without Feet.

MART'NETS [*in a Ship*] are small Lines fastened to the Leech of the Sail, to bring that Part of the Leech which is next the Yard-Arm close up to the Yard, when the Sail is to be furled.

To **top the MARTNETS** [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale them up.

Legs of the MARTNETS [*Sea Term*] are small Ropes put through the Bolt-ropes in the Leech of the Sail.

MART'TYR [*μάρτυρ*, Gr.] one who bears Witness to the Truth of the Christian Religion at the Expence of his Life. *F. of L.*

To **MARTYR**, to destroy, to put to Death for Religion.

MARTYRDOM [*martyre*, F. *martyrium*, L. of *μαρτύριον*, Gr.] such Pain or Death as a Martyr undergoes.

MARTYRIA [*in Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein the Rhetorician confirms something by his own Experience. *Gr.*

MARTYROLOGY [*martyrologe*, F. *μαρτυρολογία*, of *μάρτυρ*, a Martyr, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Book treating of the Acts, Names, and Sufferings of Martyrs.

To **MAR'VEL** [*s'emerveiller*, F.] to wonder or admire at.

MARVELOUS, wonderful, strange.

MARVELOUSLY, wonderfully.

MARVELOUSNESS, Wonderfulness.

MAR'VEL [*of Peru*] a Sort of Nightshade, with Flowers of such Variety, that it is called the Wonder of the World.

MAR'Y

M A S

MARY [*Maria*, L. of *Mapia*, Gr. *Μαρία*, H. i. e. bitter] a Christian Name of Women.

MARYGROSS [*Mariengroschen*, Teut.] a German Coin, Value 1 d. and 3-4ths of a Farthing Sterling.

MASCLE [in *Heraldry*] a short Lozenge voided, representing the Maw of a Net.

To **MASCULATE** [*masculatum*, L.] to make strong or manly.

MASCULINE [*masculus*, L.] that is of the male Kind. F.

MASCULINE Signs or Planets [in *Astrology*] are such as excel in active Qualities, i. e. Cold and Heat.

MASH for a Horse [probably of *mischen*, Teut. to mangle] a Composition of Water, Bran, &c.

To **MASH** [*mascher*, F. to champ with the Teeth] to break, bruise, or squeeze to a Mash.

MA'SID, amazed. *Chauc.*

MA'SIDNESS, Amazement. *Chauc.*

To **MASK** [*masquer*, F.] to disguise with a Mask or Vizard.

MASK [*masque*, F.] a Covering for the Face, a Vizard.

By the **MASKINS** [an Oath] i. e. by the Mafs.

MAS'LIN, Corn mixed, as Wheat, Rye, &c. called also *Mescelin*, or *Meslin*.

MAS'LINFAR, a Food made of Wheat and Rye steeped in Water.

MASON [*massen*, or *maçon*, F.] a Workman who builds with Stone.

MA'SONRY [*maçonnerie*, F.] Masons Work, Stone Work.

MA'SORA } [Heb. H. i. e. a Tradition]

MAS'SERA } the Criticism of Hebrew Doctors on the Hebrew Text of the Bible.

MA'SORITES, a Set of Jews, who made it their Business, to correct false-written Words of the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, and also to number the Letters, &c. of the five Books of Moses, to prevent their being corrupted.

MASQUERADE [*mascarade*, F.] a Company of Persons having Masks or Vizards on, and dancing or discoursing together.

MASS [*masse*, F. of *massa*, L. Earb.] a Heap or Lump of any Thing.

MASS [among *Apothecaries*] Paste; it is generally applied to those Compositions out of which Pills are formed.

MASS [with *Physicians*] is applied to some Collections of Fluids; as the Mafs of Blood.

MASS [in *Sumatra*] a Piece of Money, 4 Capans, or 1 s. Sterling.

MASS [in *Japan*] a Coin, 10 Coudrys, or 5 2-5ths d. Sterling.

MASS [in *India*] a Silk Weight, one 14th of a Pyce.

MASS [in *Natural Philosophy*] the Quantity of Matter in any Body.

The *Papist* **MASS** [*mæsse*, Sax. *messe*,

M A S

F. *missa*, L. q. d. *missio*, or *dimissio* populi] the dismissing of the People] is Part of the Liturgy or Church Service among the Roman Catholics.

A **MASS Priest**, anciently was every secular Priest distinguished from the Regulars. Afterwards the Word was restrained to those kept in Chantries, or at particular Altars, to say so many Masses for the Souls of the Deceased.

MAS'SACRE [*massacre*, F. of *massare*, L.] a Butchery and Slaughter made on People, not in a Condition to defend themselves.

To **MAS'SACRE** [*massacer*, F.] to butcher after a barbarous Manner.

MAS'SES [in *Pictures*] those Parts containing the great Lights and Shadows.

MAS'SETERS [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the lower Jaw, which, with the temporal Muscles, move it to either Side, or forwards, as in eating.

MA'SSICOT, Cerufs calcined by Fire, used in Painting.

MA'SSINESS, Weight, Bulk, Ponderousness.

MAS'SIVE } [*massif*, F.] solid, weighty.

MAS'SY }

MAST [*mæst*, Sax. *maest*, Dan. and Teut. of *maffen*, Teut. to fasten] the Fruit of wild Trees, as Oak, Beech, wild Chestnut, &c.

MAST [of *Amber*] the Quantity of two Pounds and an half Weight.

MAST [*mæst*, Sax. *maest*, or *mat*, F. *maist*, Belg. L. S. and Teut.] one of those round Pieces of Timber in a Ship, which are set upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, &c. are made fast.

To *spring* a **MAST** [*Sea Prose*] is when a Mast is cracked in any Part.

To *spend* a **MAST** [*Sea Prose*] is when a Mast is broken by bad Weather.

MASTED, that has a Mast.

MASTER [*maître*, or *maître*, F. *Prester*, Belg. and L. S. *magister*, L.] a Governor, Head, Teacher, one skilled in any Art or Mystery: a Title of several Officers: as,

MASTER [of the *Armoury*] one who has the Care and Oversight of the King's Armour, in any standing Armoury.

MASTER of Assay [in the *Mint*] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Silver, &c. be according to Standard.

MASTER [of *Arts*] the second Degree taken by Students in our Universities.

MASTER [of the *Ceremonies*] the King's Interpreter, whose Business it is to introduce to the King all Ambassadors, Envoys, &c. sent from foreign Princes or States.

MASTERS [of the *Chancery*] are Assitants to the Lord Keeper or Chancellor, in Matters of Judgment; of these there are 12 in Number, and the chief of them is Master of the Rolls.

MASTER

M A S

MASTER [*of the Faculties*] an Officer under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Dispensations.

MASTER [*of the Horse*] is one who hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable; there is also a Master of the Horse to Noblemen.

MASTER [*of the King's Household*] is an Officer under the Lord Steward of the Household; his Business is to survey the Accompts of the Household.

MASTER [*of the Jewel House*] an Officer who has the Care of all the Gold and Silver Plate used at the King's Table; as also of all the Plate in the Tower of *London*, as loose Jewels, Chains, &c.

MASTER of the Mint [*Müntz Heister, Teut.*] an Officer who is now called the Warden of the Mint, whose Office is to receive and take Care of the Silver and Bullion brought to be coined.

MASTER Worker [*of the Mint*] an Officer who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, then delivers it to the Moneys, and receives it from them again, when it is made.

MASTER Gunner [*of England*] an Officer whose Business it is to instruct all that desire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to administer an Oath to every Scholar, that he will not serve any foreign Prince or State without Leave.

MASTER [*of the Ordnance*] a great Officer, who has the Care of all the King's Ordnance and Artillery.

MASTER [*of the King's Musters, General Muster Heister, Teut.*] is one who takes Care that the King's Forces be complete, well armed and trained; called also the *Muster-Meister-General*.

MASTER [*of the Posts*] an Officer who has the appointing, placing, or displacing such through *England*, as provide Post Horses for carrying the King's Messages, &c.

MASTER [*of the Requests*] is the chief Judge of the Court of Requests, which is now quite taken away.

MASTER [*of the Roll's*] an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, and in his Absence hears Causes, and gives Orders.

MASTER [*of the Courts of Wards and Liveries*] was formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court.

MASTER [*of a Ship*] is a chief Officer, whose Business is to have the chief Management of a Ship at Sea, to take her Way, and to give the necessary Orders to the Sailors.

MASTER de Camp [*in France and Spain*] is a Colonel of Horse.

MASTER de Camp General, is the next Officer over all the Regiments of Light Horse, and commands in the Absence of the Colonel General.

M A T

To **MASTER** [*maitriser, F.*] to make one's self Master of, to get the better of.

MASTER Note [*in Musick*] is the same as Measure Note.

MASTER Piece, a most exact or excellent Piece of Workmanship in any Art.

MASTER-Stroke, a Performance that shews a Master.

MASTERLESS, which has no Master, headstrong.

MASTERLY, master-like.

MASTERSHIP [*magisterium, L.*] the Quality and Dignity of a Master.

MASTER-Word, an Herb. *Imperatoria, L.*

MASTERY [*magisterium, L.*] Authority, Power, Command, Conquest, Victory.

To **MASTICATE** [*masficatum, L.*] to eat or chew.

MASTFUL, abounding in Mast, or Fruit of Oak, Beech, or Chestnut.

MASTICATION, chewing. *F. of L.*

MASTICATORY [*masficatoire, F. of masficatorium, L.*] a Medicine to be chewed to provoke spitting.

MASTICH [*maslique, F. masliche, L. μασιχ. Gr.*] the Gum of the Lentisk-Tree.

MASTICOT, } a yellow Colour used in
MASTICOT, } Painting. *Ital.*

A MASTIFF [*on mårin, F. mastivus, L. Barb.*] a Sort of great Dog.

MASTINUS, a Mastiff, a great Dog, *O. R.*

MASTOIDES [*μαστοιδης, Gr.*] certain Muscles which bend the Head, arising from the Neck Bone, and terminating in the Mamillary Processes: any Processes shaped like the Teats of a Cow's Udder.

MASTURA [*in Daysday-Book*] an old decayed House or Wall.

MASURA Terræ, a Quantity of Ground containing 4 Oxgangs.

MAT [*meatte, Sax. Matte, Teut. matta, L.*] a Contexture of Rushes.

MATADORE, a Hand of Cards.

MATCH [*of mette, Belg. a Companion; but Mer. Caf. derives it from μάχη Gr. a Fight*] an Agreement or Contract, a Trial of Skill; also an Equal.

MATCH [*macbe, F.*] a Sort of Rope, made on Purpose for the firing of Guns, or the setting Fire to Trains of Mines, &c.

To **MATCH** [*q. d. to mate*] to pair or couple, to marry, to be like.

To **MATCH** [*Hunt.*] a Wolf at Rutting. Time is said to go to match or mate.

To **MATCH Cocks** [*among Cock-Fighters*] is to see that they be of an equal Height, Length, and Bigness in Body.

MATCHABLE, which may be matched, or coupled; also that may be equalized.

MATCHLESS, that may not be equalled, incomparable.

MATCHLESSLY, in an inimitable Manner.

U u u

MATCH.

M A T

MATCHLESSNESS, State of being inimitable.

MATE [*meta*, *Sax.* *Maet*, *Belg.*] a Companion or Assistant, a Husband or Wife, one that eats at the same Table; the Person next to the Master of a Ship.

MATE/LOTTE [*in Cookery*] Victuals dressed after the Seamen's Way, *F.*

MATEOL'OGY [*ματαιολογία*, of *μάταιος*, vain, and *λογία*, Discourse, *Gr.*] a vain Enquiry, or over-curious Search into high Matters.

MATER'NUS, a hard ever-green Shrub, somewhat of the Species of the *Phyllirea*.

MATES [*at Sea*] are Assistants to several Officers on board a Ship.

Cheek-MATE [*at the Play at Chess*] is when the Game is brought to that Pass, that there is no Way left for the King to escape.

MATEOTECH'NY *mateotechnia*. *L.* of *ματαιοτεχνία*, of *ματαιός*, vain, and *τεχνη*, Science, *Gr.*] a vain or idle Science.

MATER Dura [*Anat.*] a strong Membrane next to the Skull, encompassing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, having Cavities which supply the Place of Veins. *L.*

MATER Metallorum [*among Chymists*] is Quicksilver. *L.*

MATER Pia [*Anat.*] a thin and fine Membrane immediately investing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, very full of Blood-vessels. *L.*

MATER Tenuis. See *Mater Pia*.

MATER'IA Medica [*with Physicians*] whatever is used in the Art of Medicine for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases.

MATERIA Prima [*in Philosophy*] is the first Matter or Subject of all substantial Forms.

MATERIAL [*materiel*, *F.* of *materialis*, *L.*] consisting of Matter or Substance; also being of some Concern or Moment.

MATERIAL, belonging to Matter, momentous, of great Consequence.

MATERIALNESS, Weightiness, the being of great Moment.

MATERIALIST, a Druggist.

MATER'IALS [*matériaux*, *F.* *materialia*, *L.*] Tools or Stuff proper for the making or doing any Thing.

MATERIAL'ITY [*of materialis*, *L.*] a being material, the Substance of Matter.

MATERIALLY, in a State of Matter, importantly.

MATERIA'TION, a felling of Timber for building. *L.*

MATERNAL [*maternel*, *F.* *maternalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Mother, motherly.

MATER'NITY [*maternité*, *F.*] Motherhood, the Condition of a Mother.

MATERNAL'ITY [*maternalitas*, *L.*] Motherhood, &c.

MAT-FELON, a kind of Knap-Weed.

MATH [*in Agriculture*] a mowing.

M A T

MATHEMAT'ICAL } [*mathématique*, *F.*
MATHEMAT'ICK } *mathematicus*, *L.* of
μαθηματικός, *Gr.*] belonging to the Mathematics.

MATHEMATICALLY, in a mathematical Manner.

MATHEMATICKS [*mathematiques*, *F.* *artes mathematicæ*, *L.*] Sciences exercised about Magnitude and Numbers, or of Quantity continued or discrete.

Pure **MATHEMATICKS**, are *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, which treat only of Number and Magnitude, abstractedly considered from all kind of Matter.

Mixed **MATHEMATICKS**, are those Arts and Sciences that treat of the Properties of Quantity, applied to material Beings or sensible Objects, as *Astronomy*, *Geography*, *Navigation*.

Practical **MATHEMATICKS**, those which shew how to demonstrate something useful, or to perform something proposed, with the bare Contemplation of Truth and Falseness, with respect to them.

Speculative **MATHEMATICKS**, implies only the simple Knowledge of Matters proposed, with the bare Contemplation of Truth and Falseness, with respect to them.

MATHEMA'TICIAN, one versed in Mathematics.

MATHE'SIS [*μάθησις*, *Gr.*] the Doctrine of Mathematics.

MATHU'RINS, a religious Order founded by Pope *Innocent*, for Redemption of Christian Captives out of *Turkish* Slavery.

MATRA'CIIUM [*among Chymists*] a little Bag in which is put calcined Tartar, &c. having Holes put in it to let out the Liquor.

MATRAS [*among Chymists*] is a long strait-necked Vessel of Glass, used in Distillations or Digestions. *F.*

MATRACA'LIA [*with Physicians*] Medicines for Diseases in the Matrix. *L.*

MA'TRICE } [*matrix*, *L.*] the Mother or
MA'TRIX } Womb.

MA'TRICES, Moulds or Forms in which Printers Letters are cast by the Founders. *F.*

MA'TRICIDE [*matricida*, *L.* of *mater* and *cædo*] a Murderer of his or her Mother.

MA'TRICIDE [*matricidium*, *L.*] Murder of a Mother.

MATRICULAR [*matriculé*, *F.* of *matricula*, *L.* a Register-book] belonging to a Register-book.

To **MATRICULATE** [*matriculatum*, *L.*] to set down in the Register or matricular Book the Names of young Scholars, after they have been sworn in a University.

MATRICA'UTION, the Act of swearing, registering, &c. *L.*

MATRIMO'NIAL [*matrimonialis*, *L.*] belonging to Matrimony. *F.*

MATRIMONY [*matrimonium*, *L.* q. d. *quo mulier fiat mater*] Wedlock, Marriage.

MATRIX,

M A T

MATRIX, the Womb; also the Place where any Thing is formed. *L.*

MATRON [*matrone*, *F.* of *matrona*, *L.*] a grave, motherly Woman.

MATROSS, a Person employed about the Artillery.

MATROSSES, Soldiers in the Artillery next below the Gunners.

MATS [in a *Ship*] broad thick Clouts of Sinnenet, or Rope-yarn and Thrums beaten flat, and interwoven to save the Yard, &c. from galling.

MATT *Weed*, an Herb.

MATTED, wrought or covered with Mats.

MATTED [*spoken of Hair*] entangled and clung together.

MATTED [among *Botanists*] a Term applied to Herbs when they grow as if they were plaited together.

MATTER [*matiere*, *F.* of *materia*, *L.*] the Stuff any Thing is made of; a Cause or Occasion; also a Thing or Business.

MATTER [probably of *mazu*, *Sax.* *matrodd*, *C. Br.* rotten] that which runs out of a Sore.

MATTER [in *Philosophy*] the same as *Body*; it is a penetrable, divisible, and passible Substance, extending itself into Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and capable of putting on all Manner of Forms.

MATTER in Deed [in *Law*] is a Truth of a Matter that may be proved, though not by Record.

MATTER of Record [in *Law*] is that which may be proved by some Record.

MATTHEW [מתי, *H. i. e.* a Reward] a Christian Name of a Man.

MATTHIAS [מתיא, *H. i. e.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.

MATTINS [*matines*, *F.* of *matutinus*, *L.*] Morning Prayers; also one of the canonical Hours in the *Romish Church*.

MATTISON } [*i. e.* the Son of *Matthew*,
MADDISON } or, as *Dr. Tb. Hensham* thinks, of *Matilda*] a Surname.

MATTOCK [מאטוק, *Sax.*] a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, &c.

MATTRESS, a kind of Quilt filled with Wool, Cotton, &c. a Flock-bed.

To **MATURATE** [*maturatum*, *L.*] to ripen, to hasten.

MATURATION, a ripening, a hastening. *L.*

MATURATION [among *Chymists*] is the Process of Digestion, Circulation, &c.

MATURATION [among *Surgeons*] the ripening of Swellings, Sores, or Humours.

MATURE [*maturus*, *L.*] ripe, come to its full Growth, perfect.

MATURELY, ripely, early.

MATURITY [*maturité*, *F.* of *maturitas*, *L.*] Ripeness of Fruit or Years, the Arrival of any Thing to its just Degree of Perfection.

M A W

MATUTINAL [*matutinalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Morning, or Morning-prayer.

MATUTINE [*matutinus*, *L.*] belonging to the Morning.

MATUTINE [among *Astrologers*] Planets are said to be *Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon, at the rising of the Sun.

MAUD [contracted of *Matbildis*, from *Baccht*, a Maid, *Belg.* a Lady, or of *Magdalen*] a Name of Women.

To **MAUDLE**, to besot or put out of Order, as drinking strong Drink does in a Morning.

MAUD'LIN [contracted of *Magdalen*] a proper Name of Women.

MAUD'LIN, half drunk, tipsy, maudled. Sweet **MAULDEN**, an Herb.

MAU'GRE [*malgre*, *F.*] in Spite of, or whether one will or no.

MA'VIS [*mauwis*, *F.* *metue*, *Teut.*] a kind of Thrush, a Bird.

To **MAUL** [probably of *maillet*, *F.* *malleus*, *L.* a Hammer] to bang or beat soundly.

MAUL-Stick [*malstock*, *Teut.*] a Painter's Stick upon which he leans his Hand when at Work.

MAULKIN. See *Malkin*.

MAUM, a soft brittle Stone in *Oxfordshire*. **MAUM**, soft and mellow. *Northumb.*

A **MAUNCH**, [*manche*, *F.*] in *Heraldry*, the Representation of a Sleeve.

MAUND [*mand*, *Sax.* *mande*, *F.* of *manus*, *L.* a Hand] a Hamper, or Basket with Handles, a Scrip. *Shakspe.*

MAUND of unbound Books, is 6 Bales, of each 1000 *lb.* Weight, or two Fats.

MAUND Show [at *Ormus*] 12 *lb.* and a half *Averdupois*.

MAUND [at *Masulapatam*] is 26 *lb.* 4 *oz.* 8 *dr.* of our common Weight.

MAUND [at *Surat*] one is 33 *lb.* 5 *oz.* 7 *dr.* another 27 *lb.* *Averdupois*.

MAUND [at *Tauris*] is 6 *lb.* and a Quarter *Averdupois*.

To **MAUN'DER** [*maudire*, *F.* of *maledicere*, *L.*] to curse, to grumble or mutter.

MAUN'DY-Thursday. See *Mandy*.

MAU'RICE } [*Mauritius*, *L.*] a proper
MOR'RICE } Name of Men.

MAUSOLEUM, a famous Marble Sculchre 35 Cubits high, 44 Foot about, supported by 36 curious Pillars, built by Queen *Artemisia*, in Honour of her Husband *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, which was accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

MAUTHER, a little Girl. *Norfolk*.

MAW [*maga*, *Sax.* *magen*, *Teut.*] the Ventricle of the Stomach.

MAW-Worms [*Bagen Wurm*, *Teut.*] Worms in a Horse.

MAWK'ISH [of *maga*, a Stomach, and *peoc*, sick, *Sax.*] sick at the Stomach, squeamish.

M E A

MAWKS, a Hoyden, a dirty, nasty Slut, also Maggots. *N. C.*

MAW'MET, an Idol or little Image, set up to be worshipped.

MAW'MEMRY, Idolatry, or the worshipping of Idols.

MAXIL'LARY [*maxillaris*, *L.*] belonging to the Jaw-bone.

MAX'IM [*maxime*, *F.* *maxima*, *L.* ἀξίωμα. *Gr.*] a Proposition or Principle in any Art, or Science generally received, grounded upon Reason, and not to be denied.

MAXIMIL'IAN [composed of *maximus* and *Emilianus*] a proper Name of Men.

MAXIMIS & minimis [among *Mathematicians*] a Method used for the Resolution of a great many perplexed Problems, which require the greatest or least Quantity attainable in that Case.

MAXIM'ITY [*maximitas*, *L.*] Greatness.

MAY [*Maius*, from *maiores*, *L.* so called by *Romulus* in respect of the Senators] the fifth Month of the Year.

To MAY, to do a Thing on the first Day of May.

MAY Bag Fly, an Insect.

MAY-he, perhaps, *Creech*.

MAY Games, Sports on the first Day of May.

MAY-LILY, the Flower of *Viriconforcy*.

To MAYL Hawks [among *Falconers*] is to pinion their Wings.

MAY'NARD [*Verfegan* derives it of *Man* and *Heart*, *q. d.* stout-hearted] a Surname.

MAYOR (anciently *maire*, of *miser*, *Welsh*, to keep, *maire*, *F.* *major*, *L.*) the chief Magistrate of a City or Corporation.

MAYORAL'ITY [*maiorie*, *F.* *majoratus*, *L.*] the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

MAY'ORESS, a Mayor's Wife.

MAZAR'INE, a famous Cardinal who was Regent of France during the Minority of *Lewis XIV.*

A la MAZARINE [in *Cookery*] a particular Manner of dressing several Sorts of Fowls.

MAZARINES, little Dishes to be set in the Middle of a large Dish; also a Sort of small Tarts filled with Sweet meats.

MAZAR'INE Blue, a deep blue Colour.

MAZAR'INE Hood, made after the Fashion of that worn by the Duchess of *Mazarine*.

MAZE [probably of *maere*, *Sax.* a Gulch] Astonishment, Perplexity, a Labyrinth.

A MAZE [in a Garden] a Place made with many artificial Turnings and Windings.

MA'ZELINE, a Mazer; a wooden Cup made of Maple. *Chauc.*

MA'ZER [of *maeser*, *B.-lg.* Maple-wood] a broad standing Cup or Drinking bowl. *O.*

MAZ'ZARDS, black Cherries. *W. C.*

MAZ'ZAROTH [מַזְזָרוֹת, *Chaldee*] the Zodiac.

ME'ABLE [*meabilis*, *L.*] that may be passed through, running away easily.

M E A

MEA'COCK [*q. d.* meiscork, one who mews himself up out of Harm's Way in any Danger] an effeminate Fellow.

MEAD [*meado*, *Sax.* *med*, *meddyglin*, *Welsh*, *meeth*, *L. S.* *meth*, *Teut.*] a Drink made of Honey and Water; also a Meadow.

MEAD'OW [*meado*, *Sax.* of *mapin*, to mow] a Land that yields Store of Grain for Hay or Pasture.

MEADOW-Sweet, an Herb. *Ulmoria*, *L.*

MEAGER [*maegic*, *Sax.* *waigre*, *F.* *mager*, *L. S.* and Belg. *mager*, *Teut.* of *macer*, *L.*] lean, thin, scraggy.

MEAGERNESS, Leanness, Thinness.

MEAK ? an Instrument for mowing of

MEAG { Peate, Brake, &c. *F.*

MEAL [*mealepe*, *Sax.* *meel*, *L. S.* *mehl*, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] the Flour of Corn.

A MEAL [*mele*, *Sax.* *mael*, *Belg.*] a sufficient Portion of Food for one eating.

MEALMAN, one who trafficks in Meal.

MEAL Rents, Rents heretofore paid in Meal for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by Tenants in the Honour of *Clun*.

MEALS { the Shelves or Banks of Sand
MALES { on the Coast of *Norway*.

MEALTIDE [*Mahlzeit*, *Teut.*] Meal-time. *Chauc.*

MEALY, having the soft Taste of Meal.

MEALY-mouth'd [*q. d.* mild or mellow-mouth'd] over modest in Speech, bashful.

MEALY Tree, a Plant; called also *Wild Vine*.

To MEAN [*Meanan*, *Sax.* *meenen*, *L. S.* *meinen*, *Teut.*] to intend or resolve; to signify, or understand.

MEAN [of *Meemene*, *Sax.* *gemein*, *Teut.* common, vulgar; or *maene*, *Sax.* bad] low, poor, indifferent, pitiful.

MEAN [*moyen*, *F.*] the Middle, between two Extremes.

MEAN [in *Law*] the interim or middle Time.

MEAN [in *Musick*] is the Tenor or middle Part.

MEAN Diameter [in *Gauging*] is a geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung in a cask.

MEAN Motion of the Sun { [in *Astronomy*]
MEAN Longitude of the Sun { my } is an Arch of the *Ecliptick*, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries* to the Line of the Sun's mean Motion.

MEAN Proportional [in *Geometry*] is a Quantity, which is as big in respect of a third Term, as the first is in respect of it.

MEAN Proportional [in *Arithmetic*] is a Quantity, which exceeds, or is exceeded by a third Term, as much as it exceeds or is exceeded by the first.

MEANS [of *moyen*, *F.*] Methods, Ways, or Devices that Persons use, in order to obtain an End, or to do a Thing.

MEANS, Wealth or Estate.

Continued

M E A

Continual MEANS [in *Arithmetick*] when one Root or first Number is multiplied by itself, and its last Product multiplied by itself, and so on, the Numbers between the first and last are *continual Means*.

MEANING, Purpose, Intention; the Sense, or the Thing understood.

MEANLY, ungenerously, poorly.

MEANNESS, Want of Spirit, Sordidness.

MEANDER. See *Maander*.

MEANELS, small black or red Spots in the Coat or Hair of a Horse, of a whitish Colour.

MEAR [μαρα, Sax. meer, L. S. of mare, L. the Sea] a marshy Ground.

MEAR [μαρα, Sax.] a Baulk or Furrow in a Field; a Boundary. *Spene*.

MEAR-Stones [of μαρα, Sax. a Bound or Limit] Stones set up for Boundaries or Landmarks in open Fields.

MEAPS [of μαπα, Sax. a Marsh, or map, Sax. Marches or Limits] a Surname.

MEARL, a Blackbird.

MEASE [Low Term] a Messuage or Dwelling-house.

MEASE } a Measure of Herrings, contain-
MESE } ing five hundred.

MEASLES [μασλειν, Du. Blisters] a cutaneous Disease.

MEASON Dieu [Maison Dieu, F. the House of God] a Monastery, religious House or Hospital. *O*.

MEASURABLE [mesurable, F. mensurabili, L.] that may be measured, moderate.

MEASURE [mesure, F. of mensura, L.] is some certain Quantity or Quantities, fixed and agreed upon, whereby to estimate the Quantity, the Length, Breadth, Thickness, or Capacity of other Things.

MEASURE [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] is said of a certain Number or Quantity, which being several Times repeated, equals another bigger, to which it has Relation.

MEASURE [in *Musick*] is a Space of Time set out by a constant equal Motion of the Hand or Foot, up and down successively.

MEASURE Note [in *Musick*] a Semi breve.

MEASURE of Time [in *Astrology*] is a Matter very much regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artist has a Direction, he may know how long it will be before it operates.

To **MEASURE**, to take the Dimensions of a Thing.

MEASURES, Ways, Means, Purposes.

MEASURING Money, a Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, besides *Alnage*.

MEAT [μαετ, Sax.] Flesh, Provisions of any Sort.

MEATH [math, Sax. Power] as I give you the Meath of the buying, i. e. full Power to buy. *Lincolnsh.*

M E C

MEA'TUS, a Moving or Course, a Passage or Way; the Pores of the Body. *L*.

MEATUS Auditorius [in *Anatomy*] the auditory Passage, beginning from the Hollow of the Ear, and ending at the *Tympanum*. *L*.

MEATUS Urinarius [in *Anatomy*] the Passage whereby the Urine is conveyed to the Bladder.

My **MEAUGH**, my Wife's Brother, or Sister's Husband. *N. C.*

MEAZ'LED, full of Meaz'les, Spots, or Blisthes.

MEAZ'LES [Maselen, Teut.] a Disease something like the Small Pox; also a Disease in Swine.

MEAZLY, covered with Measles, affected with Spots.

MECÆNAS, a Roman Knight, who was the Patron of the learned Men of his Time; whence all Benefactors of Learning are now called *Mecænas's*.

MECHANICAL } [mechanique, F. mecha-
MECHANICK } nicus, L. of μηχανικός, Gr.] belonging to the Mechanics; also pitiful, mean, base.

MECHANICAL Affections [in *Philosophy*] such Properties of Matter or Body as arise from its Figure, Bulk, or Motion.

MECHANICAL Philosophy, is that which explains the Phenomena or Appearances of Nature by mechanical Principles.

MECHANICAL Demonstration, is that whose Demonstrations are drawn from the Rules of Mechanicks.

MECHANICAL Solution of a Problem [in *Mathematics*] is either when the Lines made use of to that Purpose are not truly geometrical ones, or when the Proposition or Question is solved by repeated Trials.

MECHANICK Powers } are commonly

MECHANICK Principles } reckoned six, the Balance, the Lever, the Pulley, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel.

A **MECHANICK** [mechanique, F. mechanicus, L. of μηχανικός, Gr.] a Handicraftsman.

The **MECHANICKS** [mechanique, F. Artes mechanicae, L. of μηχανικὴ, Gr.] is a mathematical Science that treats of Motion, as it is produced by determinate Powers, and of the Forces which are requisite to produce or stop such and such Motions. Also such Handicrafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requisite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

MECHANICALLY, agreeably to the Laws of Mechanism.

MECHANISM [mechanisme, F.] mechanick Power.

MECHA'TION [mæcbatio, L.] Fornication.

MECHOACA'NA, a purging Root like Briony, brought from the *West Indies*.

MECO'NIUM [μήκον, Gr.] the Juice of Poppies, drawn by Expression, and dried.

MECO.

M E D

MECONIUM [by *Anatomists*] is used for the Excrements of a *Fœtus*, which adhere to the Intestines after Birth.

MECONOLOGY [*μικρολογία*, Gr.] a Description or Treatise of Opium.

MED'AL [*medaille*, F. of *metallum*, L.] a Piece of Metal like Money, stamped upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A MEDAL'LION [*medaillon*, F.] a large Medal.

To MEDDLE [of *mêler*, F. to mingle, or *g. d. to middle*, i. e. to interpose one's self in the Middle] to concern one's self with.

MED'DLER, one who busies himself with Things in which he has no Concern.

MEDDLESOME, officious, intermeddling.

MEDE'RIA, a Mead-house, or Place where Mead and Metheglin are made.

MEDESHAMSTED [of *mæde*, a Meadow, *þam*, a Village, and *stædd*, a Place, Sax. from the Meadows lying on each Side thereof] the old Name of *Peterborough*, now a Bishop's See.

MEDE-Wife, a Woman of Merit or Worth, Sax. from whence comes our Name *Midwife*. See *Midwife*.

MED Fee [*medfeoh*, Sax.] Bribe or Reward; also Compensation given in Exchange where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

MEDIA'NA Linea [in *Anatomy*] a Sort of Seam dividing the Tongue, &c. into two equal Parts.

MEDIANA Vena [in *Anatomy*] the middle Vein in the bending of the Elbow, betwixt the *Cephalick* and *Basilick*. L.

MEDIAS'TINE [*mediastinus*, L.] belonging to the Middle.

MEDIAS'TINUS [in *Anatomy*] the Branch of the Subclavian Vein, which goes to the *Mediostinum* and *Thymus*. L.

MEDIASTINUM [in *Anatomy*] the double Skin or Membrane which stands in the Middle of the Breast, and divides its Cavity into two Partitions, viz. a Right and a Left.

MEDIASTINUM Cerebri, the same as *Septum Transversum*.

MED'IA TE [*mediatus*, L.] that which is in the Middle.

To MEDIATE [*mediatum*, L.] to procure by one's Means, to act the Part of a Mediator.

MEDIATELY, through a second Cause.

MEDIA' TION, an interceding, or intreating in any one's Behalf. F. of L.

MEDIATION [in *Arithmetick*] a dividing by two, or the taking the Half of any Number.

MEDIA'TOR [*mediateur*, F.] a Manager between two Parties, an Intercessor. L.

MEDIATORIAL, of or belonging to a Mediator. L.

MEDIA'TORS [of *Questions*] six Persons

M E D

who were to determine any Question or Debate arising among Merchants about any unmarketable Wool or undue Packing.

MEDIATORSHIP, the Office of a Mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX [*mediatrice*, F.] a Woman who mediates. L.

MED'ICABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

MED'ICAL Month, the Space of 26 Days and 12 Hours.

MEDICALLY, medicinally.

MEDIC'AMENT [*medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine or physical Composition. F.

MEDICAMEN'TAL [*medicamentosus*, L.] medicinal.

MEDICAMENTALLY, in the Manner of Medicine.

MEDICA'STER, a Quack, a peddling Physician. L.

To MED'ICATE [*medicatum*, L.] to heal, to cure.

MED'ICATED [*medicatus*, L.] medicinally prepared.

MEDI'CINABLE [*medicinabilis*, L.] belonging to Physick, physical.

MEDI'CINAL [*medicinal*, F. *medicinalis*, L.] belonging to Physick, physical.

MEDICINALLY, in a medical Manner.

MED'ICINE [*mediciné*, F. *medicina*, L.] the Art of Physick; also a physical Remedy.

MEDI'ETAS Linguae [*Low Term*] a Party duly impannelled upon any Case wherein a Stranger is Party, wherein one half are Denizens, and the other Foreigners. L.

MEDI'ETY [*mediété*, F. of *medietas*, L.] the Moiety or half of a Thing.

MED'IN, in *Egypt* 3 Aspers; at *Aleppo* it is 1 d. 1-5th Sterling; and of Corn in *Cyprus* one Bushel *Englisb*.

MEDIO acquittando, is a Writ Judicial to distrain the Lord for acquitting a mean Lord from a Rent which he formerly acknowledged in Court not to belong to him.

MEDIOCRITY [*mediocrité*, F. *mediocritas*, L.] Competency, Indifferency.

MED'DISANCE, Evil-speaking, Obloquy, Reproach. F.

MEDIT'ABUND [*meditabundus*, L.] pensive, thoughtful.

To MEDITATE [*mediter*, F. *meditatum*, L.] to muse, ponder, or think upon.

MEDITATIVE [*meditativus*, L.] given to Meditation, thoughtful. L.

MEDITATIVELY, in a thoughtful Manner.

MEDITA'TION, thinking, pausing, or musing upon. F. of L.

MEDITERRA'NEAN [*mediterraneé*, F. of *mediterraneus*, L.] shut up between the Lands, Inland.

The **MEDITERRANEAN Sea**, so called because it lies between the three great Continents of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

MEDI-

M E E

MEDITUL'LIUM [in *Anatomy*] the spongy Substance between the two Tables of the Skull.

MEDIUM, mean, or middle State; also an Expedient, Way, or Device. *L.*

MEDIUM [in *Philosophy*] that peculiar Constitution or Frame of any Space through which Bodies move; so the Air is the Medium in which Meteors breed or move.

MEDIUM Caeli [among *Astrologers*] the Mid-heaven, the Tenth-house. *L.*

MEDIUM Tempus, the main Profits. *O. L. T.*

MEDIUS Venter [in *Anatomy*] the Chest or Hollow of the Breast. *L.*

MED'LAR [mæb, *Sax.* mesple, *F.* mespilum, *L.* of *μασπιδιον*, *Gr.*] a Fruit which is grateful to the Stomach, but is not ripe till rotten.

MED'LEY [of *mêler*, *F.* to mingle] a Mixture of odd Things.

MED'LEY } [medely, *Sax.* q. d. the
MIDG'LEY } middle Pasture, because it lies in the Middle between two Rivers] a Town in *Yorkshire*; also a Name of Men.

MED'LEY Coat, a Coat of mixed Stuffs. *Class.*

ME'DRINACLES, a Sort of coarse Canvas.

MEDSY'PE, a Harvest-supper given to the Labourers, upon the bringing in of the Harvest. *O. R.*

MEDULLA [in *Mineralogy*] the softest Part which is found in some Stones.

MEDULLA [among *Botanists*] is the Pith or Heart in Trees or Plants.

MEDULLA Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the Marrow of the Brain, a white soft Substance covered on the Outside with the barky Substance of a more ashy Colour. *L.*

MEDULLA oblongata [in *Anatomy*] is that Part of the Brain which is the Beginning of the spinal Marrow. *L.*

MEDULLA Ossium [among *Anatomists*] is the Marrow of the Bones, a fat Substance in the hollow Part of the Bones, and involved in a Membrane. *L.*

MEDULLA Spinalis [in *Anatomy*] the spinal Marrow, that Part which goes down the Middle of the Back, by the Vertebra's, and is terminated at the Os Sacrum. *L.*

MEDULLAR } [medullaris, *L.*] belong-
MEDULLARY } ing to the Marrow.

MEDULLARY Oil [in *Anatomy*] the finer and more subtil Parts of the Marrow of the Bones.

MEDUSA's Head [among *Astronomers*] a Constellation.

MED'WAY [Somner supposes it so called, because it runs in the Middle of *Kent*; or it may be of *Meadow* and *Way*, from the Meadows it runs among] a River in *Kent*.

MEED [mede, *Sax.*] Reward, Merit. *Spem.*

M E L

MEEK [probably of *Meca*, *Sax.* a Companion] mild, gentle, quiet, not easily provoked.

To **MEEKEN**, to make meet, to soften.

MEEKLY, in a quiet Manner.

MEEK'NESS, easiness of Temper, Gentleness.

MEEN } [mein, *F.*] the Countenance, the
MEIN } Air of the Face.

MEER [merus, *L.*] downright, arrant.

MEER [meere, *Sax.* mear, *Belg.*] a Ditch, a Pool, a low marshy Ground. See *Mear*.

MEERLY, simply.

To **MEET** [meran, *Sax.* Moeten, *Belg.* moten, *L. S.*] to come together.

MEET [of mede, *Sax.* a Measure, or Mate, *L. S.* Maet, *Belg.* a Companion] fit, apt.

MEET now, just now. *N. C.*

To **MEET** [of median, *Sax.* Chemeten, *Du.* a Measure] to measure.

MEET'ER [metrum, *L.* μέτρον, *Gr.*] Rhyme, Verse, or Measure.

MEET'ERLY, } handsomely, modestly,
MEET'HERLY, } indifferently. *N. C.*

MEETING, an Assembly, a Congress, a Conventicle; also the Confluence of two Rivers.

MEETING-House, Church of Dissenters.

MEETLY, fitly.

ME'GACOSM [μεγάκοσμος, of μέγας, great, and κόσμος, the World, *Gr.*] the great World.

MEGALOG'RAPHY [megalographia, *L.* μεγαλογραφία, of μεγάλη, great, and γραφή, Writing, *Gr.*] a drawing Pictures at large.

MEGALO'PHONOUS [μεγαλόφωνος, of μέγας, great, and φωνή, the Voice, *Gr.*] one who hath a large Voice.

MEGALOPSY'CHY [μεγαλοψυχία, of μεγάλη, great, and ψυχή, the Soul, *Gr.*] Magnanimity, Greatness of Soul.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS [μεγαλοσπλANCH'νος, of μέγας, great, and σπλάχνον, the Bowels, *Gr.*] one whose Viscera are preternaturally large.

MEGRIM [megrain, *F.* of hemicrania, *L.* of ημικράνιον, *Gr.*] a Distemper causing great Pains in the Temples and fore Part of the Head.

MEINE [menige, *Sax.*] a Company, a Retinue.

MEINY [of menigen, *Sax.* a Multitude] a Family, or Household Servants; all that live together in a House. *F. L. T.*

MEIOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure where a slighter Term than the Matter requires, is used by way of Disparagement.

MEY'WELL, a Sort of small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made.

To **MEL** [of mêler, *F.*] to mingle. *O.*

MELAN'AGOGUES [of μελαναγωγός, *Gr.*] Medicines which drive away black Choler.

MELAN-

M E L

MELANCHOL'ICK } [*melancholicus*, F.
MEL'ANCHOLY } of *melancholicus*, L.
of *μελαγχολικός*, Gr.] troubled with, or
subject to Melancholy, pensive, sullen, dum-
pish; also causing Melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLIST, one given up to Me-
lancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLY [*melancholia*, F. of *me-
lancholia*, L. *μελαγχολία*, Gr.] a Kind of
Phrensy, proceeding from the overflowing of
black Choler; also Sadness, Pensiveness,
Dumpishness.

MELAS'SES, the Dregs of Sugar, com-
monly called Treacle.

MEL'CHIOR, a proper Name of Men, but
especially of the Ringleader of a Sect, called
Melchiorites.

MELCHIZEDECK [מלכיזעק. H. of מלך
a King, צדק, Justice, i. e. King of Righte-
ousness] a Priest and King of *Salem*.

MELCHIZEDE'CHIANS, a Sect of Here-
ticks, who held *Melchizedeck* to be the Holy
Ghost.

MEL'CHITES, a Sect of Christians in *Sy-
ria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Alexandria*.

MELD'FECH [of *melba*, a Discovery,
Sax] a Reward given to any one who dis-
covered any Breach of penal Laws.

MEL'ETIANS, Hereticks in the fourth
Century, who joined with the *Arians*, and
were Followers of one *Meletius*.

MEL'YCEKIS, a Tumour inclosed in a
Cystis, consisting of Matter like Honey.

MEL'YCEKIS, a Sort of Fish, a Keeling.

MELICO'TONY, } a Sort of yellow

MELICOTOON, } Peach.

MEL'LOT [*melilotus*, L. of *μηλόλωτος*,
Gr.] an Herb so called.

To **MEL'ORATE** [*melioratum*, L.] to
mend or make better.

MELIOR'ATION, a making better, mend-
ing or improving. L.

MELIOR'ITY [*melioritas*, L.] Betterness.

MEL'ISCENT [i. e. Honey-sweet] a pro-
per Name of Women. L.

MELIUS *inquirendo*, a Writ which lieth for
a second Enquiry of what Lands and Tene-
ments a Man died possessed of, where Par-
tiality was suspected.

A **MELL** [*malleus*, L.] a Mallet or Beetle.
N. C.

To **MELL** [*mélér*, F.] to mingle. *Spenc.*
To meddle with. *Shakep.*

MELLA'GO, any Juice or Liquor boiled
up to the Consistence of Honey.

MELLA'TION, the Time of taking Honey
out of the Hives. L.

MEL'LET, a dry Scab growing on the Heel
of a Horse's Feet.

MELLIF'EROUS [*mellifer*, L.] bringing
or bearing Honey.

MELLIFICATION, making of Honey. L.

MELLIFLUENCE, Softness, Flow of
Honey.

M E M

MELLIF'LUENT } [*mellifluus*, L.] flow-
MELLIF'LUOUS } ing with Honey; full
of Sweetness, eloquent.

MELLI'GENOUS [*melligenus*, L.] of the
same Kind with Honey.

MEL'ITISM, Wine mingled with Ho-
ney. L.

MELLI'LOQUENT [*melliloquus*, L.] speak-
ing sweetly.

MEL'LOW [*meappa*, *Sax*. soft, tender,
maturus, L.] soft by ripening.

MEL'LOWNESS, Softness to the Taste in
consequence of Ripeness.

MEL'LOW, to render ripe, to mature.

MELOCOTOON [*malum cateneum*, L.] a
Quince.

MELO'DIOUS [*melodieux*, F.] full of
Melody, musical.

MELO'DIOUSLY, harmoniously.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, Harmoniousness.

MEL'ODY [*melodie*, F. of *melodia*, L. of
μελωδία, Gr.] Harmony, a Mixture of musi-
cal Sounds delightful to the Ear.

A **MEL'ON**, a Sort of Fruit. F.

MEL'OSIS [in *Surgery*] a searching with
a Probe. Gr.

MEL'OTIS [*μέλωτις*, Gr.] the lesser *Spe-
cillum*, or that Instrument contrived to search
or cleanse the Ear with.

MELPO'MENE [*Μελπομένη*, Gr.] one of
the Muses, to whom is attributed the Inven-
tion of *Tragedies*, *Odes*, and *Songs*.

To **MELT** [*myltan*, *Sax*. *smelten*, L. S.]
to make hard Bodies liquid or fluid.

MELTERS [*Smelter*, Teut. in the
Mint] who melt the Bullion before it comes
to coining.

MELTINGLY, in an affecting Manner.

MEL'TON *Mowbray* [Dr. *Hensham* sup-
poses it to be called *Melton*, q. d. *Mill-Town*,
and it is called *Mowbray*, from the Family of
the *Mowbrays*, who were Landlords thereof]
in *Leicestershire*, 106 Miles N. N. W. from
London.

MEL'WELL, a Sort of Cod fish.

MEM'BER [*membre*, F. of *membrum*, L.]
the outward Parts of the Body, which grow
from it, as it were Branches from the Trunk
of the Tree. Also a Part of a Body-politic,
as a Member of Parliament; and metaphori-
cally a Member of Christ.

MEM'BRANE [*membrane*, L.] a nervous,
fibrous, broad, white, spreading Substance,
covering the Bowels, Muscles, &c. F.

MEMBRANA adiposa [*Anat.*] a fat Mem-
brane surrounding the Kidneys.

MEMBRANA Carnosa [*Anat.*] one of
the five Teguments or Coverings of the Bo-
dy. L.

MEMBRANA nistitans [in *Anatomy*] is a
thin Membrane, which several Beasts and
Birds have to cover their Eyes from Dust,
&c.

MEM-

MEN

MEMBRANA urinaria [in *Anatomy*] the urinary Coat belonging to a young Child in the Womb. *L.*

MEMBRANACEOUS [*membranaceus*, *L.*] partaking of, or full of Membranes.

MEMBRANOUS [*membraneus*, *F.* *membraneus*, *L.*] membranaceous.

MEMBRANOSUS [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Leg, so named from the large membranous Expansion it is joined to.

MEMBRATURE [*membratura*, *L.*] a setting or ordering of Members or Parts.

MEMBRED [in *Heraldry*] is applied to those Birds that are either whole footed, or have no Talons.

MEMENTO [*i. e.* Remember thou] used substantively for a Hint, or putting in mind.

MEMOIRS [*memoires*, *F.*] remarkable Observations.

MEMORABLE [*memorabilis*, *L.*] worthy of Remembrance, famous, notable.

MEMORABLY, in a Manner worthy of being commemorated.

MEMORANDUM [*q. d.* to be remembered] a short Note or Token for the better remembering of a Thing. *L.*

MEMORATIVE, of or belonging to the Memory.

MEMORIE, Monuments or Sepulchres of the Dead. *O. L.*

MEMORIAL [*memoriale*, *L.*] that which serves to put one in mind of a Thing, or brings it into Memory. *F.*

A MEMORIAL [among *Statesmen*] a Writing delivered by a publick Minister of State about Part of his Negotiation.

MEMORIALIST, a Writer of a Memorial or Memoirs.

MEMORITER, by Memory. *L.*

MEMORIZED, recorded in History.

MEMORY [*memoire*, *F.* of *memoria*, *L.*] is that Faculty of the Soul that repeats Things received by former Sensations, or preserves the Remembrance of known and past Things; also the Act of Remembrance or calling to Mind.

MEN, the Plural of *Man*.

MEN [in *Musick Books*] signifies less, or not so much: thus,

MEN Allegro, denotes a Movement not so gay and brisk as *Allegro* signifies and requires, when it stands alone.

To **MEN'ACE** [*menacer*, *F.* of *minari*, *L.*] to threaten, to swagger.

MENACE, a Threat, a hard Word. *F.*

MEN'AHEN [מנחם, *H. i. e.* a Comforter] a King of Israel.

MEN'AGE, a Collection of Animals. *F.*

MEN'AGOGUE [μῆνᾱς; and ἀγωγὴ] a Medicine to promote the Menics.

To **MEND** [*emendare*, *L.*] to mend or become better in Health, to reform in Manners; also to repair a Thing worn or damaged, &c.

MENDABLE, capable of being reformed.

MEN

MENDACILOQUENT [*mendaciloquus*, *L.*] telling Lyes, lying.

MENDACITY [*mendax*, *L.*] Falsehood.

MENDEMENT, Amendment. *Chauc.*

MEN'DICANT [*mendicans*, *L.*] begging, a Beggar. *F.*

MEN'DICANTS, a Term applied to several Orders of Religions, who live on Alms, and beg from Door to Door.

To **MEN'DICATE** [*mendier*, *F.* of *mendicatum*, *L.*] to beg.

MENDICATION, a begging. *L.*

MENDICITY [*mendicité*, *F.* of *mendicitas*, *L.*] Beggarieness.

MEN'DOZA Sutura [in *Anat.*] a scaly joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temples.

MENEHOUT [in *Cookery*] a peculiar Manner of baking Meat, covered with Bards of Bacon. *F.*

MEN Forte [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too loud, or less loud.

MEN'GED [mirmengel, *Teut.*] mingled. *O.*

MENGRE'LIANS, *Circassians* of the Greek Religion, excepting that they baptize not their Children till 8 Years old.

ME'NIAL [of *mesnie*, *F.* a Family, or of *mania*, Walls] belonging to the Household, as menial Servants. *L.*

MENIN'GES [*meninga*, *L.* of *μῆνις*, *Gr.*] two thin Skins which inclose the Substance or Marrow of the Brain. *Anat.*

MENINGOPHY'LAX [among *Anat.*] that which preserves the *Meninx*, or Skin of the Brain.

MENIS'CUS Glasses [μήνισκος, *Gr.* little Moons] such as are convex on one Side, and concave on the other.

ME'NIVER, } a Sort of Fur, the Skin
ME'NEVER, } of a milk-white Creature in *Muscovy*.

MENK'ER, the Jaw-bone of a Whale.

MENNY, a Family. *N. C.*

MEN'OW [of *menu*, *F.* small, of *minutus*, *L.*] a little fresh-water Fish.

MEN'NONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptists* in *Holland*, so called from one *Mennon Simon* of *Frisia*, who lived in the 16th Century, and held very different Tenets from the first *Anabaptists*.

MENOL'OGY [*menologium*, *L.* *μενολόγιον*, *Gr.*] a Discourse concerning Months.

MEN Presto [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too quick, or less quick.

MEN'SA [in *Anat.*] the broader Part of the Teeth or Grinders which chew and mince the Meat. *L.*

MEN'SAL [*mensalis*, *L.*] of a Table, &c.

MENSA'LES [among the *Canonists*] such Personages, as were united to the Tables of religious Houses. *O. L.*

MEN'SEFUL, comely, graceful, crediting, or giving Reputation to a Man. *N. C.*

X x x MEN'SES

M E P

MEN'SES [*i. e.* Months] Women's monthly Courses.

MEN'SIS *Chymicus*, a chymical Month, which contains 40 Days. *L.*

MENSIS *Petitus*, Fence-month, wherein Deer fawn, during which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest. *L.*

MEN'STRUA [*menstrues*, *F.*] the monthly Fluxes of Women. *L.*

MEN'STRUA Alba, the white Flux, the same as *Fluxus Albus*.

MEN'STRUAL [*menstrualis*, *L.*] and, **MENSTRUAL Discharge**. The same as *Menses*.

MEN'STRUOUS [*menstruus*, *L.*] belonging to Women's monthly Courses.

MEN'STRUUM [*Chymical Term*] a dissolving Liquor which eats through Metals, and melts Stones, as Vinegar and *Aqua fortis*, &c. All Liquors are so called, which are used to extract the Virtues of Ingredients by Infusion, Decoction, &c. *L.*

MEN'STUUM peracutum [among *Chymists*] a Menstruum, or Dissolvent made by drawing Spirit of Nitre several Times from Butter of Antimony. *L.*

MENSURA regalis, the Standard Measure kept in the Exchequer. *L.*

MENSURABIL'ITY, Capableness of being measured.

MEN'SURABLE [*mensurabilis*, *L.*] capable, or that may be measured.

To **MEN'SURATE** [*mensuratum*, *L.*] to measure.

MENSURA'TION [*Geometry*] a finding the Length, Surface, or Solidity of Quantities of Bodies in some known Measure.

MENTA'GRA [with *Surgeons*] a wild Tetter or Scab like a Ring Worm, which beginning at the Chin, runs over the Face, Neck, Breast, and Hands. *Gr.*

MENTAL, intellectual, existing in the Mind.

MENTAL Reservation, a seeming to declare one's Mind, but at the same Time concealing one's real Meaning. *L.*

MENTALLY, in regard to the Mind, internally.

MENTHA [*μινθη*, *Gr.*] Mint, an Herb.

MENTION, a speaking of, or naming. *F. of L.*

To **MENTION** [*mentioner*, *F.*] to take Notice of, to speak of, to name.

MENTULA'GRA, a Distemper wherein the genital Parts of the Male are contracted by a Convulsion.

MEN'UET ? [of *mener*, *F.* to lead] a **MIN'UET** } *French Dance*, or the Tune belonging to it. *F.*

MEN'US Droits [*in Cookery*] a certain Dish proper for Intermeddies.

MEPHIB'OSHETH [מִיִּבְשֶׁת of מ private, בֶּשֶׁת the Mouth, and בֶּשֶׁת Shame, *H. i. e.* Shame of a Mouth] a Son of *Jonathan*.

M E R

MEPHIT'IS, a strong sulphureous Smell, a Damp. *L.*

MEPHIT'ICAL [*mephiticus*, *L.*] stinking, noxious, poisonous.

MEPHITICAL Exhalations, poisonous or noxious Steams issuing out of the Earth.

MEPRISE, Scorn. *F. Spenc.*

MERA'CITY [*meracitas*, *L.*] Cleanness or Pureness.

MER'CABLE [*mercabilis*, *L.*] that may be bought.

MER'CANDIZE, all Manner of Wares exposed to Sale in Fairs or Markets. *O. L.*

MERCANTI'LE [*mercantile*, *F.*] Merchant like, belonging to Merchants.

MER'CATIVE [*mercativus*, *L.*] belonging to Chapmanry, buying or selling.

MERCA'TOR's Chart, a Projection of the Globe of the Earth in *Plano*, wherein the Degrees upon the Meridian increase toward the Poles in the same Proportion that the parallel Circles decrease toward them; so called from *Gerard Mercator*, a noted German Geographer, its first Inventor.

MERCATOR's Sailing, the Art of finding upon a Plane the Way of a Ship, upon a Course assigned, the Meridian being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude straight Lines.

MER'CATURE [*mercatura*, *L.*] Merchandize, Traffick.

MER'CENARY [*mercenarius*, *F.* of *mercarius*, *L.*] greedy of Gain, that may be hired, that may be corrupted to do an ill Act for the sake of Gain.

MERCENA'RIOUS, an Hireling or Servant. *O. L.*

MER'CER [*mercier*, *F.* of *merces*, *L.* Wares] one who deals in wrought Silks, &c.

MER'CERY [*mercerie*, *F.*] Mercers Goods or Wares.

MER'CHANDISE [*mercandises*, *F.*] Commodities or Goods to trade with, also Trade, Traffick.

To **MERCHANDISE** [*mercander*, *F.*] to deal as a Merchant, to traffick or trade.

MER'CHANT [*mercand*, *F.*] a Trader or Dealer by wholesale.

MERCHANTLY, like a Merchant.

MER'CHANT-Man, a trading Ship.

MER'CHANTABLE, that is fit to be uttered or sold.

MER'CHENLYGE [*Wynena laga*, *Sax*] the Law of the *Mercians*, a People who anciently inhabited eight Counties in England.

MER'CHET, a Fine anciently paid by inferior Tenants to the Lord of the Manor, for Liberty to dispose of their Daughters in Marriage.

MERCIFUL, compassionate, tender, kind.

MERCIFULLY, compassionately, tenderly.

MERCILESS, void of Pity, hard-hearted.

MERCILESSLY, cruelly, barbarously.

MER.

M E R

MERCILESSNESS, a being void of Pity.
MERCIMONIA'TUS *Angliae*, the Impost of England upon Merchandise. *O. L. T.*

MERCURIAL [*mercurialis*, *L.*] relating to Mercury. ingenious, lively.

MERCURIALIS [in *Physick*] Things compounded or prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCURIALS [*mercurialia*, *L.*] Medicines prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCURIALIST [among *Astrologers*] one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

MERCURIUS *dulcis* [*i. e.* sweet Mercury] corrosive Sublimate of Quicksilver, corrected and reduced to a white Mass.

MERCURY [*Mercur*, *F.* of *Mercurius*, *L.*] the Heathen God of Eloquence, Merchandise, and Handicrafts.

MERCURY [among *Astronomers*] the least of all the Planets, and also the lowest except the Moon.

MERCURY [among *Chymists*] Quicksilver; and is taken for one of their active Principles commonly called *Spirits*.

MERCURY [in *Heraldry*] the purple Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

MERCURY Women, Women that sell News, Books, and Pamphlets to the Hawkers.

MERCY [of *merces*, *L.* or as *Minsbew* has it, of *miserice*, *L.* have Pity upon, whence *misericordia*, *L.* or of *merci*, *F.*] Compassion, Pity.

MERCY [in a *Law Sense*] the Arbitrement or Discretion of the King or Lord, in punishing an Offence, not directly censured by Law.

MERCY-Seat, the covering of the Ark of the Covenant.

MERDIFEROUS [*merdifera*, *L.*] bearing Dune.

MER'DOUS [*merdosus*, *L.*] full of Dung or Ordure.

MERE [*merus*, *L.*] that or this only.

MERE [*mere*, *Sax.* *meer*, *Belg.*] a Lake, Pool, or Pond. See *Mear*.

MERETRICIOUS [*meretricius*, *L.*] who-riish, belonging to a Whore.

MERETRICIOUSLY, in the Manner of an Harlot.

MERIDIAN [*meridien*, *F.* of *meridianus*, *L.*] belonging to Noon.

MERIDIAN [*Circulus Meridianus*, *L.* in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] is a great Circle passing through the Poles of the World, and both the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, crossing the Equinoctial at right Angles, into a *Western* and *Eastern Hemisphere*. 'Tis called *Meridian*, of *Meridies*, *L.* Mid-day; because when the Sun comes to this Circle, it is then Mid-day, or Noon. These Meridians being various and multiplex, it is necessary to have one fixed, which is called the first Meridian, and usually began at *Teneriff*, one of the *Canary Islands*.

The first **MERIDIAN** [on the *Globe* or

M E R

Sphere] is represented by the brazen Circle, in which the Globe hangs and turns, which is divided into 4 Times 90, or 360 Degrees.

MERIDIAN Altitude [of the *Sun* or *Star*] is the greatest Height of them, when they are in the Meridian of the Place.

MERIDIAN Line [upon a *Dial*] is a Right Line arising from the Intersection of the Meridian of the Place with the Plane of the Dial.

MERIDIONAL [*meridionalis*, *L.*] lying or that is towards the South, Southern. *F.*

MERIDIONAL Distance [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of the *Longitude*, between the *Meridian*, under which the Ship is at present, and any other she was under before.

MERIDIONAL Parts [in *Navigation*] the Parts by which the Meridians in *Wright's* or *Mercator's* Charts increase, as the Parallels of Latitude decrease.

MERIDIONALITY, its Situation in respect to the Meridian, or the Situation of its Meridian.

MERIDIA'TION, a taking a Nap at Noon. *L.*

MERILS', a Play among Boys, otherwise called *Five Penny Morris*.

MERINGUES [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Confection. *F.*

MERIS'MUS [*μαρσιμως*, *Gr.*] a rhetorical Description of Things in their proper Places.

MER'IT [*merita*, *F.* of *meritum*, *L.*] Desert, Worth, Excellency; also Demerit, or Ill-deserving.

To **MERIT** [*meriter*, *F.* of *mereri*, *L.*] to deserve, to be worthy of Reward or Punishment.

MERITO'RIOUS [*meritoire*, *F.* of *meritorius*, *L.*] deserving, full of Desert.

MERITO'RIOUSLY, in a Manner deserving of Reward.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, Deservingness.

MER'ITOT, a Sort of Play used by Children, by swinging in Ropes.

MERK, dark. *O.* Also a Mark. *Cb.*

To be **MERK'D** } to be troubled or disturb-

To be **MARK'D** } ed in Mind. *C.*

MERKENRIKE [*myrcna-ruce*, *Sax.*] the Kingdom of *Mercia*. *Cb.*

MERK'IN [of *mere*, *F.* a Mother, and *kin*, a Dim.] counterfeit Hair for Womens privy Parts.

MERKIN [*i. e.* *Jove's Market*] a dangerous Port in *Cornwall*, so called from the many Storms arising there.

MER'LIN [*merlin*, *Belg.*] a sort of Hawk.

MER'LOH [in *Fortification*] that Part of the Breast work of a Battery, which is between two Port-holes. *F.*

MER'MAID [of *mer*, *F.* of *mare*, *L.* the Sea, and *maid*] (if we will credit Poets and Painters) a Sea-Monster, having the upper

X x x 2 Parts

M E S

Parts like a Woman, and the lower like a Fish.

MERODACH-BALADAN [בלדן מרדך] of מרדך Bitter מן Contribution, בל without Judgment, *H. i. e.* bitter Contribution without Judgment] a King of *Babylon*.

MER'RIK [*Camden* supposes it a Corruption of *Mauritius*, Maurice] a Name common among the Welsh.

MERRILY, gaily, in a merry Manner.

MER'RIMENT, a merry-making, Jollity.

MER'RINESS, Chearfulness, Briskness.

MER'RY Banks, a cold Possit. *Derb.*

MERRY [μυγνυξ, *Sax.*] gay, chearful, jocund, frolick.

MERRY Andrew, a Buffoon.

MERRY Wings, a Fly in *Barbadoes*, very troublesome in the Night.

MERSH-Ware [of mēpre, a Marsh, and mēp. *Sax.* a Man, *q. d.* Inhabitants of the Marshes, as those of *Rumney Marsh* were anciently called] a Place in *Kent*.

MER'SION, a ducking or plunging over Head and Ears in Water. *L.*

MER'TON [of mēp, a Marsh, and tun, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surry*.

MESARÆUM [with *Anatomists*] the same as the *Mesentery*, whence its Vessels are called as well *Meseraick*, as *Mesenterick*.

MESARAICK [meseraius, of mesaræum, of μεσαραϊον, *Gr.*] belonging to the *Mesentery*.

MESARAICK Veins [in *Anatomy*] Branches of the *Vena Porta*, arising from, or inclosed in the *Mesentery*.

MESCH-FAT [משך-פאט, *Teut.*] a mashing Vessel for brewing.

MESEEMS [Imp. Verb] I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERICK [mesenterique, *F.* mesentericus, *L.* of μεσεντερικος, *Gr.*] belonging to the *Mesentery*.

MESENTERICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] the right Branch of the *Vena Porta*.

MESEN'TERY [mesentere, *F.* of mesenterium, *L.* of μεσεντέριον, *Gr.*] a membranous Part, situate in the Middle of the lower Belly, which fastens the Bowels to the Back and one to another.

MESH [μασχη, *Dut.*] the Space between the Threads of a Net.

MES'LING ? [of mesler, *F.* to mingle]

MES'CELIN } Corn that is mixed, as Wheat, Rye, &c. to make Bread.

MESN ? [Low Term] a Lord of a Manor

MEASN } nor who holds of a superior Lord, though he has Tenants under himself; also a Writ which lies where there is a Lord Mesn and a Tenant.

MESNAGERY [of Mesnage, House-keeping, *F.*] the prudent Management of a Family.

MESN'ALTY, the Right of the Mesn Lord,

M E S

MESOGLOSSI [among *Anatomists*] the same Muscles, as the *Genioglossi*.

MESO'COLON [μεσocolon, of μέσος, the Middle, and κολον, *Gr.*] that Part of the *Mesentery* which is joined to the Colon, and the Beginning of the strait Gut.

MESOLA'BIUM [μεσολάβιον, μέσος, the Middle, λαβειν, to take, *Gr.*] a mathematical Instrument for finding mean Proportions between any two Lines given.

MESOPLEU'RII [in *Anatomy*] the intercostal Muscles, 22 in Number, which lie between the Ribs. *L.*

MESOPLEURIA [mesopleuria, *L.* of μεσopleuριον, of μέσος, the Middle, and πλευρα, the Pleura, *Gr.*] the middle Spaces between the Ribs.

MESOZEUGMA [μεσοζευγμα, of μέσος, the Middle, and ζευγμα, Zeugma, *Gr.*] Part of a Zeugma, a Figure in grammatical Construction. *L.*

MESS [mets, *F.* messo, *Ital.* *q. d.* Cibus missus, *L.*] Meat sent; but others derive it of mēpe, *Sax.* a Table, of mensa, *L.*] a Portion of Food for one or more Persons.

To **MESS**, to eat together, to form one common Meal.

MESSA [in *Musick Books*] are particular Pieces of divine Musick frequently made use of in the *Roman Church*. *Ital.*

MES'SAGE [messaggio, *Ital.*] an Errand, *F.*

MES'SAGERY [messagerie, *F.*] a publick Messenger, the diligent bringing of a Message.

MESSA'LIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the Time of *Constantius*.

MESSA'RIOUS, a Reaper or Mower. *O. L. T.*

MESSE [in *India*] a Piece of Money, in Value 1500 Petties, or 15 *d.* Sterling.

MES'SENGER [messager, *F.*] one who goes between Party and Party, to deliver Business, or carry Dispatches, &c.

MESSENGERS [of the *Exchequer*] Officers belonging to that Court, who attend the Lord Treasurer, and carry his Letters and Orders.

King's **MESSENGERS**, Officers who attend the Secretary of State to carry Dispatches; also to take into Custody State-prisoners.

MESSENGER [of the *Press*] one who by Order of the Court searches Printing-houses, Booksellers Shops, &c. in order to find out seditious Books.

MESSIAH [משיח, *H. i. e.* anointed, the same with χριστος, in *Greek*] the Name and Title of our Lord and Saviour **JESUS CHRIST**.

MES'SINA, Reaping Time, Harvest. *O. L.*

MESSIEURS [plural of Monsieur, *F.*] Sirs, Gentlemen.

MESSORIOUS [messorius, *L.*] belonging to Reaping and Harvest.

MES'SUAGE

M E T

MESUAGE [in *Common Law*] a Dwelling house with some Land adjoining, as Garden, Orchard, &c. and all other Conveniences belonging to it.

MEST [mest, L. S. mest, Teut.] most.

MESTIFICAL [mestificus, L.] that makes sad or sorrowful.

MESTIZO's, the Breed of Spaniards with Americans.

MEY, the Pret. of *to meet*.

MET, a Strike or Bushel. O.

METABASIS [μετάβασις, Gr.] a Transition, or passing from one Thing to another. L.

METABASIS [among Physicians] is the passing from one Indication to another, or from one Remedy to another.

METABOLE [μεταβολή, Gr.] an Alteration or Change. L.

METABOLE [among Physicians] is a Change of Time, Air, or Diseases.

METACARPIUM [μετακάρπιον, Gr.] the Back of the Hand, from the Knuckles to the Wrist. L.

METACAR'PUS [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Arm made up of four Bones, which are joined to the Fingers.

METACHRONISM [μεταχρονισμός, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, either reckoning under or over.

METACON'DYLI [μετακονδυλίοι, Gr.] the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

METAL [metallum, L. of μέταλλον, μετα after or with, and άλλα, other, because it is turned out one after or with another, Gr. or of ὄν, to hammer] a well digested and compact Body, bred in the Bowels of the Earth, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, &c. F.

To be laid under **METAL** [among Gunners] a Term used when the Mouth of a Gun lies lower than the Breech.

METALEPSIS [μετάληψις, Gr. i. e. a translating] a Figure in Rhetoric, designing to be the Continuation of a Trope in one Word through a Succession of Significations.

METALEP'TICK [metalepticus, L. of μεταλεπτικός, Gr.] translativ.

METALEP'TICK [with Anatomists] as a metaleptick Motion, i. e. a transverse Motion of a Muscle.

METAL'LICK ? [metallique. F. metallicus.

METAL'LINE [L. of μέταλλινος, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Metals.

METALLIFEROUS [metallifer, L. of μεταλλοφόρος, Gr.] producing Metals.

METALLIST [metallorius, L. μεταλλεύς, Gr.] one who works in the Mines, or is skilled in the Knowledge of Metals.

METALLOG'RAPHY [μεταλλογραφία, of μέταλλον, Metal, and γραφή, Description, &c. Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Metals.

METALLUR'GY [μεταλλουργία, of μέ-

M E T

ταλλον, and ἔργον, Work, Gr.] is the working upon Metals, in order to make them hard, bright, and beautiful, or useful to Mankind.

METALLURGIST, one who works in Metals.

METAMORPHISTS, a Name given to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed, that the Body of Jesus ascended into Heaven wholly deified.

To **METAMORPHOSE** [metamorphose, F. of μεταμορφώω, Gr.] to change from one Form or Shape into another.

METAMORPHOSIS [metamorphosis, F. of μεταμόρφωσις, Gr.] a Change of one Shape into another.

METAMORPHOSIS [among Naturalists] is applied to the various Changes an Animal undergoes, both in its Formation and Growth; and also to the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk-worm, and the like.

METANOIA [μετανοία, Gr.] a Change of Mind or Opinion. See *Epanorthosis*.

MET'APHOR [metaphore, F. metaphora, L. of μεταφορά, of μεταφέρειν, to transfer, Gr.] a Trope of Rhetoric, by which we put a strange and remote Word for a proper one, by reason of its Resemblance to the Thing of which we speak, as *smiling Meadours*, &c.

METAPHORICAL [metaphorique, F. metaphoricus, L. of μεταφορικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Metaphor. figurative.

METAPHORICALLY, in a figurative Manner.

META'PHRASIS [μετάφρασις, Gr.] a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

META'PHRAST [metaphraste, F.] a Translator.

METAPHRE'NUM [μετάφρενον, Gr.] that Part of the Back which comes after the Middriff.

METAPHYSICAL [metaphysique, F. metaphysicus, L. of μεταφυσικός, Gr.] belonging to Metaphysics.

METAPHY'SICKS [metaphysique, F. of metaphysica, L. of μεταφυσικά, Gr.] a Science which treats of Entity, and its Properties, or the Science of immaterial Beings. That Part of Philosophy which treats of Forms in general, abstracted from Matter, and on such Beings as are above bodily Things, as God, Angels, &c.

MET'APLASM [metaplasmos, L. μεταπλάσμα, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, wherein Words or Letters are transposed or placed contrary to their natural Order.

METAP'TOSIS [μετάπτωσις, Gr.] a falling away [among Physicians] is the degenerating of one Disease into another, as when a *Quartan Ague* degenerates into a *Tertian*. L.

METAS'TASIS

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METAS'TASIS [*μετάστασις*, Transposition, Gr.] a Change, when one Thing is put for another. L.

METASTASIS [among Physicians] is when a Disease departs from one Part to another; as in apoplectic People, when the Matter which affects the Brain is translated into the Nerves.

METASYN'CHRISIS [of *μετά*, and *σύν*, Gr.] a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural Estate; or the Operation of a Medicine externally applied.

METATAR'SUS [of *μετά*, and *τάρος*, Gr.] is composed of five small Bones, connected to those of the first Part of the Feet.

META'THESIS [*μετάθεσις*, of *μετατίθημι*, to transpose, Gr.] Transposition, Change. L.

To **METE** [*μετρέω*, L.] to measure. O.

METE-CORN, a certain Measure or Quantity of Corn, formerly given by the Lord of a Manor, as a Reward for Labour.

METE/GAVEL, a Rent anciently paid in Victuals.

METELY, comely. Chauc.

METE'WAND, a Yard or Measuring-rod.

METEMPSY'CHOSIS [*metempsychosis*, F. of *μετεμψύχωσις*, Gr.] a Transmigration or passing of the Soul out of one Body into another, whether of Man or Beast.

METEMPSY'CHI [*μετεμψύχου*, Gr.] Hereticks, who, in Imitation of Pythagoras and Plato, held the Transmigration of Souls.

METEOROL'OGY [*meteorologia*, L. of *μετεωρολογία*, of *μετέωρον*, and *λογία*, Discourse, &c. Gr.] a Discourse of Meteors.

METEOROL'OGIST [*Meteorologicus*, of *μετεωρολόγος*, Gr.] one skilled in, or who discourses of Meteorology.

A **METEOR** [*meteor*, F. *meteorum*, L. of *μετέωρον*, of *μετά*, beyond, and *ἀέρας*, to lift up, Gr.] certain imperfectly mixed Bodies, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region of the Air, exhibited in different Forms, of which Sort is *Ignis Fatuus*.

Airy METEORS, are such as are bred of flatuous and spirituous Exhalations, as Winds.

Fiery METEORS, are those which consist of a fat and sulphureous kindled Smoak, as Thunder, Lightning, &c.

Watery METEORS, are composed of Vapours separated from each other, by means of Heat, and variously modified, as Rain, Hail, Snow, &c.

To **METEORIZE**, to ascend upwards.

METEOROG'RAPHY [of *μετέωρον*, a Meteor, and *γραφή* Gr. Description] a Treatise or Description of Meteors.

METEOROS'COPY [*meteoroscopia*, L. of *μετεωροσκόπια*, a Meteor, and *σκοπέω*, to view, Gr.] that Part of Astronomy which treats of the Difference of sublime heavenly Bodies, the Distance of Stars, &c.

M E T

METEOROUS, like a Meteor.

METER, or **METRE** [*metrum*, L. of *μέτρον*, Gr.] Measure, or Verses made by Measure.

METHEGLIN [*metheglyn*, Welsh; *methegla*, L. of *μέθυ*, Wine, and *αἶλαν*, or contracted *αἶλαν*, splendid, noble] Drink made of Water, Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c.

METHINKS [Im. Verb] I think, it seems to me.

METH'OD [*methode*, F. *methodus*, L. of *μέθοδος*, of *μετά*, according to, and *ὁδός*, a Way, Gr.] is an apt Disposition of Things, or a placing them in their natural Order, so as to be easiest understood or retained.

METHODICAL [*methodique*, F. *methodicus*, L. of *μεθοδικός*, Gr.] belonging or agreeable to Method.

METHODICAL Medicine, is that Practice that is conducted by Rules, such as were taught by Galen, and his Followers, in Opposition to the Empirical.

METHODICALLY, in a regular Order.

METH'ODIST, one who treats of Method, or affects to be methodical.

To **METH'ODIZE**, to bring into a good Order or Method.

METH'ODISTS, those that practise according to methodical Medicine.

METH'ODISTS, a Sect lately arisen, so called from their Profession to live by Rules in a certain Method.

METHOUGHT, it seemed to me.

METHU'SELAH [מֶתוּשֶׁלַח, H. i. e. the Weapons of Death] the longest lived of all Men.

METICULO'SITY [of *meticulositas*, L.] Fearfulness.

METON'ICK Year [so called from Meton an Athenian, the Inventor] is the Space of 19 Years, in which the Lunations return and begin as they were before.

METONYMICAL [*metonymique*, F. *metonymicus*, L. of *μετωνυμικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Figure Metonymy.

METONYMICALLY, not literally.

METON'YMY [*metonymie*, F. *metonymia*, L. of *μετωνυμία* Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, which implies a changing or the putting one Name or Thing for another, as when the Cause is put for the Effect, the Subject for the Adjunct, or the contrary.

METOP'A [*metope*, F. of *μετόπη*, Gr.] is a Space or Interval between every Triglyph in the Frize of the Dorick Order, also the Space between the Mortise Holes of Rafters and Planks.

METOPOS'COPY [*metoposcopia*, F. of *metoposcopia*, L. of *μετωποσκοπία*, of *μετωπή*, the Forehead, and *σκοπέω*, to view, Gr.] the Art of telling Mens Natures or Inclination by looking on their Faces.

METRE [in Turkey] a Measure of Wine, containing 2 Quarts 1 Pint 1-3 d.

METREN-

MEZ

METRECHYTA [μετρηχῆτος, of μετρη, the Womb, and εἰς, to pour in, Gr.] an Instrument wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb. L.

METRETA [μετρητής, Gr.] an Attick Measure for liquid Things, containing ten Gallons, three Quarts, and a little more.

METRICAL [metricus, L. of μετρικός, Gr.] belonging to Metre or Verse.

METRICALY, in a Manner belonging to Metre.

METROPOLIS [metropole, F. of μετρόπολις, of μετρη, the Matrix, or rather μητήρ, the Mother, and πόλις, a City, Gr.] the chief City of a Province or Kingdom.

METROPOLITAN [metropolitain, F. of metropolitanus, L. of μετροπολίτης, Gr.] belonging to a Metropolis.

A METROPOLITAN, an Archbishop, so called, because his See is in the Metropolis of the Province.

METROPOLITAN, and *Primate of all England*, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

METROPOLITAN, and *Primate of England*, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of York.

METROPROPTOSIS [μετροπροπτώσις, Gr.] the falling down of the Womb.

METT, an ancient Saxon Measure about a Bushel.

METTADEL [at Florence, &c.] a Measure of Wine containing one Quart, and near half a Pint, two whereof make a Flask.

METTEESHIP, a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his Omission to do customary Duty. Sax.

METTLE [of metallum, L.] Vigour, Life, Sprightliness.

To **MEVE** [of movere, L.] to move. O.

MEW, the Herb called also *Spikenel* and wild *Dill*. Meum, L.

MEW [mep, Sax. mew, Teut. morte, F.] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

A Hawk **MEW**, a Coop for Hawks; or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept when they mew or change their Feathers; whence the Stables called the *Mews*, at *Whitehall*, took that Name, having been anciently full of *Mews*, where the King's Hawks were kept.

To **MEW** [maulen, Teut. mauler, F.] to cry like a Cat.

To **MEW** [muer, F. to change] to cast the Horns as a Stag does.

To **MEW** up [of mue, F. an Inclosure for Birds] to shut up.

To **MEW** [among Falconers] to moult or cast the Feathers, as Birds.

To **MEWL** [miauler, F.] to cry like a Child.

MEYA, a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn. O. L.

MEZERION, the Dwarf Bay-tree.

MIC

MEZ'ZO Tinto [i. e. half-stained, because the Shades appear of an uniform Colour, without the Appearance of any hatchet Lines] a particular Way of engraving Pictures on Copper-plates by punching and scraping. Ital.

MIASMA [μίασμα, Gr.] a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague, &c. more particularly such Particles or Atoms as are supposed to arise from discomposed, putrifying, or poisonous Bodies, and to affect People at a Distance.

MICAH [מִיכָה, of מִי, who, כִּי, as, ה', the Lord, i. e. who is as the Lord?] the Name of a Prophet.

MICEL *Gemotes*, great Councils of Kings and Saxon Noblemen.

MICE [mouse, Teut.] the Plural of *Mouse*.

To **MICH**, to lie hid, to skulk in a Corner.

MICHAEL [מִיכָאֵל, of מִי, who, כִּי, as, אֱלֹהִים, H. i. e. who is like God?] the Name of an Archangel, also of Men.

MICH'AELEMAS, the Festival of St. Michael, the Archangel, observed on the 29th of September.

MICHAL [מִיכָל, of מִי, who, כִּי, as, כָּל, perfect, H. i. e. who is perfect?] a Daughter of King Saul.

To **MICHE**, to stand off, to hang back.

MICHEL *Grove* [mich, Sax. much, and grove, Sax. g. d. great Grove] a Place in *Suffex*.

MICHER [miser, L. or probably of miche, F. a Crumb] a covetous, sordid, lazy Fellow.

MICHES [miche, F.] white Loaves paid as a Rent to some Manors.

MICK'LE [mich, Sax.] much. O.

MICK'LETHWAIT [Camden derives it of mich, much, and hwaet, a Pasture, Sax.] a Surname.

MICRACAUSTICKS [of μικρός, little, and ακουεῖν, hearing, Gr.] magnifying Ear-instruments, to help the Hearing.

MICROCOSM [microcosme, F. microcosmus, L. μικρόκοσμος, of μικρός, little, and κόσμος, the World, Gr.] a little World, i. e. the Body of a Man so called, as a kind of Compendium of the greater.

MICROPHONES [of μικρός, and φωνή, the Voice, Gr.] Instruments for magnifying Sounds.

MICROCOSMOGRAPHY [of μικρός, small, κόσμος, the World, and γραφή, Description, Gr.] a Description of the little World, viz. Man.

MICROGRAPHY [μικρός, and γραφή, Gr.] the Description of the Parts and Properties of such very small Objects as are only discernible by means of a Microscope.

MICROLOGY [micrologia, L. μικρολογία, of μικρός, little, and λογία, Discourse, Gr.] a mean or low Speech, of little Value.

MICROMETER [of μικρός, and μέτρον, Measure, Gr.] an Astronomical Instrument to

M I D

to find the Diameters of the Stars or Planets.

MICROMETER [with *Naturalists*] an universal Spirit in Nature, of which every animal Life had some Participation.

MICROPH'THALMY [*μικρος*, and *ὀφθαλμος*, Gr. a Disease of the Eyes] a Disease in the Eyes, a having little Eyes.

MICROPSY'CHY [*micropsychia*, L. of *μικροψυχία*, of *μικρος*, little, and *ψυχή*, the Soul, Gr.] Meanness of Spirit, Cowardliness, Faint-heartedness.

MICROSCOPE [of *μικρος*, and *σκοπεῖν*, a Looking-glass, Gr.] an optical Instrument which magnifies any Object extremely, by means of which the smallest Things may be discerned.

MID'DING, a Dunghill. *N. C.*

MID'DLE [*mittel*, Sax. *mittel*, Teut. *mihtus*, L.] the Midst.

MIDDLE *Aged*, about the Middle of Life.

MIDDLE *Latitude* [in *Navigation*] is a Method of working the several Cases in Sailing, nearly agreeing with *Mercator's* Way, but without the Help of *Meridional* Parts.

MIDDLE-Man [*Military Term*] he who stands the middlemost in the File.

MID'DLEMOST, in the Midst.

MID'DLING, indifferent, the Mean between two Extremes.

MID'DLETON [*i. e.* the middle Town] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, famous for an Abbey erected there by King *Ethelstan*, for the Expiation of the Murder of his Brother *Edwin*; also a Surname.

MIDGE [*miege*, Sax. *mpg*, Dan.] a Gnat or Insect.

A MIDGE, a lawless or out lawed Person.

MID'LAND, far up the Country, remote from the Coast.

MID'JAN [*mid*, *i. e.* Judgment or Striving] a Son of *Abraham*, and Father of the *Midianites*.

MIDNIGHT, the Depth of the Night, 12 o'Clock.

MID'RIFF [of *mid*, between, and *hrip*, the Womb, Sax. rather of *Mid*, the Middle, and *Rive*, to split, *g. d.* to separate in the Middle] a Skin or Membrane which separates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Belly.

MID'SHIP *Beam* [in a Ship] is the great Beam.

MIDSHIP-Men [on Board of Ship] Officers who assist on all Occasions, both in flowing and rummaging the Hold, and falling the Ship; they are generally Gentlemen upon Preferment, having served the limited Time as in the Navy Volunteers.

MID'SUMMER-Day, commonly accounted the 24th of June, the Festival of *St. John the Baptist*.

MIDST, being in the Middle.

MID'W ALL, a Bird which eats Bees.

M I L

MID'WIFE [*Henshaw* derives it of *mid*, Sax. *i. e.* a Wife hired for Money; but *Misshew* of *mist* or *middle*, because she is in the Midst of Wives, or because her Business is with the middle Parts] one who delivers Women with Child.

MIDWIFERY, Profession of a Midwife.

MIDWINTER, Depth of Winter.

MIEN [*mine*, F.] Air, Look, Manner.

MIEN. See *Meen*.

MIGHT [of *mihre*, Sax. *macht*, Teut.] Power, Ability, &c.

I, &c. MIGHT [of *mihtran*, Sax.] to be able.

MIGHTILY, powerfully.

MIGH'TINESS, Greatness of Power.

MIGHTY [*nichtig*, Belg. *machting*, Teut.] powerful.

MIG'MA [*μίγμα*, Gr.] a Mixture of divers Simples or Ingredients.

To MIGRATE [*migratum*, L.] to remove, or shift from one Place to another.

MIGRA'TION, a removing or shifting the Habitation. *L.*

MILCA, giving Milk, as *Milch Cows*, &c.

MILD [*milbe*, Sax. *milb*, Teut.] soft, gentle, easy, not harsh or rough.

MIL'DERNIX, a Sort of Canvas for Sail-Cloth.

MIL'DEW [*maltheape*, Sax. *mehltau*, Teut.] a Dew which falls on Wheat, Hops, &c. and hinders its Growth by its clammy Nature, unless it be washed off by the Rain; also Spots on Cloth.

MIL'DEWED, corrupted with Mildew, blasted; also spotted or stained.

MILDLY, tenderly, placidly.

MILD'NESS, Tenderness, Benignity of Temper.

MIL'DRED [of *mid* and *rade*, Counsel, Sax. *g. d.* mild in Counsel] a proper Name of Women.

MILE [*meil*, Teut. *mille*, F. and F.] the Distance of 1000 Paces, 5200 English Feet, or eight Furlongs. *F.*

MILES [of *milium*, Millet, L.] a Christian Name of Men; also a Surname.

MILE-Stone, a Stone erected to mark the Number of Miles.

MIL'FOIL, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium. L.*

MIL'TANT [*militant*, F. *militans*, L.] combating, fighting; as *Church Militant* is the Church here on Earth, subject to Trials, Combats, and Temptations.

MIL'ITARIST, a military Man, a Soldier. *Shakspeare.*

MILITARY [*militaire*, F. *militaris*, L.] belonging to Soldiers or War, warlike.

MILITARY Architecture, is the same as Fortification.

MILITARY Execution, a ravaging and destroying a Country by Soldiery.

MILITIA,

M I L

MILITIA, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of a City or Country, formed into Companies and Regiments, for the Defence of it. *L.*

MILK [*meole, Sax. milch, Dan. milch, Teut.*] a Food well known.

To **MILK** [*meolican, Sax. melken, Teut.*] to press out Milk from a Cow's Udder.

MILK [*Thistle, Weed, Wort*, several Sorts of Herbs.

MILK Woman, a Woman who sells Milk.

MILKY, like Milk, soft, gentle.

MILKY Way, the only real Circle in the Heavens, which is a broad white Path or Track which appears in a clear Night, and consists of an infinite Number of small Stars invisible to the naked Eye.

MILL [*mulin, C. Br. mylen, Sax. molen, Belg. mühle, Teut.*] an Engine for grinding, &c.

To **MILL**, to grind.

MILL-EAT, } a Trench to convey Wa-
MILL-LEAT, } ter to or from a Mill.

A **MILLER** [*muiler, Teut. molitor, L.*] one who grinds Corn, &c.

MILL-Holmes, watery Places about a Mill-Dam. *N. C.*

MILL-Mountain, an Herb.

MILL Ree [*i. e. 1000 Rees*] a Portugal Coin worth 6 s. 8 d. Halfpenny Sterling.

MILL Stone [*mylen steen, Sax. mullstein, Teut.*] for grinding Corn, &c.

MILLENNARIANS, } Sectaries who be-
MILLENNARIES, } lieve that Christ

shall return to the Earth, and reign over the Faithful 1000 Years before the End of the World.

MILLINER [*of mille, L. a thousand*] a Seller of Ribbons, Gloves, Head-dresses, &c.

also a Woman who dresses Ladies.

MILLEPEDES [*of mille and pes*] Wood-lice, so called from their numerous Feet.

MILLERS Thumb, a small River fish.

MILLET [*mille, L.*] a Plant so called from the great Number of its small Grains or Seeds; also a kind of Fish.

MILLING, grinding, or working in a Mill.

MILLION [*millione, Ital.*] the Number of ten hundred thousand. *F.*

MILLION, a Musk Melon; which see.

MILOGLOSSUM [*in Anatomy*] the Muscle of the Tongue which assists the *Genioglossum*.

MILREE } [*in France, near the Mediter-*
MILREA } *anean*] a Measure of Wine

and Oil, seventeen Gallons *English* Wine Measure.

MILT [*milte, Sax. milte, L. S. milis, Teut.*] the Spleen; also a soft Roe or Spawn of male Fishes.

MILT of Gold, a Portuguese Coin, in Value two Ducats and a Half.

MILT-Pain, a Disease in Hogs.

MILT Waste, Wort, Herbs. *Asplenium, L.*

MILTHER [*misother, Teut.*] the Male among Fish,

M I N

MIL'TING, a Disease in Beasts.

MIL'TON [either *q. d.* Mill-Town, or Middle-Town] a Town in Kent, 42 Miles E. by S. from London; also a Surname of a famous *English* Poet.

MIL'VINE [*milvinus, L.*] belonging to a Kite.

MIMESIS [*μῑμῑσις, Gr.*] Imitation.

MIMESIS [*in Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein the Actions and Words of other Persons are represented.

MIMIAMBUS [*μῑμῑαμβος, Gr.*] a Sort of Verse anciently used in Lampoons, Farces, &c. also Rallery, Drillery.

MIM'ICAL [*mimicus, L. of μῑμῑς, Gr.*] Buffoon like, apish.

MIM'ICALLY, in the Way of Buffoonery.

MIM'ICK [*mime, F. minus, L. of μῑμῑς, Gr.*] one that counterfeits the Gestures, Countenance, or Behaviour of others, a Buffoon, a Jester on the Stage, a Writer of Lampoons, or Short Jests.

MINAC'ITY [*minacitas, L.*] menacing, threatening.

MINA'TOR, } a Miner or Digger in
MINERATOR, } the Mines. *O. L.*

MINATORY [*minor, L.*] threatening.

To **MINCE** [*mincer, F.*] to cut small; to walk nicely by short Steps; also to speak imperfectly.

MIN'CHINS [*of Munch, Teut. q. d. munching, a She Monk*] Nuns.

MIN'ING [*in Gesture*] feigned affected Motions of the Body in walking.

The **MIND** [*Emýnde, Sax.*] the Reason, or rational Part of the Soul.

To **MIND** [*Emýndian, Sax.*] to observe, to take Notice of.

To **put in MIND** [*mýndeg-an, Sax. mindet, Dan.*] to admonish, to warn.

MIND'FUL, having the Remembrance.

MIND'FULLY, attentively.

MINDFULNESS, Attention, studious Observation.

MIND'BURGH, a hurting of Honour and Worship. *Sax.*

MIND'LESS, regardless.

MINE [*Min, Sax. minn, L. S. main, Teut.*] of or belonging to me.

A **MINE** [*mine, F. Davusius* derives it of *meen*, Welsh, a Stone, *minera, L.*] a Portion of Ground dug for finding Metals, Coals, &c.

A **MINE** [*miner, F.*] to dig the Earth hollow, and fill it with Gunpowder, &c.

A **MINE** [*in military Affairs*] a Hole dug to be filled with Barrels of Gunpowder, in order to blow it up. *F.*

MINE Dial, an Instrument made for the Use of Miners.

MINE Ships, Ships filled with Gunpowder inclosed in strong Vaults of Brick or Stone, to be fired in the midst of an Enemy's Fleet.

MIN'EN [*minieren, Teut.*] to undermine. *Chauc.*

MIN

MIN'ERA *Morbi* [with *Physicians*] the Seat or Source of a Disease.

MIN'ERS [*mineurs*, F.] Men who work in Mines.

MIN'ERAL [*mineralis*, L.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Minerals. F.

MINERAL Courts, peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead Mines.

MINERAL Chryſtal [among *Chymists*] a Composition of Saltpetre well purified, and Flower of Brimstone.

MINERALS, are hard Bodies dug out of the Earth, or Mines, being in Part of a metal-line, and in Part of a ſtony Subſtance, and ſometimes with ſome Salt and Sulphur intermixed with the other.

MIN'ERALIST, one ſkilled in the Knowledge of Minerals and Metals.

MINERALOGY [of *minera*, or *mineralia*, L. and *λογία*, of *λόγος*, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of Minerals or Mines.

MINARATI'VA [with *Physicians*] the leſſer or weaker Purgés, as *Manna*, *Lenitive Electuary*, &c.

MINER'VA, the Goddeſs of Wiſdom, and all the Arts; the Preſident of Learning. L.

MINER'VAL, Entrance-money given for teaching.

MINEVER, a Skin with Specks of white.

To MINGLE [*Lemeozan*, Sax. *mingelen*, L. S. *mengen*, Teut. *μηνών*, Gr.] to mix or blend together.

To MING [of *mautichen*, Teut. to dabble] to mingle. O.

MIN'GLED [*Lemanced*, Sax.] mixed together.

MIN'GLER, one who mixes.

MINIA'TED [*miniatus*, L.] covered or painted with Vermilion.

In MINIATURE [*mignature*, F.] in ſmall.

MINIATURE [*mignature*, F.] a drawing of Pictures in a very ſmall Compaſs, a painting in Water colours.

MINIA'TER, a Maker of Fret-work. *Yorkſhire*.

MINIKIN, ſmall; alſo a very little Pin.

MIN'IM, a brown, tawny, or dark Colour.

MIN'IM [in *Muſick*] half a Semibrief.

MINIM [of *minimus*, L.] ſmall, little.

MIN'IMA [in *Muſick Book*] a *Minim*; a Note or Character ſo called.

MINIMA Naturalia [among *Philophers*] Particles, or little Parts of Matter, called *Atomis*; or the leaſt poſſible Division of Matter, and out of which all Bodies are compounded.

MINIM Friars, a Branch of the *Franciſcan Order*.

MIN'IMENTS [in *Law*] Writings or Evidences, whereby a Perſon is able to defend his Title to an Eſtate.

MINIOGRAPHER [*miniographus*, L.] one who writes or paints with Vermilion.

MIN

MIN'ISTER [*miniſtre*, F. of *miniſter*, L.] an Attendant, an Aſſiſtant.

MINISTER [of the *Goffel*] a Clergyman, whole Office is to attend the Service of God.

MINISTER [of *State*] one intruſted by the Prince with the Adminiſtration of the Government; alſo an Ambaſſador, Agent, or Reſident, at a Prince's Court.

To MIN'ISTER [*miniſtrare*, L.] to officiate, to ſerve, to give Medicines.

MINISTE'RIAL [*miniſterialis*, L.] of a Miniſter of Church or State.

MINISTE'RIALLY, in a Manner becoming a Miniſter.

MIN'ISTRY } [*miniſtre*, F. *miniſterium*, L.] Service or Charge in any Employment; but uſed more eſpecially for the prieſtly Function, or that of a Miniſter of State.

MIN'ISTRANT, miniſtering, ſerving. *Milton*.

MINISTRA'TION, a miniſtering, ſerving.

MINISTRELSY, a Company of Muſicians, or Band of Muſick. *Shakeſp.*

MIN'NIUM, Red Lead, uſed in Painting, &c.

MIN'NEKIN [*minicene*, Sax. a Nun] a nice Dame, a mincing Laſs, a proud Minx.

MINNEKINS, fine Pins uſed by Women in dreſſing; alſo a Sort of ſmall Cat-gut Strings for Violins, &c.

MIN'NING Days, Days, or anniversary Feaſts, on which the Souls of the Deceaſed were had in ſpecial Remembrance, and regular Office ſaid for them.

MINNINGS of a Diſeaſe, the previous or foregoing Symptoms of it.

MINOR [*mineur*, F.] leſſer. L.

MINOR [in *Law*] is one in Non-age, or Minority, or more properly an Heir, Male or Female, before they come to the Age of 21 Years.

MINOR [in *Logic*] is the latter Part of a Syllogiſm, or logical Argumentation, otherwiſe called the Aſſumption.

MINOR [in *Muſick*] is applied to 6ths and 3ds. as a 6th and 3d *Minor*.

MINORA'TION, a making leſs. L.

MIN'ORIES, near *Abogate*, ſo called, from a Cloiſter of Minorites formerly there.

MINOR'ITY [*minorité*, F. of *minoritas*, L.] Non-age, or being under Age.

MI'NORS, } the Friars of the Order
MI'NORITES, } of St. *Francis*, ſo called,
Friars MI'NORS, } by the Rules of their Order.

MINORS [of *minores*, L. the Moderns, or *mineurs*, F. Diggers] a Sirname.

MINO'VERY [of *main œuvre*, F.] a certain Trefpaſs committed by a Man's Handy-work in the Foreſt; as an Engine to catch Deer, &c. L. T.

MINST'AUR, a Monster, half Man, half Bull.

MIN'STER

M I R

MIN'STER [mýn'ter, Sax. *monasterium*, L.] a Monastery or conventual Church.

MINSTREL [men'stríer, or men'stríer, F.] a Player on a musical Instrument, a Fiddler or Piper.

MIN'STRALCIE, } Musick. *Cbauc.*
MIN'STRALSY, }

MINT [mínte, Sax. *minnte*, Dan.] the Place where the King's Coin is made; also a Plant.

To **MINT** [mýn'tan, Sax. *munten*, L. S. *munzen*, Teut.] to coin Money.

To **MINT** a thing, to aim at, to have a Mind to it. *N. C.*

A **MINT'ER** [mýn'ter, Sax. *mun'ter*, Teut.] a Coiner.

MINT-Mofter, one who superintends Coinage.

MINUET [menuet, F.] a stately, regular Dance

MINU'M, a small Sort of printing Type; also a Note of slow Time in Musick.

MINUTE [minutus, L.] small, little.

MINUTE Tithes, small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar, as Wool, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

A **MINUTE** [minute, F.] the 60th Part of an Hour.

MINUTE [in Geography] the 60th Part of a Degree.

To **MINUTE down** [minuter, F.] to draw a rough Draught, to enter short Notes for Memorandums.

MINUTELY, circumstantially.

MINUTENESS, extreme Smallness.

MINUTES, the first Draughts of Writings; also the Abstract of a Judge's Sentence; short Notes on any Thing. *F.*

MINU'TION, a diminishing or lessening.

MINUTION, a letting of Blood. *O. R.*

MINX, a proud Girl.

MIQUELETS, People living among the Mountains of Catalonia, in Spain. Highlanders.

MIRABILARY, a Book of Wonders.

MIRABILITY [mirabilitas, L.] Admiration.

MIR'ACLE [miraculum, L.] a Work performed by the Almighty Power of God, or some intelligent Agent, superior to Man; any extraordinary and wonderful Effect, which seems above the Power of Nature. *F.*

MIRAC'ULOUS [miraculeux, F. of *miraculosus*, L.] belonging to a Miracle.

MIRACULOUSLY, in a marvellous Manner.

MIRE [moyer, Du.] Dirt, Mud.

MIRE *Drumbe*, the Herb Spoon-Wort or Scurvy Grass. *Cochlearia*. *L.*

MIR'IAM [מרים, *H. i. e.* Bitterness of Affliction] the Sister of *Moses*.

MIRIFIC'AL [mirificus, L.] wonderfully done, strangely wrought.

MIR'INESS, full of Mire, Dirtiness.

MIRK, dark, obscure. *Spenc.*

M I S

MIROB'OLANS, a Sort of Plumbs.

MIROIR [in *Cookery*] as Eggs dressed au miroir, i. e. broken into a Plate full of Gravy, and afterwards iced with a red hot Iron.

M'ROTON [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Farce made of Veal, Bacon, &c.

MIR'ROR [miroir, F.] a Looking-Glass, or the Surface of any opaque Body polished, and made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it.

MIRROR-Stone, a Stone growing in *Muscovy*, which represents the Image of that which is set behind it.

MIRTH [mýph'ðe, Sax.] Joy, Merriment.

MIRTHFUL, merry, sprightly.

MIRTHID, cheared, made merry. *Cb.*

MIRTH'LESS, sad. *Cbauc.*

MIRT'LE. See *Myrtle*.

MIRY, muddy, dirty.

MIS, a Particle, which in Composition implies some Defect or Error, as *Misbehaviour*, &c.

M'ISA, a Compact or Agreement, or Form of Peace. *O. L.*

MISACCEPTA'TION, a wrong Understanding or Apprehension of any Thing.

MISADVENT'URE } [misaventure, F.]

MISAVEN'TURE } [misaventura, Ital.]

the killing of a Man purely by Negligence, and partly by Chance, as by throwing a Stone, carelessly shooting an Arrow, &c. *L. T.*

MISADVICE, wrong, mistaken, or perverse Advice.

To **MISADVISE**, to act unadvisedly. *Cb.*

MISAGAST, mistaken, misgiven. *Suff.*

MISANTHROPIST [misantropus, L. of *μισάνθρωπος*, of *μισός*, to hate, and *άνθρωπος*, a Man, Gr.] a Man-hater.

MISANTHROPY [misanthropia, L. of *μισάνθρωπια*, Gr.] the hating of Men.

To **MISAPPREHEND** [of *mis* and *apprehendre*, F.] not to understand rightly.

MISBECOME, not to fit gracefully, not to suit.

To **MISBEHA'VE**, to behave one's self badly.

MISBEHA'VIOUR, ill Conduct.

To **MISBELIEVE**, to distrust. *Cbauc.*

MISBETIDE, a Mishap. *Cbauc.*

MISBO'DE [of *mis* and *b'ðian*, Sax.] Wrong done either by Word or Deed. *O.*

MISBORNE, misbehaved. *Cbauc.*

MISCAR'RIAGE [of *mis* and *Carriage*, F.] Folly, ill Behaviour, ill Success of Business; also the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To **MISCAR'RY**, to bring forth a Child before the Time; not to succeed, to be lost.

MISCELLANE'OUS [miscellaneous, L.] mixed together, without Order.

MIS'CELLANY [miscellanea, L.] a Collection of several different Matters.

MISCHA'NCE, an unhappy Event.

MISCHIEF [mischief, F. obsolet.] Hurt, Damage,

MIS

MISCHIEVOUS, doing Mischief injurious.
MISCHIEVOUSNESS, Injuriousness, Hurtfulness.

MIS'CIBLE [*miscio*, L.] that may be mingled.

MISCI'PYNG, naming amiss. *Chauc.*

MISCOG'NISANT [*Law Term*] ignorant of, or not knowing.

MISCONSTRUCTION [of *mis* and *construere*, L.] a misconstruing, or making an ill Construction of.

To **MISCON'STRUE** [of *mis* and *construere*, L.] to interpret amiss, to put an ill Meaning upon.

MISCON'INUANCE, Discontinuance.

MISCOVETING, unlawful Desire. *Cb.*

MISCRE'ANCY [of *mis* and *creant*, F. *q. d.* a mistaken Faith] the State or Condition of a Miscreant.

MISCREANT [of *mis* and *creant*, of *creant*, F. *q. d.* male credens, L. one who believes amiss] an Infidel, an Unbeliever; also a base minded Person.

MISCREA'TED, ill begotten. *Spenc.*

MISDEED' [*myrbað*, Sax. *missethat*, Teut.] a Crime, a Fault.

To **MISDEMEAN**, to act amiss.

MISDEMEANOUR [of *mis* and *demener*, F.] a behaving one's self ill; an Offence or Fault.

High MISDEMEANOUR, a Crime of a heinous Nature, next to High Treason.

To **MISDEPART**, to distribute or divide amiss. *Chauc.*

To **MISDO** [*myrdoen*, Sax.] to do amiss.

To **MISDOUBT'**, to suspect.

MISE [*Law Word*] a Gift or customary Present of 5000 Pounds, paid by the Inhabitants of *Wales* to every new Prince at his Entrance into that Principality.

MISSES, the Profits of Lands; Taxes or Tollages, Expences or Costs.

MISE, } [*Law Words*] the same as *Mis-*
MEASE } suage. *F.*

MISE-Money, Money given by Way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty, &c.

A **MISER**, a covetous Wretch. *L.*

MISERABLE [*miserabilis*, L.] wretched, unfortunate; base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

MISERABLY, wretchedly.

MISERABLENESS, Covetousness, Niggardliness; also Wretchedness.

MISERE'RE [*i. e.* have Mercy, L.] a Title given to the 51st Psalm, usually called the Psalm of Mercy; and commonly presented to the Ordinary to such Malefactors as had the Benefit of the Clergy allowed them.

MISERERE Mei [among Physicians] a vehement Pain in the Guts; or a Colick where the Pains are so exquisite as to draw Compassion from a By-stander. *L.*

MISERICORDIA [in *Law*] is an arbitrary Fine imposed upon any for an Offence.

MIS

MISERICORDIA in *Cibus & Potu*, any Portion of Victuals which is given gratis to religious Persons above their ordinary Allowance. *L.*

MISERICORDIÆ Regulares, a certain set Allowance, or such Over-commons as upon some extraordinary Days were made in some Convents.

MISERY [*misere*, F. of *miseria*, L.] Wretchedness, Misfortune, Trouble.

MISFARE, Misfortune. *Chauc.*

MISFEASANTS [*Law Term*] Misdeeds or Trespases. *F.*

MISFEASOR, a Trespasser or Misdoer. *F.*

MISFIL, miscarried. *Chauc.*

MISFORTUNE, unhappy Fortune, ill Luck.

To **MISGIVE**, to fill with Doubt, to deprive of Confidence.

MISGOVERNMENT, bad Administration.

MISGRAFFED, grafted amiss, wrong or badly. *Shakep.*

MISH, a Churl. *Cant.*

MISH Topper, a Coat. *Cant.*

To **MIS'HAP**, to disappoint. *Chauc.*

A **MIS'HAP**, a Mischance.

MISHAPEN, ill shaped.

MISHERISING, } the same as *Abisheri-*
MISKERING, } sing.

MISH Mess [*misch* match, Teut.] a confused Heap or Mixture of Things.

MISIE Bird, a Thrush which feeds on Mistletoe.

To **MISINFORM**, to deceive by false Accounts.

MISINFORMATION, false Intelligence.

To **MISINTER'PRET** [of *mis* and *interpreter*, F. of *interpretari*, L.] to give a wrong Sense of, to interpret amiss. *F.* of *L.* with *mis*.

MISKEN'ING } [*Law Term*] a varying
MISKON'ING } or changing one's Speech in Court.

MIS'KIN, a little Bagpipe. *O.*

MISKIN, a Dughill. *W. C.*

MISKIN Frow, a Maid Servant.

MIS'LEAD, to deceive, to lead in a wrong Way.

MIS'LEEK, Mislike. *Spenc.*

To **MIS'LE** [*q. d.* to misle, *i. e.* to rain in a Mist, or miselseten, Du.] to rain small.

MIS'LIKE, Dislike.

To **MISMAN'AGE**, to act imprudently.

MISMAN'AGEMENT, ill Conduct.

MISNO'MER [*mis* and *nomen*, F. to name] mis-naming or mis-calling, the using one Term or Name for another.

MISOCHYMISTS [*of misosin*, Gr. to hate, and *Chymist*] those who profess themselves Enemies to the Chymists.

MISOG'AMIST [*misogamus*, L. of *μισος*, Gr. a Woman-hater.

MISOG'AMY

MIS

MISOG'AMY [*misogamia*, L. of *μισογαμία*, of *μισος*, to hate, and *γάμος*, Marriage, Gr.] a hating of Marriage.

To **MISPEND** to waste.

To **MISPLACE**, to put in a wrong Place.

To **MISPRINT**, to print wrong.

MISPRISION [*meprison*, of *mepriser*, F. to set light by, to neglect] a Neglect or Oversight. L. T.

MISPRISION [of *Treason*] the Concealment or not disclosing of known *Treason*. L. T.

To **MIS'QUEAM** [of *mis* and *Cpeimon*, Sax.] to displease. O.

To **MISRECK'ON**, to reckon wrong.

To **MISREPRESENT** [of *mis* and *representer*, F. of *representare*, L.] not to represent fairly, to give a false Character of.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, a representing wrong.

MISRULE, Misgovernment, Disorder.

Master of **MISRULE**, the chief among Revellers, the Manager of a Club at a merry-making.

MISS [a Dim. contracted of *Mistress*] a young Gentlewoman, also a kept Mistress, a Lady of Pleasure.

To **MISS** [*missen*, L. S. to be mistaken] to deviate or err from.

To **MISS** [*missen*, Teut.] to know the Want of.

MIS'SAL [*missel*, F.] a Book containing the Ceremonies of the *Popish* Mass, a Mass-Book.

MIS'SAT'ICUS [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Messenger.

MIS'SELDINE } [*miselza*, Sax. *missel*,
MIS'SELTOE } Teut.] a Shrub which
MIS'SLETOE } grows on Trees, as Oaks,
Apple-trees, &c.

MISSEME'NING [of *miss* and *menung*, L. S.] evil meaning, mistaken. Chauc.

MISSEN-*Maß*, a Mast which stands aft in the sternmost Part of a Ship.

MISSEN, when used alone, is understood of the Sail, and not of the Mast.

Change the MISSEN [*Sea Phrase*] bring the Mast Yard over to the other Side of the Mast.

Peek the MISSEN, i. e. fit the Masten-sail right up and down the Mast.

Set the MISSEN, i. e. fit the Masten right as it should stand.

Spell the MISSEN, i. e. let go the Sheet and peek it up.

MISSENGROSS [or *Silver Gros*] a German Money, in Value 3 d. Halfpenny.

MIS'SILE [*missile*, L.] a Dart or Arrow.

MISSILE [in *Heraldry*] a Mixture of several Colours together.

MIS'SION, a sending. F. of L.

MIS'SIONARIES, Persons sent; commonly spoken of Christian Priests, sent to unbelieving Countries, to convert the People to Christianity.

MIT

MIS'SIVE [*q. of missivus*, L.] sent; as *Letters missive*, that are sent from one Person to another. F.

MIS'SIVES, Gifts sent.

MISSU'RA [i. e. about to send] a singing a Hymn called *Nunc dimittis*, and performing other superstitious Ceremonies to recommend and dismiss a dying Person, used by the Roman Catholics.

A **MIST** [*mist*, Sax. *miss*, Dut.] a Condensation of Vapours, commonly called a Fog.

MISTAKABLE, capable of being conceived wrong.

A **MISTAKE**, an Error.

To **MISTAKE**, to take a Thing wrong, to err.

MISTAKENLY, erroneously.

MISTE'CHT [*q. d. mis-teached*] mis-taught.

MISTER, Need, Want, O. Also a Mystery. Ch.

MISTER, Kind; as *myfter Person*, a kind of Person. Spenc.

MISTERETH Not, needeth not. Spenc.

To **MISTIME**, to do a Thing out of Season.

MIS'TION, the same as Mixture. L.

MIS'TRESS [*mistress*, F.] the Mistress of an House; a Sweetheart, or kept Mistress.

MISTRIAL [*Law Term*] an erroneous or false Trial.

A **MISTRUST** [*misstrawen*, Teut.] a Suspicion, Jealousy.

To **MISTRUST**, to suspect.

MISTRUSTFUL, disposed to suspect.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, a Disposition to suspect.

MIS'TURNID, turned upside down. Chauc.

MISTY, foggy, obscure.

To **MISUNDERSTAND**, to take a Thing wrong.

To **MIS'USE**, to make wrong Use of.

MISU'SER [of *misusare*, Ital.] an Abuse of Liberty or Benefit.

To **MISWEEN**, to misjudge.

MISWENT, gone astray. Spenc.

MISEY, a Mineral, or rather an Efflorescence of the *Chalcites*, of a golden Colour; a Sort of Vitriol made by burning the Stones called *Cadmia* with the Wood of Pine trees.

MITE [*mite*, F. *mit* e, Belg. *miere*, Teut.] a little Worm breeding in Cheese, &c. a small Coin about the third Part of our Farthing, the 14th Part of a Grain in Weight.

MITEL'LA [among Surgeons] a Swathe which holds the Arm, when it is wounded or hurt. L.

MITES [in *Falconry*] a Sort of Vermin about the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

MITHRIDATE [called after its Inventor, *Mitbridates* King of Pontus] a Confection, that is a special Preservative against Poison.

MIX

To MIT'IGATE [*mitiger*, F. *mitigatum*, L.] to pacify or appease; to allay, assuage, or ease.

MITIGA'TION, a pacifying or assuaging, a remitting the Severity of a Decree or Punishment. F. of L.

MIT'RAL Valves [in *Anatomy*] two Valves or Skins at the Orifice of the Pulmonary Vein, in the left Ventricle of the Heart, for hindering the Blood running to the Lungs, taking their Name from their Resemblance to a Mitre.

MIT'RE [*mitra*, L. of *μῖτρα*, Gr.] a Bonnet or Turbant; Attire for the Head, with Labels hanging down, worn by Bishops, &c. F.

MITRE [in *Architecture*] an Angle of 43 Degrees.

MIT'TRED, wearing a Mitre.

MITRED Abb'is, such Governors of Monasteries, who have obtained the Privilege of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Gloves, and Crozier-staff of a Bishop.

MIT'TA, } an ancient Measure of ten
MIT'TEN, } Bushels.

MIT'TENDO *manuscriptum Pedis finis*, a Writ judicial, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to search and transmit the Foot of a Fine, from the Exchequer to the common Pleas.

MIT'TENS [*mitaines*, F.] a Sort of Gloves without Fingers.

MIT'TIGAL [at *Surat*] a Weight for Silk, 2 Drachms, and about one 8th.

MIT'TIMUS [*i. e.* we send] a Warrant from a Justice of Peace, for sending an Offender to Prison; a Writ by which Records are transferred from one Court to another.

MITTLE, mighty. O.

MIVA [in *Pharmacy*] is the Flesh or Pulp of a Quince boiled up with Sugar into a thick Consistence, or a Medicine not unlike a thick Syrup.

To MIX [*mixtioner*, F. of *mixtum*, L.] to mingle.

MIX'EN [*mixen*, Sax.] a Dunghill or Heap of Dung.

MIXT [*mixtus*, L.] mingled. F.

MIXT Body [in *Chymistry* and *Philosophy*] is a Body not mixed or compounded by Art, but by Nature, such as Minerals, Vegetables, &c.

MIXT Number [in *Arithmetick*] is one which is Part Integer, and Part Fraction, as one and a half.

MIXT Angle [in *Geometry*] is an Angle which is formed by one right Line, and one curved one.

MIXT Figure [in *Geometry*] is a Figure, which is bounded by Lines, partly right, and partly crooked.

MIXT Reason } [in *Logick*] is when the
MIXT Proportion } Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent is compared with the Differ-

MOC

rence between the same Antecedent and Consequent.

MIXT Tithes, Tithes of Butter, Cheese, Milk, &c. and of the young of Cattle.

MIXT'LIO, } mixed Corn or Massins.
MESTILO, } O. L.

MIXTLY, confusedly, in a Manner that blends several Things together.

MIX'TURE [*mixtion*, F. *mixtura*, L.] a mingling of several Things together.

MIZZEN-Mast [*mizzen*, Du.] the short Mast in the Stern of a Ship.

To MIZZLE [*q. d.* to mizzle, from *miz*] to rain in very small Drops.

A MIZ'ZEY, a Quagmire. N. C.

MIZ-Maze, a Labyrinth, or Place full of intricate Windings.

MNEMON'ICKS [*mnemonica*, L. of *μνημονικά*, Gr.] Precepts or Rules, and common Places to help the Memory.

MNEMOSY'NE [*μνημοσύνη*, Gr.] Memory, or the Art of Memory.

MO [ma, Sax.] more.

MOAB [*מואב*, H. *i. e.* of the Father] Lot's Son, the Father of the *Moabites*.

MOACKS, a mashing in brewing Drink.

MOAN. See *Mone*.

MOAT [probably of *moet* of *metan*, Sax. to meet] a standing Pool or Pond; a Ditch encompassing a Mansion-house or Castle.

MOAT [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch or Trench round the Rampart of a Place to defend it, and prevent Surprizes.

Dry MOAT, a Ditch having little or no Water in it.

Flat-bottomed MOAT, is a Moat which has no Sloping, its Corners being somewhat rounded.

Lined MOAT, is one whose Sides are cased with a Wall of Mason's Work.

MOAT, } a Body so small, that it seems
MOTE, } to be indivisible; such as play in the Beams of the Sun.

MOB [*mobile*, scil. *vulgus*, L.] the giddy Multitude, or tumultuous Rabble.

MOB, a Woman's Night-cap.

MOBBISH, acting like a tumultuous Rabble.

MOB'BY, a Sort of Drink made of Potatoes.

MOBIL'ITY [*mobilité*, F. of *mobilitas*, L.] Power, or Aptness to move or be moved, Caprice; a Mob or Rabble.

MOBLIS [*meublis*, F.] moveable Goods. *Cbauc.*

MOCHEL, much. *Spenc.*

MOCHLIA' [*μοχλία*, Gr.] the Reduction of dislocated Bones.

MOCKEREN, to mucker or hoard up. *Cbauc.*

To MOCK [*moquer*, F. *mocken*, Du. *μωμαι*, Gr.] to deride, to scoff or laugh at, to flout.

MOCKADOES,

MOD

MOCKADOES, a Sort of woollen Stuff for darning; Weavers Thrums.

MOCK'ERY [*moquerie*, F.] Derision, Mocking, Banter, Jestings, &c.

MOCK'ING-Bird, a Bird in *Virginia*, which imitates the Notes of all it hears.

MOCK Privet, a Plant.

MOCKS, the Meshes of a Net.

MODAL [of *modus*, L.] a Term used by Schoolmen, to signify a Manner of existing.

MOD'EURY [either of mode, Valour, and buoy, Sax. a Town, or of mud and burg, q. d. muddy Town] a Village in *Devonshire*, 208 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

MODDER } [of *moer*, Dan.] a young Girl or Wench. *Norfolk*.

MODE [*modus*, L. *mod*, Sax.] Way, Manner, Fashion, or Garb, &c.

MOD'EL [*modelle*, F. *modelle*, Ital. *modular*, L.] an original Pattern, the Shape or Design of any Thing in little; a Platform made of Wood, or any other Materials, for a more exact carrying on a greater Work.

To **MOD'EL** [*modeller*, F.] to frame according to Model, to fashion.

MODELLER, Framers, Contriver.

MODER, the Matrix, or principal Place of an Astrolobe, into which the other Parts are fixed. *Chauc.*

MODERABLE [*moderabilis*, L.] moderate, mesurable.

MODERA'TO *misericordia* [in *Law*] a Writ for the abating an immoderate Amerciament in any Court not of Record.

MODERATE [*moderé*, F. *moderatus*, L.] temperate, sober; which does not exceed.

To **MODERATE** [*moderer*, F. *moderatum*, L.] to allay, qualify, or temper; also to govern, or set Bounds to.

MODERATENESS, State of being moderate.

MODERATION, Temperance, Discretion, Government. F. of L.

MODERATOR [*modérateur*, F.] a Decider of a Controversy, an Umpire at a Disputation. L.

MODERA'TRIX [*moderatrice*, F.] a Governoress, Arbitratrix, &c. L.

MOD'ERN [*modernus*, F. of *modernus*, L.] new, of late Time.

MODERNS, those near our own Times.

MODERNISE, to express ancient Diction in modern Language.

MOD'EST [*modeste*, F. *modestus*, L.] bashful, sober, grave, discreet in Behaviour.

MODESTY [*modestie*, F. *modestia*, L.] Sobriety, Discretion, Shamefacedness.

MODICITY [*modicité*, F.] Sadness.

MODICUM, a small Pittance, a little Matter. L.

MODIFICABLE, capable of being modified.

To **MODIFICATE** [*modificatum*, L.] to modify.

MOI

MODIFICATION, a modifying or qualifying; a setting Bounds or Limits to any Thing. F. of L.

To **MODIFY** [*modifier*, F. of *modificare*, L.] to moderate, to qualify.

To **MODIFY** [in *Philosophy*] to give the Modality or Manner of Existence.

MODIL'LION [*modillion*, F.] a little Model or Measure.

MODILLIONS [in *Architecture*] are little Brackets, which are often set under the Corners, and serve to support the Projecture of the Drip.

MOD'OLUS [among *Surgeons*] is that Part of the Trapan which cuts the Bone circularly, and is distinguished into Male and Female, as it hath or hath not a Point in the Middle, to fix it the better in its Operation. L.

MO'DISH [of *modeste*, or *mode*, F.] agreeable to the Mode or Fashion.

MODISHLY, fashionably.

MODO & forma [*Law Term*] are Words in Processes and Pleadings used by the Defendant, when he denies the Thing charged.

To **MODULATE** [*modulatum*, L.] to sing or make an Harmony.

MODULATION [in *Musick*] tuning, warbling, agreeable Harmony. L.

MODULATOR, one who adjusts to a certain Tune, one who regulates Sounds.

MODULE [in *Architecture*] a Measure commonly half the Diameter of the Pillar, at the lower End, in the *Tuscan* or *Doric Order*; but in others the whole Diameter. F.

MOD'US *decimandi* [*Law Term*] is when either Land, a Sum of Money, or yearly Pension, is given to the Person, &c. by Composition, as Satisfaction for his Tithes in Kind. L.

MOD'WALL, a Bird, which destroys Bees, MOE, more.

MO'GNIONS [of *Maignon*, a Stump of a Limb, F.] Armour for the Shoulders.

MOG'SHADE, the Shadow of Trees. C.

MOGUL', the Emperor of *India*.

MO'HAIR [*moire* and *moaire*, F. of *mojacar*, an *Indian Word*] a Sort of Stuff.

Welly **MOIDERED**, almost crazed. *Chas.*

MOIDO'RE, a *Portugal Gold-coin*, in Value 27 s. *Stirling*.

MO'ETY [*moisté*, F. *medietas*, L. Middle or Mean] the half of any Thing.

To **MOIL** [*moil*, old Word for *wale*, q. d. to labour like a Mule] to work with might and main, to drudge.

To **MOIL** [probably of *moddele*, Belg. to toil in the Mud] to daub with Dirt; also to sprinkle. *Chauc.*

MOILE [in *Cookery*] a Dish of Marrow and grated Bread.

MOILES, high soled Shoes, anciently worn by Kings and great Persons.

M O L

MOINEAU' [in *Fortification*] a little flat Bastion raised in the Middle of an over long Courtin.

MOIS'ON [*moison*, F.] Harvest, Ripeness of Corn. *O.*

MOIST [*moire*, F.] wetfish, damp.

To **MOISTEN**, to render soft, to make damp.

MOISTENER, one who makes a Thing soft or damp.

MOIS'TURE [*moiteur*, F.] Wetness, Dampness, a waterish cold Humour proceeding from Abundance of liquid Matter that rises out of a Conjunction of Air and Water.

MOKES, the Meshes of a Net.

MO'KEY, cloudy. *O.*

MO'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone on the Top of the Knee. *L.*

MO'LA Carne [in *Anatomy*] a Concretion of extravasated Blood, which forms a kind of Flesh, and most commonly happens in the Womb, and is called a false Conception; or a fleshy and spongy Substance, without Bones or Bowels, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a *Fœtus*.

MOLA Patella [in *Anatomy*] a round broad Bone at the joining of the Thigh and Leg, the Knee-pan.

MO'LAR [*molaris*, L.] of a Mill.

MOLAR *Teeth* [i. e. Grinders] the five outmost Teeth on either Side of the Mouth.

MOLAS'SES, the refuse Syrup in boiling of Sugar.

MOLD. See Mould.

MOLD-Warps [*maniwurffe*, Teut.] Moles. *Spenc.*

MOLE, a Rampart, Pier, or Fence, against the Force of the Sea. *F.*

MOLE [*mael*, Belg. *maul*, Teut. of *macula*, L.] a Spot on the Skin.

A **MOLE** [*muilet*, mol. Du. *maul*, Ant. Eng. *meuldwarp*, Dan. which Dr. *Tb H.* derives from *mold*, Earth. and *pipan*, Sax. to throw up] a little Creature that lives under Ground.

MOLE, a River in *Surry*, so called because, like a Mole, it forceth its Passage under Ground, and thereby mixes its Water with the *Thames*.

MOLECAST, thrown up by a Mole.

MOLE Catcher, one who makes it his Business to catch Moles.

MOLE'CUA, a little Cake or Lump, or little Spot on the Skin. *L.*

MOLE Hill, a Hillock caused by a Mole.

MOLENDARIOUS [*molendarius*, L.] belonging to a Mill.

MOLENDINA'RIOUS [*molendinarius*, L.] the same as before.

MOLENDYNUM, a Mill. *O. L.*

MOLE'SEY [of Mole and *Ea*, Sax. Water, *q. d.* Mole's Water, from its passing under Ground] a Place in *Surry*.

To **MOLEST'** [*molestier*, F. of *molestare*, L.] to disturb, vex, trouble, or disquiet.

M O M

MOLESTA'TION, a vexing, disquieting, or putting to Trouble.

MOLESTER, one who is vexatious.

MOLIM'INOUS [of *molime*, L.] weighty, momentous.

MOL'INE [in *Heraldry*] a Sort of Cross.

MOL'INES [of *moulin*, F. a Mill] a Surname.

MOL'INESTS, the Followers of *Molina*, a Spanish Jesuit, in his Opinions about Grace and Free-will.

MOL'ITION, an attempting or endeavouring. *L.*

MOLITU'RA [*Old Law*] Toll paid for grinding in a Mill; Gift, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be ground. *L.*

MOL'LES, Kestrels, a kind of Hawks, *Cbauc.*

MOLLIENT [*molliens*, L.] softening, mollifying.

MOLLIFI'CATION, a making soft. *L.*

To **MOL'LIFY** [*molier*, F. *mollificare*, L.] to make soft, supple, or tender.

MOL'LINET, a small Mortar to grind Colours.

MOL'LOCK, Dirt, Dung, Ordure. *O.*

MOLMUTIN *Leges*, the Laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius*, the 16th King of the Britains; they were famous here till the Time of *William* the Conqueror.

MOL'LOCH [חלץ, *H. i. e.* King] the God of the *Amorites*, to whom they sacrificed their Children in the Valley of *Tophet*.

MOL'LOPES [μαλῶπες, Gr.] black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; also red Spots in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

MOLOS'SES [*mallace*, F. of *malaxao*, Ital.] coarse Sugar, Dregs of Sugar, the refuse Syrup in the boiling of Sugar.

MOLOS'SUS [μαλῶσος, Gr.] a Verse in Poetry, consisting of three long Syllables.

MOL'TEN [*gemolten*, Sax. or a Contraction of the Teut. *geschmolzen*] melted or cast.

MOLTEN Grease [in *Horses*] a Disease.

MOL'TER, Mill-toll. *N. C.*

MOL'LY, a Sort of wild Garlick. *L.*

MO'MBLISHNESS [of *munimulen*, Teut.] Talk, Muttering. *O.*

MOME, a Drone, a dull blockish Fellow.

MO'MENT [*momentum*, L.] an Instant, the least Part of Time that can be assigned; also Importance, Force, Weight; also the Quantity of Motion in a Body. *F.*

MOMENTALLY, for a Moment.

MOMENTANEOUS [*momentane*, F. of *momentaneus*, L.] that lasts as it were but for a Moment, that is of very short Continuance.

MO'MENTARY [*momentarius*, L.] the same as momentaneous.

MOM'ENTOUS [*momentosus*, L.] of some Weight, Moment, or Worth.

MO'MENTS [among *Mathemat.*] are such indeterminate, and unstable Parts of Quantity,

MON

tity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux, i. e. continually increasing or decreasing; and they are looked upon as the generative Principles of Magnitude.

MON'US [*Μῆνους*, Gr.] a Heathen Deity, who made it his Business to carp at the other Gods; whence it is used to represent a Fault finder, or one who snarls at any Thing.

MON'ACHAL [*monachalis*, L.] belonging to a Monk, monkish. F.

MON'ACHISM [*monachisme*, F.] the State and Condition of Monks.

MONA'DES [*μονάδες*, Gr.] the same as Digits or Units in Arithmetick. L.

MONAD'ICAL, belonging to Unity.

MON'ARCH [*monarque*, F. of *monarchia*, L. *μοναρχία*, Gr.] a single Governor.

MONARCHICAL [*monarchique*, F. of *monarchicus*, L. of *μοναρχικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Monarch or Monarchy.

MON'ARCHICALS, Christian Hereticks about the Year 196, who acknowledged but one Person in the Holy Trinity, and saith that the Father was crucified.

MON'ARCHO, a Monarch. *Shakes.*

MON'ARCHY [*monarchie*, F. *monarchia*, L. of *μοναρχία*, of *μόνος*, alone, and *ἀρχή*, Empire or Command, Gr.] the Government of a State by a single Person, kingly Government.

MONASTERIAL [*monasterialis*, L.] belonging to a Monastery or Monks.

MONASTERY [*monastere*, F. *monasterium*, L. of *μοναστήριον*, Gr.] a Convent or Cloister; a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONASTICAL } [*monastiqué*, F. *monastichus*, L. of *μοναστικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Monk or Abbey.

MONASTICK } *cus*, L. *μοναστικός*, Gr.]

MONASTICALLY, in a monkish Manner.

MOND [*monde*, F. of *mundus*, L.] the World, the Universe.

MOND, } a golden Globe, one of the

MOUND, } Emblems of the Emperor.

MON'DAY [*monandæg*, Sax. *mændagô*, Belg. q. d. *moon-day*] the second Day of the Week.

To MONE [*mœnan*, Sax. *Minshew* derives it of *μῆνός*, Gr. alone] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

MONE [of *monde*, F. the World] a Globe; also the Moon; also Complaint. *Chauc.*

MONES'ITE [a Contraction of *admonester*, F.] to admonish. *Chauc.*

MONETA'GIUM [*Law Term*] the Right and Property of coining Money.

MONETA'RIOUS, a Moneyer, a Coiner of Money. L.

MONEY [*monœye*, F. of *moneta*, L.] a Piece of Metal stamped with the Effigies of a Prince or Arms of a State, which makes it current and authentick to pass at a common Rate.

Money makes the Date to go.

This Proverb is a good Lesson of Industry in our Calling, and Frugality in our Expenses,

MON

intimating its Usefulness, in that it cloaths the Naked, feeds the Hungry, and buys a Crouch for the Cripple; as *Horace* says,

Suſcipe uxorem cum dote, fidemque, & amicos, Et genus, & formam, regina pecunia donat.

In a Word, it carries on all the Business upon Earth, and there is nothing to be done without it in any Affair, either of Necessity or Convenience; and by its Assistance we may almost work Miracles, as say the *Greeks*, Ἀργυρίαὶ λόγχοισι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κερᾶσσις, and rightly, hence, *Petunia obediunt omnia*, Latin; which is a trite Adage, and owes its Original to *Solomon's* כֶּסֶף כָּל בָּרָאָה, H. Money answers all Things.

MONEY Wort, an Herb. *Nummularia*, L.

MONEYED, well stored with Money.

MONEYERS, Coiners; also Bankers, who deal in Money upon Returns, &c.

MONEYLESS, destitute of Money.

MONEY-Scrivener, one who raises Money for others.

MONG Corn, mixed Corn or Maslin.

MON'GER [*Mangere*, Sax. a Merchant] now added to several mercantile Trades, as Cheesemonger, Fishmonger, Ironmonger, &c. a Trader or Dealer.

MONGER, a kind of Fisher boat.

MON'GREL [q. *mingrel*, of *mingle*, Eng.] a Creature got by two Kinds.

MON'IAL [*monialis*, L.] living alone, solitary.

To MONISH, to give Advice.

MONISHER, one who gives Advice.

MONITION, a Warning or Admonition. F. of L.

MONITOR, an Admonisher, Warner, an Overseer of Manners in Schools. L.

MON'ITORY [*monitoire*, F. of *monitorius*, L.] belonging to Admonition or Warning.

MONITORY Letters, Letters from an ecclesiastical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court.

MONK [*monch*, and *munch*, Teut. *munk*, Dan. *moine*, F. of *monachus*, L. of *μόνος*, Gr. solitary] one that lives in a Monastery under a Vow to observe the Rules of the Founder.

MONK Fish, a Sort of Fish resembling a Monk's Cowl.

MONKS Cloth, a Sort of coarse Cloth.

MONK's Seam [*Sea Term*] is when the Selvages of Sails are laid a little over one another, and sewed on both Sides.

MONK'ERY, the Profession or the Humour of Monks.

MON'KEY [probably of *mon* for *man*, and Dim. *kin*, q. d. *monikin*, or little Man] a Creature well known.

MONMOUTH [called *Monaw*, of the Rivers *Monow* and *Wy*, at the Meeting of which it is seated, and therefore called *Monmouth*, q. d. *Monow's Mouth*] the County Town of *Monmouthshire*, 125 Miles N. W. from

MON

from London, memorable for the Birth of the invincible Prince Henry V.

MON'CHORD [*monochorde*, F. *monochorde*, L. *μονόχορδον*, of *μόν*, one, and *χορδή*, the String of a musical Instrument, Gr.] a kind of Instrument, anciently of singular Use in the Regulation of Sounds: but some appropriate the Name of *Monochord* to an Instrument, which hath only one String.

MONOCHOR'DO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies a very long Instrument, that hath but one String, the Use of which is to find out the true and exact Distance of each Note, and half Note, the one from the other. *Ital.*

MONO'CHROMA [*μονόχρωμα*, of *μόν*, and *χρῶμα*, Colour, Gr.] a Picture all of one Colour, without any Mixture.

MONO'COLON [of *μονέκων*, of *μόν*, and *κῶλον*, a Member, Gr.] the Gut, otherwise called the *Cæcum Intestinum*.

MONOC'ULUS [*μόν*, Gr. and *oculus*, L.] a Person who hath but one Eye. L.

MONODY [*monodia*, L. of *μονοδία*, Gr.] a Funeral Ditty sung by one Person.

MONOG'AMY [*monogamus*, L. of *μονογάμος*, of *μόν*, and *γάμος*, Marriage, Gr.] single Marriages, a having but one Husband or Wife, and no more all the Time of Life.

MONO'GRAM [*monogramme*, F. *monogramma*, L. of *μονόγραμμα*, of *μόν*, and *γράμμα*, a Letter, Gr.] a Cypher or Character, consisting of one or more Letters interwoven together; a Sentence in one Line, or Epigram in one Verse.

MONOGRAPH'ICK Picture, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

MONOHE'MEROUS Diseases, such as last but one Day, or are cured in one Day.

MONOLOGUE [*monologia*, L. of *μονολογία*, of *μόν*, and *μαχή*, a Combat, Gr.] Soliloquy, a Dramatick Scene, where only one Actor speaks. F.

MONOM'ACHY [*monomachia*, L. of *μονομαχία*, of *μόν*, and *μαχή*, a Combat, Gr.] a single Combat or fighting of two, Hand to Hand, a Duel.

MONO'MIAL [in *Algebra*] a Quantity of one Name, or one single Term.

MONOPET'ALOUS [of *μόν*, alone, and *πέταλον*, Gr. a Leaf] having but one Leaf.

MONOPETALOUS Flowers [among Botanists] are such, as though they may be seemingly cut into 4 or 5 small *Petala* or Leaves, are yet all of one Piece, and which falling off all together, have their Flower in one Piece.

MONOP'OLIST [*monopoleur*, F. *monopola*, L. of *μονοπωλῆς*, of *μόν*, and *πωλῆω*, to sell, Gr.] one who monopolizes or engrosses a Commodity or Trade all to himself.

To **MONOPOLIZE**, to engross all a Commodity, &c. into his own Hands.

MON

MONOP'OLY [*monopole*, F. *monopolum*, L. of *μονοπωλίον*, Gr.] an ingrossing of Commodities, the buying of any Commodity up, so that none can sell or gain by it, but one Person or Partners in Company.

MONOPOLY [in *Law*] is a Grant from the King to any Person or Persons, for the sole buying, selling, working, or using of any Thing.

MONO'PTERON [*μόνοπτερον*, Gr.] a kind of round Temple, having its Roof only supported by Pillars, having but one Wing or Isle.

MONO'PTICK [*monopticus*, L. of *μονοπτικός*, Gr.] one that sees only with one Eye.

MONOPTO'TON [in *Gram.*] a Noun which has but one Case. Gr.

MONOPY'RENOUS Fruit [of *μόν*, alone, and *πυρενή*, a Kernel, Gr.] such Fruit as contains in it only one Kernel or Seed.

MONOR'CHIS [of *μόν*, alone, and *ῥχίς*, Gr. a Testicle] a Person who hath but one Testicle.

MONOS'TICHON [*μόνστιχον*, of *μόν*, and *στιχῶν*, a Verse, Gr.] an Epigram consisting of one single Verse.

MONOSYL'LABE [*monosyllabe*, F. of *monosyllabum*, L. of *μονοσύλλαβον*, of *μόν*, and *σύλλαβη*, a Syllable, Gr.] a Word that has but one Syllable.

MONOTHE'ISM [of *μόν*, alone, or single, and *θεός*, Gr. God] the Doctrine or Principles of the Unitarians.

MONOTHELITES [of *μόν*, alone, and *θέλημα*, Will, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks in the 7th Century, who held that there was but one Will in Jesus Christ.

MONOT'ONY [of *μόν*, and *τόν*, Tone, Gr.] the having but one Tone.

MONOTRIGLYPH [*monotriglyphon*, L. of *μονοτρίγλυφον*, Gr.] the Space of one Triglyph between two Pilasters or two Columns.

MONSIEUR, F. a Term of Reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakesp.*

MONS Veneris [in *Palmistry*] the Knob of the Root of the Fore-finger.

MONS Veneris [in *Anatomy*] is that plump Part of the female Privities which covers the *Os Pubis*.

MONSOONS, periodical Winds in the Eastern Sea, i. e. which blow half the Year or 3 Months one Way; and the other Half, or 3 Months, on the opposite Points.

MONS'TER [*monstre*, F. of *monstrum*, L.] any Thing against or beside the common Course of Nature; a mis-shapen living Creature, which degenerates from the right and natural Disposition of its Parts.

MON'STRABLE [*monstrabilis*, L.] that may be shewed or declared.

MON'STRANS de droit [in *Law*] signifies a Suit in *Chancery*, for the Subject to be restored to Lands and Tenements which he proves to be his Right. F.

MONSTRANS

MON

MONSTRANS *de Faits ou Records*], a shewing of Deeds or Records. *F.*

To **MON'STRATE** [*montrer*, *F.* *monstratum*, *L.*] to shew.

MONSTRAVE'RUNT [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for Tenants of *ancient Demesne*, being distrained for Payment of Toll or Imposition contrary to their Privilege.

MONST'RE, an Essay or Proof; also a Sample; also a Master-piece. *O.*

MONSTRED, rendered monstrous. *Sb.*

MONSTRIFEROUS [*monstrifer*, *L.*] bringing Monsters.

MONSTROSITY } [*monstrositas*, *L.*] a
MONSTROUSNESS } being monstrous;
or which is done contrary to the ordinary Course of Nature.

MONSTROUS [*monstreux*, *F.* of *monstruosus*, *L.*] of or like a Monster, prodigious, excessive.

MONSTROUSLY, in a prodigious Degree.

MONT [*mons*, *L.*] a Mount, an Hill.

MONTANISTS, an heretical Sect, founded by one *Montanus*, who gave out, that he was the Comforter promised by Christ, condemned second Marriages as Fornication, &c.

MONTANOUS [*montanus*, *L.*] belonging to Mountains, mountainous.

MONTEFIAS'CO, a rich Wine, made at *Montefiascone*, a small City in *Italy*.

MONTERO, a Sort of Cap used by Seamen and Hunters.

MONTETH, a scalloped Basen to cool Glasses in.

MONT'FORT } [q. d. *Mont Fort*, *F.* i. e.
MUM'FORT } of a fortified Mount] a Surname.

MONTGOM'ERY [so called from *Roger Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who subdued the Country, and built the Castle] the County-town of *Montgomeryshire*, 161 Miles N. W. from *London*.

MONTGOMERY [q. d. *Mons Gomeris*, *L.* i. e. *Gomer's Mount*] a Surname.

MONTH [*monath*, *Sax.* *monat*, *Teut.*] the Space of 28 Days, in which the Moon completes her Course.

The *Astronomical MONTH*, } is the pre-
The *Synodical Solar MONTH*, } cise 12th
Part of a Year, or the Time the Sun takes up in passing through one of the Signs of the Zodiac, commonly accounted to contain thirty Days, ten Hours and a Half.

Calendar MONTH, a Month not of an equal Number of Days, but such as are set down in the Almanack.

The *Civil MONTH*, is such a Month as is suited to the different Customs of particular Nations and People.

Philosophical MONTH [among *Chymists*] is the Space of 40 Days and Nights.

MONTHLY, that returns every Month.

MON'TICLES [*monticuli*, *L.*] little Mountains.

MOO

MON'TICULOUS [*monticulosus*, *L.*] full of Monticles.

MONTIG'ENOUS [*montigena*, *L.*] born on the Hills.

MOUNT'JOY [either q. d. *Mons Jovis*, *L.* *Jupiter's Mount*, or *Mont Joye*, *F.* a Mount of Joy] a Surname.

MONTIV'AGANT [*montivagus*, *L.*] wandering on Mountains.

MONT-PAGNEL [in *Military Affairs*, i. e. the Fort of the Invulnerable] is an Eminence chosen out of the Cannon-shot of the Place besieged; where curious Persons post themselves to see an Attack, and the Manner of the Siege, without being exposed to Danger.

MONT'PERSON } [q. d. *Mont Peter*, *F.*
MOM'PESSON } i. e. the Mount of the Son of Peter] a Surname.

MONT Sorrel [of *Mont*, *F.* a Mount, and *Sora*, a River which runs by it] a Market-town in *Leicestershire*, 105 Miles N. W. by N. from *London*.

MON'UMENT [*monumentum*, of *mones*, to admonish, *L.*] a Memorial for After-ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, &c. raised in Memory of some famous Person or Action. *F.*

MONUMENT, a stately Pillar erected near *London Bridge*, in Remembrance of that dreadful Fire, which happened the 2d of September 1666.

MONUMENTAL, belonging to a Monument, preserving the Memory of a Thing.

MOOD [*moed*, *Sax.* *moed*, *Dan.* *muth*, *Teut.*] Mind, Humour, Temper, Disposition.

MOOD, Anger. *Shakesp.*

MOOD [*modus*, *L.* in *Grammar*] determine the Signification of Verbs, as to the Manner and Circumstances of the Affirmation, &c.

MOODS [in *Logick*] are the universal Affirmative, and the particular Negative.

MOODS [in *Musick*] signify certain Proportions of the Time or Measure of Notes, of which there are four.

MOODY, angry. *Shakesp.*

MOON [*mona*, *Sax.* *maene* *Dan.* *maene*, *Belg.* *mond*, *Teut.*] one of the seven Planets, being the secondary Planet of the Earth, in whose Motion there are wonderful Irregularities and Inequalities.

MOON Calf [*Monkalf*, *Teut.*] a false Conception.

A **MOON Curser**, a Link boy. *Cant.*

MOON'ED, formed like an Half-Moon. *Milton.*

MOON-Eyed, that can see better by Night than Day.

MOON-Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

MOONLESS, destitute of the Light of the Moon.

MOON-Light, Splendor of the Moon.

MOON Wort, a small Herb. *Lunaria*, *L.*

MOONSHINE, the Light of the Moon.

M O O

MOOR [*More*, F. of *More*, Ital. *More*, Teut.] a Native of *Mauritania* in *Africa*, a Black-moor.

MOOR [*mop* or *moon*, Sax. *moza*; Dan. *moer*, Belg. *mozaft*, Teut. perhaps all from *meer*, a Marsh] a Heath or barren Space of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marsh or Fen.

MOOR-Hen, a Water fowl.

To **MOOR** [*Sea Term*] is to lay out the Anchors, so as is most convenient for the safe and secure riding of a Ship.

To **MOOR across** [*Sea Term*] is to lay out one of a Ship's Anchors on one Side or athwart a River, and another on the other Side right against it.

To **MOOR along** [*Sea Term*] is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawser on Shore.

To **MOOR Water Shot** [*Sea Term*] is to moor quartering between the first Way.

MOOR-GATE [of *Mop*, Sax. a Moor or Marsh, and *Gate*] a north Gate of the City of *London*. So called of a Moor or Marsh, which was formerly hard by it. It was taken down in 1611.

MOORING for *East*, *West*, &c. [*Sea Term*] is when they observe which Way, and upon what Point of the Compass, the Wind or Sea is most like to endanger the Ship, and there lay out an Anchor.

MOORISH, belonging to a Heath.

MOORLAND, a wild uncultivated Country.

MOORS [in the *Isle of Man*] the Bailiffs of the Lord of a Manor.

MOORS Head [among *Chymists*] a Copper-cap made in the Form of a Head; to be set over the Chimney of a reverberating Furnace; also the Head of a Still, having a Pipe or Nose to let the raised Spirits run down into the Receiver.

MOORY, Marshy.

MOOSE, an *American* Beast, as big as an Ox. slow of Foot, and headed like a Buck.

MOOT [*mot*, or *gemot*, a meeting together, or of *metan* *gemotan*, Sax. to come together] an Exercise or arguing of Cases performed by young Students in Law at appointed Times, the better to enable them for Practice.

To *blew* a **MOOT** [among *Hunters*] a Term used at the Fall of a Deer.

MOOTA Canum, a Pack of Dogs. O L.

MOOT'ED [among *Heralds*] a Term applied to Trees torn up by the Roots.

MOOT'ED [*metheal*, Sax.] a Place where the Moot Cases were anciently handled.

MOOT House ? [in *Bingham* in *Nottingham*.

MOOT Carl } *shire* the Hundred Court.

MOOT'MEN, } Students of the Law, who

MOOT'ERS, } argue Moot Cases.

Bailiff of the **MOOTS**, } an Officer who

Surveyor of the **MOOTS**, } is chosen for the Bench, to elect the Mootmen for the Inns of Chancery.

M O R

A MOP [probably of *moppa*, Sax. *moppe*, Belg. a Fleece of Wool, &c. or of *moppa*, L. a Napkin] an Utensil for washing of Houses.

To **MOP** and *Mew* [*q. d.* to mumpmetu, probably of *mompelst*, Belg. to have the Mumps] to make Mouths at one; also to rub with a Mop.

To **MOPE** [probably of *mompelst*, to mutter, or *moon*, Du. a Demon, *q. d.* mortu, to act like one bewitched or Planet struck] to become stupid or foolish; also to make so.

MOPSEY, a Puppet made of Rags, a fondling Name for a Girl.

MOP'SICAL [*mopficus*, L.] mope eyed.

MOR'A, a moorish or boggy Ground. O.

MORA Muss, a watery or boggy Moor, such as in *Lancashire* is called *Mosse*.

MOR'AL [*moralis*, L.] belonging to Manners or Civility; or the Conduct of human Life. F.

MORAL [*morale*, F. and L.] the Application of a Fable to Mens Lives and Manners.

MOR'ALIST, one skilled in, or a Practiser of Morality; one of good and sound Principles in dealing between Man and Man.

MOR'ALITY [*moralité*, F. of *moralitas*, L.] moral Principles.

MORALITY [i. e. *Moral Philosophy*] is an Art of giving Rules, and which lays down Methods concerning Manners, Behaviour, and the Regulations of the Actions of Man, only as he is a Man.

To **MORALIZE** [*moraliser*, F.] to give the moral Sense, to make moral Reflections.

MORALIZER, one who makes moral Reflections.

MOR'ALS [*morales*, L.] Moral Philosophy, the Doctrine of Manners, Principles, Designs, or Inclinations.

MOR'ASS [*mozatz*, Dan. *mozafs*, Teut.] a moorish Ground, a Marsh, a Fen or Bog.

MORATUR in *Leges* [*Low Phrase*] signifies as much as *demurs upon the Point*.

MOR'BID [*morbidus*, L.] diseased, corrupt, infectious; it is rather said of an unsound Constitution, or one inclinable to Disease, than of one actually under a Distemper.

MORBID'NESS [*morbiditas*, L.] Diseasedness, Sickliness.

MORBIF'ICK [*morbificus*, L.] causing Diseases or Sickness.

MORBU'LI, the Measles. L.

MORBOUS, affected with Disease, unhealthy.

MOR'EBULENT [*morbulentus*, L.] full of Diseases, sickly.

MOR'BUS, a Disease or Distemper, is an unusual Circulation of the Blood, or the circular Motion of the Blood augmented or diminished, either throughout the whole Body, or some Part of it. L.

MOR'BUS Comitialis, the Falling sickness, the Epilepsy; so called by the *Romans*, because

MOR

cause when in any of their publick Assemblies Persons fell down with this Dislemper, they usually broke up the *Comitia*, i. e. the Courts they called by that Name.

MORBUS *Gallicus*, the French Pox. L.

MORBUS *Regius*, the King's Evil. L.

MORBUS *Virgineus*, the Green tickness. L.

MORDA'CIOUS [*mordax*, L.] biting, gnawing.

MORDA'CITY [*mordacitè*, F. *mordacitas*, L.] Bitingness, Sharpness, a corroding Quality, Sharpness, or Bitterness.

MOR'DECAI [מורדכי, H. i. e. bitter] Queen *Ester*'s Guardian.

MOR'DICANT [*mordicans*, L.] biting, sharp. F.

MORE [*mepe*, Sax. *meere*, Dan. *meer*, L. S. and Belg. *mehr*, Teut. and C. Br. great] a great Quantity, &c.

MO'REL, an eatable Fungus much in Request.

MOREOVER, beyond what has been mentioned.

MORESK' Work [in *Carving* or *Painting*] a kind of antique Work, after the Manner of the *Moors*, consisting of several Pieces in which there is no perfect Figure, but a wild Resemblance of Men, Birds, Beasts, Trees, &c. intermingled together.

MORGAN [of *mor* the Sea, and *gan*, C. Br. born. *q. d.* born by the Sea-side] a Christian and Surname.

MORGINGAB [*morgen gabe*, Teut.] a Morning-gift. O.

MOR'GLAY [of *mort*, Death, and *glaiue*, a Sword, F.] a mortal and deadly Sword.

MOR'IA [μαρψια, Gr.] Folly, Stupidity, Dullness. L.

MORIA [with *Physicians*] a failing in the Judgment or Understanding.

MORIBUND [*moribund*, F. of *moribundus*, L.] ready to die, in a dying Condition.

MORTICE } [*Mauritius*, of *Maurus*, L. a

MOR'RIS } Moor, and that of *μαρμαρῶς*, Gr.] dark or obscure] a Name.

MORIGERATION, Obedience, Dutifulness. L.

MOR'IGEROUS [*morigerus*, L.] obedient, dutiful.

MORILLE, a delicious kind of Mushrooms found in Woods. F. *Fungus Maruleus*. L.

MOR'ION, a Sort of Steel-cap or Head-piece in Use formerly. F.

MORIS'CO, a Moor, also a Morris (or Moorish) Dancer. Span.

MORISH Work [*Moresque*, F. of *Moresca*, Span. of *Mauritania*, *q. d.* a *Mauritanian* Work] a kind of antique Work in *Carving* or *Painting* after the Manner of the *Moors*.

MOR'KIN [with *Hunters*] a wild Beast dead by Sickness or Mischance.

MOR'LING } [of *mort*, F. *mors*, L.

MORT'LING } Death, and *laine*, Wool,

MOR

F. the Wool taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

MOR'MAL, a Canker, or Gangrene. O.

MOR'MO [μορμαῶς, Gr.] a Bugbear, Hobgoblin, Raw-head and bloody Bones. L.

MORN } [*morne*, or *morgen*, Sax.

MORNING } *morghe*, Belg. *morghen*, Teut.] the first Part of the Day, or the Time of the Sun's rising.

MORNING-GOWN, a loose Vest worn in the Morning.

MOROCOCK, a Sort of Strawberries, found only in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

MOROLOGY [*morologia*, L. of *μωρολογία*, of *μωρῶς*, foolish, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a foolish speaking.

MORO'SE [*morosus*, L.] dogged, surly, peevish.

MOROSELY, peevishly.

MOROS'ITY } [*morestias*, L.] Froward-

MOROSENESS } ness, Peevishness, Averseness to please or be pleased.

MOR'PHEW [*morphe*, F. *q. d.* *mort sue*, dead Fire] a kind of white Scurf upon the Body, or tawny Spots on the Face.

MOR'RAL, the Plant woody Nightshade. *Solanum lignosum*. L.

MOR'RIS Dance, an antick Dance performed by five Men, and a Boy in a Girl's Habit, with his Head gaily trimmed up.

MORROW } [*morgen*, Sax.] the Day

To MORROW } after the present Day.

MORSE, a Sea-ox, an amphibious Creature.

A MORSEL [*morceau*, F. *morcellum*, L.] a Bite, a little Piece.

MOR'SULI, Medicines to be chewed in the Mouth, as Lozenges, &c.

MOR'SURE, a Bite or Biting. F.

MOR'SUS, a Bite or Sting. L.

A MORT [*amort*, F.] a great Abundance. *Lincolns*.

A MORT, a Doxy or Whore. Cant.

To blow a MORT [Hunting Term] is to found a particular Air called a *Mort*, to give Notice that the Deer that was hunted is taken, and killed or killing.

MOR'TAL [*mortel*, F. *mortalis*, L.] liable to Death, deadly, or bringing Death.

MORTALITY [*mortalité*, F. of *mortalitas*, L.] the State of Things subject to Death; also the Havock and Destruction made by pestilential Diseases.

MORTALLY, so as to cause inevitable Death.

MORTAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Vessel to pound Things in.

MORTAR [*mortier*, F.] a Mortar-piece, a Piece of Artillery to throw Bombs, &c.

MORTAR } [*mortier*, F. *mortar*, Du.]

MORTER } Lime and Sand mixed together for building.

MORTARIOLUM, the Socket wherein the Tooth grows. L.

MORTA-

MOR

MORTARIUM, a Mortar, Taper, or Light set in Churches over the Graves or Shrines of the Dead.

MORT d'Ancestre, a Writ which lies where a Man's Father, Brother, or Uncle dies seised of Land, and a Stranger abateth or entereth the Land.

MORTGAGE [of *mort*, F. Death, and *gage*, F. a Pledge] a Pawn of Lands and Tenements, or any Thing moveable laid or bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Day agreed upon.

MORTGAGEE, the Party to whom any Thing is so pawned or mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, the Party who has made a Mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS [*mortifere*, F. of *mortifer*, L.] Death bringing, deadly.

MORTIFICATION, a making dead, or mortifying; Trouble and Vexation which falls upon a Man when disappointed or crossed. F. of L.

MORTIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] is the Alteration of the outward Form in Metals, Minerals, &c.

MORTIFICATION [in *Divinity*] is a subduing of the Flesh by Abstinence and Prayer.

MORTIFICATION [in *Surgery*] Loss of Life, natural Heat, and Sense in a Member, as when, in any Part, the natural Juices quite lose their proper Motions, so that they fall into a fermentative one, and corrupt and destroy the Texture of the Part.

To **MORTIFY** [*mortifier*, F. of *mortificare*, L.] to make or grow dead.

To **MORTIFY** [among *Chymists*] is to change the outward Form or Shape of a mixed Body.

To **MORTIFY** [in *Divinity*] is to subdue or conquer the Lusts and Passions.

To **MORTIFY** [in *Cookery*] is to make Flesh grow tender, to keep it till it has a *Ho-200*

MORTIMER [of *mort*, dead, and *mer*, Sea, F.] a Surname.

MORTISE [*mortaise*, F.] the Hole which is cut in one Piece of Wood or Rafter to let in another.

MORT'LACK [q. d. *mortuus lacus*, L. i. e. a dead Lake, or or month, Death, and lac, a Victim. Sax.] a Village in *Surry*, by the Side of the River *Thames*.

MORT'LING, the same as *Morling*.

MORTMAIN [q. d. *dead Hand*, F.] an Alienation or making over Lands or Tenements, with the King's Licence of *Mortmain*, to a Corporation or Fraternity, and their Successors.

MORTRESS, a Dish of Meat made of Fowls pounded in a Mortar. *Chauc.*

MORT'RELL, a Mefs of Milk and Bread allowed to poor People in Hospitals. O. R.

MORTUARY [*mortuare*, F. of *mortu-*

MOT

arium, L.] a Gift left by a Man at his Death to his Parish-church, for a Recompence of his personal Tithes and Offerings not duly paid in his Life-time.

Caput MORTUUM [among *Chymists*] is the gross and earthly Substance, which is left of any mixed Body when the Moisture is drawn out.

MORYS, } high and open Places. N. C.
MAURES, } In other Places it is used for low and boggy Grounds.

MOSAICK [*Mosaicque*, F. *Mosaicus*, L.] belonging to *Moses*.

MOSAICK Work, is a most curious Work wrought with Stones of all Colours, artificially set together upon a Wall or Floor, so as to represent an admirable Variety of Knots, Flowers, Fruits, &c.

MOSCHETTO, a stinging Gnat, very troublesome in the *West Indies*.

MOSES [רמב, H. i. e. drawn up] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews*.

To **MOSHER**, to corrupt or rot.

MOSK, } a Temple or Church among
MOSQUE, } the *Turks*.

MOSS [meor, Sax. moss. Teut. *moosse*, F. of *muscus*, L.] a Kind of spongy or downy vegetable Substance, growing upon Trees, Stones, and some Earth; also a fine Sugar-work made by Confectioners.

MOSSES, mossish or boggy Places.

MOSS Troopers, a Sort of Robbers who were in the northern Part of *Scotland*.

MOSSINESS, a being overgrown with Moss.

MOS'SY [mossig, Teut. *moscosus*, L.] full of Moss or Down.

MOST [mezt, Sax. meest, L. S. and Belg. meist, Teut.] the greatest Part.

MOSTICK [a Contraction of *Mahistick*, Teut.] the Stick which a Painter rests his Hand on when at Work.

MOSTRA [in *Musick Books*] a little Mark at the End of each Line in Musick, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The *French* call it *Cuidon*. Ital.

MOSTLY, for the greatest Part.

MOSTWHAT, for the most Part.

MOT, a certain Note which a Huntsman winds on his Horn.

MOTA, a Castle or Fort. N. C.

MOTABLE [*motabilis*, L.] always moving or moveable.

MOTATION, an often moving to and fro. L.

MOTE [mot, Sax. a Meeting, of *metan*, to assemble, hence *Wardmote*] an Assembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

MOTEER, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manor.

MOTET'IO } [in *Musick Books*] denotes
MOTET'TI } Kinds of Church musick

made Use of among the *Roman Catholics*, and are composed with much Art and Ingenuity;

M O T

nuity; some of them for one, two, three, four, or more Voices, and very often with several Instruments. *Motetto's* are of much the same Kind or Nature in divine Musick as *Cantata's* are in common.

MOTH [*moð*, *Sax.* *motte*, *Teut.* *mo*, to decay] a Fly which eats Cloth.

MOTHER [*moðor*, *Sax.* *moeder*, *Dan.* of *moer*, *L.* *mutter*, *Teut.*] a Woman who has brought forth a Child.

MOTHER [among *Physicians*] a Disease in that Part where the Child is formed; also the Womb itself.

MOTHER of Pearl [*Perle mutter*, *Teut.*] the Shell which contains the Pearl-fish.

MOTHER of Thyme, an Herb.

MOTHER of Wine, &c. [*moeder*, *Du.* Lees, Thickening, from *moeder*, or *moeder*, *Belg.* Mud] the Mouldiness or Dreags of Wine, Beer, Ale, Oil, &c.

MOTHER Tongues, are defined to be such Languages as seem to have no Affinity with, or Derivation from, or Dependence upon one another, of which *Scaliger* asserts these are only in *Eorope*, *viz.* the *Greek*, the *Latin*, the *Teutonick* or *German*, the *Sclavonick*, the *Egyptick* or *Albanese*, the *Scythian* or *European Tartar*, the *Hungarian*, the *Cantabrian*, the *Irish*, and the *British* or old *Gaulish*. Some add four others to this Number, *viz.* the *Arabic*, the *Caucasin*, the *Illyrian*, and the *Jazygian*.

MOTHER Wort, an Herb. *Cardiaca*, *L.*

MOTHER [of *moeder*, *Dan.*] a young Girl. *N. C.*

MOTHERLY, of or belonging to maternal Tendernefs.

MOTHERLESS, without a Mother.

MOTHERY, muddy, foul, dirty, thick.

MOTH Makin, an Herb.

MOTION, the Act of a natural Body which moves or stirs itself; also an Inclination or Disposition; a Proposal or Overture. *F. of L.*

MOTION [among *Philosophers*] is defined to be a continual and successive Mutation of Place.

Absolute MOTION, is a Mutation of absolute Place, and its Celerity is measured according to absolute Space.

Relative MOTION, is a Mutation of relative Place, and its Celerity is measured by relative Space.

MOTION *equally accelerated*, is such whose Velocity equally increases in equal Times.

MOTION *equally retarded*, is such whose Velocity equally decreases in equal Times, till the Body comes to rest.

MOTION of the Apogee [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum mobile*, which is comprehended between the Line of the *Apogee*, and the Beginning of the Sign *Aries*.

To **MOTION** a Thing [*motare*, *L.*] to propose it,

M O U

MOTIONLESS, deprived of Motion, without Motion.

MOTIONS [of an Army] are the several Marches and Counter-marches it makes in the Changes of its Posts.

A **MOTIVE** [*motif*, *F.* of *motivus*, *L.*] a moving or forcible Argument or Reason, an Incitement.

MOTIVE [*motif*, *F.* of *motivus*, *L.*] which serves to, or causes Motion.

MOTIVITY, the Power of moving.

MOTLEY [*q. d.* *motley* of *meler*, *F.* to mix] mixed, as a Motley Colour.

MOTORII [in *Anatomy*] the third Pair of Nerves which move the Eye.

MOTORY [*motorius*, *L.*] giving Motion.

MOTOS [*μότος*, *Gr.*] a Piece of old Linnen toozed like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and stops the Flux of the Blood.

MOTTE, did mete or measure. *Spenc.*

MOTTO [*mo*, *F.* *motto*, *Ital.*] a Word or short Sentence put to an Emblem or Device, or the Coat of Arms of Nobility and Gentry.

MOTUS Peristalticus [among *Physicians*] the Peristaltick or quibbling Motion of the Guts.

To **MOUCH**, to eat up. *O.*

To **MOVE** [*movere*, *L.*] to stir, to stir up or egg on; to effect or work upon; to shift from one Place to another, &c.

MOVEABLE [*mobilis*, *L.*] that may be moved; also that varies in Time.

MOVEABLE Feasts, are those Festivals which though they happen, or are celebrated on the same Day of the Week, yet vary in the Day of the Month, as *Easter*, *Whitsuntide*, &c.

MOVEABLE Signs [in *Astrology*] are *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*.

MOVEABLES, personal Goods or Estate.

MOVEABLY, in a State capable of Motion.

MOVEMENT, Motion, Moving.

A **MOVEMENT** [among *Clockmakers*, &c.] those Parts of a Clock, Watch, &c. which are in Motion, and which by that Motion carry on the Design, or answer the End of the Instrument.

MOVENT { [*movens*, *L.*] moving, that

MOVER } which moves or gives Motion.

MOVING, affecting, pathetic.

MOVINGLY, in a pathetic Manner.

MOUGHT [*moz*, *Sax.*] might.

MOULD { [*molde*, *Sax.* mul, *Du.* *mot-*
MOLD } *ten*, *Teut.*] Earth mixed with Dung.

MOULD { [*moule*, *F.*] a Form in which
MOLD } any Thing is cast; also the Hollowness in the upper Part of the Head.

To **MOULD** [*mouler*, *F.* *amoulder*, *Span.*] to cast in a Mould.

To

M O U

To **MOULD Bread**, to work the Mass of Dough with the Hands, and form into Loaves.

MOULD [of *mogel*, Goth. Swed.] Mouldiness.

MOULD'ABLE, that may be put into a Mould or Shape, or be moulded.

To **MOUL'DER**, to fall into Dust, to consume or waste away.

MOULDINESS, Hoariness, occasioned by long keeping.

MOULD'INGS [in *Architectura*] are Ornaments either of Wood or Stone; also that Part which bears up an Arch.

MOULDINGS [among *Gunners*] are all the eminent Parts of a Gun or Mortar, as such Squares, or Rounds, as serve generally for Ornament, as the Breech mouldings, Muzzle-mouldings, &c.

MOULDY [*müchlig*, L. S. *moisi*, F. of *moctus*, L.] hoary with Mouldiness.

To **MOULE**, to moulder away; also to grow mouldy. *Cbauc.*

MOULINET [in *Mechanicks*] a Roller, which being crossed with two Levers, is usually applied to Cranes, Capstans, &c. to heave up Stones, Timber, &c. F.

MOULT, a Mow or Heap of Corn. O.

To **MOULT** } [*mupfen*, Belg. *muer*,

To **MOUL'TER** } F. of *mutare*, L.] to shed the Feathers as Birds do.

A **MOUL'TER**, a young Duck.

To **MOUNCH** } to eat. *Spake* sp.

To **MAUNCH** }

MOUND [*Minsheu* derives it of *monumentum*, L. or probably of *maen*, C. Br. a Stone] a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence.

MOUND [in *Heraldry*] a Ball or Globe with a Cross upon it.

To **MOUND**, to secure with a Mound, to Fence about.

MOUNS'IRE [*monsieur*, F.] my Master.

MOUNT [*mont*, F. of *mons*, L.] a Mountain or Hill, a Walk raised on the Side of a Garden above the Level of the Rest of the Plot.

A **MOUNT** [in *Fortification*] a Heap of Earth, on which is a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted upon it.

MOUNT of Piety, a Stock of Money, which was anciently raised by Contribution, and laid up to be lent on Occasion to poor People ruined by the Extortion of the *Jews*.

MOUNT [of *Plaster of Paris*] the Quantity of 3000 lb. Weight.

To **MOUNT** [*monter*, F. of *montare*, Ital.] to go or get up.

To **MOUNT the Guard** [*Military Term*] is to go upon Duty.

To **MOUNT a Breach**, is to run up it, or to attack it.

To **MOUNT the Trenches**, is to go upon Guard in the Trenches.

To **MOUNT a Piece** [in *Gunnery*] is to set it on the Carriage, or to raise its Mouth higher.

M O W

MOUNTAGUE [q. d. *de mont aigue*, F. i. e. of the sharp Mountain] a Surname.

MOUNTAIN [*montagne*, F.] a vast Heap of Earth raised to a great Height, either by Nature or Art.

MOUNTAINEE'R, one who dwells on the Mountains, a Highlander.

MOUNTAINOUS [*montagneux*, F. of *montanus*, L.] full of Mountains, hilly.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, abounding with Hills.

MOUNTAUNCE, }

MOUNTENAUNCE, } Quantity, Value,

Maintenance, Sustainance. *Cbauc.*

MOUNT'BANK [*montinbanco*, Ital.] a Quack, or Pretender to Physick.

To **MOUNT'BANK it**, to act the Part of a Mountebank. *Spake* sp.

MOUNTEE', an Alarm to mount, or go upon some speedy warlike Expedition. O. R.

MOUNT'ENANCE, the Quantity, the Price which any Thing amounts to; also Maintenance, Subsistence. O.

MOUNTER, one that mounts.

MOUR'DANT, the Tongue of a Buckle. O.

To **MOURN** [*murnan*, Sax.] to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

MOURNER, one who laments.

MOURN'FUL, abounding with Grief, occasioning Sorrow.

MOURNFULLY, in a sorrowful Manner.

MOURN'FULNESS, Sorrowfulness.

MOURN'ING, grieving, lamenting; also black Cloaths worn on the Death of a Relation or Friend.

MOURN'ING of the Chine [in *Horses*] a Disease which causes Ulcers in the Liver.

MOUSE [*mus*, Sax. *muus*, Dan. *mups*, Belg. *maus*, Teut. of *mus*, L.] a small Creature inteting Houses.

To **MOUSE** [*mupsle*, Belg. *mausen*, Teut.] to hunt or catch Mice.

MOUSE-Crope, a Beast that is run over the Back by a *Screw Mouse*, is said to be so. O.

MOUSE-Ear, an Herb. *Pilejola*, L.

MOUSE-Tail, an Herb. *Cauda Muris*, L.

MOUSE-Trap, a Snare to catch Mice.

MOUSEL-Scab, a Distemper in Sheep. C.

MOUTH [*mað*, Sax. *mund*, Teut. and Dan. *mond*, Belg. *Minsheu* and *Janus* derive them of *μῦθος*, Gr. a Word] Part of the Body of a living Creature.

MOUTA [in *Geography*] a Place where a River empties itself, or runs into the Sea.

To **MOUTH it**, to speak after a clownish or contemptuous Manner.

MOUTHED, furnished with a Mouth; also vociferated.

MOUTHFUL, a Morsel, a small Quantity.

MOW [*mope*, Sax.] a Stack or Heap of Hay or Corn; also the Mouth. *Cbauc.*

To **MOW** [*mopan*, Sax. *maken*, Teut.] to cut Hay or Corn.

MOW Beater, a Drover. *Cant.*

MOW'BRAY,

M U C

MOWBRAY, a Surname.
MOWE, I may. *O.*
MOWER, one who cutteth Grass with a Scythe.
MOWER, a Cow. *Cant.*
MOXA, a Sort of Down, or Indian Moss, good against the Gout.
MOYNEAU [in Fortification] a little flat Bastion raised upon a re entering Angle before a Courtin, which is too long between two other Bastions.
Willy MOYDER'D, almost distracted. *Cheff.*
MOYL [of mola, L.] a labouring Beast.
MOYLE, a Graft, or Cyon.
MOYLERY, Pains. *O.*
MOYLS, high soled Shoes.
MUCULENT [muculentus, L.] full of Snot.
MUCH [muchā, Span.] a great Quantity, many.
Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.
This Proverb is a good Dehortation from too sanguine a Dependence upon future Expectations, though very promising; intimating, that the most promising Hopes are often dashed in Pieces, by the Intervention of some unforeseen, and unexpected Accident.
So say the *Latins*, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremæque labra*, and the *Greeks*, *Πολλά μεταξὺ κύπελλου καὶ χείλεος, ἄπρη.*
And *Ben. Syra*, *קלחא עתה לגונא ולאידיע מה נשילה*
MUCH at one, nearly of the same Quantity, or Quality.
MUCH What, nearly.
MUCHA'RUM, the Infusion of Roses by itself, or the Infusion boiled up to a Syrup.
MUCID [mucidus, L.] hoary, musty, mouldy.
MUCIDITY [mucido, L.] Mustiness.
MUCILAGE [of mucilago, L.] a viscous Extraction made of Seeds, Roots, Gums, &c. with Water.
MUCILAGINOUS [of mucilago, L.] full of Slime or Gravel.
MUCILAGINOUS Glands [in Anatomy] Glandules, or Kernels about the Joints, that separate the slimy Matter for lubricating of them.
MUCK, moist, wet. *N. C.*
MUCK [meox, Sax. Filth, or mucg, an Heap] Dung.
MUCK [mucho, Ital.] a great Deal.
MUCK Hill, a Dung hill.
MUCK Worm, a covetous Person.
MUCKEL, much. *Spenc.*
To MUCK'ER [of mucg, Sax. an Heap] to hoard up. *Cbauc.*
MUCK'ETTER [mucadero, Span. moc
MUCKENDER [ciawolo, Ital. mouchior, F.] an Handkerchief.
MUCKSON up to the Hockson, dirty up to the Knuckles. *Devon.*
MUCKY, nasty, filthy.

M U G

MUCOSITY [mucositas, L.] Snottiness, Sliminess.
MU'COUS [mucosus, L.] snotty, slimy.
MU'CRO Cordis [in Anatomy] the lower pointed End of the Heart. *L.*
MU'CRONATED [mucronatus, L.] ending in a Point like that of a Sword.
MUCRONA'TUM Os [in Anatomy] the lower End of the Breast-bone, pointed like a Sword. *L.*
MUCULENT, slimy, viscous.
MUCULENCY [muculentia, L.] Snottiness.
MU'CUS, Snot, most properly that which flows from the papillary Processes, through the *Os Cribriforme* into the Nostriis. *L.*
MUCUS Intestinorum, a viscous Matter flowing from the Glandules, whereby the Guts are defended from sharp and hard Things that pass through them. *L.*
MUD [modder, Belg.] Wet, Filth, or Mire.
MUDDILY, dirtily, foully.
MUDDINESS, Dirtiness, Foulness.
To MUDDLE [moddele, Belg.] to roost out with the Bill, as Geese and Ducks do; also to make tipsy or half drunk.
MUDDY, impure; turbid, cloudy, dull.
MUDERESSEE'S [among the Turks] Persons who teach Scholars the publick Service of their Religion, for which they are paid out of the Revenues of the Mosques.
MUD Suckers, a Sort of Water-fowl, which suck out of the Mud of Channels some oily Juices or Slime, wherewith they are nourished.
MUE ? [of mue, F.] a Sort of Corp
MEW } where Hawks are kept, when they change their Feathers.
MUES, the King's Stables at Charing-cross, formerly the Place for keeping his Hawks.
A MUFF [muff, Teut. muffle, muffle, Belg. muffle, F.] a Case of Fur to put the Hands in, in cold Weather.
To MUFFLE [of muð, the Mouth, and pealbian, to hide, Sax.] to wrap up the Mouth or Face in Clothes.
To MUFFLE [muffle, muffle, Belg.] to stutter or speak unintelligibly.
MUFFLE [muffle, Teut.] among Chymists, is the Cover of a Test or Copper, which is put over it in the Fire.
MUFFLER, a Piece of Cloth to be tied about the Mouth or Chin.
MUFFLING-Cheat, a Napkin. *Cant.*
MUF'TI, the principal Head of the Mahometan Religion, or Oracle of all doubtful Questions in their Law.
MUG [of muggis, C. Br. to make warm] a Cup.
MUG-House, an Alehouse.
MUG-Wort, an Herb; also Wormwood, *N. C.* *Artemisia*, *L.*

M U L

MUGGETS, } Part of the Entrails of neat
MUGWETS, } Cattle, or of Beasts of the
Forest, as Deer, &c.

MUGGLETONIANS, the Followers of *Ludovick Muggleton*, a Journeyman Taylor, who set himself up for a great Prophet, together with one *Reeves*; about the Year 1657. pretending to an absolute Power of saving and damning whom they pleased; and that they were the two last Witnesses of God that ever should be upon Earth.

MUGGENT [*mugiens*, L.] lowing or bel-
lowing.

MUGTUS, is properly the lowing of Cattle; but by some physical Authors, it is used to express that inarticulate Sound of the Voice, which Persons utter in Apoplexies, and such like Distempers. L.

MULATTO, one born of Parents, of whom one is a *Moor*, and the other of another Nation.

MULBERRY [*maulbeer*, of *maul*, a Mouth, and *beer*, a Berry, *Teut.*] so called from its sovereign Virtue in curing Ulcers in the Mouth; a Fruit well known.

MULCH, Straw half rotten. C.

MULCIBER, *Vulcan* the God of Fire, or Smithery. L.

MULCIBLE [*multibilis*, L.] which may be appeased.

MULCT [*multe*, F. *multa*, L.] a Penalty or Fine of Money, an Amerciament.

MULE [*mula*, L.] a Beast engendered between an Ass and a Mare, or a She-Ass and a Horse.

MULETIER, } a Driver of Mules. F.
MULETTO, }

MULGRO'NOOK, a kind of Fish.

MULIEBRIA, Women's privy Parts, or so much as is called *Cunus*; also their monthly Courses. L.

MULIEBRITY [*muliebritas*, L.] Womanishness, Effeminacy, Softness.

MULIER [in *Law*] is a Son born in Wedlock, with relation to one born before it of the same Man or Woman, who must yield the Inheritance to the younger, called *Mulieratus Filius*.

MULIEROSE [*mulieresus*, L.] too much addicted to the Love of Women.

MULIERIFY [*mulieritas*, L.] the State or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Issue.

MULIEROSITY [*mulierositas*, L.] unlawful Desire of Women.

To **MULL Wine** [of *mollire*, L.] to soften, to make sweet or gentle, to burn, *i. e.* to make hot, and season it with Spice, Sugar, &c.

MULLAR [of *mollur*, F. *molaris*, of *molare*, L. to grind] the Stone which is held in the Hand in grinding of Colours.

MULLERN, an Herb. *Verbascum*, L.

MULLET [*mullus*, L.] a Sort of Fish.

MULLET [in *Heraldry*] a Figure like a Star with five Points usually the distinguishing Mark for the third Brother or House.

M U L

MULLET [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument like a Pair of Pincers, to pick any Thing offensive out of the Eye, &c.

MUL'LIGRUBS, Sullenness, Doggedness.

MUL'LINS [formerly *de Mullins*, of *mulin*, F. a Mill] a Surname.

MUL'LOCK, Dirt or Rubbish. N. C.

MULSE [*mulsum*, L.] Wine mingled and boiled up with Honey.

MUL'TA Episcopi, a Fine formerly paid to the King that the Bishop might be empowered to have the proving of Wills.

MULTAN'GULAR [*multangulus*, L.] a Figure which has many Angles.

MULTATITIOUS [*multatitius*, L.] gotten by Mule or Fine.

MULTICA'PSULAR [*multus* and *capsula*] divided into many Partitions or Cells.

MULTI'CAVOUS [*multicavus*, L.] full of Holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS [*multifarius*, L.] of divers or sundry Sorts.

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, very diversely, very numerously.

MULTIFEROUS [*multifer*, L.] bearing many Sorts of Things.

MULTIFIDOUS [*multifidus*, L.] having many Slits, Clefts, or Crevices.

MULTIFORM [*multiformis*, L.] of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIFORM'ITY, a being of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTI'FOROUS [*multiforus*, L.] having many Holes.

MULTIGEN'EROUS [*multigener*, L.] of many Kinds.

MULTILATERAL [of *multus* and *lateralis*, L.] having many Sides.

MULTILOQUOUS [*multiloquus*, L.] full of Talk.

MULTILOQUY [*multiloquium*, L.] Talkativeness.

MULTINO'MIAL [*multinominis*, L.] having many Names.

MULTINOMIAL *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] Quantities composed of several Names or Denominations.

MULTIP'AROUS [*multiparus*, L.] bringing forth many at a Birth.

MULTIPAR'TITE [*multipartitus*, L.] divided into many Parts.

MULTIPE'DE [*multipeda*, L.] an Insect with many Feet.

MULTIPLE [*multiplax*, L.] one Number is said to be the Multiple of another, when it contains a certain Number of Times without any Remainder.

MUL'TIPLE Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] is when the Antecedent being divided by the Consequent, the Quotient is more than Unity.

MULTIPLE super particular Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another more than once, and such an aliquot Part more.

MULTIPLE

M U L

MULTIPLE *super partient Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another several Times, and some Parts of it besides.

MULTIPLEE' [in *Arithmetick*] a greater Number containing a less, a certain Number of Times without a Remainder.

MULTIPLIABLE } [*multiplicabilis*, L.]
MULTIPLICABLE } that may be multiplied. F.

MULTIPLICAND' [*multiplicandum*, L.] that Number which is proposed to be multiplied by another.

MULTIPLICATE [*multiplicatum*, L. Sup.] divers, numerous.

MULTIPLICATION the Act of multiplying or increasing. F. of L.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the third Rule, which serves instead of a manifold Addition.

MULTIPLICATION Simple, is when the Numbers given consist each of them of but one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION Compound, is when either one or both of the Numbers given consist of more than one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Geometry*] changes the Species, as a right Line multiplied by a right Plane produces a Rectangle or Plane.

MULTIPLICATOR } [*multiplicateur*, F.]
MULTIPLIER } is the Quantity that multiplieth. L.

MULTIPLICITY [*multiplicité*, F.] much Variety, a being manifold.

To **MULTIPLY** [*multiplier*, F. of *multiplicare*, L.] to increase, to be increased, to grow more.

To **MULTIPLY** [in *Arithmetick*] is to proceed or work, according to the Rule of Multiplication.

MULTIPOTENT [*multipotens*, L.] able to do much.

MULTISCIOUS [*multi sciens*, L.] knowing much.

MULTISILYQUOUS Plants [of *multus*, and *silva*, L.] the same as Corniculate Plants, having many Husks.

MULTISONANT [*multi sonus*, L.] that hath many or great Sounds.

MULTITUDE [*multitudo*, L.] a great Company or Number of Persons or Things F.

MULTITUDINOUS, of or belonging to a Multitude. *Shakspeare*.

MULTIVAGANT [*multivagus*, L.] wandering or straying much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS [*multivivus*, L.] that hath many Ways, manifold.

MULTIVOLENT [*multivolus*, L.] of many Minds, mutable.

MULTO, a Mutton, or Wether Sheep. O. R.

MULTOCULAR [*multus*, and *oculus*, L.] having more Eyes than two.

M U N

MULTONES *Auri*, Pieces of Gold Coin, so called from their being stamped on one Side with the Figure of a Sheep. L.

MULTURE [*molitura*, L.] the Toll or Fee, which the Miller takes for the grinding of Corn. O. L.

MUM, a Word denoting Prohibition to speak; Silence.

MUM [*mannie*, Teut.] a strong Liquor brought from *Brunswick* in *Germany*.

To **MUMBLE** [*munnele*, Belg. *munntin*, Teut.] to mutter or growl; also to chew awkwardly.

MUMBLER, a Mutterer, one who speaks indistinctly.

MUMBLING, indistinct, muttering.

A **MUMMER** [*monner*, Belg. *munner*, Teut. *monneur*, F.] a Masker, or mute Person in *Maquerade*.

MUMMERY, *Maquering*, Buffoonery.

MUMMY [*Arabick*] a Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, or *Jews Lime*, gliding from the Mountains of *Arabia*; also the Substance of dead Bodies anciently embalmed, and brought from *Egypt*.

To **MUMP**, to bite the Lip like a Rabbit; also to sponge upon; also to beg.

MUMPER, a gen'el Beggar.

MUMPS [of *monpse*, Belg. to mumble] a sort of Quinsy, or swelling of the Chaps.

MUMPSH, angry, and silent wishal.

MUNCER'ANS, a sort of rebellious *Anabaptists* in *Germany*, so called from one *Muncer* their Founder.

To **MUNCH** [of *manger*, F.] to chew.

MUNDANE [*mondane*, F. of *mundanus*, L.] worldly, belonging to the World.

MUNDANITY [*mondanité*, F. of *mundanitas*, L.] Worldliness.

MUNDATION, a Cleansing or Purification. L.

MUNDATORY. See *Purificatory*.

MUNDBREICH [*mundbruce*, Sax.] a Breach of the King's Peace; a Breach of Privileges; a breaking of Inclosures.

MUNDICK, a hard, stony Substance, found in Tin Ore.

To **MUNDIFICATE** [*mundificatum*, L.] to make clean.

MUNDIFICATION, a Cleansing. L.

MUNDIFICATIVES, Medicines for cleansing Ulcers.

To **MUNDIFY** [*mundificare*, L.] to cleanse or purify.

MUNDIVAGANT [*mundivagus*, L.] wandering about or through the World.

MUNDUNGUS, any Thing having an ill Smell.

MUNERARY [*munerarius*, L.] belonging to Gifts, Liberality, or Bounty.

To **MUNERATE** [*muneratum*, L. Sup.] to give Gifts, to reward.

MUNERATION, a recompensing, or rewarding. L.

M U R

MUNICIPAL [*municipalis*, L.] enjoying or belonging to the Freedom of a City.

MUNICIPAL Laws, such as are enjoyed by the Inhabitants of a free Town or City.

MUNIFEROUS [*munifer*, L.] bringing Gifts.

MUNIFICENCE [*munificentia*, L.] Liberality, Bountifulness. L.

MUNIFICENT [*munificus*, L.] bountiful, liberal.

MUNIFICENTLY, liberally, generously.

MUNIMENT [*munimentum*, L.] a Fortification, military Defence, or Fortress.

MUNIMENT-House, an Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, Castles, &c. for keeping Seals, Charters, Evidences, &c.

MUNIMENTS [in Law] such authentick Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend the Title to his Estate.

MUNITION, a Fortification or Bulwark; also Ammunition. F. of L.

MUNITION Ships, Vessels employed to carry Ammunition, to attend upon a Fleet of Ships of War.

MUNIONS [in Architecture] are the short upright Posts or Bars which divide the several Lights in a Window frame.

MUNITE [*munitus*, L.] fenced, fortified, made strong.

MUNS, the Face. N.

MUR, } a great Cold, the Pose.

MURAGE [Law Term, of *murus*, L. a Wall] a Tribute to be paid for the building or repairing of publick Walls.

MURAL [*muralis*, L.] belonging to a Wall.

MURAL Crown [*corona muralis*, L.] a Reward given by the ancient Romans, to those Soldiers, who first scaled the Walls, and entered the Enemy's City.

MURAL Dials, such Dials as are set against a Wall.

MURCK [*moerk*, Dan. dusky] dark, gloomy. N. C.

MURCID [*murcidus*, L.] cowardly, slothful.

MURC } [*merc*, F.] Husks of Fruit after

MURK } the Juice is pressed out.

MURR, a Catarrh.

To **MURDER** } [*murderian*, Sax. *moz-* to kill with Malice, Purpose, Design, &c.

MURDER } [*murderian*, Sax. *moz-* to kill with Malice, Purpose, Design, &c.

MURDERER } [*murderian*, Sax. *moz-* to kill with Malice, Purpose, Design, &c.

MURDERER } [*murderian*, Sax. *moz-* to kill with Malice, Purpose, Design, &c.

MURDERER } [*murderian*, Sax. *moz-* to kill with Malice, Purpose, Design, &c.

MURDERING Pieces, small Pieces of Cannon, chiefly made use of in the Fortification, Half Deck, or Sternage of a Ship; and such Shot is called murdering Shot.

M U S

MURDEROUS, bloody minded, inclining to commit Murder.

To **MURE** up [*murer*, F. of *murus*, L. a Wall] to wall up.

MURRENGERS, two Officers in the City of Chester, chosen annually, to see that the Walls of the City be kept in good Repair.

MURIATICK [*muraticus*, L.] whatever partakes of the Nature of Brine, or any such-like Pickle.

A **MURICIDE** [*muricida*, L.] a Mouse-killer.

MURING [in Architecture] the raising of Walls.

MURK'LINS, in the dark. N. C.

MURKY, obscure, dark. *Shakep.*

To **MURLE**, to crumble. N. C.

A **MUR'MUR** [*murmure*, F.] a buzzing or humming Noise of People discontented; the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

To **MUR'MUR** [*murmure*, F. of *murmure*, L.] to grumble or mutter.

MURMURER, one who murmurs, a Repiner.

MURMURING, Muttering, Repining; also the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

MUR'NIVAL, four Cards of the same Suit, as four Kings, &c. at the Game called *Glek*, F.

MUR'RAIN [of *meri*, L. to die; or as *Misfaw*, of *mapaw*, Gr. to pine or waste away] a wasting Disease among Cattle, the Rot.

MUR'REY [of *moree*, *moreau*, F. *morado*, Span. *morello*, Ital. or of *morum*, L. a Mulberry, *g. d.* the Colour of Mulberries, or *Maurus*, a Moor] a reddish Purple.

MUR'RION [*morione*, Ital.] a Steel Head-Piece.

A **MURTH**, an Abundance. O.

MUR'THER. See Murder.

MUSA'BIB *Allab* [i. e. a Talker with God] a Name by which the Turks call *Moses*.

MU'SACH *Lassa*, a Chest or Church box in the Temple of Jerusalem, wherein the Kings were wont to cast their Offerings.

MU'SAPH, a Book among the *Turks*, which contains all their Laws.

MUSARD, a dull, heavy, lazy Fellow. *Clauc.*

MUS'CADEL } [*of muscate*, F. or *mus-*

MUS'CADINE } *catelo*, Ital. because the

Grapes smell of Musk or of *muscat*, L. Flies which feed on that Grape more than any other, as *Bochartus* conjectures] a sort of rich Wine.

MUS'CADINE, a sort of Grape smelling of Musk; a so a Sugar-work made by Confectioners.

MUS'CAT, a large Pear ripe in August.

MUSCAT, a delicious Grape of a musky Taste; also an excellent Pear. F.

MUS'CHAM [as Dr. *Tb. H.* supposes, of *mousse*, of *mouche*, F. a Fly, or *mos* and *champ*, a Field] a surname.

MUSCHETO.

M U S

MUSCHE/TO. See *Moschetto*.

MUSCLE or MUSSEL [*muschel*, Teut. *musculus*, L.] a Shell fish. F.

MUSCLE [*musculus*, L.] a Bundle of thin and parallel Plates of fleshy Threads or Fibres, inclosed by one Membrane; an organical Part of an animal Body (framed of its proper Membrane, fibrous Flesh, a Tendon, Vein, Artery, and Nerve) the chief Instrument of voluntary Motion. F.

MUSCLE *Veins*, are two Veins, one arising from the Muscles of the Neck, and the other from those of the Breast.

MUSCOSTITY [*muscositas*, L.] Mossiness, or Fullness of Moss.

MUSCOUS [*muscosus*, L.] mossy or full of Moss.

MUSCULAR [of *musculus*, L.] of, belonging, or like to Muscles.

MUSCULOSITY [*musculositas*, L.] Bigness of Muscles.

MUSCULOUS [*musculeux*, F. of *musculus*, L.] of, or full of Muscles.

MUSCULOUS *Flesh* [in *Anatomy*] such as is the Substance of the Heart, and other Muscles.

MUSCULOUS *Vein*, the first Branch of the Flank Veins, which is spread about several Muscles of the Belly and Loins.

MUSCULUS *Nauticus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Feet, so called, because chiefly used in climbing up Masts of Ships, &c.

MUSCULUS *Stapedis* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Ear, which is inserted into the Head of the little Bone called *Stapes*.

To MUSE [*muſer*, F. *muſſe*, Belg.] to pause, study, or think upon.

MUSE [*muſa*, L.] as to be in a *Muse*, i. e. to be in a melancholy Fit, or in a brown Study. F.

MUSE } [among *Hunters*] the Place
MUSEY } through which a Hare goes to Relief.

MUSE/A, } curious Pavements of Ma-
MUS/A, } saick Work, so called, be-
MUS/VA } cause ingenious Devices were usually attributed to the Muses, and in regard that the Muses and Sciences were represented in them.

MUSES [*muſe*, L. *Mūſai*, Gr.] nine imaginary Heathen Deities, viz. *Clio*, *Urania*, *Calliope*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Talia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, and *Polymnia*, fabled to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Minerſyne*, accounted the Goddesses of Musick and Poetry, as also the Patronesses of the other liberal Arts and Sciences.

MUSEUM, a Study or Library; also a College or publick Place for the Resort of learned Men.

The MUSEUM; a great Building in the City of *Oxford*, founded by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq;

MUSHROOM [*muſheron*, or *muſſeron*, F.] an imperfect Plant of a spongy Substrance,

M U S

which grows up to its Bulk on a sudden. In a figurative Sense, it is used for an Upstart.

MU/SICAL [*musicus*, L. of *μουſικη*, Gr.] belonging to Musick.

MUSICALLY, harmoniously.

MUSICALNESS, Harmony.

MU/SICA [in *Musick Books*] sometimes signifies the Art or Science of Musick; sometimes the Books or Instruments of Musick; sometimes the Melody or Harmony of Musick; sometimes the Company of Musicians that perform the Musick. Ital.

MUSICIAN [*musicien*, F. *musicus*, L. of *μουſικος*, Gr.] a Professor or Practitioner of Musick.

MU/SICK [*musique*, F. *musica*, L. *μουſικη*, Gr.] one of the seven Sciences, termed *Liberal*, belonging to the *Mathematicks*, which considers the Number, Time, and Tune of Sounds, in order to make delightful Harmony; the Art of singing and playing on all sorts of musical Instruments.

Practical MUSICK, shews the Manner of composing all Sorts of Tunes or Airs, with the Art of singing and playing on all Sorts of musical Instruments.

Theoretical MUSICK, is that which searches into the Nature and Properties of Concord and Discord, and explains the Proposition between them by Numbers.

MU/SICO, a Musician or Musick-master, or one who either composes, performs, or teaches Musick. Ital.

MU/SING, a pausing, or thinking upon.

MU/SING [among *Hunters*] is the passing of an Hare through an Hedge.

MUSK [*muſc*, F. *muſcio*, Ital.] a Perfume growing in a little Bag or Bladder of an *Indian* Beast like a Roe or wild Goat.

MUSK *Pear*, a sort of Pear.

MUSK *Rats*, Rats in *America*, which live in Burroughs like Rabbits, and have the Scent of Musk.

MUSK *Rose*, a Flower.

MUSKIN [*mus*, L. a Mouse, and *kin*, Dan. *maſſer*, Teut. *muſken*, L. S.] a Bird called a *Humouse*.

MUSKINESS, the Fragrance of Musk.

MUSQUASH, a Beast in *America* like a Beaver.

MUSQUET [*muſquet*, F. *muſchetto*, Ital.] the commonest and most convenient sort of Fire arms for Soldiers.

MUSQUET-Baskets [in *Fortification*] Baskets about a Foot and a half high, and eight or ten Inches Diameter at Bottom, and a Foot or more at Top, which being filled with Earth, are placed on low Breast-Works, that the Musqueteers may fire between them, and be pretty well secured against the Enemy's Fire.

MUSQUETEE'R [*muſquetaire*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Musket.

MUS-

M U T

MUSQUETOON [*mousqueton*, F.] a Blunderbuss, a short Gun of a large Bore, carrying small Bullets.

MUS'ROLL [*museroll*, F.] the Noseband of a Horse's Bridle.

MUSS, a Scramble; as to make a *Muss*.

MUSSA, Moss, or marshy Ground. O. R.

MUS'LIN ? [*mousseline*, F.] a fine Sort

MUS'SELIN } of Cotton or Linen Cloth brought from India, &c.

To **MUSSEN** [*Hunting Term*] is when a Stag or Male Deer casts his Head.

To **MUS'SITATE** [*mussitatum*, L.] to mutter often.

MUSSITA'TION, muttering, or speaking between the Teeth.

MUS'SULMAN [*i. e.* faithful in Religion, *Arabick*] a Title which the *Mabometans* take to themselves.

MUST [of *mussen*, Teut.] it behoves, there is Need.

MUST [*mustum*, L. *most*, Teut.] sweet Wine newly pressed from the Grapes.

MUSTA'CHES [*moustache*, F. *mostaccio*, Ital. of *μουσταχ*, Gr.] that Part of the Beard growing upon the upper Lip, Whiskers.

MUSTAPHI'S, Doctors and Prophets, Men of great Learning or Regard among the *Turks*.

MUSTARD [*mostarde*, F. *mostarda*, Ital. *mostardo*, Welsh, *g. d. mustum ardens*, L.] a Sauce made of Seed of the same Name, of a sharp and biting Quality.

To **MUSTER** [*müßtern*, Teut. *müßtere*, Belg.] to take a Review of Forces; also to gather together.

MUSTER [*maüßter*, Belg. *moußtré*, F.] a Review of military Forces, in order to take Account of their Numbers, Conditions, Accoutrements, and Arms.

MUSTER [of *Peacocks*] a Flock.

MUS'TER *Master General* [*General-müßtermeister*, Teut.] an Officer who takes an Account of every Regiment, as to their Numbers, Horses, Arms, &c.

MUSTER *Rolls*, Lists of the Soldiers in every Troop, Company, Regiment, &c.

MUS'TINESS, a being musty.

MUS'TULENT [*mustulentus*, L.] sweet as *Milk*, new, fresh.

MUSTY [*moisé*, F. mouldy, *mucidus*, L.] of a stale mouldy Scent.

MUTA Canum [*mure des chiens*, F.] a Kennel of Hounds.

MUTA Regia, the *Mews* near *Charing-Cross*, London, formerly the Falconry, or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

MUTABILITY [*mutabilité*, F. of *mutabilitas*, L.] Changeableness, Inconstancy.

MUTABLE [*mutabilis*, L.] changeable, or subject to change.

MUTABLENESS, Changeableness.

MUTA'RE [*Old Records*] to mew up Hawks, in the Time of their Moulting.

M U T

MUTA'TION, a changing, Alteration, &c. L.

MUTE [*muet*, F. *mutus*, L.] dumb, speechless.

MUTE Letters [in *Grammar*] Letters yielding no Sound of themselves without Vowels, as *b, c, d, g, b, k, p, q, t*.

MUTE Signs [in *Astrology*] such as take Names from Creatures which have no Voice, as *Cancer, Pisces, Scorpio*.

To stand **MUTE** [*Lexo Phrase*] is when a Prisoner arraigned at the Bar refuses to plead to his Indictment, or does not answer directly.

MUTE [*meute*, F.] a Kennel, or Cry of Hounds.

MUTE [of *meutir*, F. to void liquid Dung] Dung of Birds.

To **MUTE** [*meutir*, F.] to dung as the Hawks do.

To run **MUTE** [among *Hunters*] the Dogs are said so to do, when they run without making any Cry.

MUTELY, silently.

MUTES, certain dumb Persons kept in the Grand Seigneur's Seraglio, serving as Executioners for strangling Offenders.

To **MUTILATE** [*mutiler*, F. *mutilatum*, L.] to maim or mangle.

MUTILATED Degrees [in *Astrology*] are certain Degrees in several Signs, which threaten the Person who has them ascending, with Halting, Lameness, &c.

MUTILA'TION, maiming or curtailing of any Thing, Castration. F. of L.

MUTILOUS [*mutilus*, L.] maimed, lame, gelded.

MUTILOUSNESS, Maimedness.

MUTINEER [*un mutin*, F.] a seditious Person, one engaged in a Mutiny.

MUTINOUS, seditious, apt to revolt.

MUTINY [*mutiniere*, F. *mutino*, Ital. *mutin*, Span. *mo. trile*, Belg. *motus*, L.] Sedition or Revolt, from lawful Authority, especially among Soldiers.

To **MUTINY** [*mutiner*, F. *mutinare*, Ital. of *mutire*, L. *mutyren* Du, to mutter] to rise up in Arms in an Army.

To **MUTTER** [*mutyren*, Belg. *mutire*, L.] to speak confusedly between the Teeth.

MUTTERER, one who grumbles.

MUTTERING, Grumbling.

MUTTERINGLY, in a grumbling, indistinct Voice.

MUTTON [*mouton*, F. a Ram or Wether] the Flesh of Sheep.

MUTUAL [*mutuel*, F. of *Mutuus*, L.] alike on both Sides, interchangeable, making equal Returns.

MUTUALLY, reciprocally, interchangeably.

MUTULE [in *Architecture*] is a Sort of Square Modillion set under the Cornice of the *Dorick Order*; also a Stay cut out of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Summer or other Part.

MUYD

MYR.

MUYD of Corn, 25 Minots, or 8 Quarters and a Half English.

MUZZEY, a Quagmire. C.

MUZZLE [q. d. mouth-feel, faith Minnow] a Halter to tie about the Nose of a Horse, or Mouth of a Gun, a Device of Leather to put about the Mouth of a Dog, &c. also the Snout of certain Beasts; the Mouth of a Gun.

MUZZLE Mouldings [of a Gun] are the Ornaments round the Muzzle.

MUZZLE [of a Gun] the great Circle which encompasses and strengthens the Mouth of it.

To MUZZLE [musalaire, Ital.] to cover or secure the Mouth with a Muzzle.

MY, Pronoun belonging to me.

MYCTERISMUS [μυκτηρισμός, Gr.] a wiping one's Nose; in Rhetorick, a closer kind of Sarcasm or Taunt.

MYDE'ISIS [μυδῆσις, Gr.] Rottennes from too much Moisture.

MYDRIASIS [μυδρίασις, Gr.] a too great Dilatation of the Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim.

MYLE [μύλη, Gr.] a Mill, the lower Mill Stone.

MYLOGLOSSUM [of μύλη and γλῶσσα, Gr.] a Pair of Muscles which turn the Tongue upwards.

MYLOHYOI'DEUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle which takes up that Space which is between the lower Jaw, and the Bone called Os Hyoides.

MYL'LEWELL, a sort of salt Cod.

MYNCHEN, a Nun or veiled Virgin.

MYNT. Gold. Cbauc.

MYOCEPHALON [μυοκέφαλον, i. e. the Head of a Fly, Gr.] the falling of a small Portion of the Uvula, so as to resemble the Head of a Fly.

MYODES Plitisma [in Anatomy] a broad muscular Expansion in the Neck proceeding from a fat Membrane.

MYOGRAPHY [μυογραφία, of μῦς, a Muscle, and γραφή, a Description, Gr.] a Description of the Muscles.

MYOLOGY [μυολογία, of μῦς, and λογία, a Discourse, Gr.] a Discourse of the Muscles of an animal Body.

MYOPIA [μυωπία, Gr.] Purblindness.

MYOTOMY [μυοτομία, Gr.] a dissecting of the Muscles.

MYR'MIDON [μυρμηδών, Gr.] any rude Ruffian; so named from the Soldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALANS [myrobalanus, L. of μυροβάλανος, Gr.] a medicinal Fruit resembling the Egyptian Dates.

MYRACOPION [μυρακόπιον, of μύρρα, Myrrh, and ἀκοπον, Gr.] a Medicine to take away Weariness.

MYRIAD [myrias, L. of μυριάς, Gr.] the Number of 10,000.

NA

MY'RIARCH [myriarcha, L. of μυριάρχος, Gr.] of ἡρ, Heb.] an Arabian Gum of the Myrrh-tree, of good use in Physick.

MYRRHINE [myrrhinus, L.] belonging to, or made of Myrrh.

MYRTIFORM, having the Shape of Myrtle.

MYRTLE [myrte, F. myrtus, L. of μύρτος, Gr.] a kind of Shrub.

MYROPOLIST [myropola, L. of μυροπώλης, Gr.] a Seller of sweet Ointments and Perfumes.

MYSELF, an emphatical Word added to I, as I myself do it.

MYSGLOSSID, misinterpreted. Cbauc.

MYSTAGO'GICAL, belonging to a Mystagogue.

MYSTAGO'GUE [mystagogus, L.] of μυσταγωγός, Gr.] one who interprets divine Mysteries and Ceremonies; also one who hath the keeping or shewing of Church Reliques to Strangers.

MYSTERIARCH [μυστήριον, and ἀρχή, Gr.] one presiding over Mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS [mysterieux, F. full of Mystery, obscure.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, the being mysterious, or difficult to be understood.

MYSTERIOUSLY, in a mysterious Manner.

MYSTERIAL [mysterialis, L.] mystical, obscure.

MYS'TERY [mystere, F. mysterium, L. of μυστήριον, Gr.] a thing concealed, a Secret not easy to be comprehended; also an Art or Trade.

MYSTICAL [mystique, F. mysticus, L. of μυστικός, Gr.] belonging to a Mystery.

MYSTICALLY, in a secret, obscure Way.

MYSWANDRING, uncertain, wavering. Cbauc.

MYTHOLOGICAL [mythologique, F.] belonging to Mythology.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, fabulously.

MYTHOLOGIST [mythologiste, F. mythologus, L. of μυθολόγος, Gr.] one skilled in Mythology.

MYTHOL'OGY [mythologie, F. mythologia, L. μυθολογία, of μῦθος, a Fable, and λογία, a Discourse, Gr.] the History of fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Mysteries of the old Pagan Religion.

NA

No signifies Number, as No 5. Number five.

NA. no. O.

N. B. for Nota Bene, mark well, take Notice, observe.

NAAM

N A K

NAAM [naam, of *neman*, *Sax.* to take]
 a Distress, or taking another Man's Goods.
L. T.

NAAMAN [נאמן, *Heb. i. e.* comely, fair]
 a Syrian General.

To NAB, to surprize, to take one napping,
 to arrest; also to cog a Dye.

NAB, a Head, a Hat. *Cant.*

NAB Girdle, a Bridle. *Cant.*

NAB Cheat, a Hat. *Cant.*

NABAL [נבל, *H. i. e.* a Fool, or mad] a
 rich Churl mentioned in the Scripture.

NACK'ER, a Fish with a brown Shell,
 ending narrow.

NA'CRE, Mother of Pearl.

NAD [*q.* he had] had not. *O.*

NA'DAB [נדב, *H.* a Prince] the Son of
Aaron.

NA'DIR [in *Astronomy*] is that Point in
 the Heavens which is directly under our Feet,
 and is diametrically opposite to the *Zenith*, or
 Point over our Head. *Arab.*

NAFF, a Sea-bird tufied.

NAEVI [among *Physicians*] those Marks
 which are made upon the *Fœtus*, by the Im-
 agination of the Mother in longing for any
 Thing. *L.*

NAG [nagge, *Belg.*] a young or little
 Horse.

NAIA'DES, Goddesses, believed by the
 Heathens to preside over Fountains and Ri-
 vers, and to whom they paid some Sort of
 Worship.

NAIANT } [in *Heraldry*] is when Fishes
 NA'TANT } are drawn in an Escutcheon
 lying at length, as if swimming.

NAIF, that looks quick and natural, a
 Term applied to Jewels. *F.*

NAIL [nag, *Sax.* nagel, *Teut.*] the Nail
 of a Man's Hand; also a Measure, the 16th
 Part of a Yard, also an Iron Pin.

A NAIL of Beef, 8 lb. Weight. *Suff.*

To NAIL [naeghele, *Belg.* nageln, *Teut.*]
 to fasten with Nails.

To NAIL Cannon, is to drive an Iron Spike
 into the Touch-hole, by which Means the
 Cannon is rendered unserviceable for the pre-
 sent.

NAIL-Wort, an Herb. *Paronychia, L.*

NAILER, one whose Employment is to
 make Nails.

NAIS'SANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion or other
 Beast, appearing to be issuing or coming out
 of the Middle of any *Fests*, or any Ordinary.
F.

NA'KED [naced, *Sax.* nacket, *Belg.* nacket,
Teut.] unclothed, bare.

NAKED Fire [among *Chymists*] is an open
 Fire, or one not penned up.

NAKED Seeds [among *Botanists*] such
 Seeds or Plants as are not inclosed in any Pod
 or Case.

NAKEDLY, without Covering, simply.

NAKEDNESS, the State of being naked;
 also Plainness.

M A R

NAKONERS, brazen Horns. *O.*

NALE, Alehouse. *O.*

N'AM, for am not. *C.*

NAMA'TION, a distraining or taking,
L. T. In Scotland, an Impounding or putting
 in the Pound.

NA'MAZ, the *Turks* Common Prayer.

To NAME, to mention by Name, to no-
 minate, &c.

NAME [nama, *Sax.* name, *Teut.* of *nemen*,
L.] the Appellation of any Thing.

NAME'LESS, without Name, not named.

NAME'LY, to wit, that is to say.

NAMER, one who names.

NAMESAKE, one that has the same Name
 with another.

NANFIL'LES, Lentiles. *F.*

NAP [hnoppa, *Sax.* noppe, *Dan.*] the
 hairy and shaggy Part of woollen Cloth.

To NAP, to cheat at Dice. *Cant.*

NAP [of hnappian, *Sax.* to sleep a little]
 a short Sleep.

NAPE [hnoppa, *Sax.* noppe, *Dan.*] the
 hinder Part of the Neck, so called from the
 soft short Hair growing there like the Nap of
 Cloth.

NAPE, } a wooden Instrument or Device
 NEAP, } to bear up the Fore-part of a
 laden Wain or Waggon. *N. C.*

NAPER of Naps, a Sheep-stealer. *Cant.*

NA'PERY [naperia, *Ital.*] Table or House-
 hold Linen.

NAPH'THA [νάφθα. *Gr.*] *Babylonish* Bi-
 tumen, a kind of chalky Clay, which takes
 Fire more easily than Bitumen, but is harder
 to be quenched.

NAPIER'S Bones, certain numbering Rods
 for performing speedily several arithmetical
 Operations, invented by the Lord Napier, Ba-
 ron of Merchiston in Scotland.

NA'PKIN, a Cloth used at Table.

NA'PLES [Napoli, *Ital.* of *νάπολις*, *Gr.*
i. e. the new City] a City of *Campania*. *F.*

NAPPY Ale [*q. d.* such as will cause Per-
 sons to take a Nap] pleasant and strong Ale.

NAPRON, an Apron. *Cbauc.*

NAR, narrowly. *Cbauc.*

NAR, nearer. *Spene.*

NARCIS'SINE [narcissinus, *L.*] pertaining
 to a white Daffodil.

NARCOSIS [ναρκωσις, *Gr.*] a Privation of
 Sense, as in a Palsy, or in taking Opium, &c.

NARCOTICAL } [narcotique, *F.* narco-
 NARCO'TICK } ticus, *L.* of *ναρκατικός*,
Gr.] exciting Drowsiness, stupifying, benumb-
 ing.

NARCOTICKS [ναρκωτικά, *Gr.*] Medi-
 cines which stupify and take away the Sense
 of Pain.

NARD [nardus, *L.*] Spikenard, an odo-
 rous Shrub.

To NAR'RATE [narror, *F.* of *narratum*,
L.] to relate, &c.

NARRA'TION,

N A T

NARRATION, a Relation of any particular Actions and Circumstances. *F. of L.*

NARRATION (in Rhetorick) is that Part of an Oratio, in which Account is given of Matter of Fact.

NARRATIVE [*narratif*, *F. of narratus*, *L.*] a Relation or Recital

NARRATIVE [*narratif*, *F.*] declarative, expressive.

NARRATOR [*narrateur*, *F.*] a Relator.

NARRATOR [*Old Law Word*] a Pleader or Sergeant at Law.

NARREL, a Nostril.

NARROW [*neapero*, *neapo*, *Sax.*] of small Breadth.

The **NARROW**, a Channel which runs between the *Margate Sands* and the *Moin*.

NARROWLY, closely, nearly, within a little Breadth.

NARROWNESS, the being of small Breadth.

NART, art not. *O.*

NAS, was not. *O.* Has not. *Spen.*

NASAL [of *nasus*, *L.* a Nose] belonging to the Nose; also a Nose-piece of an Helmet.

NASALIA, Medicines to be put up the Nostrils.

NASCA'LIA, Medicines to be put into the Neck of the Matrix.

NAS'DA } [among *Chymists*] a Bunch on
NAT'TA } the Back.

NASH } [nepe, *Sax.* washy, tender, weak,
NESH } peeling. *N. C.*

NASICOR'NOUS [of *nasus* and *corneus*, *L.*] having Nodes of horny Substance, as some Insects.

NASI'Os [in *Anatomy*] a thin Bone which makes the upper Part of the Nose. *L.*

NAISE, drunken. *Cont.*

NASTILY, filthily, dirtily.

NASTINESS, Filthiness, Sluttishness.

NASTY, filthy, slutish.

NAT, know not. *Cb.*

NATAL [*natalis*, *L.*] relating to Nativity.

NATALIV'IA, the Days on which the ancient Christian Martyrs suffered Martyrdom, celebrated by the primitive Christians. *L.*

NATALPTIOUS [*noralitius*, *L.*] belonging to the Nativity or Birth day.

NATAFILE [*natarilis*, *L.*] that swims or can swim.

NATATION, Swimming. *L.*

NATES *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Brain, bunching out between the Beds of the Optick Nerves. *L.*

NATHANIEL [born, *H. i. e.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.

NATH'LESS, nevertheless. *Spen.*

NATH'MORE, nevertheless. *Spen.*

NATION [of *natus*, *L.*] a People; also a Country. *F. of L.*

NATIONAL, that which concerns or belongs to a whole Nation. *L.*

NATIONAL, *Synod*, an Assembly of the Clergy of a Nation.

N A T

NATIONALLY, in a national Manner.

NATIONALNESS, Reference to a Nation.

A NATIVE [*nativus*, *L.*] one-born in a certain Place, or who lives in the Country where he was born. In ancient Deeds, he that is born a Servant.

NATIVE [in *Astrology*] a Person born under a certain Influence of the Stars.

NATIV'ITY [*nativité*, *F. of natus*, *L.*] Birth, or the being born in Time or Place.

NATIVITY [among *Astrologers*] is the true Time of a Person's Birth, or a Figure of the Heavens cast for that Time.

NATIVITY [in *Old Law*] Bondage or Villenage.

NATVO *babendo*, a Wit lying for the apprehending a Lord's Villain or Bondsman who is run from him.

NAT'TA, a great soft Tumour with Pain or Colour, which grows most usually in the Back, and sometimes in the Shoulder; also a Mark which Infants bring into the World.

NATURAL [*natural*, *F. of naturalis*, *L.*] belonging to, or proceeding from Nature; also easy, free, unaffected.

NATURAL Day, the Space of 24 Hours.

NATURAL Faculty, an Action whereby the Body is increased, nourished, and preserved.

NATURAL Philosophy, that Science which contemplates the Powers of Nature, the Properties of natural Bodies, and their mutual Action one upon another.

NATURAL Son, a Bastard, a base-born Son, born out of Wedlock.

NATURAL Year, one entire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 365 Days, and almost 6 Hours.

A NATURAL, a Changeling, a Fool.

A NATURALIST [*naturaliste*, *F.*] one skilled in Natural Philosophy.

NATURALIZATION [of *naturalisatio*, *F.*] is when one who is an Alien, is made a natural Subject by an Act of Parliament, or Consent of the Estates. *L.*

To **NATURALIZE** [*naturaliser*, *F. of naturalizare*, *L.*] to admit into the Number of natural Subjects.

NATURALLY, in a natural Manner.

NATURALNESS, natural Affection.

NAT'URE [*natura*, *L.*] a peculiar Disposition of Parts in some peculiar Body; the Essence of any Thing with its Attributes; Condition, Disposition, Honour; the System of the World, the Machine of the Universe.

Laws of NATURE, are those Laws of Motu, by which all natural Bodies are commonly governed in all their Actions upon one another, and which they inviolably observe in all the Changes that happen in the natural State of Things.

NAT *Wills* [*q. d.* not willing] not desire.

B b b b

NA'VAL

N A U

NA'VAL [*navalis*, L.] belonging to a Ship or Navy. F.

A NAVAL, a Fleet or Navy. *Shakefp.*

NAVE [*naue*, Sax. *nabe*, Belg. *nabe*, Teut.] that Part in the Middle of a Wheel, where the Spokes are fixed; also the main Part or Body of a Church.

NA'VEL [*napel*, Sax. *nachel*, *nabel*, Teut.] a Part on the Middle of the Belly.

NAVEL *Gall*, a Bruise on the Back of a Horse, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

NAVEL *Timbers*, the Puttocks or Ribs of a Ship.

NAVEL *Wort*, a sort of Herb. *Cotyledon*. L.

NAVEL, Part of a Censer or Incense-pan.

NAU'FRAGE [*naufragium*, L.] Shipwreck. F.

NAUGHT [*naht* or *neah*, Sax.] bad, wicked, lewd.

NAUGHTILY, badly, wickedly.

NAUGHTINESS [*nahtneff*, Sax.] Badness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

NAUGHTY, wicked, lewd.

NAVICULAR [*navicularis*, L.] pertaining to a small Ship.

NAVICULAR *Bone* [in *Anatomy*] the third Bone in each Foot, that lies between the *Astragalus* and the Wedge-like Bones.

NAVIGABLE [*navigabilis*, L.] where Ships may pass; that will bear a Ship or Boat. F.

To NAVIGATE [*naviguer*, F. of *navigatum*, L.] to sail on the Sea.

NAVIGA'TION, the Art of Sailing, which shews how to conduct a Ship at Sea to any appointed Port.

NAVIGATION *Proper*, is when the Course lies in the main Ocean, out of Sight of all Land.

NAVIGATION *Improper*, is when the Places being at no great Distance one from another, the Ship sails within Sight of Land, and is within Soundings.

NAVIGATOR [*navigateur*, F.] a Sailor or Sea Traveller. L.

NAVIGEROUS [*naviger*, L.] that will bear a Ship or Vessel.

NAVIS, } a small Dish to hold Frank-

NAVICULA, } incense, before it was put into the Censer. O. L.

NAULAGE [*nautum*, L.] the Freight or Passage Money for Goods or Persons by Sea, or Passage over a River. F.

NAUMACHY [*naumachie*, F. *naumachia*, L. of *ναυμαχία*, Gr.] a Sea Fight, or the Representation of it; a Place where Sea-Fights are represented.

To NAU'SEATE [*nauseatum*, L.] to have an Inclination to vomit; also to loath or abhor, or be disgusted at.

NAU'SEATIVE } [*nauseosus*, L.] going a-

NAU'SEOUS } gainst one's Stomach, making ready to vomit, loathsome.

N E A

NAUSEOUSLY, disgustfully.

NAU'SEOUSNESS [*nausea*, L.] Loathsomeness.

NAU'TICAL } [*nauticus*, L.] belonging

NAU'TICK } to Ships or Mariners.

NAU'TICAL *Charts*. See *Chart*.

NAUTICAL *Planisphere*, is the Description of the Terrestrial Globe upon a Plane, for the Use of Mariners.

NAVY [of *navis*, L. a Ship] a Fleet or Company of Ships.

Surveyor of the NAVY, an Officer who enquires into the State of all Stores, and sees that the Ships are supplied with them.

Treasurer of the NAVY, an Officer who receives Money out of the Exchequer, to pay all Charges of the Navy Royal, by Order from the principal Officers of it.

NAY *Word*, a Word of Infamy or Contempt. *Shakefp.*

NAZ'ARENES, a Name given our Saviour Christ and his Disciples from the Town of *Nazareth*.

NAZ'ARITES [נזרי, H. i. e. separated Persons] a Sect among the *Jews*, so called upon account of their separating from others, by devoting themselves to God by a Vow, and observing some Ceremonies, as abstaining from Wine, shaving their Heads, &c.

NAZE, a Cliff or Point of Land, lying over against the Buoy in the Gun-Fleet.

NA, new. O.

NE, nor, not. *Spence*

NAY [na, Sax. of ne, L.] no, not.

NE *admittas*, a Writ for the Patron of a Church to forbid the Bishop to admit a Clerk to that Church, who is presented by another.

NEAF [*neff*, Islandick] a Fift.

To NEAL. See to *Anneal*.

NEAL [of *nigellus*, L.] a Surname.

NEAL'D to [Sea Term] as, if the Soundings be *neal'd* to, i. e. if it be deep Water close by the Shore; or if the Lee-Shore be sandy, clayey, ouzy, or foul and rocky Ground.

NEAP, scanty, deficient.

NEAP *Tides* [of *nepte*, Sax. Scarcity] the Tides in the second and last Quarter of the Moon; low Tides, not so high nor so swift as the Spring Tides.

NEAR *Now*, just now. *Norf.*

NEAR [*neap*, Sax. *nabe*, Teut.] nigh to, hard by.

NEAR [Sea Phrase] *No Near*, a Word of Command to the Man at Helm, ordering him to let the Ship sail to the Leeward.

NEAR'ER [of *neppan*, latter, Sax.] nigher.

NEAR'NESS, the being near to.

NEAT [*neat*, Sax.] all kind of Beeves, as Ox, Cow, Steer, or Heifer.

NEAT [*net*, F. *netto*, Ital. spruce, of *nitidus*, L.] clean, trim, cleanly and tightly dressed, clever.

NEAT

NEC

NEAT-Herd [*neadýrn, Sax.*] a Keeper of horned Cattle.

NEAT-Land [*Law Term*] Land granted or let to the Yeomanry.

NEATS Leather, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox or Cow.

NEAT Weight, the Weight of a Commodity, without the Cask, Bag, Case, or Thing contains in it.

NEATLY, cleanly, elegantly.

NEATNESS, Cleanness, Spruceness, Purity.

NEAVING, Barm or Yest. *L.*

NEB [*nebbe, Sax. neþ, Dan. nebþe, Belg.*] the Bill or Beak of any Thing.

NEBUCHADNEZ'ZAR [*נבוכדנאצר, H. i. e. the Morning of the Generation*] a King of Babylon.

NEBULÆ, little Clouds [among *Oculists*] Films upon the Eyes. *L.*

NEBULE [in *Heraldry*] cloudy, representing Clouds.

NEBULOEÆ [*Chymical Term*] the Salt of the Moisture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardened by the Heat of the Sun.

NEBULOSE [in *Heraldry*] the Out line of any Border, Ordinary, &c. something resembling the Figure of Clouds.

NEBULOUS [*nebulex, F. of nebulous, L.*] cloudy, misty, foggy, hazy.

NEBULOUS Stars [among *Astronomers*] fixed Stars of a pale and dim Light.

NECATION, a killing. *L.*

NECESSARIES [*necessaria, L.*] Things needful for human Life.

NECESSARILY, inevitably, according to the Laws of Necessity.

NECESSARINESS, Needfulness.

NECESSARIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Parts of a Piece of Musick, which play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those which play only in some Parts.

NECESSARY [*necessaire, F. of necessarius, L.*] needful, unavoidable, indispensable.

To **NECESSITATE** [*necessiter, F.*] to force, to compel.

NECESSITOUS [*necessiteux, F.*] indigent, needy, poor.

NECESSITUDE [*necessitudo, L.*] Friendship, Relation, Alliance, Affinity.

NECESSITY [*necessité, F. of necessitas, L.*] Indispensableness, the State of a Thing that needs must be; also a Distress, Need, Poverty, Extremity.

The **NECK** [*necca, Sax. neck, Belg. nake, Teut.*] the Part of the Body between the Head and the Shoulders.

NECK-ABOUT, a Woman's Neck-linen.

NECKCLOTH, what is worn by Men about the Neck.

NECKERCHIEF, } a Gorget; a Hand-

NECKATEE, } kerchief for a Woman's Neck.

NEE

NECKLACE, an ornamental String of Beads or precious Stones for a Woman's Neck.

NE'CROMANCER [*necromancien, F. necromanticus, L. of νεκρομαντις, Gr.*] a Conjuror, a Magician, or Wizard.

NE'CROMANCY [*necromancie, F. necromantia, L. of νεκρομαντεία, of νεκρός, dead, and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.*] a Divination by calling up dead Mens Ghosts, or the Devil; also Conjuración in the general.

NECROMAN'TICK [*necromanticus, L. νεκρομαντικος, Gr.*] of Necromancy.

NE'CROSIS [*νεκρωσις, Gr.*] a mortifying of corrupt Affections.

NE'CROSIS [in *Surgery*] a perfect Mortification of the hard and soft Parts of the Body.

NECTAR [*νεκταρ, Gr.*] a pleasant Liquor feigned by the Poets to be the Drink of the Gods, and that whosoever drank of it should become immortal. *F. and L.*

NECTAR [with *Physicians*] a medicinal Drink of a most delightful Taste, Colour, and Smell.

NECTA'REAN [*nectareus, L.*] belonging to Nectar, sweet.

NECTARED, imbued with Nectar.

NECTARINE, a Sort of smooth Pear.

NE'DERS [*nedre, Sax. naterren, Teut.*] Adders. *O.*

NEDE'MENTS, Necessaries. *Spen.*

NEECE, or **NIECE** [*niece, F. nezza, Ital. nipote, Sax.*] the Daughter of a Brother or Sister.

NEED [*nead, neber, Sax. nood, Belg. noth, Teut.*] Necessity, Want.

Need makes the old Wife trot.

Whether we borrow this Proverb of the French, *Bejoign fait vieille trotter*, or the Italian, *Bejoigno fa trottar le vecchia*; I shall not determine, being all three the same *verbatim*; but it intimates the great Power of Necessity, which does not only make the Young and Lusty go a-trotting to relieve their Necessities, but also makes old People, who have one Foot in the Grave, to bestir their Stumps. Necessity makes the Weak strong, the Decrepid active and nimble, the Cripp'e walk: It gives Vigour and Life to the most languishing and feeble Starveling; makes the Lame find his Legs; excites the most Obstinate to lead or drive at the Will and Pleasure of his Master. *Durum telum necessitas*, say the Latins, and *Ἀνάγκη ὅδε θεὸν μάχονταί*, the Greeks; though that seems to savour too much of a *Stoick Fatality*.

To **NEED**, to want, to require.

NEED'FUL [*nothwendig, Teut.*] necessary, useful.

NEED'INESS, Want, Poverty.

NEED'LE [*neel, Sax. nadel, Teut. naal, Dan.*] a small Instrument for Sewing.

NEEDLE [of a *Mariner's Compass*] an Iron Wire touched with a Load stone.

NEED'LESS, useless, unnecessary.

B b b b z

NEEDS

N E G

NEEDS [*nader, Sax.*] by Constraint or Compulsion, as, *I needs must do it.*

St. NEEDS [anciently called *Amesbury*, but afterwards *St. Needs*, i. e. the Church of *St. Need*, who died in that Town] a Town in *Huntingdonshire*, 55 Miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ from *London*.

NEEDY, poor.

NEEP Tides. See *Neap-tides*.

Be NEEPED [among *Mariners*] a Ship is said to be *be-neeped*, when she wants Water, so that she cannot get off the Ground.

To **NEESE** [*nije, Dan. niesen, Dut.*] to sneeze.

NEEZ/WORT, an Herb.

NEFANDOUS [*nefandus, L. of ne and fandus*] not to be spoken of or mentioned; horrible, heinous.

NEFA'RIOUS [*nefarius, L.*] cursed, unworthy to live, wicked, villainous.

NEGATION, a denying, a gainsaying. *F. of L.*

NEGATIVE } [*negativus, L.*] denying
NEGATORY } or gainsaying.

NEGATIVE [*negativum, L.*] a denying Proposition or Expression. *F.*

NEGATIVE Heretick [in the *Spanish Inquisition*] is one who, notwithstanding his Heresy has been proved upon him by sufficient Witnesses, refuses to confess, and avers himself a good Catholic.

NEGATIVE Pregnant [in *Common Law*] is a Negative implying an Affirmative.

NEGATIVE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are Quantities having the Negative Sign Minus (—) prefixed, as — *ab* is a Negative Quantity.

NEGATIVE Sign [in *Algebra*] is thus marked (—), and is directly contrary to Affirmative ones.

NEGATIVELY, by way of Denial.

NEGLECT' [*neglectus, L.*] Omission, Disregard, Want of Care.

To **NEGLECT'** [*negiger, F. neglectum, L. of neo and lego, i. e. eligo*] not to take Care of, to disregard, to slight, to let slip.

NEGLECTFUL, careless, disregarding.

NEGLECTFULLY, in a careless, heedless Manner.

NEGLECTION, Neglect. *Shake'sp.*

NEG'LIGENCE [*negligentia, L.*] Disregard, Carelessness, Remissness. *F.*

NEG'LIGENT [*negligens, L.*] careless, neglectful, slack in Business. *F.*

NEGLIGENTLY, carelessly.

NEG'LIGEN'NESS, the being negligent.

NEGOCCE, Trading, Dealing. *F.*

To **NEGOTIATE** [*negociar, F. negotia- tum, L.*] to trade or traffick; to transact or manage.

NEGOTIATION, a Merchandizing or Trafficking; also the Management of public Treaties and Affairs; also a Concern or Treaty managed.

NEGOTIATOR [*negotiator, F.*] a Manager of Affairs.

N E M

NEGOTIA'TORY, belonging to Trade or Management of Treaties.

NEGOTIA'TRIX [*negotiatrice, F.*] a Woman Manager of Business. *L.*

NEGO'TIOUS [*negotiosus, L.*] full of Business.

NE'GRO [one born in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, or of *niger, L.*] a *Niger*, a Black moor or Black Slave.

NEHEM'IAH [נחמיה of נח, he rested, and נח, the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Rest of the Lord] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews*.

NEIFE } [*Law Term*] a Bond woman.
NAF }

Writ of NEIF'TY, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manor claimed such a Woman for his *Neife*.

To **NEIGH** [*hnægan, Sax. negen, Dut. nitire, Pal. binnire, L.*] to cry or make a Noise as a Horse does.

NEIGH'BOUR [of *neah, nigh*, and *ge-burpe*, an Inhabitant, *Sax.*] one who dwells or is seated near to another.

NEIGH'BOURHOOD, a Place near to that one lives in; also the whole Body of Neighbours.

NEIGH'BOURING, adjoining, bordering upon.

NEIGH'TOURLINESS, the acting friendly, like a Neighbour.

NEIGH'BOURLY, as becomes a Neighbour, friendly.

NEIGHTING Bird, which imitates the Neighing of a Horse.

NE injustice vexes, a Writ forbidding the Lord to distress the Tenant, having formerly prejudiced himself by doing or paying more than he needed. *L.*

NEITHER [*nidæn, or noudæn, Sax.*] not one of the two.

NEIVE } a Fift. *N. C.*
NEIFE }

NELD [*naelbe, Dan.*] a Needle. *G.*

NEL'SON [*q. d. the son of Neal*] a Surname.

NEME, an Uncle, *Stoffordsb.* a Gossip, a Compere, *Warwicksb.* and *N. C.*

To **NEME**, to name. *O.*

NEM'ESIS [*Némesis, Gr.*] the Goddess of Revenge. *L.*

NEM'INE Contradictente [i. e. none contradicting it] a Term commonly used in Parliament, when any Matter is carried with the universal Assent. *L.*

NEM'ORAL [*memoralis, L.*] belonging to a Wood or Grove.

NEMORIVAGOUS [*memoriwagus, L.*] wandering in the Woods and Groves.

NEMOROSE } [*memorosus*, full of Woods
NEMOROUS } or Groves.

NEMOROSITY [*memorositas, L.*] Fullness of Woods, Woodiness.

NEMPT, named. *Spenc.*

NENUTAR

NER

NENUFAR } [*Arab.*] Water-lilies.
NENUPHAR }
NENUFARIM [among *Chymists*] Spirits in the Air.

NEOME'NIA [*neomēnia*, of *neos*, new, and *menis*, a Moon, *Gr.*] the new Moon, or Beginning of the Lunar Month.

NEOPHY'TE [*neophytus*, *L.* *νεφυτος*, of *νεος*, and *φυτον*, a Plant, *Gr. i. e.* a new set Plant] one newly entered upon any Profession, a Learner or Novice; also one newly converted to the Christian Faith. *F.*

NEOPHY'TES, Infants just born, Novices, Profelytes.

NEOTER'ICK [*neotericus*, *L.* of *νεωτερος*, *Gr.*] modern, of late Times.

NEP or **NIP**, the Herb Cat-Mint. *Nepeta*. *L.*

NEPE, a Turnep. *Hertfordsh. Rapa*. *L.*

NEPEN'THE [of *ne*, not, and *πενθος*, Grief, *Gr.*] the Name of a certain Opiate or Laudanum.

NEPHA'LIA [*νεφελια*, *Gr.*] Feasts and Sacrifices of the Greeks, called the Feasts of sober Men.

NEPHELÆ [of *νεφελη*, *Gr.*] white Spots upon the Eyes; also little Threads which swim in Urine; also white Spots on the Surface of the Nails of one's Fingers.

NEPHEW [*nevetu*, *F.* *neps*, *Sax.* *nebr*, Belg. of *nepos*, *L.*] the Son of a Brother or Sister.

NEPHRIT'ICK [*nephritique*, *F.* *nephritici*, *L.* of *νεφριτιδος*, *Gr.*] troubled with a Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRIT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines good against the Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRIT'IS [*νεφριτις*, *Gr.*] a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys.

NEPHROT'OMY [of *νεφρος*, the Kidney, and *τομη*, a cutting, *Gr.*] cutting or opening of the Kidneys.

NEPO'TAL [*nepotalis*, *L.*] extravagant, riotous, luxurious.

NEPOTA'TION, Riotousness, Luxury.

NEPOTINE [*nepotinus*, *L.*] the same as *Nepotal*.

NEPOTISM [*nepotisme*, *F.* of *nepos*, *L.* a Nephew] the Extravagance of Nephews; a Word chiefly used in respect to the extravagant Power given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews, or other Relations, in ecclesiastical Affairs.

NERE, until, as far as; were it not. *O.*

NERE'IDES, Sea Nymphs, or Fairies of the Sea. *L.*

NERFE, Nerve. *O.*

NERO'LY, a Sort of Perfume. *O.*

NER'THES, Herdsmen. *O.*

NER'VAL Bones [among *Anatomists*] the Bones of the hinder Part of the Head.

NERVA'TION, a joining together, a strengthening, as it were, by Sinews. *L.*

NERVE [*nerf*, *F.* of *nervus*, *L.* of *νευρον*

NET

Gr.] a whitish round Vessel, taking its Original from the medullar Substance of the Brain (taken largely) and the spinal Marrow; conveying thence the Animal Spirits to all Parts of the Body, for their Sense and Motion respectively.

NERVE [among *Botanists*] a long tough String, which runs across or length ways in the Leaf of a Plant.

To **NERVE**, to brace, to fortify.

NERVELESS, without Strength.

NERV'INESS [among *Physicians*] Remedies for Disorders of the Nerves.

NERVOSITY [*nervositas*, *F.* of *nervositas*, *L.*] Fulness of Nerves or Sinews; Strength, Vigour.

NER'VOUS } [*nerveux*, *F.* of *nervosus*,
NER'VY } *L.*] finewy, strong, lusty;

also, in speaking of an Argument, solid, weighty.

NERYS [*nieten*, *Teut.*] Reins. *O.*

NES'CIENCE [*nescientia*, *L.*] Ignorance.

NES'CIUS [*nescius*, *L.*] ignorant, not knowing.

NES'COCK [of *nege*, *Sax.* tender] a Tenderling.

NES'HE, nice, tender. *C.*

NESS [*nege*, *Sax.*] a Point of Land running into the Sea, as *Sheerness*, &c.

NEST [*nest*, *Sax.* *nest*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a little Lodgment in which Birds hatch and breed their Young; also an Harbour for Thieves and Pirates.

NESTS of *Chests*, or *Coffers*, three in Number.

NEST of *Rabbits*, a Company of them.

NEST'COCK, one who never was from Home; a Fondling.

NEST'Egg, an Egg left in the Nest.

To **NESTLE** [*nesten*, *Sax.* *nesten*, or *nestelen*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to make a Nest as a Bird does, to settle any where.

To **NESTLE**, to thive and shuffle up and down, as restless and uneasy.

A **NEST'LING** [*nistling*, *Teut.*] a young Bird newly fledged, and taken from the Nest.

NEST'LINGS, *Canary* Birds that are bred up by the Hand.

NESTOR, a King of *Pylos*, famous for Eloquence and Prudence, who is said to have lived 300 Years.

NESTO'RIANISM, the Heresy of *Nestorius*.

NESTOR'IANs, the Followers of *Nestorius*, who held there were two Persons in Christ, and that the Holy Spirit proceeded only from the Father.

NET, clean, *Spen.* *Fr.*

NET [*net*, *Sax.* *net*, *L. S.* *netz*, *Teut.*] a Device made of strong Thread or small Cord, for catching Fish, Birds, &c.

NET Weight, pure Weight, all Allowances being deducted. *F.*

NEW

NET [*Masonry*] a particular Way of muring or walling.

NETHER [*nīðer, Sax. nieder, Teut.*] lower.

NETHER'D, starved with Cold. *N. C.*
NETHEREST [*niedrichst, Teut.*] nethermost. *Cbauc.*

NETHERLANDS, the Low Countries of *Flanders, Holland, Zealand, &c.*

NETHERMOST [*nīðermōst, Sax.*] the lowermost.

NETTING, Chamber-lee, Urine. *N. C.*

NETTINGS [*in a Ship*] small Ropes fastened together in the Form of a Net, usually laid in the Wastes of Ships, &c.

NETTLE [*netel, Sax. netzel, Teut.*] a stinging Herb.

To **NETTLE** [probably of *onætan, Sax.*] to sting with Nettles; also to nip, bite, teaze, or vex.

NEVER [*næppe, Sax.*] not ever.

NEVIL [*q. d. de neuve wille, F.* of the new Town] a Surname.

NEURETICK, of or pertaining to the Nerves.

NEURO'DES [*νευράδες, Gr.*] a Sort of lingering Fever, so called by Dr. Willis.

NEUROLOGY [*νευρολογία, of νεῦρον, a Nerve, and λόγος, Speech, Gr.*] a Description or Discourse of the Nerves in an human Body.

NEUROTICKS [*νευροτικά, Gr.*] Remedies against the Diseases of the Nerves.

NEUROTOMIST, an Anatomist who dissects human Bodies on account of their Nerves.

NEUROTOMY [*νευροτομία, of νεῦρον, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.*] a Section or Cutting of the Nerves.

NEUTER, neither. To be neuter, is to be of neither Party. *L.*

NEUTER Gender [*in Grammar*] a Gender in the Greek and Latin Tongue, which is neither Masculine nor Feminine.

NEUTRAL [*neutralis, L.*] neither the one nor the other; that is, of neither Party or Side.

NEUTRAL Salts [among *Chymists*] such Salts as partake both of the Nature of an Acid and an Alkali.

NEUTRAL Spirits [among *Chymists*] certain Spirits, so called by Mr. Boyle, because he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits.

NEUTRALITY [*neutralité, F.*] a not siding with either Party, Indifference.

NEUTRALLY, indifferently.

NEUTRO Passive Verbs, Verbs Neuter having their Preter perfect Tense formed of a passive Participle.

NEW [*nipe, neope, Sax. new, Teut. neu, F.*] fresh, of late Days, of little standing, never used or worn before.

NEW'BURY [*of neepe, and borg, Sax.*]

NIC

q. d. New Town, raised out of the Ruins of the Old Town, anciently called *Spingbam*] a Town in *Berkshire*, 56 Miles West by South from London.

NEWCASTLE [before the time of William the Conqueror, called *Menkebester*, because it appertained to the Monks] a Sea port Town in *Northumberland*, 271 Miles N. by W. from London.

NEWEL [*neuvelle, F.*] a Novelty. *Spenc.*

NEWEN'DON [called *Andred Cestre*, and also *Epittenden, Sax. i. e.* the Valley of the Britons] a Town in *Kent*.

NEWFANGLED, inconstant in Taste, finical and unsteady in the Profession of any Thing.

NEWFANG'LENESS, Unconstancy, Love of Novelty. *Cbauc.*

NEW'ING, Yest or Barm. *Effex.*

NEWLY, lately.

NEWNESS, Recency, Freshness.

NEW'PORT [*new and portus, L.* a Port] a Town in the Isle of *Wight*, and others elsewhere.

NEWS [*newes, Teut.*] new Intelligence of Affairs, Tidings.

NEWSMONGER, one whose Employment it is to hear and to tell News.

NEWT, a small Sort of Lizard.

NEX'IBLE [*nexibilis, L.*] which may be knit.

NEXIL'ITY [*nexilitas, L.*] Fastness, Pithiness, Compactness in Speech.

NEXT [*next, Sax.*] the highest to.

NIPAS Hawk, a young Hawk just taken out of the Nest, and not yet taught; simple, silly.

NIB, the Point of any Thing sharp, as a Beak or Pen.

To **NIB'BLE** [*knubbelen, Belg.*] to bite a little by Degrees.

NIBBLER, one who bites a little.

NICE [*nepe, Sax.*] curious, tender, scrupulous, exact, subtle. *F.*

NICE, foolish, silly, ignorant, rude. *Ch.*

NICE } [*nicke, F. nichio, Ital.*] a Cavity

NICHE } in a Wall or Building to place a Statue in.

NICE'LY, accurately, minutely.

NICE Fare, silly Actions, trifling. *Ch.*

NICE'AN } of or belonging to *Nice*, a City

NICE'NE } ty of *Bitbynia*, famous for a Council held there.

NICENE Creed, a particular Creed or Confession of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nice*.

NICE'ITIES, Dainties, nice Ways or Points, Criticisms.

NICE'ITY } [*of nepe, Sax.*] Coyness,

NICE'NESS } Daintiness, Curiosity, Exactness, Subtlety.

To **NICK** [*nick, Teut.* a Notch, of *nichare, L.* to wink] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.

N I G

To **NICK** the Pin, to drink juſt to the Pin's Place about the Middle of a wooden Cup or Bowl.

A **NICK-Name** [*nicht nahm*, Teut. not a Name] a comical or odd Name given to a Perſon in Drollery, or Deriſion.

To **NICK-Name**, to call by a falſe Name.

NICOD'EMITES, a Sect of Hereticks, in Switzerland, ſo named, for profeſſing their Faith in private, like *Nicodemus*.

NICOLA'ITANS, a Sort of Hereticks in the Apoſtles Time, ſo called from one *Nicolas* of Antioch, who held a Community of Wives.

NICOLAS [*Nikolaos*, Gr. i. e. victorious] a proper Name of Men.

NICO'TIAN [ſo called from one *John Nicot*, who firſt ſent it from Portugal into France, A. C. 1560] Tobacco.

NICTA'TION, winking or twinkling with the Eye. L.

NICTITANS Membrana [among *Anatomists*] the winking Membrane, a thin Membrane which covers the Eyes of ſeveral Creatures, and ſhelters them from too much Light, which is ſo thin, they can ſee indifferently well through it. L.

NIDE [*nid*, F. *nidus*, L.] a Term in Fallowry, is a Flock of Pheafants.

NID'ERLING, } a Coward or Hen hearted

NID'ING, } Fellow. O.

NID'GERIES [*nigauderies*, *nidiſeries*, F.] Fopperies, Fooleries, Trifles.

NIDG'ET [*nigaud*, F.] a Ninny or mere Fool.

To **NID'ULATE** [*nidulatum*, L.] to make or build a Neſt.

NIDULA'TION, building a Neſt.

NIENT *Compiſe* [Law Term] is an Exception taken to a Petition as unjuſt, becauſe the Thing deſired is not contained in that Act or Deed whereupon the Petition is grounded. F.

NIG'GARD [*Skinner* takes it to be of *niganda*; for a covetous Man denies himſelf and Family Things neceſſary; or *q. d. nickſhard*, (i. e.) goes as near as can be; but *Minſhew*, of *nigogarder*] a covetous, ſordid, griping Perſon.

NIG'GARDISH, ſomewhat niggardly.

NIG'GARDLINESS, the being niggardly.

NIG'GARDLY, ſordidly, very covetouſly.

To **NIGH** a Thing, to touch a Thing, to come nigh it. N. C.

NIGH [*neah*, Sax. *neah*, Teut.] near, hard by.

NIGH'NESS, Nearneſs.

NIGHT [*nicht*, Sax. *nuit*, F. *naecht*, Teut. all of *nocte*, L.] the Time while the Sun is below the Horizon.

NIGHTERTALE, } by Night, the Night-
NITERTALE, } time. Cb.

NIGHT'INGALE [*nichtregale*, Sax. *nanc-gale*, Dan. *nachtigal*, Teut. *q. d. nocte canens gallus*, L.] a ſine ſinging Bird.

NIGHT-Hawk, a Bird.

N I N

NIGHT-Mare, a Diſtemper cauſed by undigeſted Humours ſtopping the Paſſage of the Animal Spirits, ſo that the Body cannot move.

NIGHT-Rail, a ſhort Cloak of Linen worn by Women in their Chambers.

NIGHT-Raven [*naecht-rave*, Teut.] a Bird, a Sort of Owl.

NIGHT-Shadow [*naecht ſchatten*, Teut.] an Herb. *Solanum*, L.

NIGHT SPELL, a Prayer againſt the Night-Mare; a Charm againſt Thieves. Cb.

NIGREFACTION, a making black. L.

To **NIG'RIFY** [*nigrefacere*, L.] to make black.

NIHIL copiat per Billam, or *per Breve*, a Form which is uſed when Judgment is given againſt the Plaintiff, ſo as to bar his Action, or overthrow his Writ.

NIHIL dicet [in Law] is ſaying to put in an Answer to the Plaintiff's Plea, by the Day assigned. L.

NIHILO'RUM Clericus, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who makes a Roll of the Sums which are nichilled by the Sheriff.

NI'HILS, L. } [in Law] is a Word the
NICH'ILS, F } Sheriff answers, that is
appoſed concerning Debts illeivable, and nothing worth, by reaſon of the Inſufficiency of the Parties from whom due.

To **NIL** [*millan*, Sax.] ſeems to be a Contraction of not willing] to be unwilling, to be loath to do, &c.

NILL, the Sparkles or Aſhes that come off Braſs tried in a Furnace.

NIL'LING, unwilling.

To **NIM** [*niman*, Sax. *nemen*, L. S. *nehm*, Teut.] to take by Stealth, to filch.

NIMBIF'EROUS [*nimbifer*, L.] that brings Storms or Tempeſts.

NIM'BLE [of *nemen*, L. S. to catch up haſtily] agile, quick, ready.

NIM'BLENESS, Agility, Briskneſs.

NIMBLY, actively, quickly, with Agility.

NIMBOS'ITY [*nimbositas*, L.] Stormineſs.

NIMI'ETY [*nimietas*, L.] Over-muchneſs, too great Abundance.

NIM'IOUS [*ninitus*, L.] too much, exceſſive.

A **NIMMER** [from *to nim*] a Thief, a Pilſerer.

NIN'COMPOOP, } a mere Blockhead, a
NIN'CUMPOOP, } Doit.

NINE [*nezen*, Sax. *neghen*, L. S. and Belg. *neun*, Teut. *neuf*, F. *noem*, L.] IX. 9.

NINEPINS, a Play wherein nine Pieces of Wood are ſet up to be thrown down by a Bowl.

NINE-Score, nine Times twenty.

NINETEEN, nine and ten.

NINETEENTH, the ninth after the tenth.

NINE'RY [*neuntzig*, Sax. *neuntzig*, Teut. *nehgenticgh*, L. S. and Belg.] XC. 90.

NIN'GID

NOB

NIN'GID [*ningidus*, L.] snowy.
NINTH, what precedes the tenth.
NIN'NY [*ninno*, Span. a Child] a filly, soft Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of, a *Ninny-bammer*.
NINNY Hammer, a soft, filly Fool.
To NIP [*knippen*, *Test.* *knippen*, L. S.] to pinch.
A NIP, a Pinch; the sharp Part of a Pen.
NIP'PERS [in *Surgery*] an Instrument used in dismembering, &c.
NIPPERS [in a *Ship*] small Ropes to hold the Cable from the Captain, when the Cable is so slimy, wet, or great, that it cannot be straitened with the bare Hand.
NIPPINGLY, in a biting, sarcastick Manner.
NIP'PLE [*nypele*, Sax.] the Teat of a Woman's Breast.
NIPPLE [*Old Law Term*] a Thing of little or no Value.
NIPPLE Wort, an Herb. *Lampsona*, L.
NISI Prius [*i. e.* unless first] is a Writ judicial, which lies in a Case where the Inquest is pannelled, and returned before the Justices of their Bench; the one Party or other making the Petition to have this Writ for the Ease of the County. L.
NIST [*ne wist*] knew not.
NISUS [among *Philosophers*] an Inclination of one Body towards another. L.
NIT, the Egg of a Louse.
NITENCY [*nitentia*, L.] Lustre, a clear Brightness.
A NIT'HING, an idle, abject, vile Fellow, a Coward.
NIT'HING, sparing of; as, nothing of his Pains. N. C.
NIT'ID [*nitidus*, L.] bright, neat, clean, trim, gay.
NITRE [*nitrum*, L. *νίτρον*, Gr.] a Salt impregnated with Abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which render it volatile. F.
Spirit of NITRE, a very sharp and corrosive Liquor extracted from Saltpetre.
NITROUS [*nitreus*, F. *nitrosus*, L.] full of Nitre, or of the Nature of Nitre.
NIT'TLE, handy, neat. N. C.
NITTY, replete with the Eggs of Lice.
NI'VAL [*niualis*, L.] pertaining to Snow, white as Snow.
NIXI'DII, certain Deities among the Romans, supposed to be the Helpers of Women in their Child-bed Throws.
NI'ZY, a Fool, or filly Fellow.
NO [*na*, Sax. non, F. *no*, Span. and Ital.] Adverb of denying.
NO'AH [*נח*, H. *i. e.* ceasing or resting] a proper Name of Men.
To NOBILITATE [*nobilitatum*, L. Sup.] to make noble or famous.
NOBILITY [*noblesse*, F. *nobilitas*, L.] the Quality or Degree of a Nobleman, Nobleness of Birth; the whole Body of Noblemen; Fame, Reputation, Renown.

NOD

NO'BLE [*nobilis*, L.] greatly renowned, generous, and free; costly, stately, raised above the Commonalty and Gentry. F.
A NOBLE, a Coin, in Value 6 s. 8 d. A Scots Noble, in Value 6 d. Farthing English.
A NOBLE [*nobilis*, L.] a Nobleman, a Person of Honour, as a Duke, Marquis, Earl, &c.
NOBLE Parts [of the Body] the Brain, Heart, and Liver.
NOBLY, grandly, illustriously.
NO'BLENESS [*noblesse*, F. *nobilitas*, L.] Nobility, or the State of a Nobleman.
NOBODY, not any one.
NO'CENT [*nocens*, L.] guilty of some Crime, hurtful, mischievous.
NO'CVE [*nocivus*, L.] hurtful.
NOCTAMBULATION, a walking in the Night, or in one's Sleep.
NOCTAM'BULO, one who walks in his Sleep, or in the Night. L.
NOCTIFEROUS [*noctifer*, L.] Night-bringing.
NOCTILUCA, such Bodies as shine in the Night. L.
NOCTILUCE [among *Chymists*] a certain Substance prepared, which will shine of itself in the Dark.
NOCIV'AGANT [*noctivagus*, L.] wandering by Night.
NOCTURLA'BE [among *Astronomers*] an Instrument to find the Motion of the North Star about the Pole.
NOCTURN [*nocturnum*, L.] a Part of Church Service for the Night.
NOCTURN [*nocturne*, F. of *nocturnus*, L.] nocturnal, nightly.
A NOCTURNAL [*nocturnale*, L.] a mathematical Instrument for taking the Height or Depression of the Pole Star.
To be NOCTURNAL [among *Astrologers*] those Signs and Planets are said to be in which passive Qualities excel, as Moisture and Dryness.
NOCTURNAL Arch [in *Astronomy*] is that Space in the Heavens, which the Sun, Moon, or Stars run through, from their Rising to their Setting.
NOCUMENT [*noctumentum*, L.] Harm, Hurt, Damage.
NOC'UOUS [*nocuus*, L.] hurtful.
A NOD [*nodus*, L. of *νόν*, Gr.] a Motion of the Head.
To NOD [*nutare*, L.] to make a Sign by moving the Head; also to sleep.
NO'DATED Hyperbola [in *Mathematicks*] is a peculiar kind of Hyperbola, which, by turning round, crosses itself.
NODATION, Knottiness or making Knots.
NOD'DER, one who nods.
NOD'DLE, the Head.
A NOD'DY [*nandin*, F.] a filly Fellow.
A NODE [*nodus*, L. *κνότης*, Test.] a Knot or Noose.

N O M

A **NODE** [in *Dialling*] the Axis or Cock of a Dial; a Hole in the Ceiling of a Room, or Pane of Glass in a Window, to make a Dial on the Floor, Wall, or Ceiling, &c.

NODE [nodus, L.] in *Surgery*, a gummy Swelling caus'd by the settling of gross Humours between the Bone and the Periosteum.

NODES [in *Astronomy*] are the Points of the Intersection of the Orbits of the Planets with the Ecliptick; and the Points where a Planet passes out of the Southern Latitude into the Northern, is called the *North Node*, or *Ascending Node*; and, on the contrary, where it passes from the North to the South, it is called the *Southern* or *Descending Node*.

NODOSE { [nodosus, L.] knotty, full of
NODOUS } Knobs.

NODOSITY [nodositas, L.] Knottness.

NODULE [nodulus, L.] a little Bag.

NODULUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Bag of physical Ingredients put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to drink. L.

NOEL [of natalis, L.] a Surname.

NOFTUS, } a Coffin made of Wood.
NAYFUS, } O. L.

NAGG'IN [naffel, Teut.] a little Pig gin, or Mug.

NOISE, a great Sound; Strife, Squabble.

F To **NOISE**, to report.

NOISINESS, loud Clamour.

NOISOME [prob. of noia, Ital. or noxis, L. and nois, Teut.] loathsome, stinking, nasty.

NOISOMENESS, Loathsomeness, Nastiness.

NOISY, founding loud, clamorous, turbulent.

N'OLD [q. d. ne would] would not.

NOLE, an Ass's Nole, an Ass's Head and Neck Shake.

NOLENS Volens, whether one will or no. L.

NOLENS, unwilling. L.

NOLI me tangere [i. e. touch me not] a sort of Cancer in the Face, especially above the Chin; a Piece of Flesh in the Nostril, which often stops the Wind, and the more it is touched, the worse it grows; also an Herb, whose Seed spirts away as soon as it is touched. L.

NOLITION, Unwillingness. L.

NOMÆ [nomai, Gr.] deep, rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

NOMARCH [nomarcha, L. of νομαρχος, Gr.] one who has the Pre-eminence in the Magistracy of Laws in Egypt.

NOMARCHY [nomarchia, L. of νομαρχία, of νόμος, a Law, and ἀρχή, Government, Gr.] the District belonging to a Nomarch.

NOMAS [in *Surgery*] an eating Ulcer, that by creeping on consumes any Part of the Body.

NOMBRIL, the Navel. F.

N O N

NOMBRIL [in *Heraldry*] is the Center of an Escutcheon or middle Point.

NOME [in *Algebra*] any Quantity with a Sign set before it, by which it is usually joined with some other Quantity.

NOMENCLATOR [nomenclator, F.] a Crier in Court. L.

NOMENCLATURE [nomenclatura, L.] a Set of Names, a Catalogue of the most useful and significant Words in any Language. F.

NOM'INAL [nominal, L.] belonging to a Name, only in name not real.

NOMINALLY, by Name, also not really.

To **NOM'INATE** [nominatum, L. Sup.] to name, to appoint, to propose one as fit to bear an Office.

NOMINATION, a naming or appointing. F. or L.

NOMINATION [in *Law*] a Power which a Man has to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

NOM'INATIVE Case [nominativus, L.] the first Case of a Noun in Grammar.

NOMOGRAPHER [νομογράφος, of νόμος, the Law, and γράφω to write, Gr.] a Writer of the Law, a Legislator.

NOMOTHETA [νομοθέτης, of νόμος, and τίθημι, to put, Gr.] a Lawgiver. L.

NOM'PAREIL [i. e. matchless, Nonpareil, F.] one of the least Sorts of printing Letters.

NON-ABILITY [in *Law*] an Exemption against a Person that disables him to commence a Suit.

NON'AGE [in *Law*] all that Time of a Man's Age under 21 in some Cases, and 24 in others, as Marriage.

NONAGE'IMAL Degree [in *Astronomy*] is the 90th Degree, or the highest Point in the Ecliptick.

NONAGON [in *Geometry*] is a Figure having nine Sides and Angles. Gr.

NON-APPEARANCE, a Default in not appearing in a Court of Judicature.

NONASPHÆRA [in *Astronomy*] the ninth Sphere, usually termed the *Primum Mobile*, which finishes its Revolution in 24 Hours.

NON Claim [in *Law*] a Man's not claiming within the Time limited by Law.

NON-Compos Mentis [i. e. not of sound Understanding or Memory] signifies in Law, 1st, an idiot born; 2dly one who by Accident has lost his Memory and Understanding; 3dly, a Lunatick; and, 4thly, a Drunkard. L.

NON-CONFORMIST, one who does not conform to the Church of England, with respect to its Discipline and Ceremonies.

NON CONFORMITY, the State and Condition of such Non Conformists.

NONE [nonus, L.] one of the seven Canonical Habits of the Church of Rome.

C c c c NONE-

NON

NONESUCH, a Flower.

NON distringendo [*i. e.* not distraining] a Writ containing under it divers Particulars, according to divers Cases. *L.*

NON-Entity [*in Philosophy*] the Quality of a Thing that is not in Being.

NONES of a Month [among the Romans] are the next Days after the *Calends*, or first Days of every Month, and are so called, because from the last of the said Days to the *Ides* were always nine Days.

NON est culpabilis [he is not blameable] is the general Plea to an Action of Trespass, whereby the Defendant doth absolutely deny the Fact imputed to him by the Plaintiff.

NON est factum [it was not done] is an Answer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denieth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

NONEXISTENCE, a State of not existing.

NONJUROR, one who refuses to take the Oaths of Allegiance to the present Government.

NON implicitando aliquem de liberam tenemento sine breui, is a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, &c. from distraining any Man without the King's Writ touching his Freehold. *L.*

NON liquet [it does not appear plain] a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be deferred to another Day of Trial. *L.*

NON mercizando V. Qualia, a Writ commanding the Justices to inquire whether the Officers in such a Town do sell Victuals in Gross, or by Retail, during their Office.

NON molestando, a Writ which lies for him who is molested contrary to the King's Protection granted him.

NON Naturals [among Physicians] Things that enter not into the Nature of Diseases, though they are Causes of them, *viz.* Air, Meat, Drink, Sleep, and Watching, Motion, and Rest, Retention, and Excretion, and the Passions of the Mind.

NON obstante, notwithstanding, a Clause often used in Statutes and Letters Patent. *L.*

NON Omittas, a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchise, in which the Party, on whom it is to be served, dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it. *L.*

NON Organical Part [*in Anatomy*] is a Part of the Body, which has an Use, but performs no Action.

NON-PAREIL [*in Confectionary*] a Sort of Sugar-plums.

NON Pareil, that has no equal, not to be parallel'd.

NON-Plevin [*Law Term*] is when Land is not replevin'd in due Time.

NON Plus [no more] an Extremity beyond which a Man cannot go. *L.*

To **NON Plus**, to stop one's Mouth, so that he hath nothing more to say; to puzzle, to perplex.

NOP

NON penendis in Affixis & Juratis, is a Writ granted in divers Cases to Men, for the freeing them from *Affixes* and *Juries*.

NON procedendo ad assizam Rege inconsulto, is a Writ to stop the Trial of a Cause appertaining to one who is in the King's Service, &c. until the King's Pleasure be further known.

NON-Proficiency, the not improving.

NON-Residence [*in Law*] is when Spiritual Persons are not resident upon, but absent themselves from their Benefices.

NON-Residentia in Clericis Regis, a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to molest a Clerk employed in the King's Service, for his Non-residence.

NON-Risistance, the making no Opposition, a servile Compliance with the Will of Superiors.

NON sanae memoriae [not of sound Memory] an Exception taken to an Act declared by the Plaintiff to be done by another, implying that the Party who did that Act was not well in his Wits. *L.*

NONSENSE, unmeaning or ungrammatical Language; Trifles.

NONSENSICAL, foolish, absurd.

NONSENSICALNESS, unmeaning Absurdity.

NON solvendo pecuniam, ad quam Clericus mulctatur pro non residentia, is a Writ prohibiting an Ordinary to take a pecuniary Mulfet imposed upon a Clerk of the King's for Non-residence.

NON-Solvent [*non solvens, L.*] not able to pay.

NON Suit, a renouncing, or letting fall the Suit by the Plaintiff.

To **NON-Suit** one, is to cause him to let fall the Suit.

NON sum informatus, an Answer made by an Attorney when he has nothing more to say for his Client. *L.*

NON Tenure, an Exception to a Court or Declaration, by saying he holds not the Lands contained therein.

NON-Term, the Vacation Time between Term and Term.

NON Troppo Presto [*in Musick Books*] signifies not took quick, and *Non Troppo Largo*, not too slow.

NONU'PLA [*in Musick*] a quick Time peculiar to Jiggs, &c.

NOOK [*niche, oche, F. noeck, Belg. nuck, L. S.*] a Corner.

NOOK of Land, the fourth Part of a Yard Land.

NOON [*non, Sax. noon, Belg. nona, Ital.*] Mid-day, Noon-tide.

NOON Day, Middle of the Day.

NOON Tide, Mid-day.

NOOSE [*noose, Belg. of nodus, L.*] a sliding Knot of a Cord; also a Snare or Gin.

To **NOCSE**, to ensnare, to lie in a Noose.

NOP, a Bird, called also a Bulfinch.

NOR

N O S

NOR [of *ne*, L. not, and or] neither.
 NOR, more, as *nor than I*, i. e. no more than I. N. C.
 NORBERTINES, Monks founded by Norbert Bishop of Magdeburg, in 1120.
 NORE, Nourishing, Comfort. O.
 NORICE [noth, Teut.] a Nurse.
 NOR'MAL [normalis, L.] perpendicular.
 NOR'MANS [q. d. *Noribmen*] so were the Inhabitants of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, anciently called.
 NORMANS, the People of *Normandy*, a Province in *France*.
 NORREY } [q. d. *Nort Roy*, F. i. e. North
 NORROY } King] a Title given to the third King at Arms.
 NORTH [nort, F. nopð, Sax. nooð, Belg.] as North Pole, &c.
 NORTH-Light, a wonderful Light in Greenland, which is said to resemble a great Pillar, or Beam of Fire.
 NORTHAM [of Nopð, and þam, Sax. i. e. a Northern Habitation, called anciently Ubbonpob, Sax. of *Ubba*, the Founder, or a River of that Name, or Upan þ þo, Sax. q. d. the upper Ford] a Town in *Northumberland*.
 NORTHERN Signs [in *Astronomy*] are those six Signs of the Zodiac, which constitute the Semicircle of the Ecliptick, which inclines to the Northward of the Equator.
 NORTH'ING [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of Latitude a Ship makes in sailing to the North Pole.
 NORTH-Pole, a Point in the northern Hemisphere of the Heavens, ninety Degrees every Way from the Equinoctial.
 NORTH Star } [so called, because of
 NORTH Pole Star } its not being above two Degrees and a half distant from the Pole]
 a Star in the Tail of *Ursa Minor*, which seems to the naked Eye as if it were placed at the Pole.
 NORTHUM'BERLAND [Nopðan þumbeþland, Sax. i. e. the Land on the North Side of the River *Humber*] a northern County of *England*.
 NORTHWARDS, towards the North.
 NORWICH Nopðrice, Sax. i. e. North Harbour] a City and Sea-port in *Norfolk*, 109 Miles N. E. by N. from *London*.
 NORY, a Nurse. O.
 NORYCE, a Foster child. O.
 A NOSE [nepe Sax. and L. S. nase, Teut. *nasus*, L.] the external Organ of Smelling.
 To NOSE, to scent, to smell. *Nakeesp*.
 To NOSE one, to provoke or affront to his Face.
 NOSE Bleed, the Herb Yarrow. *M. l. f. f. l.*
 NOSEGAY, a Bunch of Flowers.
 NOSELESS, wanting a Nose.
 NOSOCOMIUM [*νοσοκομειον*, Gr.] an Hospital for poor sick People.
 NOSLE, the Extremity of a Thing, as the Nolle of a Pair of Bellows.

N O T

NOSOL'OGY [of *nosos*, a Disease, and *logos*, a Discourse, Gr.] a Treatise concerning Diseases.
 NOSTICK, stinking, tawny Jelly of a fallen Planet, the nocturnal Solution of some plethoretical and wanton Star.
 NOS'TRIL Dropping, a Distemper in Cattle.
 NOSTAILS [of *nase*, the Nose, and *dynl*, an Hole, Sax.] the breathing Holes of the Nose.
 NOSTRUM, a Medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in a single Hand; also a singular Opinion.
 NOT [niet, Belg. nicht, Teut. *non*, F. and L.] an Adverb of denying.
 NOT [q. ne wot] know not.
 To NOT, to pull or shear. *Essex*.
 NO'TA, a Note or Character. L.
 NOTABLE [notabilis, L.] singular, remarkable, extraordinary. F.
 NOTABLY, remarkably, signally.
 NOTABILITY [notabilitas, L.] Excellency, Remarkableness.
 NOTABleness, Remarkableness.
 NOTÆ Materna, Mother Spots, the same as *Nævi*, which see. L.
 NO'TARY [notaire, F. notarius, L.] a Scribe or Scrivener, who takes Notes and short Draughts of Contracts or other Instruments.
 NOTARY Publick, a Scrivener who publickly witnesses Deeds, &c. to make them authentick in foreign Courts.
 NOTATION [in *Arithmetick*] that Part which shews how to express, read, or declare the Signification or Value of any Number written.
 NOTATION [in *Algebra*] is the representing Quantities by Letters of the Alphabet, or calling them by those Names.
 NOTCH [noche, Du. *nochia*, Ital.] a Dent or Nick.
 To NOTCH, to cut Nicks.
 NOTE [nota, L.] a Mark, Remark, or Explication set in the Margin of a Book; also a short Writing, containing an Account of Business; Credit, Esteem, Reputation. F.
 NOTE of a Fine [in *Law*] a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer, before it is engrossed.
 NOTE [in *Traffick*] a Writ under a Man's Hand, by which one Person engages to pay another a Sum of Money.
 To NOTE [notar, F. of *notare*, L.] to observe, to take Notice of, to mark.
 To NOTE [among *Falconers*] the same as to *Prune*.
 To NOTE, to push or gore with the Horn. N. C.
 To NOTE a foreign Bill, is when a publick Notary goes to be a Witness, or to take Notice that a Merchant will not accept it to pay it.

NOV

NOTE-Book, a Book in which Hints or Remarks are set down.

NOTED, celebrated, famous.

NOTES, Remarks, Memorandums, especially in Short-hand.

NOTES [note. Belg.] Nuts. O.

NOTES [in *Musik*] a Term to distinguish the Degrees of Sound in Tuning, and the Proportion of Time thereunto belonging, generally expressed by four Syllables, *mi, fa, sol, la*.

NOTHÆ Cœæ [in *Anatomy*] the Bastard-ribs, the five lower Ribs on each Side. L.

NOTHI, Bastards. L. [among Physicians] Diseases which go beyond the ordinary and common Use.

NOTHING not any Thing.

NOTHINGNESS, extreme Despicableness.

NOTICE [notitia, L.] Knowledge, Observation, Advice, Information. F.

NOTIFICATION, a notifying or making an Information known. F. of L.

TO NOTIFY [not fier, F. of *notificare*, L.] to make known, to give to understand.

NOTION, a Conception or Idea in the Mind. F. of L.

NOTIONAL, of or belonging to Notions.

NOTORIETY } [notorieté, F.] plain

NOTORIOUSNESS } Evidence of the Matter of Fact.

NOTORIOUS [notoire, F. of *notorius*, L.] publicly known, manifest, plain.

NOTORIOUSLY, in a notorious Manner.

NOTED, thorn, polled. C.

NOTTINGHAM [Nottingham, Sax. of Snottunga, Caves, and þam, an Habitation] a County Town in Nottinghamshire, 123 Miles N. N. W. from London.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nevertheless.

NOVAE [in *Old Records*] Lands newly ploughed, that in the Memory of Man had not been tilled.

NOVATIAN [so called from *Novatus*, their Founder, A. C. 215] Hereticks who held, that Persons fallen into Sin, ought to be received into Communion without Penance.

NOVATION [in *Civil Law*] an entering into a new Obligation, to take off a former; also the transferring an Obligation from one Person to another. L.

NOVATOR [novator, F.] he that makes a Thing new; a Changer of the State, or Ufurper. L.

NOVEL [nouvelle, F. of *nouvelle*, Ital.] new, new-fangled.

NOVEL [novellus, L.] an ingenious Relation of a pleasant Adventure or Intrigue; a short Romance.

NOVEL assignment [Law Term] the Assignment of Time, Place, or the like, otherwise than it was assigned before.

NOVEL Dissign [Law Term] a Write which lies for one ejected out of his Land or Tenement in Time of Peace.

NUB

NOVELIST [novelliste, F.] a Newsmonger or Intelligencer, a Writer of Novels.

NOVELS [nouvelles, F.] 168 Volumes of the Civil Law, added to the Codex by the Emperor *Justinian*; little Romances.

NOVELLY [nouveau, F. of *novitas*, L.] the State of that which is new, Newness, Innovation or Change.

NOVEMBER [of *novem*, L. nine] the ninth Month from March. L.

NOVENARY [novenarius, L.] belonging to the Number Nine.

NOVENAL [novendialis, L.] of nine Days Space or Continuance.

NOVENIAL [novennis, L.] of nine Years Space.

NOVERCA, a Mother-in-Law, a Step-Mother. L.

NOVERCAL [novercalis, L.] of or belonging to a Step-Mother.

NOUGHT [n-þit, or nopl-iz, Sax.] not at all, nothing, no whit, nothing worth.

NOVICE [novicius, L.] a new Beginner in any Art or Profession; a raw, unexperienced, or unskilful Person. F.

NOVICATE } [noviciate, F.] the Time

NOVICESHIP } during which one is a Novice.

NOVILUNIUM, the new Moon.

NOVIIV [novitax, L.] Newness.

NOUL, the Crown of the Head. Spenc.

NOUL, would co. Spenc.

NOUN [in *Grammar*] the first Part in Speech, denoting the Name of a Thing.

TO NOURISH [nourire, F. of *nutrire*, L.] to feed, to keep, or maintain.

NOURISHABLE, capable of Nourishment.

NOURISHMENT [nouriture, F.] Food which turns to the Substance of the Body.

TO NOURSE, to nurse. Spenc.

NOURLING, a Nurse, or what is nursed. Spenc.

NOW [nu, Sax. nowu, Belg.] at this Time.

NOWAYS, not any Manner or Degree.

NOWED [in *Herbery*] knotted, tied with Knots.

NOWELL [Noel, F.] Christmas. Cb.

NOWL [hnoel, Sax. perhaps of *hucul*, a Bottom of Thread. Vain, &c. being generally round, *Teut*] the Top of the Head.

NOXIOUS [noxius, L.] hurtful, mischievous, offensive.

NOXIOUSLY, hurtfully.

NOXIOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Offensiveness.

NOYANCE, Harm, Nuisance. Spenc.

NOYD, annoyed or hurt. Spenc.

NOYOUS, hurtful. Spenc.

NUR [likely of *Nucha*, L.] the Neck. Ca.

NUBICULÆ [with Physicians] little Particles, which mutually, but loosely, close with one another, and swim upon Urine.

NUBBING, hanging. Cont.

NUBBING.

N U L

NUBBING-*Cheat*, the Gallows. *Cant.*
NUBBING-*Cove*, the Hangman. *Cant.*
NUBBING-*Ken*, the Sessions-house. *C.*
TO NUBBLE. See *To Knubble*.
NUBIFEROUS [*nubifer*, *L.*] bringing or
 causing Clouds.
NUBIG'ENOUS [*nubigena*, *L.*] begotten
 by Clouds.
NUBIG'EROUS [*nubiger*, *L.*] bringing
 Clouds.
NUBILIOUS [*nubilus*, *L.*] cloudy, over-
 cast, gloomy.
NUCEOUS [*nucis*, *L.*] of Nuts, &c.
NUCHA [*in Anatomy*] the hinder Part or
 Neck of the Neck. *Arab.*
NUCIFEROUS [*nucifer*, *L.*] bringing
 Nuts.
NUCIOCITAS. Parblindness, the same
 as *Myopia*. *L.*
NUCKIANÆ Glandule [*in Anatomy*] cer-
 tain Glands first discovered by Dr. Nuck, a
 Physician in Holland.
NUCLEUS [*in Architecture*] the Cement
 which they put between a Lay or Bed of Peb-
 bles, &c.
NUCLEUS [*in Astronomy*] the Head of a
 Comet; also the central or middle Part of a
 Planet.
TO NUDATE [*nudatum*, *L.*] to make
 bare or naked.
NUDATION, a making bare or naked.
TO NUD'DLE *alrg.* to go carelessly, po-
 king down the Head, and in Haite.
NUDE [*nud*, *F.* *nudus*, *L.*] naked, bare.
NUDE Contract [*Law Term*] a bare Promise
 of a Thing without any Consideration.
NUDE Matter [*in Law*] a naked Allega-
 tion of a Thing done, to be proved only by
 Witnesses, and not by Records, or other Spec-
 iality in Writing under Seal.
NUDELS. Pledgers dipped in Ointment,
 for Sores, or Diseases of the Womb.
NUDITY [*nuditè*, *F.* of *nuditas*, *L.*] Na-
 kedness.
NUDITY [*among Painters*] a Picture re-
 presenting a naked Body.
NULE [*with Architects*] the Spindle of a
 winding Scaffold.
NUGACITY [*nugacitas*, *L.*] Triflingness,
 Frivolousness.
NUGATION, a trifling. *L.*
NUGATOR, a Trifler. *L.*
NUGATORY [*nugatorius*, *L.*] trifling,
 frivolous.
NUISANCE, something noxious or offen-
 sive.
NUKE [*varcke*, *Teur.*] the hinder Part of
 the Head, the Nodde.
NULL [*nullis*, *F.* of *nullus*, *L.*] void.
TO NULL, to cancel, or make void.
NULED, made void.
NULLIBET [*of nullibi*, *L.* no where] a
 being no where.
NULLITY [*nullitas*, *L.*] Nullity, No-
 thingness.

N U M

NULLIFID'IAN [*of nullus and fides*, *L.*]
 one of no Faith, Religion, or Honesty.
TO NUL'LIFY [*of nullus and facio*, or *facio*,
L.] to make null or void.
NUL'LITY [*nullité*, *F.* of *nullitas*, *L.* the
 being null, void, or of no Effect.
NUL'LO, a Cypher or Character which
 stands for Nothing, as (o).
NUMB, torpid, chilly, motionless.
NUMBEDNESS, Torpidness, Deadness of
 Sensation.
NUMBER [*nombre*, *F.* of *numerus*, *L.*] is
 a Collection of Units.
TO NUMBER [*numbrer*, *F.* of *numerare*,
L.] to count or reckon.
Prime NUMBER } [*in Arithmetick*]
Simple NUMBER } a Number that
Incomposite NUMBER } can only be mea-
 sured or divided by itself, or by Unity, with-
 out leaving any Remainder.
Composite NUMBER } [*in Arithmetick*] a
Compound NUMBER } Number that may
 be divided by some Number less than the
 Composite itself, but greater than Unity.
Rational NUMBER [*in Algebra*] is every
 absolute Number, whether it be a whole
 Number or a Fraction, or whole Number
 joined with a Fraction.
Golden NUMBER [*in Astronomy*] a Period
 of 19 Years, at the End of which the Sun and
 Moon return to the same Station as before.
NUMBERS [so called, from its giving an
 Account of the numbering of the *Israelites*]
 the fourth Book of *Moses*.
Absolute NUMBERS [*in Algebra*] are all
 Numbers which are expressed by Figures and
 Cyphers, not having any Letters joined to
 them.
NUM'BLÉS [*nomblés*, *F.*] the Entrails of a
 Deer, &c.
NUMBNESS, Torpor, Deadness of Sen-
 sation.
NUMERABLE [*numerabilis*, *L.*] that may
 be numbered.
NUM'ERAL [*numeralis*, *L.*] of or belong-
 ing to Number. *F.*
NUM'ERAL Letters, those Letters of the
 Alphabet which are generally used for Figures,
 as V for 5, X for 10, &c.
NUMERALLY, according to Number.
NUMERALS [*in Grammar*] those Letters
 which express Numbers, as C 100, D 500.
NUMERARY, belonging to Number.
TO NUMERATE [*numeratum*, *L.* to count
 or number.
NUMERATION, the Art of reading or
 expressing any Number set down in Figures,
 and is commonly taught as the first Rule in
 Arithmetick.
NUMERATOR [*numérateur*, *F.*] one who
 numbers or counts, an Arithmetician, an
 Auditor. *L.*
NUMERATOR [*of a Fraction*] is the
 Number placed above the separating Line,
 and

NUR

and expressing the Number of the Parts of Unity in any Fraction, as 5-6ths.

NUMERICAL, belonging to Number; also particular, individual.

NUMERICAL Algebra, that which makes Use of Numbers, instead of Letters of the Alphabet.

NUMERICAL Difference [in Logick] that Difference by which one individual Thing is distinguished from another.

NUMERICALLY, according to Sameness in Numbers.

NUMERO [in Number, L.] a Term prefixed by Merchants or others, to a certain Number of Things, marked thus, No.

De NUMERO [i. e. by Tale] as Payment of a Pound *de numero*, is just 20s.

NUMEROSITY [numerositas, L.] Numberness, Abundance.

NUMEROUS [numerosus, F. numerosus, L.] abounding in Number, manifold.

NUMEROUSNESS, Largeness of Number.

NUMSKUL, a Dunce, a Dolt, a Block-head.

NUN [non, Sax. nonne, L. S. and Teut. nonne, F. q non nupta, not married] a Virgin that hath bound herself by Vow to a single and chaste Life in a Monastery.

NUN'CHION, an Afternoon's Repast.

NUN'CIATURE, the Office of a Nuncio.

NUN'CIO [nuncius, L.] the Pope's Ambassador. *Ital.*

To NUNCUPATE [nuncupatum, L.] to call by Name.

NUNCUPATION, a pronouncing or declaring in solemn Form.

NUNCUPATION [in the Civil Law] is the Form of publishing and declaring one's last Will.

NUN'CUPATIVE [nuncupativus, L.] called, named, expressly declared by Word of Mouth.

NUN'CUPATIVE Will, is when the Testator makes his last Will before sufficient Witnesses by Word of Mouth.

NUNDINAL [nundinalis, L.] belonging to a Fair or Market.

NUN'DINARY [nundinarius, L.] the same as Nundinal.

NUN'NERY, a Cloister of Nuns.

NUP'ER Obiit, is a Writ which lies for a Co-heir being d. forced by a Copartner of Lands or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestors died seised of an Estate in Fee Simple.

NUP'TIAL [nuptialis, L.] pertaining to a Wedding or Marriage. *F.*

NUP'TIALIST, a Bride, Bridegroom, or one that makes Matches.

NUP'TIALS, Marriage or Wedding.

ANURSE [nourisse, F. of nutrix, L.] one who takes Care of sick Persons, Children, &c.

NYM

To NURSE [nourir, F. of nutrire, L.] to take Care of, to nourish, feed, &c.

To NUR'SEL, to encourage or uphold.

NURSER, one who nurses, a Promoter of any Thing.

NUR'SERY, the Room where Children are nursed; also the Person nursed.

NURSERY [with Gardiniers] a Plot of Ground for raising Trees or Plants.

NURSING, a fondling, a Child at Nurse.

NURSUSLY, the Flower *Narcissus*.

NUR'TURE [nourriture, F.] a nourishing, instructing, or bringing up in good Manners.

NU'SANCE [nuissance, F.] Annoyance; as when a Man does any Thing on his own Ground to the Damage of his Neighbours, stops Water, &c.

NUSH'D, starved in the bringing up. *C.*

To NUSTLE, to fondle, to cherish.

NUT [hnuz, Sax. nutz, Teut.] a Sort of Fruit; the Worm of a Screw; also Part of an Anchor, Cross bow, &c.

NUTATION, nodding. *L.*

NUT-Brown, having the Brownness of a Nut.

NUT-Crackers, a Machine to break Nuts.

NUT-Hock, a long Stick furnished with an Hook to bend down Nut trees.

MUT'MEG [musc moscata, L.] a well known Spice.

Male NUT'MEG, a Nutmeg that differs from the common, in that it is longer and weaker.

NU'TRIMENT [nutrimentum, L.] Nourishment, Food.

NUTRITION, nourishing. *F. of L.*

NUTRITIOUS [nutritius, L.] nourishing or cherishing.

NUTRITIOUS Juice [in Anatomy] a Juice which affords Nourishment to several Parts of the Body.

NU'TRITIVE [nutritif, F.] apt to nourish, or that serves for nourishing.

NUT-Tree, the Hazel.

NUX, a Nut; also a Pain in the Head which afflicts a Place as big as a Nut.

To NUZ'ZLE [q. d. nestle] to hide the Head as a young Child does in its Mother's Bosom.

NYCTHEMERON [νυχθημερον, Gr.] is the Space of 24 Hours, an entire Night and Day.

NYCTALOPIA [νυκταλωπία, of νυκτις, by Night, ἀλως ἀπί, blind, Gr.] a Sort of Dimness of Sight.

NYE [of Pheasants] a Flight or great Company of those Birds.

NYMPH [nymphe, F. nympba, L. νύμφη, Gr.] a Goddess of Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; fresh or River water.

NYMPHÆ [in Anatomy] little Pieces of Flesh in the Os Pubis, in the Neck of the Womb.

NYM'PHAL, belonging to Nymphs.

NYMPHO-

O B E

NYMPHOMANIA, the same with *Furor Uerinus*.
NYMPHOT'OMY [of νύμφη and τομή, Gr.] a cutting of the *Nymphae*.

O A

O, An Interjection of calling.
OAF, a Fool or silly Fellow.
OAF'ISH, foolish, silly.
OAF'ISHNESS, Foolishness, Silliness.
OAK [Aack, Sax. Eik, Belg. Eicke, Teut.] one of the Mast-bearing Trees.
OAK of Jerusalem, an Herb.
OAK'AM, } old Ropes untwisted, and
OAK'HAM, } pulled out again into
OAKUM, } loose Hemp like Hurds of Flax, to be used in the calking of Ships, &c.
OAK'EN-Pin, a Sort of Fruit, so called, from its Hardness, that yields an excellent Juice, and comes near the Nature of the *Wesbury Apple*, though not in Shape.
OAKER, made of Oak.
OAR } [one, Sax. of here, Du. of *opert*,
ORE } Gr. to dig] Metal unrefined, as it is mixed with the Earth of the Mine.
OARS, Instruments used in rowing Boats; also a Boat rowed by two Persons.
OAST, a Kilm. S. G.
OAT'MEAL, Meal or Flour made of Oats.
OATS [aten, Sax. of etan. Sax. to eat, because it is Forage for Horses generally, and sometimes Provision for Men] a Sort of Grain.
OAT-Tb flie, an Herb.
OATH [Að, Sax.] a swearing, or affirming a Thing by swearing.
OAZ } [of *oz*, Sax. a Scale,
OAZY Ground } q. d. scaly] soft, slimy, or muddy Ground.
OAZ'INESS, Sliminess, Muddiness.
OBAD'IAH [עבדיה of עבד, a Servant, and יי, the Lord, H. i. e. the Servant of the Lord] a proper Name of Men.
TO OBAM'BULATE [*obambulat*, L.] to walk up and down.
OBAMBULA'TION, a walking up and down. L.
TO OBDUCE, to cover.
OBDUCTION, a covering, or laying over. L.
OB DURACY, Hardness of Heart.
OB'DURATE [*obduratus*, L.] hardened, obstinate.
OB'DURATELY, stubbornly.
OB'DURA'TION, } Hardness of Heart,
OB'DURATENESS, } Obstinacy, Stubbornness.
OBEDIENCE [*obeissance*, F. of *obedientia*, L.] Dutifulness, Submission, Subjection.

O B I

OBEDIENCER, Obedience. *Obsequ.*
OB'E'DIENT [*obediens*, L.] dutiful, submissive.
OBEDIEN'TIA [in *Canon Law*] the Administration of an Office. L.
OBEDIEN'TIAL [*obediential*, F.] belonging to Obedience.
OBEDIENTIALS, those who execute an Office under Superiors, and with Obedience to their Commands.
OBEDIENTLY, dutifully, obsequiously.
OB'E'DIENTNESS, the being obedient.
OBES'ANCE [*obeissance*, F.] a Congee, or low Bow.
OB'ELISK [*obelisque*, F. *obeliscus* L. *ὀβελίσκος*, Gr.] a huge solid Piece of Marble, or fine Stone four square, and all of one Piece, growing smaller from the Bottom, and ending in a Point at the Top like a Pyramid, set up for a Monument, &c.
OBEL'ISK [among *Printers*] is this Mark (†).
TO OB'E'QUITATE [*obequitatum*, L.] to ride up and down.
OB'EQUITATION, a riding up and down.
TO OBER'RATE [*oberrat*, L.] to wander up and down. L.
OBER'RATION, a wandering up and down. L.
OB'E'SE [*obesus*, L.] fat, gross.
OBES'ITY [*obesitas*, L.] Fatness, Grossness, Corpulency.
TO OBEY [*obire*, F. of *obedire*, L.] to be obedient or dutiful, to submit.
OBEYING Signs [in *Astrology*] the last six Southern Signs of the Zodiac.
OB'JECT [*objet*, F. of *objectum*, L.] any Thing which is opposed to our Sight, or any other Senses; also Subject or Matter.
TO OBJECT [*objecere*, F. of *objicere*, L.] to make an Objection, to oppose, to urge against.
OB'JECT-Glass, a Glass in a Telescope or Microscope, placed at the End of the Tube which is next the Object.
OBJECT-Plate, the Plate on which the Object is placed.
OBJECTION, a Difficulty raised against a Proposition. F. of L.
OBJECTION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure when the Words of an Opponent are pronounced in order to answer them.
OB'JECTIVE [*objec-tif*, F. q. of *objektivus*, L.] of or relating to the Object.
OBJECTIVELY, considered as an Object of the Mind.
OB'JECTOR, one who opposes, or brings an Argument against. L.
O'BIT [i. e. a coming to or meeting, scil. Death, L.] Death or Decease; a funeral Solemnity or Song; an Office for the Dead said annually; an Anniversary appointed in Remembrance of the Death of any Person.

OBITUARY

O B L

OBITUARY [*obituaire*, F.] a Register-Book, in which Friars in a Monastery entered the Obits of their Benefactors.

OBJURA'TION, a binding by Oath. *L.*
To **OBJUR'GATE** [*objurgatum*, *L.*] to chide or reprove.

OBJURGATION, a chiding or reproving. *L.*

OBJUR'GATORY [*objurgatorius*, *L.*] pertaining to chiding or rebuking.

OBLAT' [of *oblatus*, *L.*] a Soldier disabled in the Prince's Service, who had the Benefit of a Monk's Place given him in the Abbey; also the Maintenance itself.

OBLATE [*oblatus*, *L.*] flattened at the Poles, used of a Spheroid.

OBLA'TA, Things offered in the Exchequer, old Debts brought from foregoing Years, and put to the Account of the present Sheriff. *L.*

OBLA'TÆ, consecrated Wafers distributed to Communicants in the Mass. *L.*

OBLA'TION, an Offering; more especially that which is offered by religious Persons to the Church, or to pious Uses; also a Toll or Subsidy. *F.* of *L.*

OBLA'TIONS of the Altar, customary Offerings presented by Parishioners to the Priest, and solemnly laid upon the Altar. *O. R.*

Funeral OBLATIONS, Offerings to atone for the Defaults of the deceased Party in paying Tythes, or other ecclesiastical Duties.

To **OBLA'TRATE** [*oblaturum*, *L.*] to bark or rail against one.

OBLAT'S of St. Jerome, a Congregation of secular Priests, founded in Italy by Charles Barromeo.

OBLERTA'TION, a Recreation, Delight, Pleasure. *L.*

OBLE'SION [of *ob* and *lædo*, *L.*] an Injury done to any Part.

OBLI'GAMENT, Obligation, a being obliged.

To **OBLIGATE** [*obligatum*, *L.*] to bind or tie.

OBLIGA'TI [in *Musick Books*] signifies necessary, expressly, or on Purpose, as *A lei vicini obligati*, on Purpose for two Violins; *con fagotto obligati*, on Purpose for the Bassoon; *con il violoncello obligati*, means that the *Violoncello* Part is very necessary to be performed, and therefore ought not to be left out. It also sometimes signifies the same as the Word *Necessario* or *Concertante*; which see. *Ital.*

OBLIGA'TION, Duty, Engagement, Tie, a Bond or Writing obligatory. *L.*

OBLIGATORINESS, Bindingness.

OBLIGATORY [*obligatoire*, *F.* *obligatorius*, *L.*] of Force to oblige, binding.

To **OBLI'GE** [*obligere*, *F.* of *obligare*, *L.*] to bind, constrain, or engage; also to do a Kindness or good Turn.

OBLIGEE' [in *Law*] a Person to whom a Bond or Writing obligatory is made. *F.*

O B L

OBLI'GING [*obligans*, *L.*] civil, courteous, kind; also the Act of obliging, binding, &c.

OBLI'GINGNESS, Courtesy, Civility.

OBLIGEOR' [*Law Term*] one that enters into a Bond for Payment of Money.

To **OBLIG'URATE** [*obliguratum*, *L.*] to spend all one has on Dainties.

OBLIMA'TION, a plastering or daubing over. *L.*

OBLIQUA'TION, causing Obliquity. *L.*

OBLI'QUE [*obliquus*, *L.*] crooked, awry. *F.*

OBLIQUE Angle [in *Geometry*] any Angle, either acute or obtuse, that is greater or lesser than a right one.

OBLIQUE angled Triangle, is any Triangle which is not right angled.

OBLIQUE Cases [in *Grammar*] are the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative.

OBLIQUE Force, is that whose Line of Direction is not at right Angles with the Body on which it is impressed.

OBLIQUE Line [in *Geometry*] a Line which lies unequally between its two extreme Points.

OBLIQUE Planes [in *Dialling*] are such Planes which recline from the Zenith, or incline to the Horizon.

OBLIQUE Sailing [in *Navigation*] is when a Ship runs upon the same Rhumb between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an oblique Angle with the Meridian, and then she continually changes both Longitude and Latitude.

OBLIQUE Sphere [in *Astronomy*] is when the Pole is raised any Number of Degrees less than 90.

OBLIQUELY, not directly, crookedly.

OBLIQUE'NESS, Crookedness.

OBLIQUITY [*obliquitas*, *F.* of *obliquitas*, *L.*] Crookedness, going askant.

OBLIQUUS Superior [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head inserted side-ways to the *Occipitis*. *L.*

OBLIQUUS Inferior Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye going up obliquely over the *Depressens*, and ending in the *Tunica Sclerotis*, &c. *L.*

OBLIQUUS major Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which pulls the Eye forwards and obliquely downwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS minor Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle drawing the Eye forwards, and obliquely upwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS descendens, a large Muscle of the Belly, descending obliquely from the *Serratus inferior pectus*. *L.*

OBLIQUUS Auris, a Muscle of the Ear entering the *Tympanum*, in a very oblique winding Passage. *L.*

To **OBLI'ERATE** [*obliteratum*, *L.*] to blot out, or raze out of Memory.

OBLITERA'TION, a blotting out, a cancelling, an abolishing. *L.*

OBLIV'ION, Forgetfulness. *L.*

OBLIVIOUS

OBS

OBLIVIOUS [*obliviosus*, L.] forgetful.
To **OBLOCATE** [*oblocatum*, L.] to let out to Hire.

OBLOCUTION, Obloquy, ill Report. L.
OBLOCUTOR, a Gainsayer, Backbiter, or Slanderer. L.

OB'LONG [*oblongus*, L.] that is of a Figure commonly called a *Long Square*.

OB'LOQUY [*obloquium*, L.] a speaking Evil against, Backbiting, Slandering.

OBMUTES'CENCE [of *obmutescere*, L.] a holding one's Peace.

OBNOX'ETY } [*obnoxietas*, L.] the
OBNOXIOUSNESS } being liable to Punishment.

OBNOXIOUS [*obnoxius*, L.] liable, subject to, properly liable to be punished for Offences.

OBNOXIOUSLY, in a State of Subjection, in a Condition liable to Punishment.

To **OBNU'BILATE** [*obnubilatum*, L.] to make dark with Clouds, to obscure.

OBNUBILA'TION, a darkening, or obscuring with Clouds.

To **OBNUNCIATE** [*obnunciatum*, L.] to tell, or shew ill Tidings, or Things unlucky.

OBNUNCIA'TION [of *Assemblies*] a dissolving them upon Foreknowledge or Conjecture of ill Success. L.

OBO'E } [in *Musick Books*] a Hautboy or
O'BOY } Hoboy.

OBOLE [*obolus*, L.] in *Pharmacy*, 12 Grains.

OBREPT'ION, a creeping in. L.

OBREPTIVIOUS [*obreptice*, F.] that has been cunningly stolen; obtained after a subtil Manner.

To **OB'ROGATE** [*obrogatum*, L.] to proclaim a contrary Law, for the Dissolution of the former.

OBSCENE [*obscenus*, L.] filthy, unclean, unchaste, lewd, smutty. F.

OBSCENELY, lewely, indelicately.

OBSCENE'NESS [*obscenitas*, L.] Unclean-ness.

OBSCENITY [*obscenité*, F. of *obscenitas*, L.] unclean Speech or Action, Bawdry, Ribaldry.

OBSCU'RA Camera [in *Opticks*] is a Room darkened all but one little Hole, in which is placed a Glass to transmit the Rays of Objects to a Piece of Paper, or white Cloth. L.

OBSCURA'TION, a making dark or obscure.

OBSCU'RE [*obscurus*, L.] dark, gloomy, hard to be understood; also private, retired, base, mean. F.

To **OBSCURE** [*obscurir*, F. of *obscurare*, L.] to darken, to make unintelligible; to cloud or drown the Merit of another.

OBSCURELY, darkly, privately.

OBSCURE'NESS, Darkness, the being difficult.

OBSCU'RITY [*obscurité*, F. of *obscuritas*, L.] Darkness; Difficulty to be understood; also a retired Life.

OBS

To **OB'SECRATE** [*obsecratum*, L.] to intreat earnestly.

OBSECRA'TION, earnest Intreaty. L.

OB'SEQUIES [*obseques*, F.] Funeral Rites and Solemnities.

OBSE'QUIOUS [*obsequiosus*, L.] very ready to obey, dutiful, careful to please, submissive.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, complaisantly, obediently.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, Readiness to oblige, Complaisance.

OBSE'RATION, a locking, or shutting up with Key or Bolt. L.

OBSERV'ABLE [*observabilis*, L.] fit, easy, or worthy to be observed.

OBSERVABLY, in a Manner worthy of Observation.

OBSERV'ABLENESS, the being fit or worthy to be observed.

OBSERV'ANCE [*observantia*, L.] Performance; also Respect, Regard. F.

OBSERV'ANCES, the Rules or Customs of a Monastery. F.

OBSERV'ANT [*observanti*, L.] having Regard to, respectful.

OBSERVANTINES, a Branch of the Order of *Franciscans* or *Grey Friars*.

OBSERVA'TION, an observing, noting; a Note or Remark. F. of L.

OBSERVA'TOR [*observator*, F.] an Observer of the People's Manners; also a Monitor in a School. L.

OBSERVATORY [*observatoire*, F.] a Place where Astronomical Observations are made, as the *Royal Observatory in the Park at Greenwich*.

To **OBSERVE** [*observer*, F. of *observare*, L.] to keep, to follow a Rule, Law, &c. to take Notice of, to consider.

To **OBSERVE** [in *Navigation*] is to take the Height of the Sun or Stars with an Instrument.

OBSERVER, one who gives a diligent Attention.

OBSES'SED [*obsessus*, L.] beset, hunted by an evil Spirit.

OBSES'SION, a besieging, or compassing about. F. of L.

OBSIDIA'NUM Marmor, the Touchstone.

OBSD'IONAL [*obsidionalis*, L.] belonging to a Siege.

OBSO'LETE [*obsoletus*, L.] grown old, or out of Use.

OB'SOLETENESS, the being grown out of Use.

OB'STACLE [*obstaculum*, L. of *obstare*, to stand in the Way] Hinderance, Bar, Lei, or Rub. F.

To **OBSTE'TRICATE** [*obstetricatum*, L.] to act the Part of a Midwife.

OBSTETRIC'A'TION, the doing the Office of a Midwife. L.

OBSTINACY [*obstinatio*, F. of *obstinare*, L.] a stubborn Resolvedness to do any Thing

O B T

Thing right or wrong; a Fixedness in maintaining an Opinion; Willfulness.

OBSTINATE [*obstinē*, F. of *obstinatus*, L.] wilful, resolute, stubborn.

OBSTINATELY, stubbornly.

OBSTINATENESS, Stubbornness.

To **OBSTIPATE** [*obstipatum*, L.] to stop up Chinks.

OBSTIPATION, a stopping up Chinks.

OBSTREPEROUS [*obstreperus*, L.] making a loud Noise, bawling, full of Noise and Din.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, clamorously.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, Noisiness.

OBSTRUCTION [*obstructus*, L.] Obligation, Bond.

To **OBSTRUCT** [*obstruere*, L. of *ob* and *struo*, to build up against] to stop up, to hinder.

OBSTRUCTION [in *Physick*] the shutting up the Passages in a human Body.

OBSTRUCTIVE, apt to stop up, or cause a Stoppage.

OBSTRUCTIVENESS, the being apt to obstruct, or stop up.

OBSTRUENT, Medicines, Drugs, or other Things that are of a stopping Quality.

OBSTUPEFACTION, a stupifying, astonishing, or making abashed.

To **OBTAIN** [*obtinere*, F. of *obtinere*, L.] to succeed in the Pursuit of a Thing, to get or gain.

To **OBTEMPERATE** [*obtemperatum*, L.] to obey.

To **OBTEND** [*obtendo*, L.] to oppose; also to pretend.

To **OBTENEBRATE** [*obtenebratum*, L.] to darken, or make dark.

OBTENEBRATION, a making dark. L.

OBTENTION, an obtaining. F.

OBTTESTATION, an earnest or pressing Request. L.

OBRECTATION, a backbiting, or slandering. L.

To **OBTRUDE** [*obtrudere*, L.] to thrust or force in upon, to impose.

OBTRUNCATION, a cutting off the Head. L.

OBTRUSION, a thrusting in or upon.

OBTRUSIVE, inclined to force one's self.

To **OBTUND** [*obtundo*, L.] to blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

OBTURATION, a stopping, shutting, or closing up. L.

OBTURATOR Externus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which turns the Thigh outward. L.

OBTURATOR Internus [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Marfupialis*. L.

OBTURBATION, a troubling or disturbing. L.

OBTUSANGULAR [in *Geometry*] belonging to, or having an obtuse Angle.

OBTUSE [*obtus*, F. of *obtusus*, L.] blunt, having a dull Edge; also heavy or dull witted.

OBTUSE Angle [in *Trigonometry*] any An-

O C C

gle which is greater than a right one, or that consists of more than 90 Degrees.

OBTUSE angled Triangle [in *Trigonometry*] is such as hath one Angle obtuse.

OBTUSELY, bluntly, stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, Bluntness.

OBVALLATION, encompassing with a Trench. L.

OBVE'NIONS [in *Law*] Offerings; also Rents or Revenues. L.

To **OBVERT** [*obvertere*, L.] to turn back or against.

To **OBVIATE** [*obviare*, F. of *obviatum*, L.] to prevent or hinder.

OBVIOUS [*obvius*, L.] easy to be perceived or understood, plain, common.

OBVIOUSLY, manifestly, evidently.

OBVIOUSNESS, easiness to be perceived or met with.

To **OBUMBRATE** [*obumbratum*, L.] to overshadow.

OBUMBRATION, an Overshadowing. L.

To **OBVOLVE** [*obvolvere*, L.] to turn or fold round about.

OCCA'SION, Season, convenient or fit Time to do any Thing; also Cause, Reason, Necessity or Want. F. of L.

OCCA'SIONAL, belonging to Occasion; also casual.

OCCASIONALLY, according as Occasion offers.

OCCASIONA'RI [in *Law*] to be fined, to be made subject to occasional Penalties.

OCCA'SIONS, Affairs, Concerns.

OCCA'TION, a harrowing or breaking of Clods. L.

OCCA'TIONES [in *Old Records*] are Offences committed in a Forest, by rooting up Trees, Affairs, &c.

OCCIDENT [*occidens*, L.] the West.

OCCIDENT Equinoctial, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun sets, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

OCCIDENT Afsivial [in *Cosmography*] the Summer-west or North-west.

OCCIDENT Hybernal [in *Cosmography*] the Winter-west or South-west.

OCCIDENTAL [*occidentalis*, L.] belonging to the West, western. F.

OCCIDENTAL [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is said so to be, when it sets in the Evening after the Sun.

OCCIPITAL [of *occiput*, L.] belonging to the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIPITA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a short, broad, fleshy Muscle, lying in the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIP'ITIS Os [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Skull, that lies in the hinder Part of the Head, being shaped almost like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned inwards. L.

OCCISION, a killing. F. of L.

OCCLUSION, a shutting up fast, a stopping. L.

To

To OCCOE'CATE [*occocatum*, L.] to blind, spoil the Sight, &c.

OCCOECA'TION, a Blinding. L.

OCCULCA'TION, a trampling upon. L.

OCCULT [*occultus*, F. of *oculus*, L.] hidden, secret.

OCCULT Qualities [among the ancient Philosophers] a Term commonly used as an *Asylum* for their Ignorance, who when they could give no Account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to say, it was by an occult Quality.

OCCULTA'TION [in *Astronomy*] is the Time, when a Star or Planet is hid from our Sight by the Interposition of the Moon or some other Planet.

OCCULTLY, secretly, mysteriously.

OCCULT'NESS, the being hidden or secret.

OCCUPANCY, the Possession of such Things as at present belong to nobody, but are capable to be made so.

OCCUPANT [*occupans*, L.] one who takes Possession, a Possessor.

OCCUPA'TILE *Field* [Law Term] a Field, which being left by its proper Owner, is possessed by another.

OCCUPA'TION, a Business or Employment, a Trade. F. of L.

OCCUPATION [in Law] the putting a Man out of his Freehold in a Time of War; also a Tenure or Use.

OCCUPA'TIVE [*occupativus*, L.] employed, used, or possessed.

OCCUPA'VIT, is a Writ which lies for him who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in a Time of War.

OCCUPIER, one who occupieth or possesseth.

OCCUPIERS [of *Walling*] Officers in the *Ceshire* Salt works, annually chosen to see Right done between Lord and Tenant, and all Persons concerned.

To OCCUPY [*occupare*, F. of *occupare*, L.] to fill or take up a Space, to be seized, or in Possession of; to deal, or trade.

To OCCUR' [*occurrere*, L.] to meet, come in the Way, offer or present itself.

OCCUR'RENCE, a casual Adventure, Rencontre, or Conjunction of Affairs; also News. F.

OCCUR'SION, a meeting. &c. L.

OCEAN [*oceanus*, L. of *Ὠκεανός*, Gr.] is that vast Collection of Waters, or main Sea, which surrounds the whole Globe of the Earth.

The *Atlanti* & OCEAN [in *Geography*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the West, and *America* on the East.

The *Hyperborean* OCEAN, encompasses the Land, which is situated towards the North Pole.

The *Pacific* OCEAN, flows between the West side of *America* and *Asia*.

The *South* OCEAN, incloses *Magellanica*, and the Continent under the South Pole.

OCE'ANOUS [*oceanus*, L.] belonging to the Ocean.

OCHE'MA [*ὄχημα*, Gr.] a Liquor or Vehicle wherein Medicines are mingled.

OCHLO'CRACY [*ὄχλοκρατία*, of *ὄχλος*, a Multitude, and *κράτος*, Power, Gr.] a Form of Government, wherein the Multitude or common People bear Rule.

ÖCHRE, a yellow or blue earthy Substance used in Painting.

O'CIOUS [*otiosus*, L.] idle.

OCK'AMY [*q. d. alchymy*] a Sort of mixed Metal.

OCK'HAM [*q. d. Okeham. i. e. Oak-Town*, from the Abundance of Oaks growing there] a Town in *Surry*, where *William de Okeham* (Author of the Sect of *Nominalists*) was born.

OCK'LEY [of ac, Oak, and leas, a Field, Sax.] a Village in *Surry*.

OCTABIS [Law Term] as *Octabis Hilarii*, i. e. the eighth Day inclusive after the Festival of St. *Hilarius*.

OCTAE'DRON [*ὀκταεδρον*, F. of *ὀκτάεδρος*, Gr.] a solid geometrical Figure consisting of eight equal Sides, and is one of the five Platonick Bodies.

OC'TAGON [*ὀκτάγωνον* of *ὀκτώ*, and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure consisting of eight Angles and Sides.

OCTAN'GULAR [*octangulus*, L.] having eight Angles.

OCTANT } [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect
OCT'ILE } when a Planet is distant the eighth Part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees from another.

OCTAS'TYLE [*ὀκτάστυλος*, of *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *στυλος*, a Pillar, Gr.] a Building with eight Pillars in Front.

OCTA'VE [*octava*, L.] the eighth Day after some peculiar Festivals of the Year. F.

OCTAVE [in *Musick*] an Eighth, or an Interval of eight Sounds. F.

OCTA'VO [i. e. in eight] a Book is said to be in *Octavo*, when a Sheet is folded into eight Leaves.

OCTEN'NIAL [*octennalis*, of *octo*, eight, and *annis*, of a Year, L.] containing the Space of, or done ever, eighth Year.

OCTO'BER [*Octobris*, L. of *octo*, eight] the eighth Month from *March*.

OCTOE'DRICAL, having eight Sides.

OCTOSE'NARY [*octogenaire*, F. of *octogenarius*, L.] that is eighty Years old.

OC'TONARY [*octonarius*, L.] belonging to the Number eight.

OCU'PLE [*ocuplus*, L.] eightfold.

OCULAR [*ocularis*, F. of *ocularis*, L.] belonging to the Eyes or Sight.

OCULAR Demonstration, is that Evidence which we have of any Thing, by seeing it done or performed with our own Eyes.

OCULARLY, according to the Observation of the Eye.

ODO

OC'ULUS [among *Botanists*] is the Bud of a Tree or Plant just putting forth, or the Knot out of which the Bud rises. *L.*

OCULATE [*oculatus*, *L.*] eyed, full of Eyes.

OCULA'TION [in *Botany*] the taking away of superfluous Buds. *L.*

O'CULIST [*oculiste*, *F.*] one skilled in curing the Diseases of the Eyes.

OCY, OCY [of *occidere*, *L.* to kill] the Nightingale's Note. *Cbose.*

ODADASSA'S, Officers of the *Turks*, who are equivalent to a Serjeant or Corporal.

ODAXIS'MUS [*οδαξισμός*, *Gr.*] the itching of the Gums, when Children breed Teeth. *L.*

ODD [*od*, *Belg.* *odd*, *Teut.* strange, *sa* vague] Uneven Number.

ODDITY, singular Phenomenon.

ODDLY, strangely, uncommonly.

ODD'NESS, Unevenness in Number; also Unusualness.

ODE [*ὕμνος*, *Gr.*] a Poem sung to the Harp, or a Copy of Lyrick Verses. *F.* of *L.*

O'DIBLE [*odibilis*, *L.*] odious, that may, or deserves to be hated.

O'DIO & Atia, a Writ sent to the Under-sheriff, to inquire whether a Man committed to Prison, under Suspicion of Murder, be committed upon Malice or just Suspicion.

O'DIOUS [*odieux*, *F.* of *odiosus*, *L.*] hateful, heinous.

O'DIOUSLY, hatefully.

O'DIOUSNESS, the being odious, Hatelness.

O'DIUM, Hatred, Grudge, Blame, or Censure. *L.*

ODONTA'GOGOS [*ὀδονταγωγός*, *Gr.*] an Instrument for drawing Teeth.

ODONTA'GRA [*ὀδοντάγρα*, *Gr.*] an Instrument to draw Teeth. *L.*

ODONTA'LGIA [*ὀδονταλγία*, *Gr.*] the Tooth-ach. *L.*

ODON'TICKS, Medicines for the Tooth-ach. *Gr.*

ODONTOIDES [*ὀδοντοειδής*, *Gr.*] a Part of a Bone shaped like a Tooth.

ODONTOLI'THOS [of *ὀδός*, a Tooth, and *λίθος*, a Stone, *Gr.*] a stony Concretion that grows upon the Teeth.

ODONTOTRIM'MA [*ὀδοντότριμμα*, *Gr.*] a Medicine to rub the Teeth.

ODORAMEN'TUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Perfume; a Medicine applied for the Benefit of its Smell.

ODORAM'INOUS [of *odoramen*, *L.*] odoriferous.

ODORA'TION, a Smelling or Savouring. *L.*

ODORIFEROUS [*odorifere*, *F.* of *odoriferus*, *L.*] bearing Odours or Perfumes, sweet-scented.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, Fragrance.

O'DOROUS [*odorus*, *L.*] that has a sweet Scent or Smell.

OFF

ODOROUSNESS, Sweet-scentedness.
O'DOUR [*odeur*, *F.* of *odor*, *L.*] Scent or Smell, any sweet Perfume.

OECONOM'ICAL } [*œconomicus*, *L.* of
OECONOM'ICK } *οικονομικός*, *Gr.*] be-

longing to Oeconomy, or Family government.

OECONOM'ICKS [*œconomica*, *L.* of *οικονομική*, *Gr.*] a Part of Moral Philosophy, which treats of the Management of the Passions.

OECON'OMIST [*œconomus*, *L.* of *οικονομῆς*, *Gr.*] one who governs or rules a Family, a Steward

OECONOMY [*œconomie*, *F.* *œconomia*, *L.* of *οικονομία*, of *οἶκος*, a House, and *νέμω*, to distribute, *Gr.*] the ordering a House or Family; also Thriftness, good Husbandry.

OECONOMY [in *Architecture*] is the Method which shews how to take Measures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigness.

OECONOMY [among *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the Disposal of Parts necessary for Orators or Poets

OECUMEN'ICAL [*œcumenique*, *F.* *œcumenicus*, *L.* of *οικουμενικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the whole habitable World; general, universal.

OEDAS'TICK [*œdasticus*, *L.*] cunning in the Knowledge of Weights and Measures.

OEDEMA [*οἰδέμα*, *Gr.*] any Tumour or Swelling; but more strictly, a white, soft, insensible Tumour, proceeding from pituitous Matter.

OEDEMA'TOUS, belonging to an Oedema.

OEILAI'D [*œil*, *F.*] Glance, Wink, Token. *Shakspe.*

OENOPOLIST [*οἰνοπώλης*, of *οἶνον*, Wine, and *πώλειν*, to sell, *Gr.*] a Vintner.

OESOPHA'GUS [*οἰσophάγος*, *Gr.*] the Gullet, or a long, large, and round Canal descending from the Mouth to the left Orifice of the Stomach, through which the Meat passes from the Mouth to the Stomach.

OES'TRUM *Veneris*, a Name given to the *Clitoris*, from the lascivious Trillation it is capable of. *L.*

OE'SYPUS [*οἰσυνός*, *Gr.*] a certain oily Substance boiled out of a particular Part of the Fleecce used most to tweat.

OF [*f*, *Sax.* *af*, *Belg.*] belonging to.

OF, from.

OFF, not upon, distant from.

OFFA Alba [among *Chymists*] a white, clotted Substance, which will arise if an equal Quantity of highly rectified Spirit of Wine and Spirit of Urine be shaken together.

OFF'AL, Refuse or Drofs.

OFF'ALS [*q. d.* *off fals*] Garbage or Fragments of Meat.

OFF'CHURCH [*q. d.* *Off's* Church, of *Offa*, King of the *Mercii*, who built it] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

OFF'SETTS

OFF

OFFSETTS [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which spring and grow from Roots, that are round and tuberose, or bulbous.

OFFWARD [*Sea Term*] when a Ship being aground by the Shore, inclines to the Side towards the Water, she is said to heel to the Off-ward.

OFFENCE [*offense*, F. *offensio*, L.] Trespass, Fault, Injury, Wrong, Scandal.

To OFFEND [*offender*, F. *offendere*, L. of *ob* and *findo*, to strike against] to sin against, to commit a Fault, to hurt, injure, or annoy; to displease.

OFFENSIVE, displeasing, hurtful, injurious; also fit to attack an Enemy. F.

OFFENSIVELY, injuriously, in the Way of Attack.

OFFENSIVENESS, the being offensive or injurious.

To OFFER [*offer*, F. *offerre*, of *ob* and *fero*, to bring before, L.] to present, to tender, to propound, to bid.

OFFERING [*offerte*, F. offering, Dan.] a Sacrifice, or any thing offered to God or Men.

OFFERTORIUM [*Old Law*] a Piece of Silk or fine Linen anciently made use of to wrap up the occasional Offerings made in the Church.

OFFERTORY [*offertoire*, F. of *offertorium*, L.] a Place where Offerings are kept, also a Part of the *Popish* Mass.

OFFICE [*officium*, L.] the Part or Duty of that which bends, or is to be expected from one; a Place or Employment; also a good or ill Turn. F.

OFFICE [among *Ecclesiastics*] the Divine Service; especially a Part of the *Roman* Mass-book.

OFFICE [in *Law*] is an Inquiry made to the King's Use, by virtue of his Office who inquires.

An **OFFICE** [*officina*, L.] a Place where any Business is managed.

To return an OFFICE [*Law Term*] to return that which is found by virtue of the Office.

To traverse an OFFICE, is to make void the Inquisition taken of an Office.

OFFICER [*officier*, F.] one who is in an Office.

Commission OFFICERS, those who are authorized by the King's Commission.

Field OFFICERS [in an *Army*] such as have Command over a whole Regiment.

General OFFICERS, such who have not only Command over one Company, Troop, or Regiment, but in general over a considerable Body of military Forces.

Salutary OFFICERS, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets.

Staff OFFICERS, } such who have not
Warrant OFFICERS, } the King's Commission, but are appointed by Colonels and Captains.

OGL

OFFICIAL [*officialis*, L.] in the Civil Law, is the Minister or Apparitor of a Judge. F.

OFFICIAL [in the *Canon Law*] is he to whom the Bishop does generally commit the Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a Deputy whom an Archdeacon substitutes for the executing his Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL, officious. *Shakspeare*.

OFFICIALLY, in a formal Manner.

OFFICIALIS non faciendis vel amovendis, is a Writ directed to the Magistrates of a Corporation, willing them not to make such a Man an Officer, and putting him out of the Office he hath, until Inquiry be made of his Manners. L.

To OFFICIATE [*officier*, F.] to do the Duty belonging to one's Office.

OFFICIAL [of *officina*, L. a Shop] of or pertaining to a Shop, sold in Shops.

OFFICIAL, such Drugs, Plants, Herbs, Medicines, &c. as are usually sold in Apothecaries Shops.

OFFICIOSITY [*officiositas*, L.] Officiousness.

OFFICIOUS [*officieux*, F. of *officiosus*, L.] ready to do one a good Office, serviceable, very obliging.

OFFICIOUSLY, formally civil, kindly.

OFFICIOUSNESS, Readiness to assist, Obligingness.

OFF'ING [*Sea Term*] the open Sea, or that Part of it which is at a good Distance from Land.

To keep in the OFFING [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said so to do, when she keeps in the Middle of the Channel.

To stand for the OFFING [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship is ready to sail from the Shore into the main Sea.

OFF-SCOURING, the Refuse of any Thing.

OFF'SET, Sprout; Shoot of a Plant.

OFF'SPRING, that which is sprung of, or produced by another, as Children, Fruit, &c.

To OFFUS'CATE [*offusquer*, F. *offuscatum*, L.] to make dark or cloudy.

OFFUSCA'TION, a making dark or dusky. L.

OFT } [*oft*, Sax. affe, Dan. oft, Teut.] frequently.

OFTENNESS, Frequency.

OFT *Sibes*, many Times. O.

OG [*ny. H.* a mock] King of *Babylon*.

OGDAS'ICK [of *ὀγδοάς*, Gr.] an Epigram, or Stanza, consisting of eight Verses.

OGEE' } [in *Architecture*] a Member of

OGIVE } a Moulding, consisting of a Round and a Hollow.

O'GLES [*oggen*, Belg.] Eyes. *Cant.*

To O'GLE, to look hard at; commonly to look amorously at.

OLF

OGLIO [*olia*, Span.] a Dish of mingled Meats; a Medley.

O'GRESSES } [in *Heraldry*] round, black
A'GRESSES } Figures resembling Balls.

OH! an Exclamation denoting Pain, Sorrow, or Surprise.

OIL [*Ele*, Sax. *oel*, Teut. *buile*, F. *cleum*, L.] the Juice of Olives, &c.

OIL [among *Chymists*] is one of the five Principles.

OIL of Antimony, a Mixture of Antimony with an acid Spirit.

Philosophers OIL [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of Brick bats heated red hot, soaked in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distilled in a Retort.

OIL of Tartar [*per deliquium*] the fixed Salt of Tartar, dissolved by exposing it to the Air in a cool moist Place.

OIL of Vitriol, the more fixed Part of the Spirit of Vitriol made caustick by a vehement Heat of Fire.

OIL Beetle } an Insect which sends forth a
OIL Clock } great Quantity of fat Sweat.

OI'LET-Hole } [*oeiler*, of *oil*, F. an Eye]

EI'LET-Hole } an Hole in a Garment, wherein a Point is put.

OILINESS, Greasiness.

OILMAN, one who sells Oil.

OINTMENT [*oignement*, F. *unguentum*, L.] an Unguent.

OIS'LER [*baifre*, F. *oefter*, L. S. *Auffer*, Teut. *oefrum*, L.] a Shell fish well known.

OISTER-Green, an Herb.

OISTER Loit, the Herb otherwise called Snake-weed.

OKE, a certain *Turkish* Weight, of which there are three Sorts, the lesser Oke of *Smyrna* is 13 oz. 2 dr. the middle Oke is 1 lb. 11 oz. 6 dr. and the greater 2 lb. 11 oz. 3 dr. *English*.

OKE'NITE [of *oak* and *gate*] a small Village in *Sbropshire*.

O'KER [*ockra*, L. *oxpa*, Gr.] a Mineral. See *Oebre*.

OK'HAM, Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

OLD [*oald*, Sax. *alt*, Teut.] stricken in Age, also stale, also worn.

OLD Mr. Gory, a Piece of Gold. *Canting Term*.

OLD Land, Land which has lain untill'd a long Time, and is now ploughed up. *Suffex*.

OLEA'GINOUS [*oleagineaux*, F. of *oleaginus*, L.] oily or pertaining to the Nature of Oil.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, Oiliness.

OLECRA'NUM [*ωλέκρανον*, Gr.] the greatest Process of the first Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*.

OLE'NE, the Cubit, or great Fossil Bone.

OLERON Laws [made at *Ol-ron* an Island of *France*] maritime Laws made when King *Richard I.* was there.

OLFAC'TORY [of *olfactus*, L.] pertaining to the Sense of Smelling.

OLY

OLFACTORY Nerves [in *Anatomy*] those which give the Sense of Smelling.

OLIDITY [*oliditas*, L.] a strong Savour, Rankness.

OL'FANTES, Elephants. *Cbauc.*

OLIGAR'CHICAL [*oligarchique*, F. *oligarchicus*, L. *δλιγαρχικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Oligarchy.

O'LIGARCHY [*oligarchia*, F. *oligarchia*, L. *δλιγαρχία*, of *δλίγος*, few, and *ἀρχή*, Dominion, Gr.] a Form of Government, where the supreme Power is lodg'd in the Hands of a few principal Persons; such are the States of *Venice* and *Genoa*.

OLIGOTROPHY [*δλιγοτροφία*, of *δλίγος*, a little, and *τροφή*, Food, Gr.] a Decrease of Nutrition, or a very small one.

O'LIO [in *Cookery*, *olla*, Span.] a rich Potage, made of Beef, Veal, Mutton, and Gammon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, &c.

OLITORY [*olitorius*, L.] belonging to a Kitchen Garden.

OLIVA'RIA Corpora [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the under Part of the Brain, so called from their Resemblance to an Olive.

OLIVASTER [*olivastræ*, F.] darkly, brown, tawny.

O'LIVE [*oliva*, L.] a Stone Fruit which yields Plenty of Oil.

OLIVE Bit, a Sort of Bit for Horses.

OL'IVER [*olivier*, F. of *oliva*, L. an Olive-tree, an Emblem of Peace] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

This Proverb in *terminis*, is modern, and owes its Rise to the *Cavaliers* in the Time of the *Civil Wars* in *England*, who by way of Rebuff gave the antimonarchical Party a General Monk for their Oliver Cromwell; but as to the Matter of it, it seems to proceed from the ancient *Lex Talionis*, or Law of Retaliation, *An Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a Tooth*; and *Par pari retuli*, say the *Latins*; and of *Homer's*, *Ὀϊον καὶ ἔϊπης, τοῖον καὶ ἐπαύεται*, Gr. Many make a Handle to return Railing for Railing; but *Christians* ought to be of a better Spirit, maugre the private Revenge either of hard Words, or rude Actions; for say the *Hebrews*, עין תחת עין שן תחת שן דבר תחת דבר

OL'LA Podrida, a Hotch Potch of several Meats together. *Span*.

OLLA Cerevisiæ, a Pot or Flaggon of Ale or Beer. *O. L.*

OLLET [q. d. *Ellet*, of *elan*, Sax. to burn] Fuel. *S. C.*

OLYM'PIAD [*ὀλυμπιάς*, Gr.] the Space of four complete Years, an Account of Time much used by the ancient *Grecians*. This Way of reckoning was brought in by *Iphitus*, taking its Rise from the *Olympick Games*; the first Olympiad began *A. M.* 3174.

OLYM'PICK Games, were first instituted by *Peleus*, and celebrated every fifth Year for five

OMN

five Days together, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympia*, in Honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, by five kinds of Exercises, viz. Leaping, Running, Wrestling, Quoiting, and Whorl-bats.

OMA'GRA [with Physicians] the Gout in the Shoulder.

OM'BER } [*Al Hombre*, Span.] a Spanish Game at Cards.

OM'E'GA [Ω, ω] the last Letter of the Greek Alphabet; also metaphorically, it is used for the End of any Thing.

OM'ELET, a kind of Pancake. F.

OMEN, a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck. L.

OMEN'TUM [in Anatomy] the Caul, a double Membrane spread over the Entrails. L.

OM'ER [ומר, H.] a Hebrew Measure, about three Pints and a Half.

OMI-Land, mellow Land. N. C.

To OM'INATE [ominatum, L.] to forebode or foreshew.

OM'INOUS [ominosus, L.] ill-boding, or portending ill Luck.

OMINOUSLY, in a Manner portending ill Fortune.

OM'INOUSNESS, the being ominous.

OMIS'SION, a neglecting, or letting a Thing pass. F. of L.

To OMIT' [omittere, F. of omittere, L.] to pass by or over, to take no Notice of, to leave out.

OMNIFA'REUS [omnifarius, L.] divers, sundry, of all Sorts.

OMNIFEROUS [omnifer, L.] bearing or bringing all Things.

OMNIFICK [of omnia, and efficiens, L.] making or producing all Things.

OMNIFORM [omniformis, L.] of every Shape.

OMN'IGENOUS [omnigenus, L.] of every kind.

OMNIMODOUS [omnimodus, L.] of all Manner of Sorts.

OMNIP'ARENT [omniparens, L.] bearing or bringing forth all Things.

OMNIP'OTENCE } [omnipotentia, L.] Al-

OMNIP'OTENCY } mighty Power, All-mightiness.

OMNIP'OTENT [omnipotens, L.] All-mighty, All-powerful.

OMNIPOTENTLY, all-powerfully.

OMNIPRE'SENCE [of omnis and presentia, L.] a being present in all Places.

OMNIPRE'SENT [of omnis and presens, L.] that is every where present.

OMNIS'CIENCE [omnis and scientia, L.] the Knowledge of all Things.

OMNIS'CIENT [of omnis and sciens, L.] knowing all Things.

OMNIV'AGANT [omnivagans, L.] wandering every where.

OMNIV'ALENT [omniwalens, L.] able to do all Things.

ONP

OMNIV'OROUS [omnivorus, L.] devouring or eating all kinds of Things.

OMOL'OGY [homologia, L. of ὁμολογία, Gr.] Agreeableness.

OMOPLA'TE, the Shoulder-blade.

OMPHA'Cium [ὀμφάκιον, Gr.] the Juice of four Grapes; also it is now applied by some to that of wild Apples or Crabs, Verjuice.

OMPHALOC'E'LE [of ὀμφαλον, the Navel, and κλη, a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture about the Navel, when the Caul or Intestines are protuberant in that Part.

OMPHALO'PTICK [ὀμφαλῶ and ὀπτική, Gr.] an optick Glass convex on both Sides, called a Convex Lens.

OM'Ri [ומרי, H. i. e. a rebellious or wicked People] a King of Israel.

ON [אן, Teut.] upon.

ONCE, one Time, at a former Time.

ONDE, Breath or Fury. Chauc.

ONE [אֶן, or אַן, Sax. æn, L. S. and Belg. an, Teut. une, F. of unus, L.] 1.

ONE Berry, the Herb Paris. *Solanum quadrifolium*. L.

ONE Blade, an Herb. *Monophyllum*. L.

ONEDER, the Afternoon. Chesh.

ONE Eyed, having only one Eye.

ONELY [anli, Sax. aintzig, Teut.] singular.

ONERANDO pro rata Portione, a Writ which lies for a joint Tenant, or Tenant in common, who is distrained for more Rent than the Proportion of the Land amounts to.

ON'ERARY [onerarius, L.] serving for Burden or Carriage.

ONEIROCRITICK [ὀνειροκριτικός, Gr.] an Interpreter of Dreams.

To ON'ERATE [oneratum, L.] to burden or load.

ONERA'TION, a burdening or loading.

ONERO'SE [onereux, F. of onerosus, L.] burdensome, weighty.

ONEROSITY [onerofitas, L.] Burdensomeness.

ON His, apace. O.

ON'ION [oignon, or ognon, F.] a well-known Root.

ONO'CENTAURS, fabulous Monsters, having the upper Parts like a Man, and Body like an Ass. L.

ON'OMANCY [ὀνομαντεία, of ὄνομα, a Name, and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Names.

ONOMATECH'NY [of ὄνομα, a Name, and τέχνη, Gr. Art] the Art of Prognostication from the Letters of a Person's Name.

ONOMATOPOE'IA [ὀνοματοποιία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where a Word is made to imitate the Sound of the Thing expressed, as the *Flies buzz*, *Taratantara*, for the Sound of a Trumpet. L.

ON'PRESS, downwards. a.

ON'SET

O P E

ON/SET [of on and set, ansetz, Teut.] an Attack.

ONTOL'OGY [ὄντολογία, Gr.] an Account of Beings in the Abstract.

ON'WARD [onward, Sax. forwerts or aufwerts, Teut.] forward.

O'NYX [ὄνυξ, Gr.] a precious Stone, somewhat like the Colour of a Man's Nail.

OOSTE [bote, F.] an Host. *Cb.*

To **OOZE**, to flow out gently.

OO'ZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OPA'CITY [opacité, F. of opacitas, L.] Non-transparency, not transmitting Light.

OPA'COUS } [opaque, F. of opacus, L.]

OPA'KE } shady, obscure, dark, that is not transparent.

OPACOUS Bodies [among Philosophers] such whose Pores lying in an oblique Position hinder the Rays of Light from speedily piercing and passing through them.

O'PAL [opalus, L. of ὀπαλός, Gr.] a precious Stone of almost all Colours.

OPE Land [q. d. open or loose Land] Ground plowed up every Year. *Suff.*

To **OPEN** [openen, Sax. opene, Belg. offnen, Teut.] to unfold, expose, explain, &c.

OPEN [open, Sax. open, Belg.] plain, clear, &c.

OPEN Arse [open ær, Sax.] a Medlar, a Fruit.

OPEN Head, bare headed. *O.*

OPENING Flank [in Fortification] is that Part of the Flank which is covered by the Orillon.

OPENING of Gates [among Astrologers] is when one Planet separates from another, and presently applies to a third, bearing Rule in a Sign opposite to that ruled by the Planet with which it was joined.

OPENING of Trenches [Military Term] is the first Breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the Place.

OP'ERA, is a sort of Entertainment of Musick on the Stage or Theatre. *Ital.*

OPERA'RII [Old Law] Tenants who hold small Portions of Land, by the Performance of servile Works for their Lord.

To **OPERATE** [operer, F. operatum, L.] to work, to effect, or bring to pass.

To **OPERATE** [among Physicians] to work or stir the Humours of the Body.

OPERA'TIO [in Old Records] is one Day's Work, performed by an interior Tenant for his Lord.

OPERATION, a labouring or working. *F. of L.*

OPERATION [in Chymistry] is any chymical Process.

OPERATION [in Surgery] is any Thing performed by the Hand of a Surgeon.

OPERATIVE, apt to work.

OPERATIVENESS, the being of an operative Quality.

O P I

OPERATOR [opérateur, F.] a Workman; also a Mountebank. *L.*

OPERATOR for the Teeth, one skilled in cleansing and drawing Teeth, and making artificial ones.

OPERATOR [in a Gaming-house] the Dealer at Faron.

OPERO'SE [operosus, L.] laborious, that costs much Pains and Trouble; also busy, active.

OPEROSITY [operositas, L.] too much Nicety, great Pains or Labour.

OPERTI Canes [Old Law] Dogs not having the Balls of their Feet cut out. *L.*

OPHT'ASIS [ὀφθαλσις, Gr.] a Disease where the Hair grows thin, and falls out.

OPHITES, a Sort of Hereticks in the second Century, who honoured a Serpent.

OPHIU'CUS [ὀφίον, Gr.] one of the Northern Constellations.

OPHTHAL'MICK [ophtalmique, F. ophtalmicus, L. of ὀφθαλμικός, Gr.] belonging to, or proper for the Eyes.

OPHTHALMICK Nerves [in Anatomy] a Branch of the fifth Pair of Nerves that move the Eye. *L.*

OPHTHAL'MICKS [ὀφθαλμικά, Gr.] Medicines good for Diseases of the Eyes.

OPH'THALMY [ophtalmie, F. ophtalmia, L. of ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eye, proceeding from arterious Blood got out of the Vessels, and gathered together in those Parts.

O'PIATE [opiat, F.] a Medicine made of Opium, or other Drugs of the like Nature, to cause Sleep, and ease Pain.

OPIFEROUS [opifer, L.] helping or bringing Help.

OPI'FICE [opificium, L.] Workmanship.

OPI'NABLE [opinabilis, L.] that may be conceived in Opinion.

To **OPI'NE** [opinere, F. of opinari, L.] to think, to be of Opinion; to give one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

OPINIA'TER [opiniatre, F. of opinator, L.] an obstinate or stubborn Person.

OPINIATRE'TY } [opiniatreté, F.]

OPIN'IONATIVENESS, } an obstinate persisting in one's Opinion.

OPINTON, Mind, Thought, Belief, Esteem, Judgment. *F. of L.*

OPIN'IONATE. See *Opinionative*.

OPIN'IONATIVE, } wedded to his own

OPIN'IONATED, } Opinion, stubborn, self-willed.

OPIN'IONISTS, a Name in the Time of Pope Paul, to a Sect who boasted of Poverty, and held, that there could be no Vicar of Christ upon Earth, who did not practise that Virtue.

OPIOL'OGY, a Description or Treatise of Opium. *Gr.*

OPIPAROUS [opiparus, L. sumptuous,

OPISTHO-

OPP

OPISTHOTONUS [*ὀπισθότονος*, of *ὀπισθός*, backward, and *τόνός*, the Tone, Gr.] a kind of Cramp, or stretching the Muscles of the Neck backward.

OPIULAT'ION, a helping or aiding. *L.*

OPIUM [*ὀπιον*, Gr.] the Juice which distills from the Heads of Poppies in Greece, Egypt, &c.

OP'LE, Water Elder, a Shrub.

OPOBALSAMUM [*ὀποβάλσαμον*, Gr.] Balm of Gilead, the Juice of a Gum which distills from a Shrub called *Balsamum*, or the Balm tree, growing only in *Palestine*.

OPO'PANAX [*ὀποπάναξ*, Gr.] the Juice of *Panax*, or the Herb *All-heal*.

OPPIDAN [*oppidanus*, *L.*] a Townsman.

To **OPPIGNORATE** [*oppignero*, *L.*] to pledge, to pawn.

OPPIGNORATED [*oppignoratus*, *L.*] pawned.

To **OP'PILATE** [*op'pilar*, *F.* *op'pilatum*, *L.*] to cause a Stoppage in some Part of the Body.

OP'PILAT'ION, Obstruction, Stoppage. *F.* of *L.*

OP'PILATIVE, apt to obstruct or stop.

OPPLE'VE [*oppleus*, *L.*] filled.

OPPLETION, a Filling. *L.*

To **OPPO'NE** [*opponere*, *L.*] to oppose.

OP'PONENT [*opponens*, *L.*] one who maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, or opposes in Disputation.

OPPOR'TUNE [*opportunus*, *L.*] convenient, seasonable. *F.*

OPPOR'TUNELY, seasonably.

OPPOR'TUNITY [*opportunitas*, *F.* of *op'portunus*, *L.*] convenient Time or Occasion.

To **OP'POSE** [*opposere*, *F.* of *oppositum*, *L.*] to set against, to put in Competition, to withstand or thwart.

OPPOSITE [*oppositus*, *L.*] that is over-against, contrary. *F.*

OPPOSITE Cones [in *Geometry*] two Cones of the like Quality, which are vertically opposite, and have the same common *Axis*.

OPPOSITE Sections [in *Geometry*] are the two Hyperbola's which are made by a Plane cutting both those Cones.

OPPOSITE [in *Logick*] are Things relatively opposite or contrary, as Master and Servant.

OPPOSITENESS, the State of being opposite.

OPPOSITION, Contrariety, Disagreement, Hindrance, Stop. *F.* of *L.*

OPPOSITION [in *Astrology*] when two Planets being distant 180 Degrees, behold one another diametrically opposite.

To **OPPRESS** [*oppresser*, *F.* *oppressum*, *L.* of *ob* and *presso*] to lie heavy upon, to over-burden, to crush by Authority and Violence.

To **OPPRESS**, to ravish.

OPPRES'SION, over-burdening, crushing by Authority, &c. *F.* of *L.*

ORA

OPPRES'SIVE, apt to oppress.

OPPRESSIVELY, injuriously, cruelly.

OPPRES'SIVENESS, the being oppressive.

OPPRES'SOR [*oppressor*, *F.*] he that oppresses.

OPPROBRII Lapis [*i. e.* the Stone of Reproach] a Stone erected in the City of Padua in Italy, to which whatever Debtors resort, openly declaring Inability to pay their Debts, are to be freed from Prosecution. *L.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS [*opprobrius*, *L.*] reproachful, injurious.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, reproachfully, contumeliously.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, the being opprobrious.

OPPRO'BRIUM [*opprobrium*, *F.*] the Shame which attends a lewd villainous Act; Infamy, Disgrace. *L.*

To **OPPUGN'** [*oppugnare*, *L.*] to fight against, to oppose, to reject or confute an Opinion.

OPPUGNER, one who opposes.

OP'SIMATHY [*ὀψιμαθία*, of *ὀψέ*, late, and *μαθία*, learned, Gr.] a learning in old Age.

OPSONA'TION, a Catering. *L.*

OP'TABLE [*optabilis*, *L.*] desirable.

OPTA'TIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] is that Mood of a Verb, which expresses an earnest Desire that such a Thing may be or happen.

OP'TICK [*optique*, *F.* *opticus*, *L.* of *ὀπτικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Sight.

OPTICK Glasses, Glasses contrived for the viewing of any Object, as Microscopes, Telescopes, &c.

OPTICK Nerves [in *Anatomy*] the second Pair of Nerves, which convey the Spirits to the Eye.

OPTICK Place of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is that Part or Point of its Orbit, which our Sight determines, when the Star is there.

OP'TICKS [*optiques*, *F.* *optica*, *L.* of *ὀπτική*, Gr.] a Science which treats of the Sight in general, explaining the Properties and Effects of it.

OPTICIAN, one skilled in Opticks.

OP'TIMACY [*optimatus*, *L.*] the Government of a Commonwealth by the Nobles.

OPTIM'ITY [*optimatus*, *L.*] Excellency.

OP'TION, a Choice, a Liberty of accepting or refusing a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

OPULENCY [*opulencia*, *F.* of *opulentia*, *L.*] Riches, Wealth.

OPULENT [*opulentus*, *L.*] wealthy, very rich. *F.*

OPULENTLY, richly.

OPUS'CLE [*opusculum*, *L.*] a small Work.

OR [*orari*, *Teut.*] either.

OR, Gold. *F.*

OR [in *Heraldry*] the Colour of Gold.

OR'ACH [*arache*, *F.*] a Pot Herb.

OR'ACLE [*oraculum*, *L.*] an ambiguous and obscure Answer, which the Heathen Priests gave

ORB

to the People about Things to come, making them believe that God spoke by their Mouth.

Divine ORACLE, an Answer or Counsel given by God, the Holy Scriptures.

ORAC'ULAR, belonging to Oracles.

ORACULARLY, like an Oracle.

ORAISON, Prayer, verbal Supplication.

F. OR'AL [of *os*, *oris*, *L.* the Mouth] delivered by the Mouth or Voice. *F.*

ORAN'DO *pro Rege et Regno*, a Writ requiring the Bishop and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good Understanding between the King and Parliament.

OR'ANGE [*aurantio*, *Ital.* *aurantium*, *L.* of *aureo colore*] a well known Fruit. *F.*

OR'ANGEADE, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c.

ORAN'GERY, a Sort of Perfume; also a Sort of Snuff; also a Place in a Garden where Orange-trees are kept.

ORANO'CO, a Sort of Tobacco.

ORA'TION [*oraison*, *F.*] a Discourse or Speech pronounced in public. *L.*

OR'ATOR [*orateur*, *F.*] an eloquent Speaker or Pleader. *L.*

ORATORIANs, an Order of regular Priests established *A. C.* 1564, so called from the Oratory of St. Jerome in Rome, where they used to pray.

OR'ATORY [*oratoire*, *F.* of *oratorius*, *L.*] belonging to an Orator.

ORATORY [*oratoria*, *L.*] the Art of Oratory, the Science of Rhetorick, or the Art of making public Speeches.

An *OR'ATORY* [*un oratoire*, *F.* *oratorium*, *L.*] a private Chapel, or Place set apart for Prayer.

ORB [*orbe*, *F.* of *orbis*, *L.*] a hollow Sphere.

ORB [*in Astronomy*] the Deferent of a Planet, commonly called a Sphere.

ORBA'TION, a depriving. *L.*

ORBIC'ULAR [*orbiculaire*, *L.* of *orbicularis*, *L.*] round, like a Ball or Globe.

ORBICULAR Bone [*in Anatomy*] one of the little Bones of the inner Part of the Ear.

ORBICULA'RIS Musculus [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle that draws the Lips together, and is the same as *Osculatorius*, a kissing Muscle. *L.*

ORBICULARIS Palpebrarum [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle whose Fibres encompass the Eye-lids circularly, and are inserted in them.

ORBICULARLY, spherically.

ORBICULATED [*orbiculatus*, *L.*] made round.

ORBIS Magnus [*in the System of Copernicus*, is the Orbit of the Earth in its annual Revolution round the Sun. *L.*

ORBIT [*orbire*, *F.* of *orbita*, *L.*] the Track or Mark of a Chariot or Cart-wheel.

ORD

ORBIT [*in Anatomy*] is the Extent of any Part which is of a round Figure.

ORBIT [*in Astronomy*] is the Course in which any Planet moves.

OR'BITER Externus [*in Anatomy*] is the Hole in the Cheek bone below the Orbit. *L.*

ORBITER Internus [*in Anatomy*] a Hole in the coronal Bone of the Skull, within the Orbit. *L.*

OR'BITY [*orbitas*, *L.*] the Want of Children by Parents, or Parents by Children; any Want or Privation.

Concentrick ORBS [*in Astronomy*] are several Orbs one within another, which have the same Centre.

Eccentrick ORBS [*in Astronomy*] are Orbs within one another, or separate, which have different Centres.

OR'CHAL, } a Mineral Stone like Al-

OR'CHEL, } lum.

OR'CHANET, the Herb *Alkanet*, or *Spanish Bugloss*. *Anchusa*, *L.*

OR'CHARD [*corr.* of *obst*, *garten*, *Teut.*

H. G.] a Piece of Ground inclosed and planted with Fruit-trees.

ORCHEST'RE [*orchestra*, *L.* of *ὀρχήστρα*, *Gr.*] a Place where the Chorus dance, or where Musicians sit.

OR'CHIS, a Plant, called also *Satyrian*.

OR'CIO [*about Florence*] an Oil Measure containing 8 Gallons and a Quarter *English* Measure.

To *ORDAIN'* [*ordonner*, *F.* of *ordinaire*, *L.*] to command, to appoint, to confer Holy Orders.

ORDA'LIAN Law, a Law which established the ancient Way of *Ordeal*, or Trials by Fire and Water, &c.

OR'DEAL } [*ordæl*, of *op*, great, and

OR'DAEL } *deæl*, Judgment, *Sax.*] cer-

tain particular Ways of Trial, by which Persons accused of Crimes were to clear themselves; of which there were four several Ways.

This was instituted long before the Conquest, and continued till the Time of King John, in whose Days it was abrogated.

ORDEAL by Combat, was when the Persons accused of Murder, was obliged to fight the next Relation, &c. of the Person deceased.

ORDEAL by Fire, was when the Party accused undertook to prove his or her Innocence by walking blindfold and barefoot between nine red hot Plough-shares, laid at unequal Distances one from another; or by holding a red hot Iron in his or her Hand.

ORDEAL by cold Water, was a being bound and thrown into a River or Pond, like the Trial of Witches.

ORDEAL by hot Water, was by putting the Hands or Feet into scalding Water.

ORDE'FFE, } Ore or Metal lying under

ORDEL'FE, } Ground; also the Claim

made to it.

ORDEINLY

ORD

ORDEINLY [*ordentlich*, Teut.] orderly.

Cbauc.

ORDER [*ordre*, F. of *ordo*, L. *ordnung*, Teut.] a disposing of Things in their proper Place; Custom or Manner, Rule or Discipline.

ORDER of Battle, is the Disposition of the Battalions and Squadrons of an Army in one or more Lines, according to the Nature of the Ground, either to engage an Enemy, or to be reviewed.

ORDER [*in Architecture*] is a Rule to be observed for the Proportion of Pillars, and for the Form of certain Parts appertaining to them; or in a more general Sense, that which gives each Part of the Building a convenient Bigness.

ORDER [*in Military Discipline*] is the equal Distance of one Rank or File from another.

OR'DERLINESS, the being orderly, Regularity.

ORDERLY, acting according to Rule, regular.

ORDERS [*in general*] signify all that is commanded by superior Officers, and is sometimes only taken for the Word.

ORDERS [*in Theology*] the Priesthood.

OR'DINABLE, capable of being designed or ordained. *Cbauc.*

OR'DINAL [*ordinalis*, L.] belonging to Order.

ORDINAL Numbers, are such as express the Order of Things, as *First*, *Second*, and *Third*, &c.

An **ORDINAL**, a Book of Directions for Bishops in giving Holy Orders; also a Book containing the Orders and Constitutions of a religious House or College.

OR'DINANCE [*ordonnance*, F. *ordinatio*, L.] a Decree, Statute, or Law.

ORDINANCE [probably *q. d. inter ordines*, L. among the Ranks of Soldiers] Artillery, great Guns.

ORDINANCE [of the *Forest*] a Statute made about Forest Causes, *An. 34. of Edward I.*

ORDINANCE [of *Parliament*] a temporary Act, which may be altered by the Commons alone.

Clerk of the ORDINANCE, an Officer, whose Business is to record the Names of all Officers, and all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office.

Surveyor of the ORDINANCE, one whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordinance, Provisions, and Stores of War in the Tower.

ORDINARY [*ordinaire*, F. of *ordinarius*, L.] common, usual, indifferent, mean.

An **OR'DINARY**, a Victualling House, where Persons may eat at so much *per Meal*.

An **ORDINARY** [of *Affixes and Sessions*] a Deputy of the Bishop of the Diocese, appointed formerly to give Malefactors their Neck Verfes, and to judge whether they read

ORD

or not; also to perform Divine Service for them, and assist in preparing them for Death.

An **OR'DINARY** [*in the Civil Law*] is any Judge who has Authority to take Cognizance of Causes in his own Right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by Deputation.

An **ORDINARY** [*in the Common Law*] the Bishop of the Diocese, or he who hath immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical.

OR'DINARIES [*in Heraldry*] are the Charges that properly belong to that Art, being commonly used therein, *viz.* the *Cross*, *Chief*, *Pall*, *Bend*, *Fesse*, *Escutcheon*, *Chevron*, *Salter*, and *Bar*.

OR'DINATE [*in Conick Sections*] is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the *Axis*, and reaching from one Side of the Section to the other

ORDINATE [*in an Ellipsis*] is a right Line drawn in an Ellipsis or Oval, from one Side to another, parallel to a Tangent, which passes through one of the Ends of that Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

ORDINATE [*in a Parabola*] is a Line drawn through the *Axis* and Diameters parallel to the Tangent; half of this Line is also sometimes called the *Ordinate*, and the whole, the *double Ordinate*.

ORDINATE [*in an Hyperbola*] is a right Line drawn in an Ellipsis, from one Side to the other, and divided into two equal Parts by the *Axis* of the same *Hyperbola*.

ORDINATE Figures, are the same as regular ones, that is, they are *Equilateral*, and *Equiangular*.

ORDINATION, the Act of ordaining or putting into holy Orders. *F. of L.*

ORDINATION Days, certain Days appointed for the ordaining of Clergymen, *viz.* the second Sunday in *Lent*, *Trinity Sunday*, and the Sunday following the next Wednesday after *September 14.* and *December 13.*

ORDINATIONE contra Servientes, is a Writ which lies against a Servant for leaving his Master.

OR'DINES [*Old Law*] a general Chapter or solemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

ORDINES Majores, the Holy Order of Priests, Deacons, and Sub deacons.

ORDINES Minores, the inferior Order of Chanters, Psalmist, Reader, &c.

OR'DLES, as Oaths and Ordles, *i. e.* the Right of giving Oaths, and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular Precinct.

OR'DONANCE, } all Sorts of Artillery
ORDONANCE, } or great Guns. See *Ordinance*.

ORDON'NANCE, Order, ordering or disposing. *F.*

ORDON'NANCE [*in Architecture*] the giving to all the Parts of a Building the just Quantity and Dimensions, which they ought to have according to the Model,

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OR'DURE

ORG

OR'DURE [*ordura*, Ital.] Filth, the Dung of Man or Beast. *F.*

ORE [*opa*, Sax. *ooz*, Dut.] a Mine; Metal unrefined.

O'REB [כֶּבֶד, *H. i. e.* a Crow, or the Evening] a Prince of the Midianites.

ORE'GES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls usually of Orange colour.

OREUM. a Barn of Corn. *O. L.*

ORE'WOOD, Oaz, a Sea weed.

OREX'IS [*orexis*, Gr.] a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.

ORF'GILD [of *opp.* Cattle, and *gib.* Payment, Sax.] a Delivery or Restitution of Cattle; or a Restitution made by the Hundred or County of any Wrong done by one who was in Pledge.

OR'FRAIES [q. d. *or*, Gold, *F.* and *frisse*] frizzled Cloth of Gold, anciently much worn by Kings and Nobles.

ORET, a Sort of Chub-fish.

OR'GAL, the Lees of Wine dried, &c.

ORGAL'LOUS [*orgueilleux*, *F.*] proud. *O.*

OR'GAN [*organe*, *F.* *orgel*, Teut. *organum*, *L.* of *ὄργανον*, Gr.] the noblest of musical Instruments commonly used in Churches.

ORGAN [*organe*, *F.* among *Naturalists*] an Instrument of some Faculty in an animal Body; as the Ear is said to be the Organ of hearing, &c.

ORGAN-Ling, } the greatest Sort of the
OR'GES, } North Sea-fish.

ORGANICAL [*organique*, *F.* *organicus*,

ORGAN'ICK } *L.* *ὀργανικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Organs of the Body, instrumental, or serving as a Means.

ORGANICAL Description of Curves, is the Method of describing them upon a Plane by the regular Motion of a Point.

ORGANICAL Point [among *Naturalists*] that Part of a living Creature or Plant which is designed for the Performance of some particular Function or Action.

OR'GANIST [*organiste*, *F.* *organista*, *L.* *organist*, Teut.] one who plays upon Organs.

ORGANIZA'TION, the forming of Organs, or instrumental Parts. *L.*

To OR'GANIZE [*organiser*, *F.*] to furnish with proper Organs.

ORGANIZED [*organisé*, *F.*] furnished with proper Organs.

ORGAN-Loft, the Loft where the Organ is fixed.

OR'GANO, an Organ, *Ital.* as *Organo Picciolo*, a small or Chamber Organ.

OR'GANY, } the Herb *Wild Marjoram*.

OR'GAIN, }

ORGA'SMUS [*ὀργασμός*, Gr.] Violence, Force, Onset.

ORGAS'MUS [with *Physicians*] a quick Motion of the Blood or Animal Spirits, whereby the Muscles are convulsed, and move with uncommon Force.

ORI

OR'GIA [*ὄργια*, Gr.] certain Feasts and Revels in Honour of *Bacchus*.

ORGIL'LOUS [of *orgueilleux*, *F.*] proud, haughty, arrogant, presumptuous. *Shakspeare*.

OR'GUES [in *Fortification*] many Harquebusses linked together, or divers Musquet Barrels, laid in a Row, so that they may be discharged either all at once, or separately; also long and thick Pieces of Wood with Iron Plates at the End, hung over a Gate to stop it up instead of a Port-Collicie.

OR'GYA [*ὄργια*, Gr.] a Grecian Measure containing two Yards.

O'RIEL College [probably, q. d. *aurea aula*, *L.* a golden Hall, or as others will have it of *orientalis*, from its eastern Situation] a College in the University of Oxford.

O'RIENT [*oriens*, *L.*] the East. *F.*

ORIENT Equinoctial [in *Geography*] the Point of the Horizon the Sun rises upon, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

O'RIENT Estival, the Summer-east, or North east.

ORIENT Hybernal, the Winter-east, or South east.

ORIENT Pearl, a Pearl of great Lustre and Brightness, such as are found in the Eastern Countries.

ORIENTAL [*orientalis*, *L.*] belonging to the East, Eastern, *F.*

ORIENTAL [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is said to be oriental, when it rises in the Morning before the Sun.

ORIENTALISM, Agreeableness to Eastern Manner.

OR'IFICE [*orificium*, *L.*] the Mouth, Entry, or Brim of any Thing, especially that of the Stomach, Womb, a Vein, Wound, &c. *F.*

O'RIFLEM [*oriflame*, *F.* q. d. *aureum flammum*, *L.*] the Standard of St. Denis, or Royal Banner of the Kings of France, in their Wars against the Infidels.

ORGAN, wild Marjoram.

OR'IGENISTS, a Sect of Hereticks so called, because they held some Errors drawn from *Origen's* Book concerning Principles.

OR'IGIN [*origine*, *F.* *origo*, *L.*] the first rising or Source of a Thing; a Stock or Pedigree.

OR'IGINAL [*originalis*, *L.*] belonging to an Original, primitive, first.

ORIGINAL Sin [among *Divines*] the Guilt derived from our first Parents.

An ORIGINAL [*originalis*, *L.*] the first Beginning or Rise of a Thing; the first Draught or Pattern of a Thing; also a Stock or Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, &c. *F.*

ORIGINA'LIA [*Latv Term*] are Transcripts or Records in the Exchequer, sent thither from the Chancery.

ORIGINALLY, primarily, from the Beginning.

O R R

TO ORIGINATE, to spring originally.

ORIGINATION, primary Derivation.

ORILLON [in *Fortification*] is a Mass of Earth faced with Stone, built upon the Shoulder of a Bastion, which hath Casemates to cover the Cannon of the retired Flank.

ORION [Ὠρίων, Gr.] a Southern Constellation, consisting of 39 Stars.

ORISON [oraison, F. of oratio, L.] a prayer.

ORK, a monstrous Fish, called also a Whirlpool; also a Hulk, a large Sea-vessel; also a Butt for Figs or Wine.

ORLE [in *Architecture*] the same as Pilaster.

ORLE [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary almost the Figure of an Escutcheon.

ORLOGE [horologium, L.] a Clock, Watch, &c. *Cbauc.*

ORLOPE [Sea Term] the uppermost Space or Deck in a great Ship from the Main-mast to the Mizzen.

ORNAMENT [ornament, F. of ornamentum, L.] Beauty, Grace, Finery, Set off; rhetorical Flourish.

ORNAMENTAL, decorating, serving to embellish.

ORNAMENTED, embellished.

ORNAMENTS [in *Architecture*] are the *Antitraves*, *Frizes*, and *Cornices* of several Orders, also Leaves, Channellings, &c.

ORNATE [ornatus, L.] bedecked, decorated.

ORNATENESS, Trimness, a being neat, and well apparell'd.

ORNATURE [ornatura, L.] an adorning Wreaths, &c.

ORN'DORNS [for *underins*] Afternoons Drinkings. *N C.*

ORNITHOLOGY [ornithologia, L. of ornithologia, of ὄρνις, a Bird, and λογία, Speech, Gr.] a Description of the several Natures and Kinds of Birds.

ORNITHOMANCY [ornithomantia, L. of ornithomantia, of ὄρνις, a Bird, and μαντεία, Prediction, Gr.] a Divination by the Flight of Birds.

OROBORDES [among *Physicians*] a Settlement in Urine like Vetches.

ORPED, gilded. *O.*

ORPHAN [orphanus, L. of ὀρφανός, Gr.] a fatherless and motherless Child.

ORPHANISM, the State of an Orphan.

ORPIMENT [q. d. *auri pigmentum*, L.] a kind of yellow Arsenick. *F.*

ORPIN, a Sort of Herb. *Telephium*. *L.*

ORPINGTON [probably of oppin, the Plant growing there in great Plenty, and tun, Sax.] a Town in *Kent*.

ORRACH, } an Herb good in Pottage, &c.

ORRAGE, } *Artiplex*, *L.*

ORRERY, an astronomical Machine for giving a clearer Account of the solar System.

ORRIS, a Flower, called also *Iris*.

O R V

OR'TEIL [in *Fortification*]. See *Berme*.

ORTELLI [Forest Law] the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

ORTHOC'OLON [ὀρθόκωλον, Gr.] a preternatural Straitness of Joint.

ORTHOD'ORON [ὀρθόδορον, Gr.] a Greek Measure of about 8 Inches 1 Third long.

ORTHODOX [orthodoxus, F. of ὀρθόδοξος, L. of ὀρθός, Gr.] that is of a true or right Opinion or Belief.

ORTHODOXY [orthodoxia, L. of ὀρθόδοξία, of ὀρθός, right, and δόξα, Opinion, Gr.] Soundness of Judgment, true Belief.

ORTHODROMICKS [in *Navigation*] is the Art of sailing in the Arch of some great Circle.

ORTHO'DROMY [ὀρθόδρομία, of ὀρθός, right, and δρόμος, a Course, Gr.] Sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHO'GONAL [orthogonus, L. of ὀρθόγωνος, of ὀρθός, and γωνία, an Angle, Gr.] right angled.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL } [orthographicus, L. of ὀρθογραφικός, Gr.] belonging to Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL Projection of the Sphere, a Delineation of the Sphere upon a Plane that cuts it in the Middle, the Eye being supposed to be vertically placed at an infinite Distance from it.

ORTHOGRAPHIST } [orthographus, L. of ὀρθογράφος, Gr.] one skilled in Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY [orthographia, F. of orthographia, L. of ὀρθογραφία, of ὀρθός, and γράφω, to write, Gr.] the right or true Way of writing, spelling, or describing.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] is the Representation of the Front of a building according to the Rules of Geometry, or geometrically drawn.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Draught of a Work, shewing the Breadth, Thickness, Height, and Depth, so as it would appear if perpendicularly cut from the highest to the lowest Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the true Delineation of the Fore right Plane of any Object.

ORTHOP'NOIA [ὀρθόπνοια, of ὀρθός, and πνέω, to breathe, Gr.] an ill Respiration, when the Person affected cannot breathe but with his Neck erect.

ORTHOS'TATÆ [in *Architecture*] Pillars, Buttresses, or Supporters of a Building. *L. of Gr.*

OR'TIVE [ortivus, L.] easterly, rising.

OR'TOLAN, a delicate Bird. *F.*

ORTS [ort, Teut. a fourth Part] Fragments, Leavings, Mammoicks.

OR'VAL, the Herb Clary. *Scalaria*, *L.*

ORVI'ETAN, an Electuary, good against Poison, so named from the Inventor, a Mountebank at *Orvieto* in Italy.

ORYAL

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ORY'AL [*Old Records*] a Cloister, Porch, or arched Room in a Monastery.

OS'EORN [of *huf*, an House, and *beapn*, a Child, *Sax. q. d.* a Family Child] a proper Name.

OSCILLA'TION, a Swinging up and down; also a Vibration like the Pendulum of a Clock. *L.*

OSCILLATORY [*oscillum*, *L.*] moving backwards and forwards like a Pendulum.

OS'CITANCY [*ositantia*, *L.*] Negligence or Sluggishness.

OSCITA'TION, a slight convulsive Motion of the Muscles, a yawning or gaping. *L.*

OS'CUA [with *Anatomists*] are the Openings of Vessels of an Animal Body at their Ends. *L.*

OSCUA'TION, a Kissing. *L.*

O'SIER, the Red, or Water-willow. *F.*

OS'KEN of Land. See *Oxgang*. *N. C.*

OS'MONDS, the Ore of which Iron is made. *O. S.*

OS'MUND [of *huf*, an House, and *mund*, Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

OSP'REY [*ossifraga*, *L.* a Bone breaker] a Bird with a very strong Beak.

OSSA *Innominata* [with *Anatomists*] two large Bones situated on the Sides of the *Oss Sacrum*. *L.*

To **OSSE** [*ofer*, *F.*] to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do. *Chefs.*

OS'SELETS, *i. e.* little Bones [among *Farriers*] certain hard Excrescences in the Knees of Horses. *F.*

OS'SICLE [*osseculum*, *L.*] a little Bone.

OSSICLE [among *Botanists*] the Stone of a Cherry, Plum, &c.

OSSIFICA'TION, is said of the Bones, as in Children, when they harden from a softer cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Texture.

OSSIFRAN'GENT } [*ossifragus*, *L.*] Bone-

OSSIFRAN'GOUS } breaking.

OSSIVOROUS [*ossa* and *voro*, *L.*] devouring Bones.

OS'SUARY [*ossuaria*, *L.*] a Charnel-house, a Place where dead People's Bones are kept.

OST, } a Vessel upon which Hops or

OOST, } Malt is dried.

OSTENTA'TION, making a fair Shew outwardly, Vain-glory; excessive boasting, bragging, vaunting. *F. of L.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS, } made for Shew,

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, } vain-glorious.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, vain gloriously.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, Vain-gloriousness.

OSTENTA'TIVE, apt to boast, to make a Shew of. *F.*

OSTENTIF'EROUS [*ostentifer*, *L.*] bringing Monst'ers.

OSTENT'IVE [of *ostendere*, *L.*] that serves to shew.

OSTEOCOL'LA [*ὀστεκόλλα*, *Gr.*] the

OTT

Glew-bone Stone; a soft Stone, said to be of great Virtue for the uniting broken Bones.

OSTEOL'OGY [*osteologie*, *F.* *ὀστεολογία*, *Gr.*] a Description of Bones. *Anat.*

OSTEO'COPE [*ὀστέον* and *κόπω*] Pains in the Bones.

OSTIARY [*ostiarius*, *L.*] a Door keeper.

OSTLER [*hostelier*, *F.*] one who takes Care of Horses in an Inn.

OST'LERY, an Inn for Travellers.

OSTRACISM [*ostracisme*, *F.* *ostracismus*, *L.* of *ὀστρακισμός*, *Gr.*] a Sort of Banishment among the *Athenians*.

OSTRICH } [*ostrucbe*, *F.* *struthio camelus*, *L.*]

OSTRIDGE } a large African Fowl.

OSTRIF'EROUS [*ostrifer*, *L.*] Oyster bearing, producing Oysters.

OSTROGOTHs, *Goths*, who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of *Europe*.

OS'WALD [of *huf*, an House, and *palb*, Tower, *Sax. i. e.* a House ruler] a King of *Northumberland*.

OS'WALD's Law, the turning out of the married Priests, and the bringing Monks into Churches, by *Oswald*, Bishop of *Worcester*.

OSWALDSHAW [*q.* *Oswald's* Ea, of *Oswald*, Bishop of *Worcester*, who begged the Inspection thereof of King *Edgar*, and Ea, *Sax. Water*] in *Worcestershire*.

OSWES'TRE [formerly called *Oswald's* tree, in the *C. Br.* *Croft Oswald*, *Oswald's* Cross, from *Ere*, a Town, and *St. Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*, who was there slain by *Penda*, a General of the *Mercii*] a Town in *Shropshire*, 171 Miles N. W. by W. from *London*.

OS'WY [of *huf* and *pie*, consecrated, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*, the Founder of the Cathedral at *Lichfield*.

OTACOUS'TICKS [*ὀτακουτικά*, *Gr.*] Instruments which help to improve the Sense of Hearing.

OTAL'GIA [*ὀταλγία*, *Gr.*] a Pain in the Ears.

OTENCHY'TES [*ὀτεγχύτης*, *Gr.*] an auricular Clyster; a little Syringe or Squirt to inject Medicines into the Ear.

OT'HER [*oðer*, *Sax.*] another.

OTHER [*oðer*, *Teut.*] or. *O.*

OTHERWHILE [*oðerwile*, *Sax.*] ever and anon, now and then.

OTHERWISE, after another Manner.

OTHERWISED, falling out contrary to Expectation. *Cbaac.*

O'TICA [*ὀτικά*, *Gr.*] Medicines for Distempers in the Ear.

OTTAD'INI, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants of *Northumberland*.

OT'TAVA, an Octave, an Eight, or Interval of eight Sounds. *Ita'.*

OT'TER [*otter*, *Sax.* *otter*, *Teut.*] a Sort of amphibious Creature.

OTTOMAN,

OVE

OTTOMAN, belonging to the *Turks*.

OVAL [*ovalis*, L.] of the Shape of an Egg.

OVAL Window [in *Anatomy*] one of the Holes in the Hollow of the Ear.

OVAL } [in *Architecture*] a Member so
OVOLO } called from its Figure resembling an Egg.

OVAL [in *Geometry*] a round, but longish Figure, so that the Lines drawn to the Centre from its utmost Superficies, are not equal, yet answer well enough to each other for its opposite Sides.

OVARIA [in *Anatomy*] the Testicles of Females, so named, because they breed a kind of Eggs, that have the same Use as the Lavers or Collections of Eggs in the Bodies of Foals.

OVA'TION, a petty Triumph for a Victory won without spilling much Blood; or for the defeating Rebels, Slaves, &c. L.

OUBAT, a Sort of hairy Caterpillar.

OUCH [of *ocher*, F. to cut] a Collar of Gold, formerly worn by Women; also a golden Button set with some Jewels.

OVELTY of Services [Law Term] an Equality of Services, as when the Tenant Paravails owes as much to the Mesn, as the Mesn does to the Lord Paramount.

OVEN [*oven*, Belg. *aaben*, L. S. *ofen*, Teut.] an hollow Place for baking Bread in.

OVER [*open*, Sax.] placed upon, or above, beyond.

To **OVER act**, to act beyond one's Commission.

To **OVER balance**, to exceed in Weight.

To **OVER bear**, to prevail over, oppress, or crush.

To **OVER blow** [Sea Term] is when the Wind blows so hard that the Ship can carry no Sails.

OVER board, into the Sea.

To **OVERCAST**, to grow dark or cloudy; to whip a Seam as Sailors do.

An **OVERCAST** [in *Bowling*] a Throw beyond the Jack.

To **OVERCOM'E** [*opereumian*, Sax. of *uberkommen*, Teut. to get, to acquire] to get the better of, to bring under, to subdue.

OVERCOMER, one who vanquishes.

To **OVERCRAW**, to crow over, to insult. Spenc.

OVER Cysed [Old Law Term] convicted or proved guilty of a Crime.

To **OVERFLOW**, to be fuller than the Brim can hold.

To **OVERGLANCE**, to over-look, or look over. Shakspe.

OVERGRASS, overgrown with Grass.

OVERGROWN Sea [among Sailors] is when the Waves swell to an excessive Height.

OVER free, overspread. O.

OVERIST [*oberist*, Teut.] uppermost. O.

To **OVER hale** [Sea Term] to hale a Rope

OVE

the contrary Way, when it is drawn too stiff.

O'VER-bent, overtook. Spenc.

OVER-berisf, Contumacy, Stubbornness, Disobedience. O.

O'VERLAID [*openlebe*, Sax. of *uber*, and *legen*, Teut.] stifled or smothered.

OVERLEATHER, that Part of the Shoe that is over the Foot.

OVER mast [among Sailors] a Ship is said to be over-masted, when her Masts are too big for her Bulk.

To **O'VERLOOK** [of *uber*, Teut. and *lucke*, Helver.] to look over, to have an Eye upon, to look after; to take no Notice of, to wink at; to look upon with Contempt.

To **OVERPASS**, to omit, to disregard.

OVERPLUS, an exceeding, or something over and above.

To **O'VERPOISE**, to out-weigh.

OVERLY, carelessly, slightly.

To **OVER rake** [among Sailors] the Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in, and wash her from one End to the other.

An **OVER-reach**, a Strain, a Swelling of a Master-Sinew of an Horse.

To **OVER-reach** [among Jockeys] to hit the Fore-feet with the hinder, as some Horses do.

To **OVER-reach**, to hurt one's self with reaching too far; also to cozen or cheat.

OVER-rigid, too rigorous, too severe.

To **OVER-rule an Objection** [Law Term] is not to allow it, to reject it.

To **OVER-run** [*uberrunnen*, Teut.] to out-run, run beyond, to invade every where.

To **OVER-run a Page**, &c. [among Printers] is to run it over again, to dispose the Lines after another Manner.

OVERSAMES'SA [Old Law Term] a Fine anciently imposed upon those who hearing of Murder or Robbery, did not pursue the Malefactors.

To **OVERSEE'** [*ubersehen*, Teut.] to have the Management of.

OVERSEEN, deceived, over-reached.

* **OVERSEER**, a Superintendant, one who overlooks.

To **OVERSET**, to over-turn.

OVERSHADOW, to throw a Shadow over any Thing; to shelter, to prate.

To **OVERSHOOT'**, to shoot beyond the Mark, to go too far in any Business.

OVERSIGHT, a Mistake; also Superintendence.

OVERSPREAD, to cover over.

An **OVERSWICHT** House Wife, a Whore. N. C.

O'VERT [*ouvert*, F. of *apertus*, L.] open, manifest.

OVERT AE [in Law] a plain Matter of Fact, serving to prove a Design.

OVERT Word, an open plain Speech.

To **OVERTAKE**, to come up to.

To **OVERTHROW**, to turn topsy-turvy; to defeat or rout, to disappoint.

To

O U S

To be OVERTHROWN [among Sailors] a Ship is said to be so, when, being brought a-ground, she falls over on her Side.

OVER thwart, across, or from Side to Side.

OVERTURE [overture, F.] an opening or disclosing of a Matter; also a Flourish of Musick, before the Scenes are opened in a Play.

To OVER'TURN, to throw down, to subvert, &c.

OVER-weening, presumptuous, self-conceited, having too great an Opinion of one's self.

To OVER-whelm [open pylan, Sax.] to cover over, to plunge and sink in.

OVER went, over-gone, overwhelmed. *Sp.*

St. MARY OVERY [q. d. *St. Mary Overea*, i. e. *Mary over*, or on the other Side of the Water] a Street or Parish in the Borough of *Southwark*.

OUGHT [oht, Sax.] somewhat.

OUGHT, owed. *Spenc.*

OUGHT'RED [of uht, early, and neban, to give Counsel, q. d. one who gives seasonable Advice; but *Dr. Tb. H.* derives it of *hock*, Du. high, and nebe, Counsel, Sax. q. d. noble Counsel] a Surname.

OVIDUCTUS [in *Anatomy*] the Egg passage, the *Tuba Fallopiana*.

OVIFORM [ovum and forma, L.] in the Shape of an Egg.

OVIP'AROUS [ovipara, L.] that breeds by Eggs or Spawn.

O'VIUM, a Pain in the Head, settled in a Place about the Bigness of an Egg.

O'VOLO [in *Architecture*] is a Part of the Ornaments or Mouldings of the Cornish of a Pillar.

OUNCE [once, F. of uncia, L.] in *Troy Weight*, the 12th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [in *Apothecaries Weight*] is eight Drachms.

OUNCE [*Avoirdupois Weight*] the 16th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [oinze, F.] a kind of Beast.

OUNDLING, rising like Waves. *O.*

OUN'DLE [q. d. *Avon's Dale*, from the River *Avon*] a Town in *Northamptonshire*, 64 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

OUNDY and Crisp [*Old Phrase*] streaked and curled.

OUR [ohp, Sax.] belonging to us.

OURANOGRAPHY [of οὐρανός, Heaven, and γραφή, a Description, Gr.] a Description of the Heavens.

OUR'LOP [probably of *Oberloap*, Du.] a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of the Manor by the inferior Tenant when his Daughter was debauched.

OURSELVES, we, not others.

OUSEN, Oxen. *N. C.*

OUS'TED [*Law Term*] as ousted out of Possession, i. e. removed or put out of the Possession. *F.*

OUS'TER Le Main [in *Chancery*] a Judgment given for the Delivery of seized Land out of the King's Hand. *F.*

O U T

OU'TER Le Mer [*Law Term*] an Excuse for not appearing in Court, after a Summons, upon account of being beyond Sea. *F.*

OUT [ute, Sax.] without.

To OUT [utian, Sax. unt, Belg. ut, L. S. ausg, Teut.] to put out, to displace.

OUTACOUS/TICON [of οὖς, an Ear, and αὖς, to hear, Gr.] an Ear-pipe.

To OUTBID' [ausbieten, Teut.] to bid more than another.

OUTBIDDER, one who offers a higher Price.

To OUTBRAVE', to vaunt more than another, to silence or dash.

An OUTCAST, a Person cast off as forlorn.

OUTDO', to excel.

OUT'ER, outward.

OUTERMOST, most outward.

OUTFANGTHEF [of ut, fang, and thep, Sax.] a Privilege enabling a Lord to bring to Trial, in his own Court, any Man living in his own Fee, that is taken for Felony in any other Place.

OUT-Hoff, } the summoning of Subjects to
OUT-Horn, } Arms by the Sound of a Horn.

OUT-Land, Land let to any Tenant, merely at the Pleasure of the Lord.

OUTLANDISH [auflandisch, Teut.] Foreign, of another Land.

OUTLAW [utlaga, Sax.] deprived of the Benefit of the Law, and the King's Protection.

To OUTLAW one [*Law Term*] to sue one to an Outlawry.

OUTLAWRY, is the Loss of the Benefit of a Subject, and the King's Protection.

Clerk of the **OUTLAWRIES**, an Officer whose Business is to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawries.

OUTLICK'ER [in a Ship] is a small Piece of Timber made fast to the Top of the Poop, and standing right out astern.

To OUTLIVE, to live beyond, to survive.

OUT'MOST [ydemæst, Sax. äußerst, Teut.] the outermost.

OUT-Panthers [in Scotland] a Sort of Thieves who rode about, and took such Things as they could light on.

OUT'RAGE, a grievous Injury or Affront, a violent Assault. *F.*

OUTRA'GEOUS [outrageux, F.] cruel, fierce, highly injurious, violent.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, very injuriously, furiously.

OUTRA'GEOUSNESS, the being in a violent Rage.

OUT' RANGE, Destruction, Extremity. *O.*

OUT'RIDERS [in *Law*] Bailiffs-errant, employed by the Sheriff, to ride to the farthest Places of the County, to summon Persons to their County or Hundred Courts.

To OUTRUN, to leave behind in running; to exceed.

OUTWAIL, a very sorrowful Thing.

OUTWARD

O X

OUTWARD [*utpesno*, Sax. *auswetts*, Teut.] to the Outside.

To OUTWEIGH, to exceed in Gravity, to surpass in Value.

OUTWELL, to flow out, yield out, discharge. *Spenc.*

To OUTWIT, to over-reach by Cunning.

OUTWORKS [in *Cookery*] are the Courses of Dishes set on the Outside of the Table.

OUTWRONGEN, wrung or squeezed out. *Cbauc.*

OVUM *Philosophicum* [among *Chymists*] a Glass round at Bottom with a long Neck, used in Chymical Operations.

OUZE, a Sort of miry Sedge.

OUZEL [*orle*, Sax. *amsel*, Teut.] a Blackbird.

OUSY, moist, wet, plashy.

OWCH'ES, Bosses or Buttons of Gold.

To OWE, to be indebted to.

OWEN [of *Eugenius*, L. according to *Camden*] a proper Name.

O Where, any where. *O.*

OWL [*ule*, Sax. *ou*, Dan. *eule*, Teut.] a well-known Night-bird.

OWLER [*q. d.* one who goes abroad in Nights like an Owl] one who conveys Wool or prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea-side, to be shipped off contrary to Law.

To OWN [*Leannian*, Sax.] to have the Property of, to lay claim to, to confess.

OWN [*agen*, Sax. *eigen*, Teut.] proper, belonging to.

OWNER, one who owneth or hath a Property in.

OWA [*Aut-orchs*, Teut.] a kind of wild Bull.

OWSE [probably of *ort*, a Scale] the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, and used by Tanners.

OWSER, the Bark and Water in a Tanner's Pit.

OX [*oxa*, Sax. *oxe*, Dan. *orchs*, Teut.] a gelded Bull.

OX Bane, an Herb.

OX-Boose, an Ox-stall, or Stable for Oxen. *C.*

OX-Foot [in a *Horse*] is when the Horn of the hind Foot cleaves just in the very Middle of the Fore-part of the Hoof, from the Coronet to the Shoe.

OX-House, an Ox-stall. *N. L.*

OX Eye [*Ochlen Auge*, Teut.] a little Bird; also an Herb. *Buphrbalmum*, L.

OX-Fly, an Insect.

OXFORD [*Oxenford*, Sax. *q. d.* the Ford of Oxen, as the Greek *Borupphos*, or of *Ouse*, the Name of the River, and *Ford*] an University, begun *A. C.* 806, having three Colleges built by King *Alfred*, 58 Miles West from London.

OX Gang [of *Land*] as much Land as may be ploughed by one Team or Gang of Oxen in one Day; 13 Acres.

P

OXTER, an Arm-pit. *N. C.*

OX-Tongue [*Ochlen Zung*, Teut.] an Herb. *Buglossum*, L.

OXYCRATE [*oxycratum*, L. of *ὀξύκρατος*, of *ὀξύς*, Vinegar, and *κραννυμι*, to mingle, *Gr.*] a Mixture of fair Water and Vinegar.

OXYCROCEUM, a Plaster made of Vinegar, Saffron, and other Ingredients.

OXYGON [*oxygonium*, L. of *ὀξύγωνος*, of *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *γωνία*, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Triangle, having three acute Angles.

OXYGO'NIAL, belonging to an Oxygon.

OX'YMEL [*ὀξύμηλις*, of *ὀξύς*, and *μέλις*, Honey, *Gr.*] a Portion of Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar, and Water boiled together.

OXYMORON [*ὀξύμορον*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word.

OXYPORIUM [*ὀξύπριον*, of *ὀξύς*, and *πρίον*, a Passag *Gr.*] a Medicine causing an easy Digestion, or that is of other quick Operation.

OXYREGMIA [*ὀξύρρυμία*, of *ὀξύς*, sour, and *ἐρύειν*, a Belching, *Gr.*] an acid sour Belch from the Stomach.

OY'ER [to bear, *F.*] a Law-word anciently used for what we now call *Affixes*.

OYER and Terminer [*i. e.* to hear and to determine] a special Commission granted to certain Judges to hear and determine criminal Causes. *F.*

OYER de Record, is a Petition made in Court, that the Judge for the better Proof's sake, will be pleased to hear and look upon any Record. *F.*

OYES [*oyez*, *F.* hear ye] a Word used by publick Criers, when they make Proclamation of any Thing.

OYSTER. See *Oyster*.

OZE [*ζη*, *Gr.*] is sometimes used to signify a Stench in the Mouth.

OZENA [*ὀζαινα*, of *ὀζω*, *Gr.*] an old stinking Ulcer in the Inside of the Nostils.

O'ZIER [*osier*, *F.*] a Sort of Willow-tree.

P

P [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Piano*. *It.* P, sometimes stands for *Physica*, as *P. D. Physica Doctor*, *Philosophia Doctor*, L. a Doctor of Philosophy.

P. is put in Prescriptions for a *Pugil*, which is the eighth Part of a Handful.

P. Æ. [among *Physicians*] signifies *partes æquales*, *i. e.* equal Parts.

P. M. signifies [among *Astronomers*] *post Meridiem*. L. *i. e.* Afternoon.

P. P. [among *Physicians*] is used in Prescriptions for *pulvis patrum*, *i. e.* Jesuit's Powder.

P. P. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *piu piano*. *Ital.*

F f f f

P. P. P.

P A C

P. P. P. is an Abbreviation of the Word *Pianissimo*. Ital.

PABULAR [*pabularis*, L.] belonging to Provender or Forage.

PABULATION, grazing, feeding of Cattle. L.

PABULOUS [*pabulosus*, L.] the same as *Pabular*.

PABULATORY [*pabulatorius*, L.] the same as *Pabular*.

PABULUM [among *Physicians*] such Parts of our common Aliments as are necessary to recruit the animal Fluids; as likewise any Matter that continues the Cause of a Disease. L.

PACA'RE [in *Old Records*] to pay.

PACATING, an appeasing, pacifying, or assuaging. L.

To PACE, to move on slowly; used to Horses to move, by raising the Legs on the same Side together.

PACE [*pas*, F. *passo*, Ital. *passus*, L.] a Step, a Rate, or Manner of going.

PACE, a Measure of two Foot and an Half; but a *Geometrical Pace* is five Foot.

PACE of Asses, a Herd or Company of them.

PA'CER, one who paces.

PACIFEROUS [*pacifer*, L.] that brings Peace.

PACIFICA'TION, Peace-making, Mediation, or treating for Peace. F. of L.

PACIFICA'TOR [*pacificateur*, F.] a Peacemaker, a Mediator. L.

Edict of PACIFICA'TION, a Decree published by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

PACIFICA'TORY [*pacificatorius*, L.] belonging to Peace-making.

PACIFICK [*pacifique*, F. of *pacificare*, L.] making Peace, appeasing.

To PACIFY [*pacifer*, F. *pacifico*, L.] to appease, to quiet an angry Person.

A PACK [*pack*, Belg. and L. S. and Teut. *paquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel of Commodities packed up; also a Company.

PACK of Cards, a Set.

To PACK up [*packen*, L. S. *anipacken*, Teut.] to bundle up.

PACK of Wool, a Quantity of about 240 lb. a Horse load.

PACK'ER, one whose Business or Trade is to pack up Merchants Goods.

To PACK up his Aulds [of *sch-packen*, Teut. to be gone] to prepare to march off, to go away in Haste.

PACK-Horse, a Beast of Burden.

PACK-Thread, strong Thread.

PACKING-Whiss, a Sort of Cloth.

PACQUET [*paquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel.

PACT [*pactum*, L.] a Bargain, Covenant, or Agreement. F.

PAC'TION, the same as *Pact*. F. of L.

P A I

PACTITIOUS [*pactitius*, L.] done upon Condition or Agreement.

PAD, a Bundle. O. The Highway. Cant.

PAD Nag, a Horse that goes easy.

To PAD [probably of *pes*, *pedis*, a Foot, or *pedarius*, L. a Footman] to travel on Foot; also to rob upon the Road on Foot.

A PAD'DER } [probably of *pedarius*, L.]

A Foot-PAD } one who robs upon a Road on Foot.

To PAD'DLE [*patraviller*, F.] to move the Water with Hands or Feet.

PADDLE Staff, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, used by Mole-Catchers, &c.

PAD'DOCK, a great Toad or Frog. Essex.

PADDOCK Course, a Place in a Park paled in for Hounds to run Matches in.

PAD'DOW Pipe, an Herb.

A PAD'LOCK, a Lock to hang on the Outside of a Door.

PADSTOW [q. d. *Petroch's Stow*, i. e. the Place or Church of St. Petroch, a British Saint] a Town in Cornwall, 243 Miles W. by S. from London.

PÆ'AN, an Hymn, a Song of Praise made to *Apollo* when any Plague raged.

PÆD'AGOGUE [*paedagogue*, F. *paedagogus*, L. of *παῖς* *agoge*, Gr.] a School-master, an Instructor or Children.

PÆD'AGOGY [*paedagogie*, F. *paedagogia*, L. of *παῖς* *agoge*, Gr.] the teaching of Children; Instruction, Discipline.

PÆDARTHROCA'CE [among *Surgeons*] the corrupting Bone in the Joint.

PÆDO Baptism [*παῖδων βαπτισμὸς*, Gr.] Infant-Baptism.

PÆDOP'ICA, a Part of Physick which concerns the Management of Children.

PA'GAN [*payen*, F. *paganus*, L.] an Heathen.

PA'GANISM [*paganisme*, F. of *paganismus*, L.] the Principles and Practices of the Pagans.

PAGE [*page*, F. of *pagina*, L.] one Side of the Leaf in a Book.

PAGE, a young Gentleman who attends on great Persons at ceremonial Visits, &c.

To PAGE, to mark the Pages of a Book.

PA'GEANT [Skinner derives it of *wagett*, L. S. and Teut. a Chariot] a triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device, usually carried about in publick Shews.

To PAGEANT it, to appear in Pomp and Pageantry. *Shakspeare*.

PA'GEANTRY, Pomp, Shew, Ostentation, fine Appearance.

PA'GOD [q. d. *Pagans God*] an Image worshipped by the *Indians* and *Chine's*, or the Temple belonging to such an Idol; also a Piece of *Indian Coin* worth about 8 s. Sterling.

PAID, the præter. part. of *pay*.

PAY'GLES, Cowslips, Flowers, E. C. *Paralytic*. L.

PAIL

P A L

PAIL [*pailo*, Span. *παίλα*, Gr.] a M^ul-
pail; a Vessel to hold liquid Things.

PAIN [*peine*, F. *pin*, Sax. *poin*, Teut. *pæ-*
no, *le*, *swind*, Gr.] Toil or Labour of Body,
Disquiet of Mind, Torment, Torture.

PAIN of the Body [among *Naturalists*] is
defined to be the Sense of a more violent and
sudden Solution of Continuity, made in the
Nerves, Membranes, Canals, and Muscles.

To **PAIN** [*peiner*, F. *piiner*, Dan.] to af-
fect with Pain.

PAIN Fort en dure [*Læu Term*] a Punish-
ment commonly called pressing to Death. F.
PAINED, affected with Pain.

PAINFUL, causing Pain, laborious.

PAINFULNESS, the being affected with
Pain.

PAINFULLY, laboriously, with Pain.

PAINE [*peine*, F.] Endeavour. *Cbauc.*

PAINE Maine [*q. d. de Marin*, F.] white
Bread. Gr.

PAINIMS [*of payen*, F. a *Pagan*] Hea-
thens so called, because when their Temples
were taken from them, and consecrated to
Christ, they used to sacrifice in *pagis*, L. i. e.
in Villages.

PAINS [among *Farriers*] an ulcerous Scab
breeding in a Horse's Pastern.

PAINS [in *Cookery*] divers Messes made of
Bread stuffed with several Farces and Ragoes,
proper for Side-dishes. F.

PAINS-Taker, one who employs great In-
dusttry.

To **PAINT** [*peindre*, F. of *pingere*, L.] to
design, to daub with Colours.

PAINT [*pigmentum*, L.] Colour for paint-
ing.

PAINTER [*peintre*, F. of *piator*, L.] one
who paints.

PAINTER Stainer, one who paints Coats
of Arms, and other Things belonging to He-
raldry; also one who paints and colours Li-
nen Cloth, &c.

PAINTING [*la peinture*, F. of *pictura*,
L.] the Art of representing Things in their
proper Colours and Figures.

A **PAIR** [*paire*, F. *paar*, Belg. *par*, Teut.
of *par*, L.] a Couple, Fellows, as Gloves, &c.

To **PAIR**, to be joined in Pairs, to join in
Couples, to fit, &c.

PAISAGE, a Draught of any Part of a
County, as a Landskip. F.

PAIS'D [*peis*, F.] poised. *Spem.*

PAYSO [*Old Law*] a Liberty for Hogs to
run in Forests to feed on Mast.

PALACE [*palais*, F. of *pallatium*, L. *pal-*
ast, Teut.] a Court or Mansion-house of a
Prince.

PALADIN, a Knight of the Round Table.
F.

PALANKA [in *Fortification*] a Defence
made of great Poles or Stakes.

PALANQUIN, a Chair of State, in which
great Personages in India are carried about
upon Men's Shoulders.

P A L

PALASINS, Ladies of Honour.

PALAS'TER [*palestra*, L.] a Place where
Games or Exercises are performed. C.

PAL'ATABLE [of *palatum*, L.] agreeable
to the Palate; pleasant to the Taste.

The **PAL'ATE** [*palais*, F. *palatum*, L.]
the Roof of the Mouth; the Taste.

PALATI Os [in *Anatomy*] a small and al-
most square Bone, which makes the hinder
Part of the Roof of the Mouth. L.

PALATINATE [*palatinate*, F. of *pala-*
tium, L.] the Country or Seat of a Count *Pa-*
latine, or chief Officer in the Palace or Court
of an Emperor or Sovereign Prince.

Electior PAL'ATINE, one of the Electors
of Germany.

PALATINE Mount, one of the seven Hills
of Rome, on which stood the Royal Mansion-
house, from whence comes the Word *Palatium*
or Palace.

PALA'TO Salpingeus [in *Anatomy*] is a
Muscle arising broad and tendinous from the
Edge of the lunated Part of the *Os Pubis*, &c.

PALA'TO Staphalinus [in *Anatomy*] the
same as *Pterigostaphalinus Internus*, which see.

PALE [*pale*, F. of *pallidus*, L.] wan,
whitely-looking.

To grow **PALE** [*palir*, F. of *pallere*, L.]
to grow wan or whitely.

PALELY, wanly.

PALENESS [*paleur*, F. of *pallor*, L.]
Whiteness, Wantness of Countenance, a weak
or faint Colour.

PALE, as the *English Pale* in Ireland, that
Part wherein the *English* formerly lived apart
from the *Irish* by Laws of their own.

A **PALE** [*palus*, L. *pfahl*, Teut.] a Stake
of Wood.

A **PALE**, a Spangle. O.

PALE [in *Heraldry*, *pal*, F.] one of the
eight honourable Ordinaries, representing a
Stake placed upright.

To **PALE** [*palliser*, F.] to fence with Pales.

To be **PALE** [*pallere*, L.] to be of a wan
or whitish Aspect.

PA'LED Flowers [in *Botany*] such as have
Leaves set about a Head or Trum.

PALE-Faced, having a wan Face.

PALENESS [*paller*, L.] Wantness.

PA'LESTINE [*פלשתינה*, H.] one of the
three Divisions of Syria, the Holy Land.

PALES'TRICAL [*palastricus*, L. *παλαι-*
στρικος, Gr.] of or belonging to Wrestling.

PALFREY [*palefroy*, F. *palfras*, C. Br.]
a Horse of State for a Princess or great Lady;
a pacing Horse.

PALIL'OGY [*paliologia*, L. of *παλιλογία*,
of *παλιν*, again, and *λογος*, to say, Gr.] a Fi-
gure in Rhetorick, in which the same Word
is repeated.

PALIN'DROME [*παλινδρομου*, of *παλιν*,
again, and *δρομεν*, to run, Gr.] a Verse or
Sentence, which is the same read backwards
as forwards; also a Regurgitation of Humours

P A L

to the more noble Parts; also a Relapse into a Disease.

PA'LING, a sort of Fencing-work for Fruit-trees planted in Fields.

PALINGENE'SIA [*παλινγενεσία*, of *πάλι*, again, and *γένεσις*, Generation, *Gr.*] Regeneration, a being born again.

PA'LINGMAN, a Merchant *Denizen*, one born in *England*, Stat. 11. Henry VII.

PA'LINODY [*palinodia*, L. of *παλινωδία*, *Gr.*] a Recantation, an unsaying what one had said or written before.

PALISA'DE [*palisade*, F.] a Fence of Pales. *Span.*

PALISADE [in *Husbandry*] a slight sort of Fence set up to beautify a Place or Wall.

To **PALISADE** [*palisader*, F.] to fence with Palisades.

PALISADES [in *Fortification*] are strong sharp-pointed Stakes set up in the Ground to keep off an Enemy.

PA'LISH, somewhat pale or wan.

A **PALL** [*palla* or *pallium*, L.] a Cloth or Velvet that covers a Coffin at a Funeral; also a long Robe or Mantle worn upon solemn Occasions by the Knights of the Garter.

A **PALL** [in *Heraldry*] a kind of Cross.

A **PALL** [among the *Romish* Clergy] an Ornament made of Lamb's Wool, which the Pope bestows on Archbishops, &c. for which they pay a great Rate; by their superstitious Order, it should be made of the Wool of those two Lambs, which being on St. *Agnis's* Day offered upon the High Altar, are, after the hallowing of them, committed to the Subdeacons of that Church, and kept by them in a Pasture appointed. The whole Garment is not made of that Wool, but only that Lift or Plait of it which falls down before and behind, and encompasses the Neck about.

To **PALL** [probably of *pallu*, C. Br. to faint, or *oppaler*, F.] to grow pale, to die or grow flat, as Liquors do; to make dull; also to take off the Appetite.

PAL'LA [*Old Records*] a Canopy, such as is borne over a King at his Coronation; also an Altar Cloth. L.

PAL'LATS, two Nuts which play in the Fans of the Crown Wheel of a Watch.

PALLE Maille, a Game where a round Bowl is with a Mallet struck through a high Arch of Iron standing at either End of an Alley, as in St. *James's Park*. See **PELL-MELL**.

PAL'LED, stale; also dead, flat, without Spirits, as Wine, Liquors, &c.

PAL'LET [*Minstrew* derives it from *paille*, F. *paglio*, Ital. or *pálea*, L. Chaff, because stuffed with Chaff or Straw; but *Skinner* of *piéd* or *pié*, F. a Foot, and *liét*, a Bed. *g. d.* a Bed made of the Height of the Feet] a little low Bed.

PALLET [among *Painters*] a thin oval Piece of Wood to hold their Colours on,

P A L

PALLET [in *Heraldry*] one Moiety or half of the Pale.

PALLET [in a *Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which, by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing Room there.

PALLETO'QUE } [of *pollium* and *toga*,
PALLESCTE } L.] a Cassock, or short Coat with Sleeves.

PAL'LIAMENT, a Garment, Robe, &c. *Shakspeare*.

PALLIAR'DISE [*palliardise*, F.] Whoredom, Fornication.

To **PALLIATE** [*pallier*, F. of *palliatum*, L.] to disguise, to colour, or cloak.

To **PALLIATE** [among *Physicians*] to patch up a Distemper, to cure it but imperfectly.

PALLIA'TION, a cloaking, covering, daubing a Matter.

PALLIATION [among *Physicians*] a Method that helps incurable Diseases, by applying proper Remedies; or a quieting of Pain, and defending against the worst Symptoms of a dangerous Distemper, when nothing can be directly levelled at the Cause.

PALLIATIVES, which serve to palliate, F.

PALL'ICIA, Pales or Fences. O. L.

PAL'LID [*pallidus*, L.] pale, wan.

PALLIDITY [*palliditas*, L.] Paleness, Wanness.

PAL'LIER [in *Architecture*] a Landing-place on a Stair-case; or a Step broader than the others to rest upon.

PALLIFICA'TION [in *Architecture*] a piling or strengthening the Ground-work with Piles.

PALL MALL. See *Pell Mail*, or *Pelle Maille*.

PALM [*palmier*, F. of *palma*, L.] a Palm or Date Tree.

PALM Sunday [*dominica palmarum*, L.] the sixth Sunday in *Lent*, and the next before *Easter*, so called, because the People went on that Day to meet our Saviour with Boughs of Palm, and Olive-branches, when he entered *Jerusalem* riding on an Ass.

PALM [*palm*, F. of *palma*, or *palmus*, L.] the inner Part of the Hand, the Measure of a Hand's Breadth, three Inches.

PALM of an Anchor, the Flock or broad Part which tapers into the Ground.

PALM Worm, a venomous Insect.

To **PALM** [of *palma*, L.] the Hollow of the Hand] to juggle in one's Hand, to cog, or cheat at Dice, to impose by Fraud.

PALMA'DA } [in *Old Writers*] a Blow
PALMA'TA } upon the Hand with a Palm-mer or Ferula.

PALMA'RE *Hordeum*, Palm-barley, or sprat-barley. O. L.

PALMA'RIS Brevis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand, which is let into the *Carpus*. L.

PALMARIS

P A L

PALMA'RIS *Longus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand inserted to the Root of the Fingers. *L.*

PALME, in *Spain* 7 Inches and a half, at *Genoa* 9 Inches and near 3 Quarters.

PAL'MER [so called from a Staff of a Palm Tree, which they carried as they returned from the Holy War] a Pilgrim that visited Holy Places; yet a *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differed thus: A *Pilgrim* had some Dwelling-place, and a *Palmer* had none; the *Pilgrim* travelled to some certain Place, the *Palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular; the *Pilgrim* must go at his own Charge, the *Palmer* must profess wilful Poverty; the *Pilgrim* might give over his Profession, but the *Palmer* might not.

A **PALMER**, one that cheats at Cards or Dice by Slight of Hand.

PALMER [of *Palmus*, *L.*] a Palmer-worm, a Caterpillar with many Feet.

PALMER [*palmitorium*, *L.*] a Ferula.

PALMER [among *Hunters*] the Crown of a Deer's Head.

PALMER *Worm*, a large Worm covered with Hair.

PALMETO *Tree*, an *Indian* Tree.

PALMIFEROUS [*palmisfer*, *L.*] bearing Palm Trees.

PAL'MIPEDE *Fowls*, such as have skinny Claws, or Feet like Ducks, or other Water-fowls, also called Web-footed Fowls.

A **PAL'MISTER**, one skilled in the Art of Palmistry.

PAL'MISTRY [of *palma*, *L.* the Palms of the Hands] the Art of telling Fortunes by certain Lines and Marks on the Palms of one's Hands.

PAL'MOS [*παλμος*, *Gr.*] a Palpitation of the Heart, caused by Convulsion or Irritation of the Nerves.

PALMS [among *Botanists*] the white Buds of Salpows or Willows, which come before the Leaf.

PAL'PABLE [*palpabilis*, *L.*] that may be easily felt or perceived, manifest, plain, evident. *F.*

PAL'PABLENESS, Capableness of being felt; Plainness.

PAL'PABLY, feelingly, plainly.

PALPA'TION, a touching softly. *L.*

To **PALPITATE** [*palpiter*, *F.* *palpitatum*, *L.*] to pant or beat quick like the Heart.

PALPITA'TION, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing. *F.* of *L.*

PALS'GRAVE [*palsgrave*, *Belg.* *palsgraf*, *Teut.*] a Count or Earl, who has the Oversight of a Palace.

PALSICAL, afflicted with the Palsy.

PALSY [*paralysis*, *F.* *paralytis*, *L.* of *παλιν*, *Gr.*] a Disease which causes a slackening of the Nerves; a Privation of Motion, or Sense of Feeling, or both; proceeding from some Cause below the *Cerebellum*, joined with

P A N

a Coldness, Softness, Flaccidity, and at last a wasting of the Parts.

Dead PALSY, is when both the Sense and Motion of the Part is lost.

To **PAL'TER** [of *paltron*, *F.*] to prevaricate, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly.

To **PAL'TER**, to trifle, to banter. *Sb.*

PAL'TRINESS, Meanness, Baseness,

PAL'TRY, pitiful, bad, sorry.

A **PALTRY** *Fellow* [of *paltron*, *paltroniere*, *Ital.* a most profligate Knave, or *paltron*, *F.* a Coward] a base sordid Fellow.

PALUDAMENT [*paludamentum*, *L.*] a Coat Armour, an Herald's Coat.

PAL'LY *Bendy* [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided into 6, 8, or 10 even Divisions Pale-ways.

PAM, the Knave of Clubs.

To **PAM'PER** [*pamberare*, *Ital.*] to feed high, to indulge.

PAM'PHLET [*Μινθηρ* derives it of *πᾶν*, all, and *πῶς*, to fill; but *Skinner* of *pamp-ter*, dim. of *pampire*, *F.* of *papyrus*, *L.* Paper] a little stitched Book.

PAMPHLETEER, a Writer of, or Dealer in Pamphlets.

PAMPINIFORME *Corpus* [among *Anatomists*] the Veins and Arteries, which pass through the Testicles, and form a Body resembling curled Leaves. *L.*

PAN [*panne*, *Sax.* *Panne*, *Dan.* and *L. S.* and *Belg.* *Pfanne*, *Teut.*] a Kitchen-vessel.

PAN [*Πᾶν*, *Gr.*] a Heathen Deity, worshipped under the Image of a Goat, reputed to be the God of Shepherds, and also considered as the God of Nature.

PAN, the Crown of the Head. *Cbauc.*

To **PAN**, to cloie, to join together. Hence the Proverb, *Weal and Women cannot pan, but Woe and Women can.* *N. C.*

PAN of a *Bastion*. See *Face of a Bastion*.

PANACE'A [*πανακεια*, *Gr.*] an universal Medicine, good for all Diseases. *L.*

PANACEA *Mercurialis* [among *Chymists*] Sublimate of Mercury, sweetened by many repeated Distillations.

A **PANA'DE** of an *Horse*. See *Pannade*.

PANA'DO [*panade*, *F.* *panada*, *Ital.* of *panis*, *L.*] a sort of Food made of boiled Water thickened with Bread.

PAN'CAKE [*pancock*, *Belg.* *Pfauhucken*, *Teut.*] a Cake made in a Pan.

PAN'CART, a Paper of the Rates and Customs due to the *French* King.

PANCHRES'TA [*πᾶνχρηστα*, *Gr.*] Medicines that are good against all Diseases.

PANCHRESTOS [*πᾶνχρηστον*, *Gr.*] a Salve for every Sore.

PANCHYM'AGOGUES [of *πᾶν*, all, *χυμος*, Humour, and *ἀγωγος*, a Leader, *Gr.*] universal Purges, Medicines which dispose all Humours in the Body.

PANCRATICAL, almighty, all-powerful.
PANCRATICK

P A N

PANCRATICK [of *παν*, all, and *κρατος*, Power] all-powerful, almighty.

PANCREAS [*παγκρεας*, all Flesh, of *παν* all, and *κρεας*, Flesh, Gr.] the Sweetbread of an Animal.

PANCREA'TICK, belonging to the Sweetbread. *F.*

PAN'CY, } a Flower, a kind of Violet.

PAN'SY, }

PAN'DECTS [*pandectes*, *F.* and *L.* of *πανδectes*, of *παν*, and *δεκτος*, to receive, Gr.] Books which handle all Subjects and Questions; also a Volume of the Civil Law, so called from the Universality of its Comprehension.

PANDELE'A [among Physicians] a solid EleQuary.

PANDEMIUS *Morbus*, a Disease which is universally rife in every Place. *L.*

PAN'DER [*pandard*, a Rogue, a Villain, *F.*] one who takes a Bribe, to hold his Tongue, a Pimp, a Male Bawd.

PANDICULA'TION, a stretching out one's self, and yawning together; a Restlessness that usually accompanies the cold Fit of an unremitting Fever. *L.*

PANDORA [*g.* *παντρον δαπα*, Gr. *i. e.* receiving the Gifts of all the Gods] feigned by *Hesiod* to be the first Woman, and made by *Vulcan*, endued by all the Gods with several excellent Gifts, but afterwards by *Jupiter* in Displeasure sent to her Husband *Prometheus*, with a Box full of all Manner of Miseries. Hence *Pandora's* Box is taken for Misery, Calamity, &c.

PANDORA'TRIX [*Old Law*] an Alewife that brews and sells Drink.

PAND'ORE [*pandura*, *L.*] a musical Instrument.

PANE [*panneau*, *F.*] a Square of Glass, Wainscot, &c.

PANEGYR'ICAL [*panegyrique*, *F.* *panegyricus*, *L.* of *πανηγυρικος*, Gr.] belonging to a Panegyrick.

PANEGYR'ICK [*panegyrique*, *F.* *panegyricum*, *L.* of *πανηγυρικος*, Gr.] a Speech delivered before a solemn Assembly of People; or an Oration of Thanks and Praise to a Prince, &c.

PANEGYR'IST [*panegyriste*, *F.* *panegyrista*, *L.* of *πανηγυριστας*, Gr.] a Maker of Panegyricks.

To **PANEGYR'IZE** [of *πανηγυριζω*, Gr.] to write or speak Panegyricks.

PANELLA, } a little Page, a Schedule

PANEL'LUM, } or Roll of Parchment, &c.

PANE'TIA, a Pantry, or Place to set up cold Victuals in. *O. I.*

PANGS [of *peinigen*, Teut. to torment, or pains, Engl.] violent Throws of Pain, as Death, Travail of a Woman, &c.

To **PANG**, to torment cruelly.

PAN'GUTS [of *παν*, Gr. all, and *guts* a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat-guts.

P A N

PAN'ICK [*panique*, *F.* *panicus*, *L.* of *πανικος*, Gr.] as *Panick* Fear, or *Fright*, a sudden and distracting Fear, without a known Cause, so called, because anciently said to be inflicted by the God *Pan*; or, as others say, it had its Original from the Stratagem of a great General named *Pan*, who with a few Men ordered such Shouts to be made, where the Rocks and Country so favoured the sound, as to make their Numbers appear to their Enemies so large, as to affright them from an advantageous Encampment; whence a fear is called a *Panick*.

PAN'ICK, } a sort of small Grain like

PAN'ICK, } Millet.

PAN'ICULA [in Botany] a soft kind of woolly Beards on which the Seeds of some Plants hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, &c.

PANIS *Fortis & durus* [*Law Term*] when a Malefactor upon his Trial stands mute, one of his Punishments is, to be condemned *ad panem fortem ad durum*, *i. e.* to have only hard dry Barley Bread, and puddle Water. *L.*

PANNA'DE, the Curvetting or Prancing of a mettled Horse.

PAN'NAGE [*Law Term*] the Feeding of Swine upon Mast in the Woods; also Money paid for such a Licence; also a Tax upon Cloth.

PAN'NEL [*panneau*, *F.*] a Pane or Square of Wainscot, &c. also a Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horseback; also a Roll of Paper or Parchment, with the Names of the Jurors returned by the Sheriff.

PAN'NEL [in Falconry] is the Pipe next to the Fundament of a Hawk.

PAN'NELLED me, followed me, attended me. *Shakelp.*

PAN'NICLE [*pannicula*, *L.*] a little Clout or Rag.

PANNI'CLUS [among Anat.] signifies the same as *Membrana*; which see.

PANNICULUS *Carnosus* [in Anat.] is a sort of Membrane which covers the whole Body. *L.*

PAN'NIER [*panier*, *F.* *paniere*, Ital. of *panis*, *L.*] a Dorsel or Basket to carry Bread on Horseback.

PANNIER *Man*, he who winds the Horn, or rings the Bell at the Inns of Court.

PAN'NIKEL, the Skull, the Crown of the Head. *Spens.*

PAN'NUS, a Disease in the Eye, when a fleshy Web covers it. *L.*

PAN'OPLY [*panoplia*, *L.* of *πανοπλια*, of *παν*, all, and *οπλη*, Armour, Gr.] complete Armour or Harnais.

PAN'SOPHY [*pansofia*, *L.* of *πανσοφια*, Gr.] Wisdom or Knowledge of all Things.

PAN'SY, a Flower. *Viola tricolor. L.*

To **PANT** [*panctus*, *F.*] to fetch one's Breath short, or breathe quick.

PANTAGRU'ELIST, a good Companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a feigned Giant in *Rabelais*.

PANTAIS

P A P

PANTAIS } [*pantoiment*, F.] an Hawk's
PANTAS } hard fetching of Wind or
Breath.

PANTALOO'NS [*pantaloon*, F.] a sort of
Garment worn anciently, consisting of Breeches
and Stockings fastened together, and both of
the same Stuff.

PANTAS, a Disease in Cattle.

PANTCH, a sort of Mat or Covering of
Ropes, to keep the Sails from fretting.

PANTERS [among *Hunters*] Nets or
Tolls to catch Deer.

PANTHEA [of *παν*, all, and *θεος*, a
God, Gr.] certain ancient Statues, which, by
the different Figures which were upon them,
represented all the Gods.

PANTHEOL'OGY [*pantologia*, L. of *παν*,
and *θεολογια*, Divinity, Gr.] the whole Sum
or Body of Divinity.

PANTHEON [*πανθεον*, Gr.] an ancient
Temple at Rome, dedicated to all the Heathen
Gods, and since, by Pope Boniface the IVth,
to the Virgin Mary, called by the Italians
Santa Maria della rotonda, from its Figure.

PANTHER [*pantbera*, F. *pantbera*, L. of
πανθηρ, Gr.] a fierce Beast.

PANTER } [*panetier*, F.] an Officer who
PANTLER } keeps the Bread in a King's
or Nobleman's House.

PANTINGLY, in a palpitating Manner.

PANTOFLE [*pantoufle*, F.] a Slipper.

PANTOMETER [*παντομετρον*, of *παντα*,
all, and *μετρον*, Measure, Gr.] a mathema-
tical Instrument for measuring all sorts of
Angles, Heights, Lengths, &c.

PANTOMIME [of *παντα* and *μιμησις*, a
Mimick, *pantomimus*, L. of *παντομιμησις*, Gr.]
a Player that can represent the Gesture, and
counterfeit the Speech of any Man.

PANTIONS, or *pantable Shoes*, a Sort of
Horse-Shoes for narrow and low Heels.

PANTRY [*panetiera*, F. *panteria*, Ital.]
a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat
are kept.

PANUR'GY [*panurgia*, L. of *πανουργια*,
Gr.] Craftiness, Subtily, Skill in all kind of
Matters.

PANUS [in *Surgery*] a Sore in the glan-
dulous Parts.

PAP [*pappa*, L. and Ital. *pappa*, Belg.] a
Tear, or Breast Nipple.

PAPA [*παππας*, Gr. a Father; some take
it for a Contraction of *Pater Patrie*, a Father
of his Country; others of *Pater Patriarcha-*
rum, a Father of the Patriarchs; others of
Pape! O wonderful!] the Pope.

PAPA [*παππας*, Gr.] a Child's Name for
Father.

PAPACY [*papatus*, L.] the Dignity of a
Pope, or Time of his Government.

PAPAL [*papalis*, L.] belonging to the
Pope, F.

PAPAVEROUS [*papavereus*, L.] belong-
ing to a Poppy.

P A R

PAPER [*papier*, F. *papyrus*, L. of *παπυ-*
ρος, Gr.] a Substance made of Rags, whitened
and ground in a Mill.

To **PAPER**, to register.

PAPER-Maker, a Manufacturer of Paper.

PAPER-Mill, a Mill where Paper is made.

PAPILIO, a Butterfly; a Moth of various
Colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS Flower [among *Bo-*
tanists] is such an one as represents something
of the *Papilio*, or Butterfly, with its Wings
displayed. In these the *Petala*, or Flower
Leaves are always of a multiform Figure:
they are in Number four, and joined together
at the Extremities; the Plants that have these
Flowers are of the leguminous Kind, as Peas,
Vetches, &c.

PAPIL'LA [among *Anatomists*] the Nipple
or Teat of the Breast. L.

PAPIL'LÆ Intestinorum [with *Anatomists*]
small Glandules or Kernels, of which the
innermost Coat of the Intestines or Guts is
full; their Use being to soak in the strained
Juice called *Chyle*, and to distribute it to the
lacteal Veins.

PAPIL'LARES processus [among *Anat.*]
are the Extremities of the olfactory Nerves,
which convey the viscous Humours of the
Nostrils and Palate. L.

PAPIL'LARY, belonging to, or like to a
Teat or Nipple.

PAP'ISM } [*papisme*, F.] Popery, the
PAP'ISTRY } Doctrines or Principles of
the Papists.

PAP'IST [*papiste*, F.] one that professes
the Posh Religion.

PAPPIER, Milk Pottage. *Cont.*

PAPPOUS [of *pappus*, L.] downy, or full
of Down, soft, spongy.

PAPPUS [among *Botanists*] is that soft
light Down which grows out of the Seeds of
some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion,
Hawkweed, &c. and which buoys them up
into the Air, that they can be blown any
where about with the Wind.

PAPPY, soft, succulent, easily divided.

PAPULA, a swelling with many reddish
Pimples which eat and spread; also a kind of
Small Pox.

PAPULOS'ITY [*papulositas*, L.] Fulness
of Blisters or Pimples.

PAR [*par*, L.] equal, as to be at *par*, i. e.
to be equal.

PAR of Exchange [in *Traffick*] is when one
to whom a Bill is payable, receives of the Ac-
ceptor just so much Money in Value as was
paid to the Drawer by the Remitter.

PAR Vagum [among *Anatomists*] is a Pair
of Nerves arising below the auditory ones,
from the Sides of the oblongated Marrow.

PAR'ABLE [*parabole*, F. *parabola*, L. of
παράβολη, Gr.] a continued Similitude or
Comparison.

PA'RABLE

P A R

PARABLE [*parabilis*, L.] easy to be had, procured, or gotten.

PARABOLA [of *παράβολα*, Gr.] is one of the three Sections which arises from a Cone being geometrically cut by a Plane parallel to one of its Sides.

PARABOLICAL } [*parabolique*, F.] be-
PARABOLICK } longing to a Parable or Parabola.

PARABOLICK Cuneus, a certain Solid mentioned by Dr. Wallis.

PARABOLICK Pyramidoid [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure, so called from its particular Formation.

PARABOLICK Space [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Content between the Curve of the Parabola, and any entire Ordinate.

PARABOLICK Spindle [in *Geometry*] a solid Body formed by the turning of a Semi-parabola about its Ordinate.

PARABOLICALLY, by way of Parable.

PARABOLISM [in *Algebra*] is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by a known Quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first Term.

PARABOLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Axis.

PARACEL'SAN, a Physician who follows the Method of *Paracelsus*, which was to cure by exceeding strong Oils, &c.

PARACELSISTICK, Medicines prepared after the Method of *Paracelsus*.

PARACEL'SUS, an eminent Physician born at *Eilssenden* in *Switzerland*, Anno 1493, who used exceeding strong Oils, and Waters extracted from Vegetables, &c. was very successful in his Practice, who said, that by some of his Medicines he could preserve the Life of a Man for some Ages; he died in *Salzburg*, Anno 1541, but not without Suspicion of being poisoned by means of some of his own Profession.

PARACENTESIS [*paracenteſe*, F. of *παράκέντησις*, Gr.] is a Perforation of the Chest, to discharge corrupt Matter lodged there; or of the *Abdomen*, to let out Water, as in the Dropsy. L.

PARACENTRICK Motion, or Impetus [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Term for so much as the revolving Planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the Sun, or Centre of Attraction.

PARACHRONISM, an Error in Chronology, a mistaking the Time of an Action or Adventure in any History.

PARACIUM [in *Deumſday Book*] the Tenure which is between Partners.

PARACLETE [*paracletus*, L. of *παράκλητος*, Gr.] an Advocate or Comforter.

PARACMASTICA Febris [*παράκμαστικός*, and *πυρετός*, Gr.] a Fever that declines daily.

PARACMASTICAL [*paracmaſticus*, L. of *παράκμαστικός*, of *παράκμη*, Gr.] pertain-

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ing to a kind of continual hot burning Fever, wherein the Heat, when it is at its Height, diminisheth by little and little, till it totally ceaseth.

PARACME [*παράκμη*, Gr. a Declension] according to *Galen*, that Part of Life, where a Person is said to grow old, and which he reckons from 35 to 49, when he is said to be old.

PARADE, great Shew, State. F.

PARADE [in *Military Affairs*] the Place where Troops assemble together, either in order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service.

PARADIAS'TOLE [*παράδιαστολή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the Oration enlarges or distinguishes upon a Matter. F.

PARADI'GM [*paradigma*, F. of *παράδειγμα*, Gr.] an Example or Instance of something said or done.

PARADISAICAL, belonging to Paradise.

PARADISE [*paradis*, F. *paradisus*, L. of *παράδεισος*, Gr.] a Place of Pleasure, the Garden of *Eden*.

PARADISE Apple, a delicious Fruit.

PARADI'SI Grama, Cardamum Seed. L.

PAR'ADOX [*paradoxe*, F. of *paradoxum*, L. of *παράδοξον*, of *παρα*, beyond, and *δόξα*, Opinion, Gr.] a strange Sentiment, contrary to the common Opinion, but yet true.

PARADOX'AL } [*paradoxus*, L. of *παράδοξος*, Gr.] belong-
PARADOX'ICAL } ing to a Paradox, surprising.

PARADOXICALLY, in a strange mysterious Manner.

PARADOXOL'OGY [*παράδοξολογία*, of *παράδοξος*, and *λέγω*, to say, Gr.] a speaking by Paradoxes.

A PARADRO'ME [*paradromus*, L. of *παράδρομος*, Gr.] a Wall or Gallery having no Shelter over-head.

PARÆNESIS [*παράνεσις*, Gr.] a Precept, Admonition, or Instruction. L.

PARÆNET'ICK [*paræneticus*, L. of *παράνετικός*, Gr.] apt to persuade or admonish.

PAR'AGE [in *Law*] Equality of Name, Blood, or Dignity; but especially of Land in dividing an Inheritance.

PAR'AGE, Birth, Parentage. *Cbauc.*

PARA'GIUM, Peerage, or the Quality of a Peer of the Realm.

PARAGIUM [in the *Civil Law*] the Right of Noblemens younger Children to hold Part of their main Estate, without doing Homage to their elder Brother.

PARAGIUM, the equal Condition between two Parties to be married. O. L.

PARAGO'GE [*παράγωγη*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Letter or Syllable is added at the End of a Word.

PARAGOGE [in *Surgery*] that Fitness of the Bones to one another, as is discernible in their Articulation.

PARAÇGICAL,

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PARAGO'GICAL, belonging to the Figure

Paragoge.

PARAGON [*paragon*, F. *paragone*, Ital.] a complete Model or Pattern, a Compeer, an Equal; also a peerless Dame, or one without Compare.

TO PARAGON [*paragonner*, F.] to compare, to equal.

PARAGO'RICKS [*paragorica*, L. of *παράγορικά*, Gr.] Medicines which assuage or ease Pains.

PARAGRAPH [*paragraphe*, F. *paragraphe*, L. of *παράγραφος*, Gr.] a smaller Section of a Book where the Line breaks off, or what is comprehended between one Break and another.

PARAGRAPH-Writer, one whose Employment it is to collect Pieces of Information for the Newspapers.

PARAGRA'PHE [*παράγραφη*, Gr.] a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book.

PARAGRA'PHE [in Rhetorick] a declining or waving of the Matter in Controversy.

PARALIPO'MENA [*παράλειπόμενα*, Gr. i. e. left out, not spoken of] the two Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament, so called because some Things are related there which are omitted in other Places. Gr.

PARALEP'SIS [*παράλειψις*, Gr.] a kind of Irony, a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein that Thing seems to be let pass, which nevertheless is designed to be insisted on at large.

PARALLACTICAL } [in Astronomy] be-
PARALLACT'ICK } longing to a Parallax.

PARALLACTICAL Angle [in Astronomy] is an Angle made by the oblique cutting of a Circle of Altitude with the Ecliptick.

PARALLAX' [*parallaxe*, F. *parallaxis*, L. of *παράλλαξις*, Gr.] the Difference between the true and apparent Place of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Ascension [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and apparent Ascension of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Declination [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of the Planet.

Horizontal PARALLAX [in Astronomy] is when the Sun, Moon, or any other Planet, is in the Horizon.

PARALLAX of Latitude [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and apparent Latitude of a Planet, as it is observed from the Surface of the Centre.

PARALLAX of Longitude [in Astronomy] is the Difference between that Place in the Ecliptick, which a Planet appears to have to an Eye placed upon the Surface of the Earth, and that which it would seem to have to an Eye placed at the Centre.

The Moon's PARALLAX to the Sun [in Astronomy] is the Excess of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

PARALLEL [*parallele*, F. of *parallelus*,

P A R

L. of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] equally, or every where alike.

A PARALLEL [*parallele*, F. of *parallelus*, L. of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] a Comparison of Persons and Things one with another.

A PARALLEL [in Geography] is a Space on the Terrestrial Globe, comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

PARALLEL Circles [in Astronomy] are all the lesser Circles; particularly the Circles of Latitude.

PARALLEL Planes [in Geometry] those Planes which have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equally distant every where.

PARALLEL Rays [in Opticks] are those Rays which keep an equal Distance from the visible Object of the Eye.

PARALLEL Ruler, an Instrument for drawing Lines parallel to each other.

PARALLEL Sailing, is sailing between two Places under the same Latitude.

PARALLEL Sphere, is the Position of the Sphere, which has one Pole in the Zenith, and the other in the Nadir, and the Equinoctial in the Horizon.

PARALLELS [in Geometry] are Lines which always keep at an equal Distance from one another.

PARALLELS of Altitude [in Astronomy] are Circles drawn parallel to the Horizon, and are called *Almicanters*.

PARALLELS of Declination [in Astronomy] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, supposed to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

PARALLELS of Latitude [on the Terrestrial Globe] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, the same with Parallels of Declination on the Celestial.

PARALLELS of Latitude [on the Celestial Globe] are lesser Circles parallel to the Ecliptick, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Colures.

PARALLE'LISM, the being parallel.

PARALLELISM of the Earth's Axis [in Astronomy] the Earth keeping its Axis in its annual Revolution round the Sun, in a Position always parallel to itself.

PARALLE'LOGRAM [*parallelogramme*, F. *parallelogrammum*, L. *παράλληλογράμμα*, Gr.] is a plain Figure bounded by four Right Lines, whereof the opposite are parallel one to another.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICAL, belonging to a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICK *Protractor*, a Semicircle made of Brass, with four Rulers in Form of a Parallelogram, to move to any Angle.

PARALLELOPE'PID [among Mathematicians] is a solid Figure contained under six Parallelograms, the opposite Sides of which

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are equal and parallel; or it is a Prism whose Base is a Parallelogram.

PARALLOPLEU'RON [among Mathematicians] an imperfect Parallelogram, or kind of Trapezium; two of whose opposite Sides are parallel, but the other two not parallel.

PARALOGISM [paralogisme, F. paralogismus, L. παραλογισμός, Gr.] a fallacious or deceitful Way of arguing, where from two Propositions a false Conclusion is deduced.

To **PARALOGISE** [paralogizare, L.] to reason sophistically.

PAR'ALYSIS [παράλυσις, Gr.] a Palsy.

PARALYTICAL [paralytique, F. paralyticus, L. of παράλυτικός, Gr.] belonging to, or sick of, a Palsy.

A PARALYTICK [paralytique, F. paralyticus, L.] one troubled with a Palsy.

PARAMENT ? [among Hunters] the red
PAREMENT } Flesh between the Skin
and Body of a Deer. F.

PARAME'SE [παράμεσον, Gr.] the Sound of the fifth String in Music; also the Note called *Be fa be mi*.

PARAMETER [in Conick Sections] is a third proportional Line called *Abscissa*, and any Ordinate of a *Parabola*.

PARAMOUNT [of *para*, to, and *monteur*, to amount, *Span.*] above all, sovereign or absolute.

Lord PARAMOUNT [Law Term] the supreme Lord of the Fee.

PAR'AMOUR [a *parando amorem*, L.] gaining Love, a Lover or Sweetheart.

PARANE'ITE [παράνηιτις, Gr. in Music] the second of the sixth String.

PARANYMPH [paranymphe, F. paranympus, L. of παρανύμφη, Gr.] a Bride-man or Bride-maid; also one who makes a Speech in Commendation of one who commences Doctor in an University.

PARAPEG'MA [παράπηγμα, Gr.] a Table erected publicly, containing an Account of Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, Rising and Setting of the Stars, &c.

PARAPEG'MATA [among Astrologers] the Table on which they erect Schemes.

PAR'APET [parapetto, Ital. of *parare*, to defend, and *petto*, Ital. the Breast] a Wall, or Balcony, Breast high; ranging about a Pillar, Tower, &c. *Architect.*

PARAPET [in Fortification] a Breast-work raised on Bastions, Ramparts, &c.

PARAPHERNA'LIA } [parapherneaux, F.
PARAPHER'NA } παράφρηνα, Gr.]
PARAPHERNA'CIA } those Goods which
a Wife brings her Husband over and above her
Dower. L.

PARAPHIMOSIS [of *παρά* and *φίμωσις*, Gr.] a Fault of a Man's Yard, when the *Præputium* is too short to cover the Glans; also a Narrowness and Contraction of the Womb.

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PARAPHRASE [paraphrasis, L. of παράφρασις, Gr.] the expressing of a Text in plainer Words, and more largely, and accommodated to the Reader's Capacity. F.

To **PARAPHRASE** [paraphraser, F.] to make a Paraphrase or Comment upon.

PARAPHRAST [paraphraste, F. paraphrastus, L. of παραφραστής, Gr.] one who paraphrases or expounds a Matter by other Words.

PARAPHRASTICAL [paraphrasticus, L. of παραφραστικός, Gr.] belonging to such an Exposition.

PARAPHRE'NITES [of *παρά* and *φρενίτις*, Gr.] a Madness accompanied with a continual Fever.

PARAPHROS'YNE [παράφροσυνη, Gr.] a slight sort of dotting in the Imagination and Judgment.

PARAPLEGIA [παραιπληγία, Gr.] a Palsy seizing all the Parts of the Body below the Head.

PARAQUET'TO, a small sort of Parrot, a Bird.

PAR'ARON, a Wood knife. *Spenc.*

PARARYTHMOS [among Physicians] a Pulse not suitable to a Person's Age. Gr.

PARASANG, a Persian Measure of about four English Miles.

PARASCÉ'VE [παρασκευή, Gr.] Preparation] the Eve of the Sabbath or Holidays, especially *Easter-Eve*.

PARASELE'NE [παρασελήνη, Gr.] a Mock-Moon, a Meteor in a watery Cloud resembling a Moon.

PARASIO'PESIS [παρασιόπησης, Gr.] a keeping Silence, a Figure in Rhetorick, when we say we will not speak of such a Thing.

PAR'ASITE [parasitas, L. of παράσιτος, Gr.] a Smell Feast, a Trencher-Friend, a flattering Spunger. F.

PARASITICAL [parasiticus, L. of παρασιτικός, Gr.] belonging to a Parasite.

PARASITICAL Plants [with Botanists] those that are nourished by the Stock of others.

PAR'ASOL [*Span.*] a sort of small Canopy or Umbrella to keep off the Rain. F.

PARAS'GADES [in Architecture] the Posts or Pillars of a Door, called Jaumbs.

PARAS'GATA [in Architecture] a Buttress set on the Side of Pillars. Gr.

PARAS'TATÆ [in Anatomy] certain Vessels which compose that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles, Gr. See *Epididymidæ*.

PARASYNAN'CHE [παρασυναγχή, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Mucies of the upper Part of the Gullet.

PARASY'NAXIS [of *παρά* and *σύναξις*, Gr.] a gathering together, a Conventicle, or unlawful Meeting. C. L.

PARA'THESIS [παράθεσις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where two or more Substantives are put in the same Case.

PARA'THESIS

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PARA'THESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a small Hint of a Thing given to the Auditors.

PARA'THESIS [in *Printing*] is a Matter contained within two Crotchets, marked thus [].

PARATIT'LA [in *Civil Law*] a summary Explanation of the Law-Titles, and the Subject Matter of them.

PARAVAIL' [in *Common Law*] the lowest Tenant, or he who is a Tenant to one who holds his Fee of another.

PARA'VAUNT' [of *paraventure*, F.] by chance.

To **PARBOIL** [*parbouiller*, F. or *q. d. part-boil*] to boil but in Part.

To **PAR'BREAK** [*etbrechen*, Teut.] to vomit. *Spenc.*

PAR'BUNCLE [*Sea-Term*] a Rope used in the Nature of a Pair of Slings.

PAR'CÆ [according to the Poets] the three Ladies of Destiny, *Clotbo*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*; the first bears a Distaff, the second spins the Thread of a Man's Life, and the third cuts it off.

PAR'CEL [*parcelle*, F.] Part, Portion, Bundle.

PAR'CEL Makers [in the *Exchequer*] two Officers who make the Parcels of the *Exchequer's* Accounts.

To **PAR'CEL**, to divide into Parcels.

To **PAR'CEL a Seam**, is, after the Ship is caulked, to lay over it a narrow Piece of Canvas, and then to pour on it hot Pitch and Tar.

PAR'CENERS [in *Common Law*] are where one seized of an Estate or Inheritance, hath Issue only Daughters and dies, and the Lands descend to the Daughters, but as one Her, and are called *Parceners*.

PARCENERS [according to *Custom*] is, when a Man dies seized of Lands in Gavelkind, and hath Issue divers Sons; then the Sons are *Parceners* by the Custom.

To **PARCH**, to burn, or dry up.

PARCH'MENT [*parcbemin*, F. *pergement*, Teut. *pergamena*, L. so called, because invented at *Pergamus* in *Asia Minor*, by King *Eumenes*, when Paper, that was in *Egypt* only, was prohibited by *Ptolemy* to be transported into *Asia*] Skins of Sheep, &c. dressed for Writing.

PARCINARY [*Law-Term*] a holding or possessing of Land by joint Tenants, who are otherwise called *Carpaceners*.

PAR'CO Fractio, a Writ which lies against him, who breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beasts in it.

PAR'CUS, a Pound to confine trespassing or straying Cattle. *O. L.*

PARD } [*pardus*, *pardalis*, L.] the Leo

PARDLE } pard.

PAR'DIEUX, by the Gods. *Ch. Fr.*

PARDIE, or *Pardie*, verily. *Spenc.*

P A R

PAR'DON, Forgiveness, especially that which God gives Sinners.

To **PARDON** [in *Law*] the forgiving a Felony or Offence committed against the King.

PARDON [*ex gratia Regis*] is such a Pardon as the King affords with some special Regard to the Person, or some other Circumstances. *C.*

PARDON [by the Course of the Law] is such as the Law of Equity allows for a light Offence.

PAR'DONABLE [*pardonable*, F.] that may be pardoned.

PARDONABLY, so as to admit of Pardon.

PARDONABLENESS, Capableness of Pardon.

PAR'DONERS, Persons who formerly carried about the Pope's Indulgences, and sold them to the highest Bidders.

To **PARE** [of *separate*, L. to separate, *Minshaw* of *parer*, F. to trim] to cut off by small Slices.

PARE'DBASIS [*παρέκτασις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, where the main Subject is departed from.

PAREGO'RICKS [*paregorica*, L. *παρεγορικά*, Gr.] Medicines that comfort and allwage.

PA'REIL, equal, alike. *F.*

PAREL, Furniture or Rigging of Ships. *Chauc.*

PAREL'CON [*παρήκων*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, in which a Word or Syllable is added to the End of another.

PARE'LIIUM } [*παρήλιον*, Gr.] a mock

PARHE'LIIUM } Sun, a Meteor, appearing on each Side of the Sun.

PARE'MENT [in *Architecture*] an uniform Course of Stones. *F.*

PARE'MENTS, the Ornaments of an Altar.

PAREMIPTOSIS [in *Physick*] is when the Blood slides from the Heart into the great Artery.

PARENCEPHALIS [*παρεγκεφαλις*, Gr.] the hindermost Part of the Brain.

PARENCHY'MATA [*παρήγχυμα*, Gr.] those Bowels through which the blood passes for its better Fermentation, as the Heart, Liver, &c. In a large Sense, all the Bowels, because they are looked upon as so many Strainers to the Humours which pass through them.

PARENCHY'MOUS Parts of the Body [with the *Old Anatomists*] fleshy Parts that fill up the Interstices between the Vessels.

PA'ARENT [*parens*, L. of *pario*, to bring forth young] a Father or Mother. *F.*

PA'RENTAGE, Kindred, Stock, Family.

PARENTAL [*parentalis*, L.] belonging to Parents.

PARENTA'LIA, Feasts and Sacrifices performed by the Romans at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends. *L.*

G E E E PARENTHESIS

PAR

PAREN'THESIS [*παρέθεσις*, Gr. of *παρὰ* and *ἐνθesis*] a Clause put into the Middle of a Sentence, which being left out, the Sense remains entire, and is thus marked, ().

PARENTHETICAL, belonging to a Parenthesis.

A PAREN'TICIDE [*parenticida*, L.] one that kills Father or Mother.

PAREN'TICIDE [of *parentum* and *caedes*, L.] the killing or Murder of a Parent.

PARER'GA [in *Architecture*] ornamental Additions to a principal Work; also small Pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the principal Piece.

PAR'ERGY [*παρά* and *ἐργον*] something not important, or done by the by.

PAR'GET [probably of *paries*, L. a Wall] the Plaster of a Wall.

PARHYPATTE [*παρυπάτην*, Gr.] the Sound of the String next the Base.

PAR'IAN Marble, an excellent Sort of white Marble.

PARIA'TION [among *Merchants*] Evenness of Accounts.

PARIETALS [in *Anatomy*] two Bones of the Fore-part of the Head.

PARIL'ITY [*parilitas*, L.] Likeness.

PARING, the Rhind of a Tree, &c.

PAR'IS, the chief City of *France*.

PARIS Garden [the House of *Robert de Paris*, which King *Richard III.* proclaimed a Receptacle of Butchers Garbage] the Bear-garden in *Southwark*.

PARISH [*paroisse*, F. *parochia*, L. of *παροικία*, Gr.] a Territory which, in ecclesiastical Matters, is under the Charge of a particular Priest.

PARISH'IONER [*paroissen*, F. of *parochus*, L. of *παροικῶν*, Gr.] an Inhabitant of a Parish.

PARISTH'MUS [*παρίσθυσμα*, Gr.] two Glandules of the Mouth, tied together by a tender Production.

PARISYLLAB'ICAL [in *Grammar*] having an equal Number of Syllables.

PAR'ITY [*parité*, F. of *paritas*, L.] Equality, Evenness.

PARK [*πεῖραρος*, Sax *park*, Belg. *parc*, F.] a Piece of Ground inclosed and stocked with wild Beasts of Chace.

PARK of Artillery [in a Camp] is the Place appointed for the Artillery, viz. Guns, Powder, &c. which is generally the Rear of both Lines of an Army.

PARK of Artillery [at a Siege] is a Fort placed out of Cannon-Shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Powder, artificial Fires and Ammunition, are kept and guarded only by the Fire-men, to avoid Casualties which may happen by Fire.

PARK of Provisions [in a Camp] is a Place in the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Suters who follow the Army

with all Sorts of Provisions, who sell them to the Soldiers.

PARK Boot [Law Term] a being free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.

PARKER, the Keeper of a Park.

A PARLE, a Parley. *Shakspeare*.

PAR'LEY [of *parler*, F. to speak] a Conference with an Enemy about some Affair or Proposal; also a talking with.

To **PAR'LEY**, to discourse or confer with.

To beat a **PARLEY**, } to give the Signal

To sound a **PARLEY**, } for such a Conference by Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet.

PAR'LIAMENT [*parlement*, of *parler*, F. to speak, or of our *parly*] the chief Assembly and Council of the Nation met together, to make or alter Laws.

PARLIAMENT de la Blande; a Parliament so named, on account of the Barons coming armed against the *Spencers*, with coloured Bands upon their Sleeves for Distinction, in the Time of King *Edward II.*

PARLIAMENT [in the *Inns of Court and Temple*] an Assembly, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses.

PARLIAMENTARY [*parlementaire*, F.] belonging to, or agreeable with, the Method of Parliament.

PARLIAMENTUM diabolicum, a Parliament held at *Coventry*, An. 38. of Hen. VI. in which *Edward Earl of March*, who afterwards was King, and several Nobles, were attainted of High Treason. L.

PARLIAMENTUM indoctorum [i. e. the Parliament of the unlearned] a Parliament held at *Coventry*, An. 6. Henry IV. L.

PARLIAMENTUM insanum [i. e. the mad Parliament] a Parliament held at *Oxford*, An. 41. of Henry III.

PARLIAMENTUM religiosum [i. e. the religious Parliament] a Conference held in the Parlour or common Room of a Monastery.

PAR'LOUR [*parlour*, F.] a low Room to receive Company in.

PAR'LOUS [q. d. *perilleux*, *perilleux*, F.] dangerous, shrewd, subtle.

PARLOUS [q. d. *peerless*] without Equal, incomparable.

PARMESAN', a Sort of Cheese made at *Parma* in *Italy*. L.

PAR'NEL [of *Patronis's*, L.] a proper Name of Women] a wanton Woman, an immodest Girl.

PARO'CHIAL [*parochial*, F.] of or belonging to a Parish.

PAROCHIANUS, any Person living within the Diocese of a Bishop. O. L.

PARODON'TIS [*παροδοντις*, Gr.] a swelling in the Gums.

PAR'ODY [*parodie*, F. *parodia*, L. of *παρῳδία*, Gr.] a poetick Sport, the turning some serious Pieces into Burlesque.

PAROE'MIA [*παροιμία*, Gr.] a Proverb.

PAROEMIA

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PAROEMIA [in *Rhetorick*] a proverbial Manner of speaking. *L.*

PAROLA, a Word or Words. *Ital.*

PAROLA [in *Musick-Books*] signifies those Words of which a Song or Canzon is composed. *Ital.*

PAROLE, Speech, Word, Saying. *F.*

PAROLE [in *Law*] a Plea in a Court.

PAROLE [among *Soldiers*] is when a Prisoner of War is permitted to go into his own Country, or to his own Party, upon his Promise to return at the Time appointed, if not exchanged.

Lease PAROLE [in *Law*] a Lease by Word of Mouth.

PAROMOIION [παρομοιον, *Gr.*] a grammatical Figure, when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter. *L.*

PARONOMA'SIA [παρωνομασία, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when we allude to the Meaning of any Thing by a small Change of the Letters, as, *Not friends, but fiends were here.* *L.*

PARONY'CHIA [παρωνυχία, *Gr.*] a Whitloe, a preternatural Swelling under the Root of the Nail.

PARONYCHIA [in *Botany*] Whitloe-wort or Graft, an Herb so called, from its supposed Virtues, in suppurating and cleansing such Tumours.

PAROTIDES [παρωτίδες, *Gr.*] the Glandules behind the Ears; also a Swelling of those Glandules. *L.*

PAR'OXISM [παροξυσμός, *F. paroxysmus*, *L. of παροξυσμός, Gr.*] the Access or Fit of an Ague, Fever, or other Disease.

PARPUNC'TUM, } a Coat of Mail, or
PERPUNC'TUM, } Doublet, quilted for Armour. *O. L.*

PAR'RELS [in a *Ship*] are Frames made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, put about the Masts, and made fast to the Yards at both Ends.

PARRHESIA [παρρησία, *Gr.*] a Liberty or Freedom of Speech. *L.*

A PAR'RICIDE [parricida, *L. q. d. qui parentem caedit*] a Murderer of Father or Mother, or any of his near Kindred; also a Traitor to his Country. *F.*

PARRICIDE [parricidium, *L.*] the Offence of Parricide.

A PAR'ROT, a Bird well known.

To PAR'RY [parry, *F.*] to put by a Thrust artificially in Fencing.

To PARSE [q. d. in partes dividere, *L.*] to expound a Lesson according to the Rules of Grammar.

PARSIMONIOUS [parsimoniosus, *L.*] saving or thrifty.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, frugally.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, Sparingness.

PAR'SIMONY [parsimonia, *L.*] Sparingness, Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

P A R

PARS'LEY [parsli, *C. Br. persil*, *F. petroselinum*, *L. of πετροσίλινον, Gr.*] a well-known Herb.

PARSLEY Pert [Pencepierre, *F.*] an Herb good against the Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

PARS'NEP } [passinaca, *L.*] a well-known

PARS'NIP } eulent Plant.

PAR'SON [q. d. the Person who should take Care of the Souls of his Parishioners] the Rector or Minister of a Parish.

PARSON Imparsonée [Law Term] one who is put in Possession of a Parish-church appropriate or presentative.

PARSON Mortal, formerly the Rector of a Church made for his own Life, was so called.

PARSON Immortal, a collegiate or conventual Body was so called, to whom the Church was appropriated for ever.

PAR'SONAGE, a spiritual Living, set apart for the Maintenance of the Minister of a Church; also the Mansion or Dwelling-house of a Parson.

PART [pars, *L.*] a Piece of a Thing, a Share or Portion. *F.*

PART [in *Anatomy*] is that of which the whole Body is composed, and which partakes with it of common Life and Sense.

PART [in *Logick*] is that which is joined to any Universal.

PART [in *Mathematicks*] is a less Quantity compared with a greater.

PART of Fortune [among *Astrologers*] is the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progress at the very Moment in which the Sun rises from the Point of the East.

Proportional PART [in *Mathematicks*] a Part or Number which bears any Proportion to some Part or Number.

To PART [partir, *F. of partiri*, *L.*] to divide into Parts, to separate.

PART'AGE, Partition, sharing or dividing. *F.*

To PARTA'KE [of part and take] to take Part of or with.

A PARTA'KER, a Sharer in.

PARTE, a Part. *Ital.*

PARTEN, to partake. *Cbauc.*

PARTER, one who separates.

PARTER'RE, a Garden with Knots or Figures, a Flower-garden. *F.*

PARTES finis nihil habuerunt, &c. an Exception taken against a Fine levied. *L.*

PAR'TIAL [of pars, *L.*] biased to one's Part or Interest. *F.*

PARTIAL'IFY [partialité, *F.*] a siding too much with a Party, a being more on the one Side than the other.

PARTIAL'ITY, in Part, with unjust Inclination to one Part.

PAR'TIBLE, that may be parted.

To PARTICIPATE [of participar, *F. participatum*, *L.*] to partake of, to have a Share in.

PAR.

P A R

PARTICIPATION, a taking Part of. *F. of L.*

PARTICIPIAL [in *Grammar*] belonging to, or having the Quality of a Participle.

PARTICIPLE [of *pars* and *capio*, *L.*] one of the eight Parts of Speech, so named from its partaking both of the Noun and of the Verb. *Gram.*

PARTICIPLE [*particule*, *F. of particula*, *L.*] a small Parcel, or little Part; in *Grammar*, a small undeclined Word.

PARTICULAR [*particulier*, *F. of particularis*, *L.*] proper, peculiar, singular, extraordinary, intimate, familiar.

A PARTICULAR [*particulare*, *L.*] an Inventory of Goods, a particular Circumstance.

PARTICULARITY [*particularité*, *F.*] a particular Matter, a Singularity of Humour.

To PARTICULARIZE [*particulariser*, *F.*] to enlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

PARTICULARLY [*particulatiter*, *L.*] in particular, distinctly.

PARTICULARNESS, Singularity.

PARTILE [*partilis*, *L.*] divided, divisible.

PARTILE Aspect [in *Astrology*] the most exact and full Aspect that can be.

PARTING, is one of the Refiner's Ways of separating Gold and Silver, which is done by *Aqua Fortis*.

PARTISAN [*partisan*, *F.*] a Favourer or Abettor of a Party.

PARTISAN [in *Military Affairs*] a Commander of a Party.

PARTISAN [*partisane*, *F. parisane*, *Ital.*] an Halberd.

PARTITION, a parting, sharing, or dividing, a Division. *F. of L.*

PARTITION [in *Architecture*] that which divides a Room.

PARTITION [in *Law*] a dividing of Lands among Cohairs and Partners.

PARTITIONE facienda, a Writ which lies for those who hold Lands and Tenements jointly, and would sever to every one his Part. *L.*

PARTLETS, Ruffs or Bands for Women. *Chebbire*.

PARTLY, in part, in some Degree.

PARTNER [*partenaar*, *Belg.*] one who takes Part, or is joined with another, in some Concern.

PARTNERS [in a *Ship*] are strong Pieces of Timber bolted to the Beams incircling the Masts at the Deck, to keep them steady in their Steps.

PARTNERSHIP, a joining with some other Person in some Affair or Concern, Trade, &c.

PARTOOK, the Preterite of, to partake.

PARTTRIDGE [*perdrix*, *F. of perdix*, *L.*] a dainty Fowl.

PARTURIENT [*parturiens*, *L.*] travelling, being in Labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTURITION, a bringing forth, or being in Labour.

P A S

PAR'TUS *Cæsareus*, a Birth when a Child is cut out of the Womb.

PAR'TY [*partis*, *F. of pars*, *L.*] a Person; also Association, Side, or Faction.

PARTY [in *Military Affairs*] a Body of Men sent upon some Expedition.

PARTY Jury, a Jury consisting of half *Englishmen*, and half *Foreigners*.

PARTY per bend [in *Heraldry*] is when the Escutcheon is divided into two by a diagonal Line, either from the right to the left, or from the left to the right.

PARTY per pale [in *Heraldry*] divided by a perpendicular Line.

PARTY-coloured, having divers Colours. *Dryden*.

PARTY-Man, a Person attached to a Party.

PARTY Wall, a Wall that separates one House from another.

PARTIES [in *Law*] those that are named in a Deed or Fine as Parties of it.

PAR'VIS, a Porch of a Church or Chapel, an Anti-chapel. *O.*

PAR'VITY [among *Philosophers*] Little-ness, Smallness. *L.*

PAR'VITUDE [*parvitas*, *L.*] Little-ness, Smallness.

PAR'VO Nocumento, a Writ of Nuisance. *L.*

PAR'VUM & Croffum [among *Anatomists*] is the fourth Pair of Muscles of the Head, so called, because though they are but little, yet they are thick. *L.*

PAS'CAGE, $\frac{7}{8}$ grazing or feeding of Cat-
PAS'CUAGE, $\frac{5}{8}$ the. *O.*

PAS'CHA [ΠΑΣΧΑ, *H. πάσχα*, *Gr.*] the Passover, a Feast of the *Jews*; also the Festival of *Easter*.

PASCHA Clausum, the eighth Day after *Easter*, or *Low Sunday*.

PAS'CHAL [*pascalis*, *L.*] belonging to the *Jewish* Passover or *Easter*. *F.*

PASCHAL Rents, are Rents or annual Duties paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop, at their *Easter* Visitations.

PAS de Souris [in *Fortification*] the same with *Berme*.

To PASH, to dash together, to crush.

A mad PASH, a Mad-brains. *Chebb.*

PASH Flower, a Plant.

PAS'QUIL, of *Palquin*, an old broken Statue in *Rome*, in a Place called from thence *la Piazza di Pasquino*; it is reckoned the Centre of *Rome*; here Lampoons and Libels are fixed up. This Spot has been chosen for that Purpose, because this Stump of a Statue stands near 3 Streets out of 4, and thereby facilitates the Escape of such as fix them on] a scandalous Libel posted up for public View.

PASQUINA'DE, a Satirical Inveective or Libel.

PASS [*posse*, *F.*] a Licence to travel; also a Thrust in Fencing.

PASS

P A S

PASS [as *Wohol zu pass* seyn, Teut. to be well] a State or Condition.

To PASS [*passer*, F. *passare*, Ital.] to come or go through, by or over; to be current, as Money; to spend.

PASSABLE, that may be passed over; also tolerable, indifferent. F.

PASSACAC/LIO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies a kind of Air
PASSACAIL/LE } somewhat like a *Chaconne*, but of more flow or grave Movement.
PASSACILL/IO }

PASSADE, Alms or Benevolence to a Passenger.

PASSA/DE } [in *Fencing*] a Pass or
PASSA/DO } Thrust.

PASSAGE [in *Horsemanship*] the Course or Manage of a Horse forward and backward upon the same Plot of Ground. F.

PASSAGE, a going from one Place to another; the Place through which one goes. F.

PASSAGE [in *Law*] Hire paid for being transported over the Sea, or a River. F.

PASSAGE, a Place in a Discourse or Book; also an Event or Chance.

PASSA/GIO, a Writ empowering the Keepers of the Ports to permit a Man to pass over, who hath the King's Licence.

PASSA/GIUM, a Voyage or Expedition made by the Kings of *England* to the Holy Land. O. L.

PASSANT, passing or going by. F.

PASSARA/DO [in a *Ship*] is a Rope whereby all the Blocks of the Main and Fore-sails are haled down ast.

PASSA/TOR, one who has the Interest or Command of a River. O. L.

PAS/SENGER [*passager*, F.] one who travels by Land or Water; also a kind of small trained Hawk.

PASS Port [*passé port*, F. *passaporto*, Ital. of *passé*, F. and *portus*, Ports, or *portæ*, Gates, L.] a Licence granted for the safe Passage of Men from one Place to another.

PASSEPIED [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air very like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be played more brisk and lively. F.

PASSE Volant [of *passer*, to pass, and *voler*, to fly, F. q. d. one who passes among Soldiers one Day, being about to fly off the next] a Faggot in a false Muster of Soldiers.

PASSER, one who passes.

PASSIBIL/ITY [*passibilité*, F. of *passibilité*, L.] an Aptness or Capacity to suffer.

PASSIBLE [*passibilis*, L.] capable of suffering. F.

PASSING Bell, the Bell which rings at the Hour of Departure.

PASSION, Affection, Transport of Mind, Anger, Suffering. F. of L.

PASSION [among *Physicians*] Pain or Un-easiness of the Body.

PASSION Flower, a Flower named from its resembling many Crosses,

P A S

PASSION Week, the Week next before Easter.

PAS'SIONATE [*passione*, F.] possessed with Passion, hasty; also affectionate, fond, amorous.

PASSIONATELY, vehemently, ardently.

PASSIONATENESS, a being subject to Passion.

The PAS'SIONS [among *Humanists*] the Affections of the Mind, as Love, Hatred, &c.

PAS'SIVE [*passivus*, L.] apt to bear or suffer.

PASSIVE Principles [among *Chymists*] are Earth and Water.

PASSIVELY, sufferingly, in a passive Sense.

PASSIVENESS, State of Suffering, Liability to Suffering.

PASSIV/ITY [*passivitas*, L.] the State of being insensible.

PAS/SOVER, a Festival among the *Jews*, in Commemoration of the Angel's passing by and sparing the Houses of the *Jews*, when the First-born of the *Egyptians* were slain.

PASSULA'TUM [among *Dispensatory Writers*] a Medicine wherein Raisins are the chief Ingredient.

PAST, beyond in Point of Time, not present, not to come.

PASTE, Dough kneaded for Pies, &c. a Composition for sticking Things together.

To PASTE, to stick together with Paste.

PASTEBOARD, a thick coarse Paste made in the Form of Paper, for the Use of Clothiers, Bookbinders, &c.

PAS'TEL, a Plant called Woad.

PAS'TERN [*pastaron*, F.] the Hollow of a Beast's Heel, that Part of a Horse's Foot under the Fetlock to the Heel; also a Shackle for a Horse.

PAS'TIL [*pastille*, F. of *pastillus*, L.] a Crayon for painting, a Composition of Perfumes; also a Sort of confectionary Ware.

PAS'TIME [*passatems*, F. *passatempo*, Ital.] Sport, Recreation.

To PAS'TINATE [*pastinatum*, L.] to dig and delve.

PASTINA'TION, the opening, loosening, and preparing the Earth for planting.

PASTIT/ITIUM [in *Doomsday Book*] Pasture-Ground.

PASTOR [*pasteur*, F.] a Shepherd or Herdsman; a Minister of a Church.

PAS'TORAL [*pastoralis*, L.] belonging to a Shepherd. or to a Church Minister. F.

A PASTORAL [*pastorale*, F. and L.] a Sort of Poem, relating to Affairs between Shepherds and Shepherdesses.

PASTORAL, a Pear called the Shepherd's Pear.

PASTORA/LE [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs, which Shepherds are supposed to play. Ital.

PAS'TRY

P A T

PASTRY [*patisserie*, F.] Work made of Paste or Dough; also the Place where Pastry Work is performed.

To make **PASTRY** [*patisser*, F.] to raise Paste, &c.

A **PASTRY Cook** [*parissier*, F.] a Raisher of Paste, &c.

PAS'TURABLE, that is fit or serves for Pasture.

PAS'TURAGE [*pasturage*, F.] Pasture, or Pasture Ground.

PAS'TURE [*pâtur*, F. of *pastura*, L.] Land reserved for the feeding of Cattle; also Fodder or Food for Cattle; also the feeding Place of Deer.

To **PASTURE** [*pasturer*, F.] to put into Pasture, to feed Cattle.

PASTY [*paste*, F.] the Crust of a Pye raised without a Dish.

PAS'NAGE } [*Law Term*] Money taken
PAS'USAGE } for Mast, or the feeding of Hogs.

PAT [*pas*, Belg. or of *optus*, L. by a Metathesis] fit, suitable to the Purpose.

A **PAT** [*patée*, F. a Rap with a Ferula] a small Blow.

To **PAT**, to hit slightly.

A **PATA'COON**, a Spanish Coin, in Value 4s. 8d.

PATA'GONIANS, a People said to be ten Feet high, inheriting *Terra Magellanica*, in *America*.

PATART', } is *Flemish* Money, Value 6
PARTART, } *Liards French*.

PATAVINITY [*patavinitas*, L.] the Stile and affected Phrase of the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, for which *Liberty* is censured.

PATCH [perhaps of *patagium*, F. or any one Thing sewed upon another] a Piece sewed upon a worn out Garment; also a small Spot of black Silk put on the Face.

To **PATCH** [*pezzare*, Ital.] to mend with Patches.

A **PATCHER**, one who patches.

PATCH-Work, Work consisting of a Number of different coloured Patches tacked together.

PATE [probably of *tête*, F. the Head, T being changed into P] the Head.

PATE, a Breck or Badger. N. C.

PATE [in *Fortification*] a Platform of an oval Figure, encompassed with a Parapet.

PATEE' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Patee*, i. e. a Sort of Cross, whose Ends are broad and opened, but narrower towards the Centre.

PATEFAC'TION, a laying open. L.

PATEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirle bone of the Knee. L.

PA'TENT [*patens*, L.] lying open. F.

PA'TENTEE, a Person to whom the King has granted his Letters Patent.

PA'TENTS [*literæ patentes*, L.] Writings sealed open with the broad Seal of the Kingdom, Writs bestowing exclusive Privileges.

P A T

PATER Noster [i. e. our Father] the Lord's Prayer, so called from the first two Words of it in *Latin*.

PATER'NAL [*paternel*, F. of *paternalis*, L.] fatherly, belonging to a Father.

PATER'NALLY, in a fatherly Manner.

PATERNITY [*paternité*, F. of *paternitas*, L.] Fatherhood, or the Quality of a Father.

PATH [*pæð*, Sax. *pat*, Belg. *pfed*, Teut. of *batuere*, L. to beat] a Track or beaten Way.

PATH of the Vertex [in *Astronomy*] a Circle described by any Point of the Vertex of the Earth, turning round its Axis.

PATHEMA [*πάθημα*, Gr.] Passion, or Suffering.

PATHEMA [among *Physicians*] all preternatural Conturbations wherewith our Body is molested.

PATHE'TICAL } [*pathetique*, F. of *patheticus*, L. of *πάθη-
μα*, Gr.] moving the Passions or Affections.

PATHE'TICALLY, in an affecting Manner.

PATHE'TICK Nerves [among *Anatomists*] the fourth Part which arises from the Top of the *Medulla oblongata*.

PATH'ICKS [of *πάθειν*, Gr. to suffer] those that suffer themselves to be abused by Men contrary to Nature, Sodomites.

PATHOGNOMON'ICK [of *πάθος*, and *γνωμονική*, Gr.] is a proper and inseparable Sign of such and such Disease.

PATHOL'OGIST, one who treats of Pathology.

PATHOL'OGY [*pathologie*, F. *pathologia*, L. of *παθολογία*, Gr.] is that Part of *Physick*, which treats of the preternatural Constitution of a Man's Body, discovering the Causes, Nature, and Difference of Diseases.

PATHOPOE'IA [*παθωποιία*, Gr.] the rising of a Passion. L.

PATHOPOE'IA [in *Rhetorick*] a Method by which the Mind is moved to Anger, Hatred, Pity, &c.

PA'TIBLE [*patibilis*, L.] sufferable.

PATIB'ULAR [*patibulaire*, F. of *patibulum*, L.] belonging to a Gallows.

PA'TIENCE [*patientia*, L. of *pati*] a Virtue enabling to bear Afflictions and Pains with Calmness of Mind. F.

PA'TIENT [*patiens*, L.] enduring, suffering, which quietly bears Afflictions or Injuries. F.

PATIENT [among *Physicians*] is one under the Direction of a Physician or Surgeon, in order to be cured of some Distemper.

PATIENT [among *Philosophers*] is opposed to *Agent*, or that which acts.

PA'TIENTIÆ Musculus [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle of Patience, so called from its great Service in Labour, and is the same as *Lepator Scapulae*.

PATIENTLY, meekly, mildly.

PATINE,

P A T

PATINE, a Sort of Plate or Saucer with which the Chalice is covered at Mass.

PATISE, a reddish Colour.

PATISON [*q. d. Patrick's Son*] a Surname.

PAT'LY, sily. seasonably.

PAT'NESS, Finess. Seasonableness.

PATON'CE [*in Heraldry*] as a Cross Pattee, is a Cross whose Ends are broad and hooked, as it were, three Ways.

PATRIA, one's Country, or Birth-place.

L. PATRIA [*in Law*] the Neighbourhood.

PATRIARCH [*patriarche*, F. *patriarcha*, L. of *πατριάρχης*, Gr.] a chief Father, or the first Father of a Family or Nation.

PATRIARCH [*among Ecclesiastics*] is a Dignity in the Church above an Archbishop, of which there were anciently five, *viz* at Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Antioch.

PATRIARCH'AL [*patriarchalis*, L.] belonging to a Patriarch. F.

PATRIARCH'ATE [*patriarchat*, F. of *patriarchatus*, L.] the State, Dignity, or Jurisdiction of a Patriarch.

PATRICIANS [*among the Romans*] were Noblemen who were descended of Senators, and the Founders of the Commonwealth.

PATRICK [*of patricius* L. a Senator] the proper Name of a tutelar Saint of Ireland.

PATRIMONIAL [*patrimonialis*, L.] belonging to an Estate of Inheritance. F.

PATRIMONY [*patrimoine* F. of *patrimonium*, L.] an Inheritance or Estate left by a Father to his Son.

St. Peter's PATRIMONY, a Province in Italy, which, with its Profits and Dependancies, is united to the See of Rome.

PATRINUS, a Godfather. O L.

PATRIOT [*patriota*, L. of *πατριώτης*, Gr.] a Father of his Country, a publick Benefactor.

PATRIOTIC, devoted to the Love of his Country.

PATRIOTISM, the acting like a Father to his Country, publick Spiritedness.

PATRIPAS'SIANS, Christian Hereticks, who held that the Father and the Holy Ghost suffered as well as the Son.

To PATRIS'SATE [*patrissatum*, L.] to take after one's Father.

PATROCINATION, a defending or protecting; a maintaining the Right of any one. L.

PATROCINY [*patrocinium*, L.] Patrocination, patronizing.

PATROL [*patrouille*, F.] a Night-watch of about five or six Men, commanded by a Sergeant, who are sent from the Guard to walk in the Streets, and prevent Disorders in a Garrison.

To PATROL [*patrouiller*, F.] to walk up and down as before; also as the Outguards

P A V

of an Army do upon the Approach of an Enemy.

PA'TRON [*patronus*, L.] a powerful Friend, Protector, or Advocate. F.

PATRON [*in Law*] one who has the Right of Presentation to a Benefice.

PATRON [*in Civil Law*] one who has made his Slave or Servant free.

PATRON [*among the Moors*] one who has been a Christian Slave.

PATRON Paramount, the King, who is said to be so to all the Benefices in England.

PA'TRONAGE [*patronatus*, L.] Defence, Protection; also the Right of Presentation to a Benefice. F.

PA'TRONAL [*patronalis*, L.] belonging to a Patron.

PA'TRONESS [*patronne*, F. of *patrona*, L.] a female Patron.

To PA'TRONISE [*patronari*, L.] to protect or defend.

PATRONYMICKS [*patronymica*, L. of *πατρωνυμικά*, Gr.] Names of Men derived from their Fathers, or Ancestors.

PATTACON, a Spanish Coin in Flanders, worth about 4 s. 8 d. Sterling.

PA'TEE, a little Pie.

PAT'TEN of a Pillar, its Base.

PAT'TEN } [*patin*, F. patine, Dan. *pa-*

PAT'TIN } *tini*, Ital.] a sort of wooden Shoe with a Supporter of Iron.

PAT'EN Maker, one whose Employment is to make Patens.

To PAT'TER and pray, to repeat many Pater-Nosters. O. To make a Clatter.

PA'T'IERN [*patron*, F.] a Model or Plan.

To PAT'TERN, to match, to serve a Pat-tern.

PAT'IIRIN, to say a Pater-Noster. Ch.

PA'VADE, a Dagger. O.

PA'VAGE, a Toll or Contribution towards repairing or maintaining Pavements and Causeways.

PA'VAN [*pavan*, F.] a grave Spanish Dance; also the lowest Sort of instrumental Musick. Span.

PAUCILOQUOUS [*pauciloquus*, L.] speaking but few Words.

PAUCILOQUY, a speaking a few Words.

PAUCITY [*paucitas*, L.] Fewness.

PAUDISHAW [*i. e.* an Expeller of Princes, or Injuries] a Title given to the Grand Signior.

To PAVE [*paver*, F. of *pavire*, L.] to lay a Way with Stones.

A PAVEMENT [*pavimentum*, L.] a Causeway or paved Floor.

PAVER, one who lays Stones.

PAVESADO, } a Target, a Defence in

PAVOISA'DE, } a Galley, to cover the Slaves which row on the Benches.

PAVESE } [*paveis*, F.] a large Shield

PAVISE } which covers the whole Body.

P A W

A PA'VIER [*un paveur*, F.] a Maker or Mender of Pavements.

PAVILA'DE, a Shelter for Rowers in a Galley.

PAVIL'ION [*pavillon*, F.] a Tent or Tabernacle of State.

PAVIL'ION [*in Architecture*] the main Part of a Building.

PAVILION [among Sailors] the Flag of a general Officer in a Fleet.

PAUL [*Paulus*, L. Παῦλος, Gr. i. e. little] a proper Name.

St. PAUL's, a stately Edifice, the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of London, first erected A. D. 610, by King Ethelbert, burnt by Lightning, and re-edified, Anno 1087, destroyed again in the Conflagration of this City, 1666, and now rebuilt with more Magnificence than before.

PAUNCH [*panse*, F. *panse*, Du. *pauze*, Teut. *pancia*, Ital. *pantex*, L.] the Belly, Intestines, or Guts of an Animal.

PAUNCH [*in a Ship*] Mats made of Sinnet, fastened to the Main and Fore-yards, to keep them from galling against the Mast.

Fat Paunches make lean Dates.

The Edge of this Proverb is turned upon Excess in Eating and Drinking, as an Enemy to the Clearness of Understanding and Vivacity of Wit; it is either transferred from, or at least is confirmed by, the Latin, *Pinguis ventris non gignit tenuem sensum*, and the Greeks, Παχὺς γαστήρ λεπτόν ἐστιν νοῦν.

To **PAUNCH**, to take out the Bowels.

PAUN'ION [by Antoninus called *ad pontes*, L. i. e. a Town upon the Bridges] in Lincolnshire.

PAUPER, a poor Man or Woman, the Paupers of the Parish.

Forma PAUPERIS [Law Phrase] as to sue in *forma pauperis*, is when the Judge assigns an Attorney to maintain the Cause of a poor Person without Fees. L.

PAUSE [*pause*, L.] a Rest, a Stop, an Intermission. L.

PAUSE [*in Musick*] is an artificial Discontinuation of the Sound or Voice.

To **PAUSE** [*pauser*, F. *pausam facere*, L.] to make a Stop, also to consider.

PAUSER, one who makes Stops.

A PAW [*pawen*, C. Br. *pate*, F. *pata*, Ital. of *πατέω*, Gr. to tread] the Foot of a wild Beast.

To **PAW**, to draw the Fore foot along the Ground; also to fawn or flatter.

A PAWL [*in Guiney*] a small Piece of Money equal to an *Aper* in Turkey] or three Farthings English.

PAWL [*in a Ship*] a small Piece of Iron bolted to one End of the Beams of the Deck, so as to keep the Capstan from recoiling.

To **PAWL** the Capstan [Sea Term] to stop it with the Pawl.

To **PAWN** [*pande*, Belg. *panden*, Teut.] to pledge.

P E A

A PAWN [*pand*, L. S. and Belg. *pand*, Teut.] a Pledge; also a Term used in Play.

A PAWN-BROKER [*pander*, Belg.] one who lends Money upon Goods.

PAX, Peace, L. [among the *Papists*] an Image given to be kissed, when they go to the Offering.

To **PAY** [*payer*, F.] to discharge a Debt.

To **PAY** [perhaps of *wal*, Gr.] to beat.

To **PAY** the Seams of a Ship [of *poix*, F. Pitch] to lay them over with hot Pitch.

PAYABLE, to be paid. F.

PAY CHAP [Sea Term] that is, at the turning the Anchor out of the Boat, turn it over-board faster.

PAY more Cable [Sea Term] i. e. let out more Cable.

PAY'ING [Sea Term] is laying over the Seams of a Ship a Coat of Pitch.

PAY [*paye*, F.] Wages, Hire, Payment.

PAY-Day, Day on which Debts are to be paid.

PAY'NIMS. See *Painims*.

PAYTRELL [*poiral*, F. of *pectoral*, L.] the Breast-plate of a Horse's Furniture.

PEA [*pira*, Sax. *pisum*, L.] a well known Pulse.

PEA [*in Doomsday Book*] a Hill.

PEACE [*paix*, F. of *pax*, L.] Agreement, Rest, Quietness.

PEACE [*in a Law Sense*] is a quiet and inoffensive Behaviour towards King and Subject.

PEACE of God and the Church [Old Phrase] the Time of Vacation from Law-suits between Terms.

Clerk of the PEACE, is an Officer who draws up the Processes, reads the Indictments, and enrolls the Acts in a Session of Peace.

PEACE of the King, that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all under his Protection.

PEACE'ABLE [*paisible*, F.] peaceable, still, quiet, calm.

PEACE'ABLENESS, the being peaceable.

PEACE'ABLY, in a peaceable Manner, quietly.

PEACEFUL, quiet, mild.

PEACE'FULNESS, Quietness, Inoffensiveness.

We that would live at Peace and Rest,

Must hear, and see, and say the best.

This Distich is a Dehortation from *Contentiousness* and *Detraction*; it teaches not to expose and beighten, but to cover and extenuate the Imperfections and Failings of others, under the Penalty of procuring our own *Disquietude*, and risking our *Tranquillity*. Whether it be originally English, French, Italian, or Latin, I shall not determine; but they all have it in a Distich.

Oy, voy, & te tas, si tu veux vivre en paix.

French.
Ode, vide, tace, seu voi vivere in pace. Italian.
Audis

PEA

Audi, vide, tace, si tu vis vivere in pace.
Latin.

PEACE-Maker, one who makes Peace, one who loves to reconcile Persons at Variance.

PEACH [*peche*, F. *pescha*, Ital. of *Perficum*, L. *sc. Malum*] a delicious Fruit.

PEA'COCK [*papa*, Sax. *panu*, Belg. and L. S. *pfau*, Teut. *paon*, F. of *pavo*, L.] a very fine Bird.

PEAG'KIRK [of *Peak*, a holy Virgin, Sister to St. *Gurblack*, and *Kirk*] a Town in Northamptonshire.

PEAK [*peac*, Sax. *pis*, Span. *q. d.* the Pike, or Point] the sharp Point of any Thing, the Top of an Hill.

The Devil's Arse in the PEAK, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*.

PEAK'ING [probably of *piquenke*, Span. *piccino*, Ital. small] of a peuling sickly Constitution, that does not thrive.

PEAK'INGNESS, Sickness.

PEAL [*Minsbew* derives it of *appeller*, F. to call; others from *παλλω*, Gr. to vibrate, or agitate] a great Noise; particularly of Bells or Thunder, &c.

To PEAL, to play solemnly and loud, to assail with Noise.

PEAL the Pot, cool the Pot. N. C.

PEAN [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of a Coat of Arms is *Sable*, and the powdering Or.

PEAR [*pepe*, Sax. *pere*, Dan. *peere*, Belg. and L. S. *poire*, F. of *perum*, L.] a well known Fruit.

PEAR Bit, a Sort of Bit for Horses.

PEAR-Main, a Kind of Apple.

PEARCH } [*perche*, F. *percha*, Ital. of
PERCH } *pertica*, L.] a Sea for Fowls to rest upon; also a Rod or Pole with which Land is measured, containing 16 Feet and a Half.

PEARCHE } [*πειρον*, Gr.] a Fresh-water
PERCH } Fish.

To PEARCH [*percher*, F.] to light or sit upon as a Bird does.

PEARL [*perle*, F. *perla*, Span.] a Gem that is bred in Shell-fish.

PEARL [in *Heraldry*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Barons, &c.

PEARL [among *Hunters*] that Part of a Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

PEARL [among *Oculists*] a Web on the Eye.

PEARL [among *Printers*] a very small Sort of Printing-letter.

PEASANT [*paisant*, F. of *païs*, the Country] a Countryman, a Clown.

PEAS'ANTRY, the Country-people.

PEASE [*pispa*, Sax. *pois* F. *pisum*, L. of *πιον*, Gr.] a well known Pulse.

To PEASE, to stay. C.

PEASE Bolt, }

PEASE Harrow. } Pease-Straw. C.

PEASE-Cod, the Husk or Shell of Pease, the Pease in the Shell.

PEC

PEAT, a Sort of Fuel, dug out of morrish Ground.

PEAT [*petit*, F.] a little Darling or Fondling.

PEASE [for *Poise*] Weight. Spens.

PEB'LES, Stones for paving.

PEC'CABLE [*pecco*, L.] incident to sin.

PECCADILLO [*peccadillo*, Span. *peccadille*, F.] a small Fault or Crime, a pardonable Sin. Span.

PECCANCY, evil Quality, Disposition to ill.

PEC'CANT [*peccans*, L.] committing a Fault, offending. F.

PECCANT Humours [with *Physicians*] Humours of the Body that contain some Malignity, or else abound too much.

PECCA'VI [*i. e.* I have offended, L.] as, *I'll make him cry Peccavi*, *i. e.* I'll make him acknowledge his Fault.

PE'CHY [*peche*, F. a Fault] a Surname.

PE'CIA, a small Piece of Ground. O. L.

PECK, a dry Measure containing two Gallons.

To PECK [*pecken*, L. S. *picquer*, F. *perken*, Teut.] to strike with the Bill as Birds do.

PECKER, one that pecks.

PECTINEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, arising from the outward Part of the *Os Pubis*. L.

PECTINIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Os Pubis*. L.

PECKLED, diversified with Spots.

PECTINATED, formed like a Comb.

PECTORAL [*pectoralis*, L.] belonging to the Breast, stomachick. F.

A PECTORAL [*pectorale*, L.] a Breast-plate.

PECTORAL Muscle [in *Anatomy*] that which moves the Arm to the Breast.

PECTORALS [*pectoralia*, L.] Medicines for Diseases in the Breast.

PECTORIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Sternum*. L.

PECTUS [in *Anatomy*] the Fore part of the Breast and Chest, reaching from the Neck-bone to the Midriff. L.

PE'CUL [at *Japan*, *Java*, &c.] is 100 Catty; or 132 lb. Avoirdupois.

To PEC'ULATE [*peculatum*, L.] to rob or cheat the Public.

PECULATION [*peculate*, F.] a robbing or cheating the Public. L.

PECU'LIAR [*peculiaris*, L.] particular, singular, private, proper.

A PECULIAR, is a Parish or Church exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishop's Court.

PECULIAR'ITY [*peculiaritas*, L.] Peculiarness.

PECU'LIARLY, particularly, singularly.

PECULIARNESS, the being peculiar.

P E D

Court of PECU'LIARS, a Court which takes Cognizance of Matters relating to Parishes which are exempt from the Bishop's Jurisdiction.

PECUNIA Sepulchralis, Money in old Time paid to the Priest at the opening of the Grave, for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

PECUNIARY [*pecuniarie*, F. of *pecuniaris*, L.] monied, or full of Money.

PECUNIOSITY [*pecuniositas*, L.] Fulness of Money.

PECUNIOUS [*pecunieux*, F. of *pecuniosus*, L.] of or belonging to Money.

PED'AGE [*Old Law*] Money given for passing through a Forest.

PEDAGOGICAL, belonging to a Schoolmaster.

PEDAGOGUE [*pædagogus*, L. of *παιδαγωγός*, Gr.] an Instructor, or Teacher of Youth.

PEDAGOGY [*pædagogia*, F. *pædagogia*, L. of *παιδαγωγία*, Gr.] Instruction, Discipline.

PED'DAL [*pedalis*, L.] belonging to a Foot in Measure.

PEDA'LE, a Foot cloth, a Carpet laid on the Ground to tread on. *O. L.*

PED'DALS [*pedales*, L.] low Keys of some Organs, to be touched with the Foot.

PEDANE'OUS [*pedaneus*, L.] going on Foot; as a *pedaneus Judge*.

PED'DANT, a paltry Schoolmaster; a conceited Pretender to Scholarship. *F.*

PEDANTICALLY, in a pedantic Manner.

PEDAN'TICK [*pedantique*, F.] that favours of a Pedant; Pedant like.

PEDANTICKNESS, the being conceited, or ostentatious.

PED'ANISM, the Profession or Practice of a Pedant.

To **PED'DANTISE** [*pedantiser*, F.] to play or act a Pedant's Part.

PED'DANTRY [*pedantorie*, F.] the ridiculous Way and Humour of a Pedant.

PED'DERTON [so called from the River *Pedrid*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, formerly famous for the Court of King *Ica*, our first Saxon Lawgiver.

To **PED'DLE**, to be busy about Trifles.

A **PED'DRAST** [*pædraste*, F. *pædrastes*, L. of *παιδραστής*, Gr.] a Sodomite.

PED'ERASTY [*pæderastia*, L. of *παιδερασία*, Gr.] Buggery.

PEDERERO } [*petardo*, Ital.] a sort of Cannon used in Ships.

PED'ESTAL [q d. *pedestal*, F. *pedestallo*, Ital. of *ped*, a Foot, and *stallo*, a Stand. *pedestello*, L.] that Part of a Pillar which serves to support it.

PEDICULA'TION, a particular Foulness of the Skin, very apt to breed Lice; said to have been the Distemper of the *Egyptians*, and one of the ten Plagues.

PEDICULE [*pediculus*, L.] a little Foot.

P E E

PED'ICULE [among *Botanists*] the Footstalk of any Plant.

PEDICULOSITY [*pediculofitas*, L. Loufiness.

PED'IGREE [of *dégres de pères*, F the Degree of Fathers; or *patendo gradus*, from deriving Degrees] Descent from Ancestors, Stock, Race.

PEDILU'VIUM [from *pedes*, the Feet, and *lavo*, to wash, L.] a Bath for the Feet.

PEDIMENT [in *Architecture*] the same as Fronton.

PED'LER [*Minstrew* derives it from *aller à pied*, F. to go a Foot, but *Skinner* from *petteler*, Teut. a Beggar, because they offer to, and endeavour to prevail with People to buy their Goods] one who sells small Wares about the Streets.

PEDLERY, Things sold by Pedlars.

PEDLING, small, trifling, of little Value.

PEDOBAPTISM [of *παιδών*, and *βαπτισμα*, Gr.] Infant Baptism.

PEDOBAPTIST, one who maintains Infant Baptism.

PEE-Ware, Pulse, as Pease, Beans, &c.

PEECE, a Fort or Place of Strength. *Spencer*.

PEED, blind of one Eye. *N. C.*

PEEK, a Grudge. See *Pique*.

PEEK [in a *Ship*] a Room in the Held, which reaches from the Bits forward to the Stern.

To **ride a PEEK** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said so to do, when she lies with her main Fore-yards hoisted up, having one End of the Yards brought down to the Shrouds, and the other raised up on End.

To **be a PEEK** [of an *Anchor*] is when the Cable is perpendicular between the Hawse or Hole through which it runs out, and the Anchor.

To **PEEK the Miffen** [*Sea Term*] is to put the Miffen yard right up down by the Mast.

PEEL [*pele*, a Shovel, F.] a Sort of Shovel to set Bread in an Oven; a thin Board for carrying Pies, &c.

PEEL [among *Printers*] an Instrument of Wood to hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

PEEL [of *pelis*, L.] the Rind or Coat of Fruit.

To **PEEL**, to pull or take off the Rind.

PEEL'ER, one who strips.

PEEL'ING, a lasting sort of Apple, that makes excellent Cyder.

To **PEEP** [*peper*, F. of *pepire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

To **PEEP** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *επιπνέω*, Gr. but *Skinner* of *επιπνέω*. Do. to lift up the Eyes upon something] to look through a Hole, to grow out, as Herbs, Horns, Teeth, &c.

PEEP'ER, one who pries.

PEEP'ING sleeping, drowsy. *O.*

PEEP Hole, a small Hole to look through.

PEER

PEL

PEER [probably of Beorg, Sax. *biērg*, Dan. *berg*, Teut. a Heap, &c. or of Pene, Sax. the Foot of a Hill] a Mole or Rampart raised in an Harbour, to break the Force of the Sea, and for the better Security of Ships that ride there.

PEER [in *Architeſture*] a sort of square Pillar or Buttress.

To **PEER**, to leer or peep at.

PEERS [of *pair*, F. *par*, or *pares*, L.] the Nobles or chief Lords of Parliament.

PEERS [in *Law*] Jurymen impannelled upon an Inquest.

PEER'AGE [*paire*, F.] the Dignity of a Peer.

PEERAGE, a Tax for the Maintenance of the Pier of an Harbour.

PEER'DOM, the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee.

PEERESS, a Peer's Lady.

PEER'LESS, that which has no Peer or Equal, incomparable.

PEERLESSLY, incomparably.

PEER'LESSNESS, Incomparableness, Matchlessness.

PEE'VISH [q. d. *breiſh*, of a Bee] fretful.

PEE'VISH, witty, subtil. *N. C.*

PEEVISHLY, fretfully.

PEEVIS'HNESS, Fretfulness, Crossness.

A **PEG** [probably of *Pinc*, Sax. a little Needle] a small pointed Piece of Wood for several Uses.

To **PEG**, to fasten with a Peg.

PEGASUS, the winged Horse, a northern Constellation. *L.*

PEG'GING [among *Sow-gelders*] a Term used when they cure Hogs of the Disease called the *Gharre*.

PE'LA, a Pile, a Port. *O. L.*

PELAGIÆ [among *Naturalists*] Shell-fishes, very rarely found near the Sea-shore.

PELAGIANS, the Followers of *Pelagius* or *Mrgan*, a Briton, who denied original Sin, and held many other erroneous Opinions.

PELF [probably of *pela*, or *peo*, Sax. much Money, or of *perſſe*, F. Frispry] Wealth, Stock, Riches unjustly heaped up; also paltry Stuff.

PELF [in *Falconry*] the Refuse and broken Remains of a Fowl, left after the Hawk is relieved.

PELICAN [*pelicanus*, L.] a Water-fowl.

PELICAN [among *Chymists*] a blind Alembick, a chymical Vessel.

PELIDNUS [with *Flyſicians*] a black and blue Colour in the Face, which often happens to melancholy Persons. *Gr.*

PELL, a House. *O.*

PELL [*pellis*, L.] a Skin of a Beast.

PELL'AGE, Custom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather.

PELLAMOUNTAIN, an Herb.

PEN

PELLETS [*ballete*, F. *pella*, Span. but *Mirseus* derives it from *pellendo*, L. driving out] little Balls.

PEL'LETS [in *Heraldry*] the same as *O-greſſes*.

PEL'LICLE [*pellizula*, L.] a little Skin, a Film, or Fragment of a Membrane.

PELLIPARIUS [q. d. *pellis parator*, *pellio*, L.] a Skinner or Currier. *O. L.*

PEL'LITORY of *Spain*, an Herb. *Pyrethrum*. *L.*

PELLITORY of the *Wall*, an Herb so called from growing on Walls. *Parietaria*, *L.*

PELL-MELL [*pelo mele*, F. of *peles*, Locks of Wool, and *meles*, mingled together] confusedly, without Order.

PELL MELL [q. d. *pellere malleo*, to drive with a Mallet] the Place for exercising this Game at *St. James's Park*, and also a Street near it. See *Palle Maille*.

Clerk of the PELLs, an Officer of the Exchequer, who enters every Bill in a Parchment Roll called *pellis receptorum*.

PELLUCID [*pellucidus*, L. of *per*, i. e. *valde* and *lucidus*] clear, bright, transparent.

PELLUCIDNESS, Transparency.

PELT [*pyloche*, Sax. *peltz*, Belg. and Teut. or *pellis*, L.] the Skin of a Beast.

PELT Monger, one who deals in Skins.

PELT-Wool, Wool pulled off the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To **PELT** [*posderen*, Teut. to beat] to throw Stones, Snow Balls, &c. at a Person; to annoy by discharging small Shot; also to fret and fume.

PEL'VIS [among *Anatomists*] the Place at the Bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contained. *L.*

PELVIS Renum [among *Anatomists*] a membranous Vessel, which receives the Urine, and pours it into the Bladder. *L.*

PELFU'RE, rich Fur.

PEMPHIGO'DES [*πυμφιγώδης*, Gr.] a kind of spotted and flatulent Fever.

PEN [*penna*, L.] a Quill cut to write with.

PEN [*pyndan*, Sax. to shut in] a Fold for Sheep, a Coop for Fowl; also a Pond Head to keep in Water to drive the Wheels of a Mill.

PEN [of *pen*, C. Br. a Head] a Surname.

PEN [of *pen*, C. Br.] a Top of a Mountain] a Village in *Surry*, where the *Britains* received a great Overthrow from *Xeniwalcb*, a *West Saxon*, and *Canutus* the *Dane* from *Edmund Ironſide*.

To **PEN** [of *penna*, L.] to write down.

To **PEN** up, to inclose or shut up.

PEN-Man, an Artist in fair Writing.

PEN Stock, a Flood-gate placed in the Water of a Mill-pond.

PEN'AL [*pœnalis*, L.] belonging to or inflicting Punishment.

PEN'ALTY [*pœnalitas*, L.] a Fine imposed by way of Punishment.

PEN'ANCE

PEN

PEN'ANCE [*penance*, O. F. *penitence*, F. of *penitentia*, L.] any sort of Mortification enjoined by the Romish Priests.

PEN'BANK, a Beggar's Can. *Cant.*

PENCE, the Plural of Penny.

PEN'CIL [*penſel*, Teut. *penſeau*, F. of *penicillum*, L.] a small Instrument used in Drawing, Painting, &c.

PENCIL of Rays [in *Opticks*] is a double Cone of Rays joined together at the Base.

PEND'ALE, hanging, that deserves hanging. *F.*

PEND'ANT, hanging, left undecided.

PENDANT Feathers [in *Falconry*] those which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

PEND'ANTS [*pendens d'oreille*, F.] Jewels which Women hang on their Ears.

PENDANTS [of a *Ship*] are Streamers or long Colours which are hung at the Head of Masts, or at the Yard arm Ends, either for Ornament, Distinction of Squadrons, or Signals.

PENDANTS [in *Botany*] are the male Part of a Flower called *Apices*, placed on the Top of those Threads which are termed by *Botanists* *Stamina*, and scatter, when ripe, the seminal Dust, which impregnates the Seed, and renders it fit for Vegetation: as in the Middle of Tulips and Lilies.

PENDEN'NIS [*pendinas*, C. Br. i. e. the Head of the Town] a Castle in Cornwall built by King Henry VIII. in the Port of Falmouth.

PEND'ENT [*pendens*, L.] hanging down.

PENDING, during, depending.

PEN'DULOUS [*pendulus*, L.] hanging down; also doubtful.

PEN'DULOUS Heads [in *Botany*] those Flowers which hang downwards.

PEN'DULUM [*pendule*, F.] is a Weight hanging at the End of a String, Wire, or Chain, by the Vibrations or Swings of which to and from, the Parts or Differences of Time are measured; also a Clock, Watch, or Movement, whose Motions are regulated by such a Device. *L.*

Royal PENDULUMS, are Clocks whose Pendulums swing Seconds, and go eight Days.

PENER'RIUS, a Pennon, or Ensign-bearer. *O. L.*

PENETRABILITY, Aptness to be pierced.

PEN'ETRABLE [*penetrabilis*, L.] that may be penetrated, pierced, or dived into.

PEN'ETRABLENESS, Capableness of being penetrated.

PEN'ETRANT [*penetrans*, L.] piercing, subtil, quick.

To PEN'ETRATE [*penetrer*, F. *penetratum*, L. q. d. *penitus intrare*] to get or pierce into or through, to dive into.

PENETRATION, a penetrating or piercing into, Quickness of Wit. *F. of L.*

PENETRATION of Bodies among *Philosophers*] is when two Bodies are in the same

PEN

Place, so that the Parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other.

PEN'ETRATIVE, which easily penetrates, or is of a piercing Quality. *F.*

PEN'ETRATIVENESS, the being apt to penetrate.

PEN'GUIN, an outlandish Bird.

PENICIL/LUS [among *Surgeons*] a Tent for Wounds.

PENIDIUM, a Medicine for all Distempers of the Lungs.

PENIN'SULA [*peninsule*, F.] a Tract of Land surrounded with Water, except in one Place, where it is joined to the Continent by a narrow Neck of Land.

PENIN'SULATED [*peninsulatus*, L.] almost moated round.

PEN'IS [in *Anatomy*] a Man's Yard. *L.*

PEN'IS Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Conarion*. *L.*

PEN'IS Muliebris [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Clitoris*. *L.*

PEN'ISTONE, a sort of coarse Woollen-Cloth.

PEN'ITENCE [*penitentia*, L.] Repentance, Sorrow, or Contrition for Sin.

PEN'ITENT [*penitens*, L.] repenting, sorrowful for having committed any Sin.

PENITENTIAL [*penitential*, F. of *penitentialis*, L.] belonging to Repentance.

A PENITENTIAL [un *penitencier*, F.] a Book which directs how to enjoin Penance.

A PENITEN'TIARY [*penitencier*, F. *penitentiarius*, L.] a Priest who imposes Penance on an Offender; also a Place for hearing Confessions.

PENITENTLY, in a repenting Manner, with Contrition.

PEN'KNIFE [of *penna*, L. and *kniff*, Belg. and Dan.] a small Knife for making or mending of Pens.

PEN'NANT [in a *Ship*] is a Rope to hoist up a Boat, or Merchandize, into or out of a Ship.

PENA'TA Folia [among *Botanists*] winged Leaves, are such Leaves as grow directly one against another on the same Rib or Stalk.

PEN'NER, a Case to put Pens in.

PENNI'LESS, moneyless, wanting Money.

PEN'NON, a Flag or Banner ending in a Point. *F.*

PENNON [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of such a Flag.

PEN'NY [*penning*, Sax. *penſnick*, L. S. *pſenning*, Teut.] a Coin, in value the 12th Part of a Shilling.

PENNY-Post, a Post-office for conveying Letters to all Parts within the Bills of Mortality.

PENNYROYAL, or Pudding-grass, an Herb.

PENNY Weight, an *English* Troy Weight containing twenty-four Grains.

Penny

P E N

Penny wise and Pound foolish.

This Proverb severely lashes such Persons who are thrifty to an Error in small, but necessary Expenses; but profusely extravagant in unnecessary ones; intimating, That the Wisdom of such Parsimony is no less foolish, than the saving of a Cask of Wine at the Top, while they are turning it out at the Bung-hole. *Ad mensuram aquam bibentes, sine mensura offam committentes.* Latin. Μέτρησ ὕδωρ πίνοντες ἀμέτρως παύσαι ἔδωκες, Gr.

PENNYWORTH, what has the Value of a Penny.

PENSA, a Weight of Salt, Cheese, &c. containing 256 lb. O. L.

Ad PENSAM, the full Weight of 12 Ounces Troy, which was formerly paid into the Exchequer for a Pound Sterling.

PEN'SIL [pensilis, L.] hanging.

PEN'SILITY [pensilitas, L.] Hangingness.

PEN'SION, a Salary, or yearly Allowance. F. of L.

The PENSION [of Gray's Inn] an Assembly of the Members of that Society who meet to consult about the Affairs of the House.

To PENSION, to allow a Maintenance.

PENSION Writ, an Order of that House against such as are in Arrears for Pensions and other Duties.

PENSIONARY [in Holland] the chief Minister in the Government of each City.

PENSIONER [pensionnaire, F. pensionarius, L.] one who receives a Pension; also one who is maintained in a College or Hospital at the King's Charge.

PENSIONER [in the University of Cambridge] a Scholar who pays for his Commons. *The King's PENSIONERS,* } a Band of

Gentlemen PENSIONERS, } Gentlemen who, armed with Partizans, attend as a Guard upon the King's Person in the Palace.

To PENSITATE [pensitatum, L.] to weigh, consider, or ponder in the Mind.

PEN'SIVE, sad, heavy, sorrowful, thoughtful. F.

PEN'SIVELY, thoughtfully, sorrowfully.

PEN'SIVENESS, Thoughtfulness, Sorrowfulness.

PENT [of pinan, Sax.] shut up. Spenc.

PENTACA'PSULAR [πέπτε and capsular] having five Cavities.

PENTACHORD [πέπτε and χορδή] an Instrument with five Strings.

PENTEDROUS [πέπτε and ἔδρα] having five Sides.

PENTAGON [pentagone, F. pentagonus, L. of πεντάγωνος, of πέπτε, five, and γωνία, a Corner, Gr.] a geometrical Figure, having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAG'ONAL, } belonging to a Pen-

PENTAG'ONOUS, } tagon, or having five

Sides and five Angles.

PENTAM'ETER [πεντάμετρον, of πέπτε, and μέτρον, a Measure, Gr.] a Greek or Latin Verse, which consists of five Feet. L.

P E P

PENTAPET'ALOUS Plants [among Botanists] are such as have a Flower consisting of five Leaves.

PENTAP'TOTON [πεντάπτοτον, Gr.] a Noun that has but five Cases. Gram.

PENTAS'TICH [pentastichum, L. of πεντάστιχος, Gr.] a Stanza or Division in a Poem, consisting of five Verses.

PEN'TATEUCH [pentateuchus, L. of πεντάτευχος, of πέπτε, and τεύχος, a Volume, Gr.] the five Books of Moses.

PENTECON'TARCH [pentecontarchus, L. of πεντήκονταρχος, of πεντήκοντα, fifty, and ἀρχος, a Ruler, Gr.] a Captain who has the Command of fifty Men.

PEN'TECOST [pentecôte, F. pentecoste, L. of πεντηκοστή, Gr. i. e. the fiftieth Day after Easter] the Festival of Whitsuntide.

PENTECOS'TALS, Offerings made at Whitsuntide; by the Parishioners to the Priests.

PENTEPHAR'MACON [of πέπτε, five, and φάρμακον, a Remedy, Gr.] any Medicine consisting of five Ingredients.

PENTHEM'IMERIS [πενθήμερις, Gr.] Part of a Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two Feet and a long Syllable, &c. Gram.

PENT'HOUSE [appentis, F. pendice, Ital. appendix, of pendere, L. to hang] a Shelter over a Door or Window.

PENTICE, a Penthouse; also a Shed.

PENUL'TIMA [in Grammar] i. e. penultima] the last Syllable of a Word save one. L.

PENUM'BRA [in Astronomy] is a faint kind of Shadow, or the utmost Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens at the Eclipse of the Moon; a partile Shadow. L.

PENU'RIOUS [of penuria, L.] covetous, niggardly, saucy; also nice.

PENURIOUSLY, sparingly, covetously.

PENURIOUSNESS, Niggardliness.

PEN'URY [penuria, L.] extreme Want of Necessaries.

PE'ONY [pæonia, L. of παωνία, Gr.] a Flower of two Sexes, both Male and Female.

PEO'PLE [people, F. pöbel, the Populace, Teut. of populus, L. the whole Body of Persons who live in a Country, or make up a Nation.

To PEOPLE [peupler, F. popolare, L.] to stock with People.

PEPAS'MUS [πεπασμύς, Gr.] the Ripening of preternatural Humours.

PEPAS'TICKS [πεπασμύς, Gr.] Medicines that allay and digest Crudities.

PEPO'ZIANs, a Sect of Christian Heretics who sprung up in the second Century, a Branch of the Montanists.

PEP'PER [peper, L. S. and Belg. pfeffer, Teut. pöure, F. of piper, L.] an Indian Spice.

PEPPER CORN, the least Trifle, a Thing of the meanest Value.

PEPPER Wort, an Herb. Lepidium, L.

PEPPERY, hot as Pepper.

PEP'SIS [πέπσις, Gr.] a boiling or seething.

PEPSIS

PER

PEPSIS [among *Physicians*] the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in a human Body.

PEP'TICK [*pepticus*, L. of *πεπτικός*, Gr.] that serves to concoct or digest.

PERAC'TER, a mathematical Instrument for surveying. L.

PERACUTE' [*peracutus*, L.] very sharp.

To **PER'AGRATE** [*peragratum*, L.] to travel or wander about.

PERAGRA'TION, a travelling or wandering about; a Ramble or Progress.

PERAGRA'TION Month [in *Astronomy*] the Space of the Moon's Course from any Point of the Zodiac to the same again.

To **PERAM'BULATE** [*perambulum*, L.] to walk through or about.

PERAMBULA'TION, a walking through, &c. L.

PERAMBULA'TION [of the *Forest*] is the Walking of Justices or other Officers about the Forest, in order to survey and set down the Bounds of it.

PERAMBULA'TIONE facienda, is a Writ commanding the Sheriffs to make Perambulation, and set down the Bounds of two or more Manors, whose Limits are not well known.

PERAMBULA'TOR [among *Surveyors*] a Rolling Wheel for measuring Roads, Streets, &c.

PERCAPTU'RA, a Wear, or Place in a River made up with Banks, Dams, &c. for preserving and catching of Fish.

PERCA'SE, by Chance. O.

To **PER'CEIVE** [*appercevoir*, F. of *percevoir*, L.] to discover, spy, or find out, to apprehend.

PERCEIV'ABLE } [*perceptibilis*, L.] that
PERCEPTIBLE } may be perceived.

PERCEIV'ABLENESS, } the being capa-
PERCEP'TIBLENESS, } ble of being perceived or discovered.

PERCEPTIBLY, in a Manner to be perceived.

PER'CEPTION, the perceiving or having a clear and distinct Apprehension of Objects. F. of L.

PERCEPTIVE, capable of perceiving.

PERCEPTIV'ITY, the Power of perceiving.

PERCH [*perche*, F. *perica*, L.] a Measure of 16 Feet and a half.

PER'CHERS. *Paris Candles*, anciently used in England; also the larger Sort of Wax Candles, which were usually set upon the Altar.

To **PERCH**. See *To Perche*.

PERCIPIENT [*percipiens*, L.] perceiving, having the Power of Perception.

PER'CIVAL [of *Percheval*, a Village in Normandy] a Surname.

To **PER'COLATE** [*percolatum*, L.] to strain through a Sieve, &c.

PERCOLA'TION, a straining thoroughly. L.

PER

PERCONTA'TION, a strict Enquiry. L.
PERCUS'SION, a striking or knocking. L.

PERCUTIENT [*percutiens*, L.] having Power to strike.

PER Deliquium, by Melting [among *Chymists*] as Salt of Tartar dissolved in the Air, is called Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, &c. L.

PER Descensum, by Descent [among *Chymists*] a particular Manner of Distillation. L.

PER'DIE [*par Dieu*, F. *Por Dios*, Span.] an Oath. *Spenc.*

PER'DIFOLS [of *perdere*, to lose, and *folia*, Leaves] such Trees or Plants as lose their Leaves in Winter, or after they have done flowering.

PERD'ITION, utter Ruin or Destruction. L.

PERDONA'TIO *Utilitaria*, a Pardon for one who is outlawed. O. L.

PERD'UE, lost, forlorn. F.

A **PERDUE**, a Soldier placed in a dangerous Post. F.

To **lie PERDUE**, to lie flat upon the Belly, to lie in wait closely.

PER'DUES, the forlorn Hope of an Army.

PERDU'RABLE, continuing, lasting very long, capable of holding out a long Time, *Shake'sp.*

PERDURA'TION, lasting very long.

PEREGAL [*egal*, F.] equal. *Spenc.*

To **PER'EGRINATE** [*peregrinatum*, L.] to travel into distant or foreign Countries, *Shake'sp.*

PEREGRINA'TION, a travelling in foreign Countries. L.

PER'EGRINE [*peregrinus*, L.] foreign, outlandish.

PEREGRINE [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said so to be, when found in any Sign where it has none of its essential Dignities.

PEREGRINE [among *Falconers*] a Hawk of the Falcon-kind.

PEREN'NIAL [*perennis*, L.] lasting all the Year.

PERENNIAL [by some *physical Writers*] is applied to Fevers which have no Intermission.

PEREN'NITY [*perennitas*, L.] Lastingness, long Continuance, Perpetuity.

PEREMP'TORY [*peremptoire*, F. of *peremptorius*, L.] absolute, express, final, determinate, positive.

PEREMP'TORY Action [in *Law*] is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renewed or altered.

PEREMP'TORILY, positively, absolutely. L.

PEREMP'TORINESS, Positiveness.

PERERRA'TION, a wandering up and down.

PER'FECT [*perfectus*, L.] complete, entire; accomplished, excellent.

PERFECT

PER

PERFECT Flowers [among *Florists*] are those which have the finely coloured small Leaves called *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apiculi*, and *Stylus*.

PERFECT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts joined together exactly make the whole Number.

To **PERFECT** [of *perficio*, L. *q. d.* to go through with] to make perfect, to finish.

PERFECTION, Accomplishment, Excellency, the State or Condition of that which is perfect. F. of L.

PERFECTLY, completely.

PERFECTIONAL making perfect.

PERFECTNESS, the being perfect or complete.

PERFIDIOUS [*perfidus*, F. *perfidus*, L.] false, treacherous, deceitful.

PERFIDY.

PERFIDIOUSNESS. } [*perfidus*, F. of *perfidus*, L.] Breach of Faith or Trust, Falseness, Treachery.

PERFIDIOUSLY, treacherously.

PERFLA'BLE [*perflabilis*, L.] open to the Wind, that may be blown through.

PERFLA'TILE [*perflabilis*, L.] blowing through or strongly.

PERFORANS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Finger so called, because the Tendons of it run through those of the *Perforatus*. L.

PERFORANS pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toe, the Tendons of which pass through the Holes of the Tendons of the *perforatus pedis*. L.

To **PERFORATE** [*perforatum*, L.] to pierce through.

PERFORATED [among *Botanists*] is when the Leaves of any Plant seem full of little Holes.

PERFORATED [in *Heraldry*] the piercing, or passing of one Ordinary in part through another.

PERFORA'TION, a boring through.

PERFORATION [among *Surgeons*] the penetrating by an Instrument into any of the greater Cavities; the opening an Abscess by an Instrument; also an Erosion of the Bones, that eats through them.

PERFORATOR, that which bores.

PERFORA'TUS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so called, because its Tendons are perforated to admit those of the perforating Muscle. L.

PERFORATUS Pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so named, because its Tendons are perforated like those of the Fingers. L.

PERFORCE, by Violence, violently. Sb.

To **PERFORM'** [*q. d.* to dispatch in the Form or Manner proposed] to do, to fulfil, to bring to pass.

PERFORMABLE, practicable.

PERFORMANCE, a performing; also a Work done.

PER

PERFORMER, one who executes a Thing.

To **PERFRICATE** [*perfricatum*, L.] to rub or chafe thoroughly, or all over.

PERFRICA'TION, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly. L.

To **PERFUME** [*perfumeur*, F. *profumo*, Ital.] to give a sweet Scent to.

PERFUME [*parfume*, F. *profumo*, Ital.] any Thing that sends forth a sweet Scent, as Civet, Musk, &c. also the Scent itself. Sp.

PERFUMER [*parfumeur*, F.] one who makes and sells Perfumes.

PERFUNCTORILY, negligently.

PERFUNCTORY [*perfunctory*, L.] done carelessly, or slightly.

PERHAPS [of *per*, L. and *hap*, or *happen*] it may be so.

PERHYE'MATION, a staying the whole Winter at any Place. L.

PERIAM'MA } [*περίαμμα*, Gr.] a Modi-
PERIAP'TA } cine, which being tied about the Neck, is believed to expel Diseases.

PERIANTH'IA [of *περί*, about, and *άνθος*, a Flower, Gr.] so *Botanists* call those little green Leaves that encompass the Bottom of a Flower.

PERICAR'DIAN, } belonging to the Pe-
PERICAR'DICK, } ricardium.

PERICAR'DIUM [*pericardie*, F. of *περικάρδιον*, of *περί*, about, and *καρδία*, the Heart, Gr.] a double Membrane, which surrounds the whole Compass of the Heart.

PERICAR'PIUM [*περικάρπιον*, of *περί*, and *καρπός*, the Wrist, Gr.] a Medicine applied to the Wrist to cure an Ague, &c.

PERICLASIS [*περίκλασις*, Gr.] such a total Fracture of a Bone, as quite divides it, and forces it out through the Flesh into the Sight. Galen.

PERICLITA'TION, Hazard, Jeopardy.

PERICRANIUM [*pericrane*, F. of *περικράνιον*, of *περί*, and *κράνιον*, Gr.] is a Membrane which infolds the Skull, and covers it all, except where the temporal Muscles lie.

PERIDROMIS [*περίδρομις*, Gr.] an open Gallery, encompassing a Square of Buildings, or a public Place.

PERIER'GY [*περίεργος*, Gr.] any needless Caution or Trouble in an Operation.

PERIGÆ'UM } [*perigie*, of *περιγαίον*, of
PERIGEE' } *περί*, and *γή*, the Earth, Gr.] that Point in the Heaven, in which the Sun or any Planet is at its least Distance from the Centre of the Earth. L.

PERIHELION [*perihelie*, F. of *περί*, and *ήλιος*, Gr. the Sun] that Point of a Planet's Orbit, in which it is nearest to the Sun.

PER'IL [*periculum*, L.] Danger, Hazard.

PERILOUS [*perileus*, F. of *periculosus*, L.] dangerous, full of Perils.

PERILOUSLY, dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, Dangerousness, Hazardousness.

P E R

PERIM'ETER [*περιμετρος*, Gr.] a Verse which has a Syllable above the just Measure. *Gram.*

PERIMETER [in *Geometry*] the Compass or Sum of all the Sides which bound any Figure.

PERINÆUM [*περιναϊον*, Gr.] a Ligament or Seam, between the Scrotum and the Fundament. *Anat.*

PERIN'DE Valere [*Law Term*] a Dispensation granted to a Clerk, who being otherwise incapable of a Benefice, is actually admitted to it. *L.*

PERINYCTIDES, little Swellings like Nipples.

PERIOCHA [*περιοχη*, Gr.] an Argument containing the Sum of a Discourse. *L.*

PERIOD [*periode*, F. *periodus*, L. of *περιοςδος*, Gr.] a perfect Sentence or Close, a full Stop at the End of any Sentence, an End.

PERIOD [in *Arithmetic*] a Distinction made by a Comma, or Point, after every sixth Place or Figure.

PERIOD [in *Astronomy*] the entire Revolution of a Planet.

PERIOD [among *Chronologers*] is a Revolution of a certain Number of Years.

PERIOD [in *Physick*] the Space between the coming of Fits in intermitting Diseases.

PERIODICAL [*periodique*, F. *periodicus*, L. of *περιωδικος*, Gr.] belonging to, or that has its Periods.

PERIODICAL [among *Astronomers*] is that which performs its Motion or Course regularly, so as to perform it always in the same Space of Time.

PERIODICAL Month. See *Month of Perigratation.*

PERIODICALLY, at stated Times.

PERIODUS Sanguinis [among *Physicians*] continual Circulation of the Blood through all the Parts of the Body. *L.*

PERIOECI [*περιοικοι*, Gr.] are such Inhabitants of the Earth, as live under the same Parallel, but opposite semicircles of the Meridian. *Geography.*

PERIOSTEUM [*περιοστεον*, Gr.] a thin Membrane immediately inwrapping all the Bones of the Body, some few excepted. *L.*

PERIPATE'TICK [*peripateticus*, L. of *περιπατητικος*, Gr.] belonging to the Peripateticks.

PERIPATETICK Philosophy. that Philosophy which is founded upon the Principles of Aristotle and his Followers.

PERIPATETICKS [*peripatetici*, F. *peripatetici*, L. *περιπατητικοι*, Gr. i. e. Walkers about] the Disciples of Aristotle, who used to dispute walking.

PERIPHERY [*peripherie*, F. *peripheria*, L. of *περιφερεια*, Gr.] the Circumference of a Circle, Ellipsis, Parabola, and other similar Figures.

To **PERIPHRASE** [*periphraser*, F.] to use Circumlocution.

P E R

PERIPHRA'SIS [*periphrasis*, F. of *περιφρασις*, Gr.] Circumlocution.

PERIPHRA'SIS [in *Rhetoric*] an expressing a Thing in many Words, when a few would have served.

PERIPHRASTICAL [*periphrasticus*, L. of *περιφραστικος*, Gr.] belonging to a Periphrasis.

PERIPLOCA, the Herb called Dog's-bane.

PERIPNEUMONY [*peripneumonie*, F. *περιπνευμονια*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breast, that occasions Shortness of Breath, and generally goes off by Expectoration. *L.*

PERIPNEUMONICAL [*peripneumonique*, F. *peripneumonius*, L. of *περιπνευμονικος*, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with a Peripneumony.

PERIP'TERS [in *Architecture*] a Place encompassed about with Columns without, and a kind of Wings about it. *Gr.*

PERIPY'EMA [*περιπυημα*, Gr.] a Collection of Matter about any Part, as round a Tooth in the Gums.

PERIRRHO'E'A [*περιρροια*, Gr.] a Reflux of Humours from the Habit of the Body into any one of the larger Emunctories for its Excretion; as in an Hydrotical Case of Water upon the Bowels or Kidneys, where it passes away by Urine or Stool.

PERIS'CELIS [*περισκελις*, Gr.] a Garter; hence a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter is called *Eques periscelitis*. *L.*

PERIS'CI } [*periscii*, L. *Περισκιοι*,
PERIS'CIANS } *περι*, about, and *σκια*, a Shadow, Gr.] People whose Shadows go round them in a Day, and such are the Inhabitants of the frigid Zone.

PERISCY'PHISM [among *Surgeons*] is a Section or laying open the Fore part of the Head or the Skull.

To **PERISH** [*perir*, F. of *perire*, L.] to go to Ruin or Decay; to be cast away; to be ruined; to die.

PERT'HABLE [*perissabile*, F.] apt to perish or come to Ruin.

PER'ISHABLENESS, Capableness, or Liableness to perish.

PERISHING, going to Ruin; of a decaying Nature.

PERISTAL'TICK [*περισταλτικος*, Gr.] as, **PERISTALTICK Motion** of the Guts [in *Anatomy*] is a sort of Worm-like crawling or quibbling Motion of them, which is made by Contraction of the spiral Fibres, whereby the Excrements are pressed downward and voided.

PERISTAPHILINUS Internus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Uvula, which draws it forwards. *L.*

PERISTAPHILINUS Externus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Uvula, which draws it backward.

PERISTERION, the Herb *Vervain*.

PERIS-

PER

PERISTRO'MATA [περίστρομα, Gr.] the Coats which cover the Bowels.

PERISTY'LE [peristylum, L. of περιτύλιξις, Gr.] a Place encompassed with Pillars standing round about on the Inside. *Anat.*

PERISYS'TOLE [of περι and συστολή Gr.] the Time of Rest between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart; or a Pause or Intermission between the *Systole* and *Diastole*.

PERITONEUM [peritone, F. of περιτόνιον, Gr.] a Membrane which covers the whole *Abdomen* on the Inside, and the Entrails on the Out. *Anat.*

PERITRO'CHIUM [In *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel placed upon an *Axis*. round which is wound a Rope, in order to raise a Weight.

PERITOMA [περίτομα, Gr.] an Excrescent in the Body after the Digestion; also the Residues of a Disease. *L.*

PERJURA'TION, a being sworn.

PERJURY [perjure, F. perjurium, L.] forswearing, taking a false Oath.

PERJURER, one who takes a false Oath.

TO PERJURE [perjurer, F. perjurare, L.] to forswear.

PERIWIG [peruque, F.] a Cap of human Hair worn by Men.

PERIWINKLE [probably of περιωχὴ, Gr. a Circuit] a Shell-fish with a wreathed Shell, called a Shell Snail.

PERIZOMA [περιζωμα, Gr.] a sort of Girdle for People who have a Rupture.

TO PERK up [q. d. to perch up] to lift up the Head, or appear lively.

PERKIN [q. d. *Peterkin*, i. e. little *Peter*] a proper Name of Men.

PERLIBRA'TION, an exact Weighing. *L.*

PERLIGATION, a very hard binding. *L.*

PERMANENT [permanens, L.] durable, continuing, lasting. *F.*

PERMANENTLY, durably.

PERMAN'SION, a constant Abiding or Continuing. *L.*

PERMEABLE, that may be passed through.

TO PERMEATE [permeatum, L.] to penetrate into, or through the Pores of any Body.

PERMEATION [in *Philosophy*] a piercing into, or passing through. *L.*

PER Minima [Physical Term] signifies the perfect Mixture of the smallest Particles of several Bodies or Ingredients. *L.*

PERMIS'CIBLE [permiscibilis, L.] which may be mingled.

PERMIS'SIBLE [permisibilis, L.] which may be permitted.

PERMISSION [permisso, L.] Allowance, Grant of Liberty.

PERMISSIVE, granting Liberty.

PERMISSIVELY, with Allowance.

PERMIS'ION } a thorough mingling

PERMIX'TION } together.

TO PERMIT [permittere, F. of permittere, L.] to allow, to give Leave, or suffer.

PER

A PERMIT, a Note given by the Officers of the Excise for conveying Spirits, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, from one Place to another.

PERMUTA'TION, exchanging. *L.*

PERMUTATION [in *Mathematics*] is the same with Alteration, and alternate Proportion.

PERMUTATIO'NE *Archidiaconatus*, & *Ecclesie eidem annexæ cum Ecclesia & Præbenda*, a Writ to an Ordinary, commanding to admit a Clerk to the Benefice, upon Exchange made with another.

TO PERMUTE [permuter, F. of permutare, L.] to exchange.

PER my & per tout [Law Phrase] a joint Tenant is said to be seized of the Land he holds jointly *per my & per tout*, i. e. to be possessed of every Parcel and of the Whole. *F.*

PER'NANCY, taking or receiving Tithes in *Pernancy*, is taking such as are or may be paid in Kind.

PERN'ICIOUS [pernicieux, F. perniciosus, L. of per and neco] destructive, mischievous, or very hurtful.

PERNICIOUSLY, hurtfully, destructively.

PERNICIOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Destructiveness.

PERNICITY [pernicitas, L.] extraordinary Swiftneſs of Motion.

PERNOCTA'TION, a staying out all Night. *L.*

PER'NOUR of Profits [Law Term] a Receiver of Profits.

PERO'NA [in *Anatomy*] the Shin-bone. *L.*

PERONÆ'US Primus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, seated on the *Perona*.

PERONÆUS Secundus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, arising from the Middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula*; and under the Belly of the *Peronæus primus*; and is set into the upper or outward Part of the *Os Metatarsi* of the little Toe.

PERORA'TION, the Close of an Oration or Speech. *L.*

TO PERPEND' [perpendere, F.] to ponder thoroughly in the Mind, to examine, or try exactly.

PERPEND'ER } [among Builders] a
PERPEND Stone } Stone fitted to the Thickness of a Wall, so as to shew its smoothed Ends on both Sides.

PERPENDICULAR [in *Geometry*] is when a right Line hangs by, or a Plain stands so upon another, as to lean no more one Way than it does another.

PERPENDICULAR to a Parabola [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line cutting that Figure at the Point wherein any other Right line touches it.

To let fall a PERPENDICULAR [in *Conick Sections*] is to draw a Line perpendicular upon another, from a given Point placed above it.

PER

A PERPENDICULAR [*perpendicularum*, L.] a Level or Plumb Line.

PERPENDICULARLY, in the Direction of a straight Line.

PERPENDICULUM *Cronometrum*, the same as *Pendulum*.

PERPENSATION, a due examining of Matters. L.

PERPESION, an undergoing. L.

To **PERPETRATE** [*perpetrer*, F. *perpetratum*, L. of *per* and *patro*] to affect, perform, go through with; to commit a Crime.

PERPETRATION, a Commission of a Crime. L.

PERPETRATOR, he who commits an Enormity.

PERPETUAL [*perpetuel*, F. of *perpetualis*, L.] continual, uninterrupted, never ceasing everlasting, endless.

PERPETUAL Glandules [in *Anatomy*] are those which are natural and distinguished from the adventitious ones.

PERPETUAL Pills [among *Physicians*] Regulus of Antimony made into Pills, which being swallowed and voided fifty Times, will purge every Time.

PERPETUALLY, continually.

To **PERPETUATE** [*perpetuer*, F. *perpetuatum*, L. of *per*, i. e. *sine intermissione* and *peto*] to make perpetual, to cause a Thing to abide or last for ever.

PERPETUATION, a perpetuating. L.

PERPETUITY [*perpetuité*, F. *perpetuitas*, L.] Continuance, without Interruption, Everlastingness. Endlessness.

PERPETUITY [in *Law*] is where an Estate is so settled in Tail, that it cannot be made void.

To **PERPLEX** [*perplexare*, L.] to entangle or confound, to dispute or trouble.

PERPLEX [*perplexabilis*, L.] doubtful, ambiguous, intricate.

PERPLEXED [*perplexé*, F. of *perplexus*, L.] confounded, troubled; also difficult, hard to be understood.

PERPLEXEDLY, intricately.

PERPLEX'EDNESS, the being perplexed, Doubtfulness.

PERPLEXITY [*perplexité*, F. of *perplexitas*, L.] Doubtfulness, Irresolution, Trouble, Anguish of Mind.

PERPOTATION, a thorough Drunkenness. L.

PER quæ Servitia, a Writ judicial, issuing from the Note of a Fine, and lieth for the Cognisee of a Manor, to compel the Tenant of the Land to an Acknowledgement to him as Lord. L.

PERQUISITES [*perquisita*, L. of *per* and *quæritas*, of *quæro*] all Manner of Profits arising from an Office or Place besides the Revenue or Salary.

PERQUISITES [in *Law*] any Thing that a Man gets by Industry, or purchases with his Money.

PER

PERQUISITES [of *Court*] those Profits that come to a Lord of a Manor, by virtue of his Court Baron, over and above the yearly Revenues of his Land, as Fines of Copyholds, Harlots, Waits, Strays, &c.

PERQUISITION, diligent Search. L.

PERREWRIGHT, embroidered with precious Stones. O.

PERRIERS, a sort of great Guns for shooting Stones.

PER'RUKE. See *Periwig*.

PER'RY [*poire*, F. of *pyrum*, L.] Wine or Drink made of Pears.

PERSAUNT [*persans*, F.] piercing. O.

PERSCRUTINATION, a searching thoroughly, or all over. F.

PER se, by himself, or itself. L.

PER se [among *Chymists*] when the Thing is distilled without the usual Addition of other Things with it, it is said to be distilled *per se*.

PER se [in *Logick*] a Thing is said to be so considered, when it is taken in the Abstract.

PERSE [*q.* the Colour the *Persians* delight in] Sky Colour. *Chauc.*

To **PERSECUTE** [*persecuter*, F. *persequutum*, L. of *per* and *sequor*] to oppress, vex, or trouble.

PERSECUTION, any unjust or violent Suit or Oppression. F. of L.

PERSECUTOR, an Oppressor. L.

PERSEVERANCE [*perseverantia*, L.] Constancy, Firmness, Resolution to abide in any Way of Living, or in any Opinion.

PERSEVERANT [*perseverans*, L.] persevering, constant, steadfast.

To **PERSEVERE** [*perseverer*, F. *perseverare*, L. of *per* and *severus*, i. e. constant] to continue or be steadfast in a Thing.

PERSEVERER, one who persists in an Attempt.

PERSEVERINGLY, with Perseverance.

PER'SEUS, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere.

PER'SIANS, the Inhabitants or Natives of *Persia*.

PER'SIAN Wheel, an Engine contrived for the overflowing of Land, which lies on the Borders or Banks of Rivers.

PERSICH Order [in *Architecture*] is when the Pillars which support the Entablature, are made in the Shape of Men and Women.

To **PERSIST** [*persister*, F. of *persistere*, L.] to abide, hold on, and continue in an Opinion, or any Action.

PERSISTANCE, persisting, Continuance.

PERSON [*personne*, F. of *persona*, L.] a Term individually applied to every Man or Woman; also the outward Form and Shape of the Body.

PER'SONAB'E having a good Presence, Mein, or Air; comely.

PER-

P E R

PERSONABLE [in *Law*] enabled to maintain in Court.

PERSONAGE [*personage*, F.] the same with Person, but especially an honourable Person.

PERSONAL [*personnel*, F. of *personalis*, L.] belonging to a Person.

PERSONAL [in *Law*] any moveable Thing belonging to a Man, as Goods and Chattels, &c.

PERSONAL *Tithes*, are such as are paid out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a Man's Person.

PERSONAL *Verb* [in *Grammar*] a Verb conjugated with all the three Persons, and in both Numbers.

PERSONAL *Estate*, any corporeal and moveable Thing belonging to any Man, being alive or dead.

PERSONALITY } the Property of being
PERSONALTY } a distinct Person.

PERSONALITY [in *Law*] an Action is said to be in Personality, when it is brought against the right Person.

PERSONALLY, individually, distinctly.
To **PERSONATE**, to act the Part of another Person.

PERSONATE [*personatus*, L.] a sort of Benefice or Title to a Collegiate Church.

PERSONA'II [among *Botanists*] are such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

PERSONS [among *Divines*] Substittences, as the three Persons in the blessed Trinity.

PERSONS [in *Grammar*] are three in Number, either Singular or Plural.

PERSONS *re Prebendaries ne seront charges de quinsimes*, &c. a Writ which lies for Prebendaries, &c. distrained by the Sheriffs for the 15th Part of their Goods, or to be contributory to Taxes.

PERSPECTIVE [*pars perspetiva*, L.] is an Art which gives Rules for the representing of Objects on a plain Superficies, after the same Manner as they would appear to our Sight, if seen through that Plane, which is supposed as transparent as Glass. F.

PERSPECTIVE *Aerial*, is a proportional lessening the Tints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be at a very great Distance.

PERSPECTIVE *Lineal*, is the Diminution of those Lines in the Plan of a Picture, which are the Representation of other Lines very remote.

PERSPECTIVE *Military*, is when the Eye is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Table or Plane.

PERSPECTIVE *Practical*, is the Method of delineating that which is apparent to our Eyes, or that which our Understanding conceives in the Forms that we see Objects.

PERSPECTIVE *Speculative*, is the Knowledge of the Reasons of different Appearances

P E R

of certain Objects according to the several Positions of the Eye that beholds them.

PERSPICA'CIOUS [*perspicax*, L. of *per* and *foecio*] quick sighted, quick-witted.

PERSPICA'CITY [*perspicacitas*, L.] Quickness of Sight or Apprehension.

PERSPIC'IENCE [*perspicientia*, L.] perfect Knowledge.

PE'RSPICIL [*perspicillum*, L.] a Glass through which Things are viewed; an Optick Glass.

PERSPICUITY [*perspuitas*, L.] Clearness or Plainness in Writing or Speaking.

PERSPIC'UOUS [*perspicuus*, L.] that is so clear and transparent, as the Light may be seen plainly through it; also easy to be apprehended, plain.

PERSPICUOUSLY, clearly, evidently.

PERSPIC'UOUSNESS, Clearness, Evidentness.

PERSPIRA'TION, a breathing or steaming through. L.

PERSPIRA'TION [among *Physicians*] a breathing or sweating out of Humours through the Pores of the Body.

To **PERSPIRE** [*perspirare*, L.] to sweat or steam through the Pores.

To **PERSTRIN'GE** [*perstringere*, L.] to touch lightly, or to glance upon a Thing in Discourse.

PERSUADABLE, capable of being advised.

To **PERSUADE** [*persuader*, F. of *persuadere*, L.] to advise, or put one upon.

PERSUA'SION, persuading; also Advice, Opinion, Belief. F. of L.

PERSUA'SIVE, apt to persuade. F.

PERSUASIVELY, in a persuasive Manner.

PERSUA'SIVENESS, Aptness to persuade.

PERSUA'SORY [*persuasorius*, L.] apt to persuade. F. of L.

PERSULTA'TION [in *Surgery*] a bursting of Blood through the Vessels.

PERT [*appert*, F. lively, sharp. of *ad* and *peritus*, L. *perit*, C. Br. neat] brisk, lively, pragmatical.

To **PERTAIN** [*pertinere*, L.] to belong to, or concern.

PERTEREBRA'TION, a boring through with an Auger. L.

PERTEREFAC'TION, a great Fright, a great Affrighting. L.

PERTICA'TA *Terrae* [Old *Law*] the 4th Part of an Acre of Land.

PERTINA'CIOUS [*pertinax*, L.] obstinate, stubborn, wilful.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, stiffly, obstinately.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, Stiffness, Obstinateness.

PERTINACITY [*pertinacitas*, L.] Obstinacy, Stubbornness.

PERTINENCE, Finesse, or Suitableness.

PERTINENS [Old *Law*] a Kinsman or Kinswoman.

PER-

P E S

P E R T I N E N T [*pertinens*, L.] fit, pat, suitable to the Purpose.

P E R T I N E N T L Y, aptly, fitly, suitably.

P E R T I N E N T N E S S, Suitableness, Fitness.

P E R T I N ' G E N C Y [*in Philosophy*] a reaching to.

P E R T I N ' G E N T [*pertingens*, L.] reaching to, touching.

P E R T ' N E S S, saucy Forwardness.

P E R T R A N ' S I E N T [*pertransiens*, L.] passing or striking through as a Colour does thro' a precious Stone.

P E R T U I ' S A N. See *Partisan*. F.

T O P E R T U R B ' [*perturbare*, L.] to disquiet or disturb.

P E R T U R B A ' T I O N, Disquiet, Disorder, Trouble of Mind. F. of L.

P E R T U R B A ' T O R [*perturbator*, F.] a Disturber. L.

P E R T U ' S E [*perтусus*, L.] beaten to Pieces, bored through, having Holes.

P E R T U S I O N, Act of piercing through.

P E R U ', a Province in America.

T O P E R V A ' D E [*pervadere*, L.] to go over or through.

P E R V E R ' S E [*perversus*, L.] froward, cross-grained. F.

P E R V E R S E L Y, stubbornly, crossly.

P E R V E R ' S I O N, a seducing, corrupting, overthrowing, a turning to a wrong Sense.

P E R V E R ' S E N E S S [*perversitas*, F. of *per-versitas*, L.] Frowardness, Crossness, Ill-nature, Malice.

T O P E R V E ' R T [*pervertir*, F. of *pervertere*, L.] to turn upside down, to debauch, to seduce.

P E R V E S T I G A ' T I O N, a diligent Search or Enquiry.

P E R V I C A ' C I O U S [*pervicax*, L.] wilful, headstrong, stubborn.

P E R V I C A C I O U S L Y, stubbornly.

P E R V I C A ' C I T Y } [*pervicacitas*, L. *per-*
P E R V I C A ' C Y } *vicacia*, L.] Stubborn-
ness, Wilfulness, Stiffneckedness.

P E R V I G I L A ' T I O N, a careful Watching.

P E R V I O U S [*peruius*, L. of *per* and *via*] passable, easy to be passed through.

P E R V I O U S N E S S, the being passable.

P E R U K E [*peruque*, F.] a Cap of false Hairs; a Perwig.

P E R U K E M a k e r, one who makes Wigs.

P E R U ' S A L [of *per*, L. and *user*, F.] a passing or reading over.

T O P E R U ' S E [of *per*, L. and *user*, F.] to look or read over.

P E R U V I A N B a r k, a Drug commonly called *Jesuits Powder*, brought from Peru in America.

P E S M o n e t a [*Old Records*] signifies a true and reasonable Adjustment of the real Value of all current Coin. L.

P E S A [*Old Law*] a Wey, or certain Weight of Cheese, Wool, &c.

P E S ' A G E [*Old Records*] a Custom or Duty paid for the weighing of Wares.

P E T

P E ' S I L, a Shank of a Sheep, &c.

P E S ' S A R Y [*peffaire*, F.] any oblong Medicine to be thrust into the Neck of the Womb.

P E S S O ' N A, Mast of a Forest, or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Mast. O. L.

P E S T [*pest*, Teut. *peste*, F. of *pestis*, L.] a Plague or Pestilence; also Bane, Ruin; also Perplexity.

P E S T H o u s e [*pest hug*, Teut.] an Hospital for those who are sick of the Plague.

T O P E S T E R [*empefter*, F.] to plague, annoy, embarrass, or trouble.

P E S T E R A B L E W a r e s, cumbersome Goods that take up much Room in a Ship.

P E S T E R E R, one who teazes and torments.

P E S T I F E R O U S [*pestifere*, F. of *pestifer*, L.] bringing the Plague or Pestilence, destructive, deadly.

P E S T I L E N C E [*pestilentz*, Teut. *pestilentia*, L.] the Plague, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, attended with Boils, Blotches, &c. F.

P E S T I L E N C E W o r t [*pestilentz wortz*, Teut.] an Herb.

P E S ' T I L E N T [*pestilens*, L.] plaguy, destructive, dangerous, mischievous.

P E S T I L E N T I A L [*pestilentialisch*, Teut. *pestilential*, F.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.

P E S T I L E N T I A L F e v e r s [among *Physicians*] are such which not only affect the Patient with a vehement Heat, but also with a malignant and venomous Quality.

P E S T I L E N T L Y, mischievously.

P E S ' T L E [*pestellum*, L.] an Instrument to pound with in a Mortar.

P E S T L E of *Pork*, a Gammon of Bacon.

P E T [prob. of *petto*, Ital. *pettus*, L. the Breast or Stomach] Dislike or Displeasure.

A P E T, a Lamb that is brought up in the House. N. C.

T o t a k e P E T } [*q. d.* to stomach] to be
T o b e i n a P E T } offended, to be angry.

P E T A L A [among *Botanists*] these fine coloured Leaves which compose the Flowers of all Plants.

P E T A L O ' I D E S [of *μετάλλος* Gr.] Urine which seems to have little Leaves or Scales in it.

P E T A R D ' [of *pet*, a Fart, F. *petardo*, Ital. *petardu*, Teut.] an hollow Engine made of Metal, in Form of an high crown'd Hat, charged with fine Powder, and fixed to a thick Plank, called the *Madrier*, in order to break down Gates, Port-Cutlices, &c.

P E T A R D E E R [*petardier*, F.] one who manages or applies a Petard.

P E T E C H I S ' E, Spots in the Skin like Fleabites, which come out in some Fevers.

P E T E ' C H I A L F e v e r, spotted Fever.

P E T E R [*Πετρος*, of *πέτρα*, a Rock, Gr.] one of the twelve Apostles.

P E T E R .

P E T

PETTERBOROUGH [so called from an Abbey and Church erected there by *Penda* and *Walbur* Kings of the *Mercii*, in Honour of St. Peter] a Bishop's See in *Northamptonshire*, 31 Miles from London.

PETER Men, those who formerly used unlawful Engines and Arts in catching Fish in the River *Thames*.

PETER Pence, a Tribute of a Penny for every House, given to the Pope by *Ina* King of the *West Saxons*, *A. C.* 720.

PETER's Post, a famous Quarry in *Yorkshire*, whose Stones built the Minister of St. Peter's in the City of *York*.

St. **PETER's Wort**, an Herb. *Aescron. L.*

PETIGO, a running Scab.

PETIT, petty, small. *F.*

PETIT Cape, a Writ where an Action real is brought, and the Tenant appeareth, and afterwards maketh an Escape.

PETIT Serjeantry, a Tenore holden of the Crown, only by yielding the Sovereign a Buckler, Arrow, or other Service, at the Will of the first Freeholder.

PETIT Treason [in *Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

PETITIO Induciarum [in *Civil Law*] the same as *Imparance* in Common Law. *L.*

PETITIO Principii [in *Logic*] begging the Question, is a precarious supposing a Thing to be true, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove. *L.*

PETITION, a Request or Supplication by an Inferior to a Superior. *F.* of *L.*

To **PETITION** [*petitum, L.*] to present or put up a Petition.

PETITIONER [*petitor, L.*] he or she who puts up a Petition.

PETITIONARY [*petitorius, L.*] belonging to a Petition or Demand.

PETITS Cbeux [in *Cookery*] a sort of Paste for garnishing. *F.*

PETRA Lana, a Stone of Wool. *L.*

PETREL, a Breast plate.

PETRES/CENT, growing into a Stone, becoming Stone. *L.*

PETRIFICATION, a changing any Body into a stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before. *N.* of *L.*

To **PETRIFY** [*petrifier, F. petrificare, L.*] to make, turn, or grow into Stone.

PETROBRUSIANS, Followers of *Peter Brays*, a Priest, who departed from the Church of *Rome*, *A. C.* 1126. They were against Infant Baptism, rebaptized such as had been baptized in Infancy, and are charged with sundry Errors by the *Romish* Writers.

PETROLEUM, Rock-oil, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock.

PETRONEL, a Sort of Harquebuss, or Hand-gun.

PETROSUM O, [among *Anat.*] the inner

P E W

Process of the Bones of the Temples, so called from its Hardness, Cragginess, &c.

PETTICOAT [of *petit-cotte, F.*] a Garment worn by Women, reaching from the Waist down to the Feet.

PETTIFOG'GER [either of *petit, F.* and *pegepe, Sax.* a Wooer, or *horgana, Du.* to accommodate] an ignorant or troublesome Lawyer or Attorney.

PETTIFOG'GING [of *petit, F.* and *fog, of Isepegia, Sax.* or *baegh, of boeghen, Du.* or *fuge*, a Conjunction or Mixture, or *fugen, Teut.* to join or intermingle] the Practice of a Pettifogger.

PETTINESS, Littleness.

PET'TISH, apt to take Per, or be angry, forward, peevish.

PET'TISHNESS, Peevishness, Stomachfulness.

PETTITOE [*Minsheu* derives it from *la petit oye, F.* why not; of *petit, F.* and *Toes, q. d.* little Toes] Pigs Feet.

PETTLE, pettish. *N. C.*

PETTO' [*petto, Ital.* the Breast] as to keep a Thing in *Petto*, is to keep it in one's Breast.

PETTY [*petit, F.*] little, small, inconsiderable.

PETTY-Bag, a certain Officer in Chancery.

Clerks of the PETTY-Bag, three Officers who record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, make all Patents of Customers, Gaugers, Comptrollers, &c. each Record being put into a little Bag.

PETTY Larceny, small Theft, when the Thing stolen does not exceed the Value of 12 d.

PETTY Pattes [among *Confectioners*] a sort of small Pies made of March Pane, and filled with Sweet-meats.

PETTY-Singlers [among *Falconers*] the Toes of a Hawk.

PETTY-Tally [*Sea Term*] a competent Allowance of Victuals, according to the Number of the Ship's Company.

PETULANCY [*petulance, F. petulancia, L.*] Sauciness, Malapertness, Wantonness.

PET'ULANT [*petulans, L. of peto*] saucy, wanton, malapert. *F.*

PET'ULANTLY, wantonly, malapertly.

PETULANTNESS, Wantonness, Malapertness.

PE'TUS, 2 Peav, a sort of Earth dug up in

PEAT, } small Pieces for Fewel. *O. L.*

PE'VETS, the Ends of the Spindle in any

Wheel of a Watch or Clock.

A PEW [*puye, Belg.*] a partitioned Seat in a Church.

PEWET, a Bird, a Poet.

PEW-Opener, one whose Business it is to open the Pews.

PEWTER [*peauter, Belg.*] a white mixed Metal, well known.

PEW-

P H A

PEW'TERER, a Maker of, or Dealer in Pewter.

PHACO'DES [φακώδης, Gr.] so Hippocrates calls hypochondriacal Persons, whose Complexions are of a Lentil Colour.

PHACOIDES [φακείδης, Gr.] any Thing in the Shape of a Lentil; and by some *Oculists* is applied to the ChrySTALLINE Humour of the Eye.

PHACOPTIS'SANA [φακοπτιοσάνη, Gr.] a Decoction or Liquor of Lentils.

PHÆNOM'ENA [φαινόμενα, Gr. of φαίνω, to appear] Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens. *L.*

PHÆNOM'ENON [among *Philosophers*] any Appearance, Effect, or Operation of a natural Body, which offers itself to the Consideration and Solution of a natural Philosopher.

PHAGE'DÆNA [φαγίδαίνα, Gr.] an exulcerated Cancer, or insatiable Appetite.

PHAGE'DÆNICKS, Medicines which eat down the superfluous Flesh of Ulcers, &c.

PHAGE'DÆNICK Water [among *Chymists*] a Mixture of sublimate Corrosive, and Lime Water.

PHALACRO'SIS [φαλάκρωσις, Gr.] the falling off of the Hair.

PHALAN'GOSIS [φαλάγγωσις, Gr.] three Rows of Hair, or when the Hair grows inwards, and is troublesome to the Eyes.

PHA'LANX [φάλαγξ, Gr.] a military Body of 8000 Foot, set in such Array, that they might encounter their Enemies, Foot to Foot, Man to Man, and Shield to Shield. *L.*

PHA'LANX [among *Anatomists*] the small Bones of the Fingers.

PHALE'CIAN [so called of *Pbalecus*] Verses of eleven Syllables.

PHANA'TICAL, of or belonging to a Fanatick.

PHANAT'ICK [*phanatique*, *F.* *phanaticus*, *L.* of φαίνω, to appear, *Gr.*] one that pretends to Revelations, and new Lights, one that hath vain Visions and Apparitions; now a Dissenter from the established Church of *England* is by some so called.

PHANTASM [*phantasma*, *L.* of φάντασμα, *Gr.*] an Apparition, a Vision, Night Ghosts, an idle Conceit.

PHANTASMATOG'RAPHY [of φάντασμα, an Appearance or Phantom, and γραφή *Gr.* a Description] a Treatise or Discourse of celestial Appearances, as the Rainbow, &c.

PHANTASTICAL [*fantastique*, *F.* *phantasticus*, *L.* of φανταστικός, *Gr.*] full of Fancies or Whims.

PHANTASTICAL Colours, such as are produced by a triangular Glass, Prism, &c. or such as appear in the Rainbow.

PHANTAST'ICALLY, whimsically.

PHANTASTICALNESS, Whimsicalness.

PHANTASY [*fantasie*, *F.* *phantasia*, *L.* of φαντασία, *Gr.*] an inward Sense, or Imagi-

P H A

nation, whereby Things are represented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.

PHANTASY, a Disease in Cats.

PHAN'TOM [*fantôme*, *F.*] an Apparition, or Ghost.

PHARAOH [פֶּרֶעִה, *H.* i. e. a making bare] a Title anciently belonging to the Kings of *Egypt*.

PHARE [*pharus*, *L.* φάρος, *Gr.*] a Watch-tower, a Light house to guide Ships into a Haven.

PHARISA'ICAL [*pharisaïque*, *F.*] belonging to the *Pharisees*; also hypocritical.

PHARISA'ICALNESS, the acting hypocritically.

PHARISAISM, the Profession or Opinions of the *Pharisees*; also Hypocrisy.

PHAR'ISEES [*Phariseens*, *F.* *Pharisei*, *L.* φαρισαῖοι, *Gr.* of פֶּרֶשִׁי, *H.* i. e. separated] a Sect of the *Jews* who applied themselves to the Study of the Law in an especial Manner, pretending to more Holiness than others.

PHARMACEU'TICE [φαρμακευτική, *Gr.*] the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

PHARMACEU'TICK [φαρμακευτικός, *Gr.*] belonging to Medicines or Drugs.

PHARMACOCHY'MIA [φάρμακον, a Medicine, and χέω, to prepare, *Gr.*] that Part of Chymistry which treats of the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST, one who discourses concerning Drugs.

PHARMACO'LOGY [of φάρμακον, and λόγος, to say, *Gr.*] a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA [pharmaco-poeia, *F.* φαρμακοποιός, *Gr.*] a Dispensary or Collection of Medicines.

PHARMACOPOEIUS [of φάρμακον a Medicine, and ποιέω, to make, *Gr.*] a Medicine-maker, an Apothecary.

PHARMACOPO'LIST [*pharmacopole*, *F.* *pharmacopola*, *L.* of φαρμακοπότης, of φάρμακον, and πωλέω, to sell, *Gr.*] a Seller of Medicines, an Apothecary.

PHARM'ACUM [φάρμακον, *Gr.*] any sort of Medicine against a Disease.

PHAR'MACY [*pharmacie*, *F.* *pharmacia*, *L.* of φαρμακία, *Gr.*] that Part of Physick which teaches the Choice and Preparation of Medicines, the Apothecaries Art.

PHA'ROS [*Pharos* in *Egypt*] a Light-house; a Lantern from the Shore to direct Sailors.

PHAR'SANG [*parasanga*, *L.*] a Persian Measure of thirty, forty, or sixty Furlongs.

PHARYNGÆ'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Pharynx*, dilating it in Deglutition.

PHARYNGE'TRUM [in *Anatomy*] the *Pharynx*, or the Bone *Hyoides*.

PHARYNGOT'OMY [of φάρυγξ, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] the same as *Laryngotomy*.

PHARYNX

PHI

PHARYNX [φάρυγξ, Gr.] the upper Part of the *Oesophagus*, consisting of three Pair of Muscles.

PHASES [of φάσις, Gr.] Appearances, or the Manner in which Things shew themselves to us.

PHASES [among *Astronomers*] are the several Appearances, or Positions in which some of the Planets shew themselves to us, viz. horned, halved, gibbous, and with a full Light.

PHASMA [φάσμα, Gr.] an Apparition, 'a Vision or Sight. L.

PHEASANT [*phasianus*, L. of φασιανός, Gr.] a Sort of Bird well known to Sportsmen.

PHEON [in *Heraldry*] is a barbed Head of a Dart or Arrow.

PHYAL [*phiale*, F. *phiale*, L. of φιάλη, Gr.] a little Glass Bottle, corruptly called a *Phial*.

PHILADELPHIANS [of *Philadelphia*, L. of φιλαδέλφεια, of φίλος, a Lover, and ἀδελφός, a Brother, Gr. i. e. brotherly Love] a Sect called the Family of Love.

PHILADELPHS [φιλάδελφος, Gr.] one that loves his Brethren.

PHILAGATHUS [φιλάγαθος, of φίλος, and ἀγαθός, good, Gr.] a Lover of Goodness.

PHILANTHROPOS [φιλόανθρωπος, Gr.] a Lover of Men; kind, courteous. L.

PHILANTHROPY [*philantropia*, L. of φιλοανθρωπία, of φίλος, and ἄνθρωπος, a Man, Gr.] a Love of Mankind in general, Humanity, Courtesy.

PHILARGYRY [*philargyrus*, L. of φιλάργυρος, of φίλος, and ἄργυρος, Silver, Gr.] a Lover of Money, covetous.

PHILAUTY [*philautie*, F. *philautia*, L. of φιλαυτία, of φίλος, and αὐτός, himself, Gr.] Self-love.

PHILEUTHEROS [φιλελεύθερος, of φίλος, and ελευθερία, Liberty, Gr.] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILEMON [of φίλημα, Gr. a Kiss] a proper Name of Men.

PHILETUS [φιλέτης, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

PHILATROS [φιλάτρως, of φίλος, and ἰατρός, a Physician, Gr.] a Student in Medicine.

PHILIBERT [of *pela*, Sax. much, and *bright*, Sax. bright, i. e. very bright] a proper Name of Women.

PHILIP [φίλιππος, of φίλος, and ἵππος, a Horse, Gr. a Lover of Horses] a Name of Men; also a Gold Coin worth 3 s.

PHILIPPICKS [*Philippica*, L.] Invectives, so called from *Demosthenes's* Orations against Philip King of Macedon.

PHILOCHYMIST, a Lover of Chymistry.

PHILOHISTORICUS [φιλοιστορικός, of φίλος, and ἱστορία, History, Gr.] a Lover of History. L.

PHI

PHILOLOGER [*philologus*, L. φιλόλογος, Gr.] a Humanist, a Lover of Letters or Languages.

PHIOLOGICAL [*philologicus*, L. of φιλολογικός, Gr.] belonging to Philology.

PHIOLOGIST, a Critic, an Adept in Literature.

PHIOLOGY [*philologie*, F. *philologia*, L. of φιλολογία, of φίλος, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.] the Study of Humanity, or Skill in the liberal Arts and Sciences.

PHILOMATH [*philomathes*, L. of φιλομαθής, Gr.] a Lover of Learning, or of the Mathematicks.

PHILOMATHY [*philomatia*, L. of φιλομαθία, of φίλος, and μάθησις, Learning, Gr.] the Love of Learning.

PHILOMEL [*philomela*, L.] the Nightingale.

PHILONIUM [of *Philo* its Author] an Anodyne Electuary.

PHILOPSY'CHY [*philopsychia*, L. of φιλοψυχία, of φίλος, and ψυχή, Life, Gr.] the Love of Life.

PHILOSAR'CHY [*philosarchia*, L. of φιλοσαρχία, of φίλος, and σαρξ, Gr.] the Love of Flesh, Voluptuousness.

PHILOSOPHAS'TER, a Smatterer in Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHER [*philosophus*, F. *philosophus*, L. of φιλόσοφος, Gr.] one skilled in the Study of Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL [*philosophique*, F. *philosophicus*, L. of φιλοσοφικός, Gr.] belonging to Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL Egg [among *Chymists*] is a thin Glass Vessel in the Form of an Egg used in long Digestions.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, in a philosophical Manner.

To **PHILOSOPHISE** [*philosophiser*, F. *philosophari*, L. of φιλοσοφείν, Gr.] to play the Philosopher, to dispute or argue like a Philosopher.

PHILOSOPHY [*philosophie*, F. *philosophia*, L. of φιλοσοφία, of φίλος, and σοφία, Wisdom, Gr.] the Knowledge of Things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reason and Experience.

PHILOSTOR'GY [*philostorgia*, L. of φιλοστοργία, of φίλος, and στερνή, natural Affection, Gr.] natural Affection, the Love of Parents towards Children.

PHILOTECH'NUS [φιλότεχνος, Gr.] a Lover and Encourager of Arts.

PHILOT'IMY [*philotimia*, L. of φιλοτιμία, of φίλος, and τιμή, Honour, Gr.] Love of Honour.

PHILOX'ENY [*philoxenia*, L. of φιλοξενία, of φίλος, and ξενία, Hospitality, Gr.] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

PHIL'TER } [φίλτρον, Gr.] a Medicine

PHIL'TRUM } or Charm to procure Love, a Love Potion or Powder. L.

K E K K

PHIL-

PHO

PHILTRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hollow dividing the upper Lip.

PHIMOSIS [among *Surgeons*] a Pressure caused by a kind of hard Flesh in the Fundament; also when the *Glans* of the Yard is bound so straitly by the *Præputium*, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHIN'EAS [דניאל, *H. i. e.* bold Countenance] the Son of *Eleazar*, the Priest.

PHIZ [a ridiculous Contraſtion from *Phyſiognomy*] the Face.

To **PHLEBOTOMISE** [*phlebotomiser*, *F.* of φλεβοτομῆν, *Gr.*] to let Blood, to breathe or open a Vein.

PHLEBOTOMIST [*phlebotomus*, *L.* of φλεβοτομῆς, *Gr.*] a Blood-letter, a Surgeon.

PHLEBOTOMUM [φλεβοτομον, *Gr.*] a Fleam or Lance, to let Blood with. *L.*

PHLEBOTOMY [*phlebotomie*, *F.* of *phlebotomia*, *L.* of φλεβοτομία, of φλέβας, the Veins, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] opening a Vein with a Lancet, to discharge some of the Blood.

PHLEGM [*phlegme*, *F.* *phlegma*, *L.* of φλέγμα, of φλέγω, to burn, *Gr.*] one of the Humours of the Body.

PHLEGM [among *Chymists*] Water, one of the five chymical Principles; also a watery distilled Liquor, opposed to a spirituous Liquor.

PHLEGM [among *Physicians*] a slimy Excrement of the Blood, often caused by too much nitrous Air; also an Inflammation.

PHLEGM of *Vitriol* [among *Chymists*] the Moisture which is drawn off, when calcined Vitriol is distilled in order to procure its Spirit and Oil.

PHLEG'MAGOGUES [of φλέγμα, and ἀγωγός, *Gr.* a Leader] Medicines to draw away, or purge Phlegm.

PHLEG'MATICK [*phlegmaticus*, *L.* of φλεγματικός, *Gr.*] full of or troubled with Phlegm.

PHLEG'MON [*phlegmon*, *L.* of φλεγμονή, of φλέγω, to burn, *Gr.*] a hot Tumour proceeding from an over Afflux of the Blood to any Part, with Heat, Redness, Beating, and Pain. *F.*

PHLEGMQNO'DES, the same as *Pblegmon*.

PHLE'GOSIS [φλεγώσις, *Gr.*] an Inflammation. *L.*

PHLEME [among *Farriers*] an Instrument used in the letting of Blood.

PHLOGISTON [φλογιστός, *Gr.*] a chymical Liquor, extremely inflammable.

PHLYCTÆNA [φλύκταινα, *Gr.*] a Swelling which arises with Blisters called Wildfire, a Pimple, a Pock, with the Matter in it; also a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunick of the Eye.

PHOE'BUS [φῶς, *Gr.*] the Sun.

PHOENIG'MUS [φαινιγμός, *Gr.*] a Medicine which causes the Body to break out into red Wheals and Pimples.

PHT

PHOENIX [*phenix*, *F.* φοῖνιξ, *Gr.*] a Bird in *Arabia*, about the Bigness of an Eagle, which is reported to live 600 Years; and that there is but one of them in the World at a Time; and that she, having lived that Time, builds her Nest of combustible Spices, which being set on Fire by the Sun, she fans herself with her Wings, and burns herself in it; and that a Worm rises out of her Ashes, which comes to be a new *Phœnix*.

PHOENIX Insurance Office, an Office in London for insuring Houses from Accidents by Fire, so called from its having a *Phœnix* for its Emblem or Device.

PHOSPHORUS [φωσφόρος, of φῶς, Light, and φορός, bringing, *Gr.*] the Morning Star, or *Venus*.

PHOSPHORUS [among *Chymists*] a Preparation which is kept in Water, and being taken out and exposed to the Air, shines in the Dark, and actually takes Fire of itself.

PHOTINIANS, Christian Hereticks, so called from *Photinus*, Bishop of *Sirmice*, who renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Cerintus*, and *Ebion*, and added, that Jesus Christ was not only mere Man, but began to be the Christ, when the Holy Ghost descended upon him in *Jordan*.

PHRASE [*phrasis*, *L.* of φράσις, *Gr.*] Expression or Manner of Speech.

To **PHRASE** it, to express a Thing after a particular Manner.

PHRASE'LESS Hand, a Hand whose Beauty no Phrase can express. *Shakesp.*

PHRASEOLOGY [*phrasologia*, *L.* of φράσις, a Phrase, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a Collection of Phrases and elegant Expressions in any Language.

PHRENES [φρένες, *Gr.*] the Membranes about the Heart; also the *Diaphragm*, and *Midriff*.

PHRENET'ICK [*phreneticus*, *L.* of φρεντικός, *Gr.*] belonging to, or troubled with the Phrenzy.

PHRENE'TICK Nerves [among *Anat.*] those which belong to the *Midriff*.

PHRENET'ICK Vessels, the Veins and Arteries, which pass through the *Diaphragm*, *Mediastinum*, and *Pericardium*.

PHREN'ZY [*phrenesie*, *F.* *phrenesis*, *L.* of φρενίτις, *Gr.*] a Dotage with a continual Fever, often accompanied with Madness and Anger, proceeding from too much Heat of the animal Spirits.

PHRICE, Horror, Dread, Trembling. *O.*

PHRICO'DES, a terrible Fever, wherein Men are troubled with dreadful Imaginations.

PHRO'CIAN, a Star of the second Magnitude in the Constellation *Canis Minor*.

PHRY'GIAN Mood, a warlike kind of Musick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. also a sprightly Measure in Dancing.

PHTHARTICKS [φάρμακα, *Gr.*] corrupting Medicines.

PHTHIRIASIS,

PHY

PHTHIRIASIS [φθειρίασις, Gr.] the lousy Disease; also a Itchy Scab on the Eyebrow.

PTHISICAL [phtibisque, F. phtibicus, L. of φθισικός, Gr.] troubled with the Phtisick.

PTHISICK [phtibisque, F. phtibis, L. of φθισίς, of φθίω, to corrupt, Gr.] a Consumption of the whole Body, arising from an Exacerbation of the Lungs, accompanied with a slow continued Fever, ill smelling Breath, and a Cough.

PTHISIS [φθίσις, Gr.] a Consumption.

PTHORA [φθορά, Gr.] Corruption, Destruction.

PHY'GETHLON [φύγηθλον, Gr.] a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the Glandules.

PHYLACTERIES [phylacteres, F. phylacteria, L. φυλακτήρια, Gr. q. d. Things to be specially observed] Scrolls of Parchment in which the Ten Commandments, or other Passages of Scripture, were written, worn by the Pharisees on their Foreheads, Arms, and Hem of their Garments; also Amulets, or Charms, to be worn externally for the Cure of Diseases; also Preservation against Poison or Witchcraft.

PHYLEREA, a Plant, an Evergreen.

PHYL' LIS [φύλλον, Gr. a Leaf] a proper Name of Women.

PHY'MA [φύμα, Gr.] a Swelling, especially in the Glandules.

PHYMATODES, a Swelling like the former.

PHYSICAL [physique, F. physicus, L. of φυσικός, Gr.] natural, belonging to Natural Philosophy, or the Art of Physick.

PHYSICALLY, agreeably to the Laws of Physick, or Nature.

PHYSICIAN [Physicien, F.] a Doctor, or Professor of Physick.

PHYSICK [physique, F. Ars physica, L. of φυσική, of φύσις, Nature, Gr.] is in general the Science of all material Beings, or whatever concerns the System of this visible World; though in a more limited and improper Sense, it is applied to the Science of Medicine, the Art of curing Diseases, or Medicines prepared for that Purpose.

To **PHY'SICK**, to administer Medicines, to purge.

PHYSICKS [physique, F. physica, L. of φυσικά, Gr.] Natural Philosophy, or the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies, and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations.

PHYSIOGNOMER } [physiognomiste, F.

PHYSIOGNOMIST } physiognomus, L. of φυσιογνομός, Gr.] one skilled in Physiognomy.

PHYSIOGNOMICKS [physiognomica, L.] such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a sick Person, so as to make some Judgment of his Distemper.

PIC

PHYSIOGNOMY [physiognomie, F. physiognomia, L. of φυσιογνωμία, of φύσις, Nature, and γνώμη, Opinion, Gr.] the Art which teaches to guess the Names, Conditions, or Fortunes of Persons, by a View of their Faces, Body, &c.

PHYSIOL' OGER [physiologus, L. of φυσιολόγος, of φύσις, and λόγος, a Discourse, Gr.] one who is versed in Physiology.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, agreeable to the Constitution of Nature.

PHYSIOL' OGY [physiologia, L. of φυσιολογία, Gr.] Physicks, or Natural Philosophy, as the Science of Natural Bodies, of their various Affections, Motions, and Operations.

PHYSIOL' OGY [among Physicians] is that Part of Physick which treats of the Constitution and Structure of a human Body, and its several Parts.

PHYSOCE' LE [φυσοκελή, Gr.] a windy Rupture.

PHYTIVOROUS [φυτή, Gr. a Plant, and vorax, devouring] that eats or devours Plants.

PHYTOLOGY [φυτολογία, of φυτή, a Plant, and λόγος, to describe, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Plants.

PIA' CHE [piazzo, Ital. a Place or Square] covered arched Walks, such as in Covent-Garden, or about the Royal Exchange.

PI'ACLE [piaculum, L.] an enormous Crime.

PIACULAR [piacularis, L.] serving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

PIA Mater [among Anatomists] the innermost Skin which incloses the Brain.

PIANIS'SIMO [in Musick Books] signifies extreme soft or low. Ital. See Eco.

PIAN' NET, the lesser Wood Pecker, a Bird.

PIA' NO [in Musick Books] signifies soft or low. Ital.

PIAS'TER, an Italian Coin, in Value about a Crown English.

PIAZZA, a broad open Place, as a Market-place, &c. also corruptly the Walls about it set with Pillars. Ital.

PI'CA [among Printers] a Letter of which there are three Sorts, Small, Great, and Double.

PICA [among Physicians] a vitiated Appetite, wherein Persons crave Things unfit for Food, as Women with Child, or in the Chlorosis. The same as Malacchia.

PI'CARD, a sort of Boat of about fifteen Ton, used on the River Severn. O. L.

PICA'R IUM, a Bowl or Cup with two Ears or Handles. O. L.

To **PICK** [picken, L. S. and Teut. picquer, F.] to gather up, as Birds do Seeds, &c. to gather by little and little, to cull or chuse out.

P I C

A PICK [pic, Sax.] a Tool used by Carvers, &c.

A PICK [among Pressmen] a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters.

PICK'ADIL, a Segment.

PICKADILLY, a great Street near St. James's, built by one Higgins, a Taylor, and so called, because he got his Estate by making stiff Collars, in the Fashion of a Band, then called Piccadilles, formerly much in Fashion.

PICK'AGE [Law Term] Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, in order to set up Booths, Stands, or Stalls.

PICKAROO'N, a Sort of Pirate Ship.

PICK'AXE [g. d. a Picking-axe] an Instrument for digging.

PICKAPACK, in the Manner of a Pack.

TO PICK'KEER' } [picurare, Ital. picorer,

TO PICK'EROON } F. or of *picaro*, Span. a Rogue, Thief} to go a plundering or robbing; also to skirmish, as light Horsemen do before the main Battle begins.

PICK'EREL, a young Pike Fish.

PICKER, one who picks; also a Pick-axe.

PICK'ET [pique, F.] is a Stake sharp at one End, and pointed with Iron, to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it; also a Game at Cards.

To stand upon the PICKET [Military Term] is when a Horseman is sentenced for some Offence, to stand on the Point of a Stake with one Foot, having the contrary Hand tied up as high as it can reach.

PICKETS, Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horse in a Camp, to tie their Horses to; and before the Foot, to rest their Arms about them in a Ring.

PICK'LE } [picula, Ital.] a small Par-

PIGH'TEL } cel of Land inclosed with a

PING'LE } Hedge.

PICK'LE [pekcl, L. S.] several Sorts of Brine, made of Vinegar, Salts, Spices, &c.

TO PICKLE [pekclen, L. S.] to season, to preserve in Pickles.

PICKLES, Fruits of Plants, &c. pickled for Stucces.

PICKLE-HERRING, a Jack pudding, a Merry-Andrew, a Buffoon.

PICK-LOCK, an Instrument to open Locks.

PICK-Pocket, a Thief who steals out of the Pocket or Purse.

PICK-Tooth, an Instrument to clear the Teeth of any Thing they contract.

TO PICQUE [in Musick Books] is to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct Manner. Ital.

PICTS Wall, a famous Wall anciently built by the Romans (first begun by the Emperor Adrian, and afterwards continued by Severus) on the northern Bounds of England, to prevent the Incurfions of the Picts and Scots.

PIC'TURE [pictura, L.] the Image or Representation of a Person or Thing made in Painting or Carving.

P I F

TO PID'DLE, to eat here and there a Bit; also to stand trifling.

PIDDLER, one who eats fastidiously.

PIE [Skinner inclines to derive it of Blegan, Sax. to build, g. d. a Building made with Paſte; why not rather of *patie*, F. bearing the same Signification?] a Dish of Meat or Fruit baked in Paſte.

PIE [pie, F. *pica*, L.] a Magpie, a Bird.

PIE [among Printers] Letters of several Sorts confusedly mixed together.

A PIECE [piece, F.] Part, Portion, Slice; also a Pound Sterling, or 20 Shillings.

PIECE of eight, a Spanish Coin; that of Seville and Mexico, worth about 4 s. 6 d. 2 farth. English; that of Peru, 4 s. 3 d. 2 farth.

PIECER, one who pieces.

PIECEMEAL, by Pieces.

PIECES [Military Term] Field Pieces placed in the Front of an Army, &c. Cannon or great Guns used in Sieges, called Battering-Pieces.

PIED [of pie, F.] spotted or speckled.

PIEDOU'CHE [in Architecture] is a little square Base smoothed and wrought with Mouldings, serving to support a Bust, or Statue drawn half Way, or any small Figure in Relievo. F.

PIED DROIT [in Architecture] a square Pillar partly set within a Wall; also a Part of the Jayms of a Door or Window. F.

PIENO [in Musick Books] signifies full; and is frequently used instead of the Words Tutti, Grande, or Gross, as *pieno Choro*, a full Chorus. Ital.

TO PIEP [pipire, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

PIE Powder-Court [pies pourdreux, F. g. d. Dusty Foot-court] a Court held in Fairs, (particularly at Bartholomew Fair in West Smithfield, London) to do Justice to Buyers and sellers, and to redress Disorders committed in them.

TO PIERCE [percer, F. *perciare*, Ital.] to bore through, to breach a Vessel.

PIER'CED [in Heraldry] is when an Ordinary has a Hole in it, so that the Field appears through.

PIERCER, one who pierces.

PIES'TRUM [πῆστρον, Gr.] an Instrument to beat in Pieces the Bones of the Head in drawing the Child out of the Womb.

PIETANTIA, a Pittance, a Portion of Victuals distributed to the Members of a College, upon some great Festival. O. L.

PIETANTIA'RIOUS, the Pittance, an Officer in Collegiate Churches, who gave out the several Pittances or Shares.

PIETY [pietē, F. of *pietas*, L.] Godliness, Devotion, natural Affection, Love to one's Country or Parents.

PIFFA'RO, an Instrument somewhat like an Hautboy. Ital.

PIFFERO, a small Flute or Flageolet. It.

TO PIFFLE, to fish. N. G.

P I L

A PIG [bigge, Belg.] a young Swine.
 PIG of the Shoulder, a young wild Boar of the first Year.
 PIGEON [pigeon, F. *pigione*, Ital.] a Fowl.
 PIGEONS Foot, an Herb.
 PIGER Henricus [Slothful Henry] a very slow distilling chymical Vessel. L.
 PIG'GIN, a wooden Vessel with a Handle for holding Liquids.
 PIG'GOT [Dr. 7bs. H. supposes it to be derived of *Bigot*, F.] a Surname.
 PIGHT, proposed, settled, cast. *Spenc.*
 PIG'MENT [pigmentum, L.] a Paint where-with Women colour their Faces.
 PIGMY [pigmaeus, L.] a small Nation, fabled to be devoured by the Cranes.
 PIGS'NEY [piga, Sax. and Dan, a little Maid, and Eye] a fondling Title given to a young Maid.
 PIGNORA'TION, a pawning. L.
 PIGRITUDE [pigritudine, L.] Slothfulness, Laziness.
 PIKE [pique, F. *picca*, Ital.] a long Weapon for a Foot-soldier; armed at the End with a little Spear; also a River-fish.
 PILAS'TER [pilastre, F. *pilastro*, Ital.] a kind of square Pillar made to jut out of a Wall.
 PILCH [pylche, Sax. of peltz, Teut. a furred Gown, or a Lining of Fur] a Piece of Flannel to be wrapped about a young Child; also a Covering for a Saddle; also a Fur-gown. *Chauc.*
 PILCHARD [of pilce, Sax. a hairy Garment, and *Arctus*, Belg. Nature] a Sea-fish, somewhat like a Herring, but lesser; also any Thing lined with Fur.
 PIL'CROW, a Paragraph. O.
 PIL-Gratik, one whose Hair is fallen off by a Disease; also a Person slighted, and had in little or no Esteem.
 PILE [pil, Belg. *pile*, F.] a Heap of Wood, or other Things, laid one above another.
 PILE [among Architects] a Mass or Stack of Building-s.
 PILE [in Heraldry] an Ordinary consisting of a twofold Line, in or after the Manner of a Wedge.
 To PILE, to amass, to heap up.
 PILEATED, in the Form of a Hat.
 PILER, one who amates.
 PILES [among Physicians] a Disease in the Fundament, the *Hæmorrhoides*.
 PILES [among Architects] great Stakes rammed into the Earth for a Foundation to build upon in marshy Grounds.
 PILE Wort, an Herb. *Chelidonia minor*. L.
 PILE'TUS, a blunt or blunted Arrow, that had a File or Button fixed near the Point to keep it from going too far into the Mark. O. L.
 To PILFER [pilare, L. or of *Pelf*, Wealth] to steal Things of small Value.

P I M

PILFERER, one who steals little Things.
 PIL'GRIM [pelgrim, Belg. pilgrim, Teut. *peregrin*, F. *pelerino*, Ital. of *peregrino*, L.] one who travels through foreign Countries, to visit holy Places to pay his Devotions to the Relicks of dead Saints, &c.
 PIL'GRIMAGE [pellegrimage, F. *peregrinatio*, L.] a Journey for that Purpose.
 PILL [pil, Belg. *pillule*, Teut. *pillule*, F. of *pillula*, L.] a solid Medicine made up of several Ingredients like a little Ball.
 PILL [in Heraldry] the same as *Pelf*.
 To PILL [pilier, F. of *pilare*, L.] to rob or plunder, to use Extortion, to fleece. L.
 PILLA Terra, a small Piece of Ground, L.
 To PILLAGE, to plunder, rifle, rob.
 PIL'LAGE [pilleggio, Ital.] Plundering, Rifling, Robbery. F.
 PILLAGE [among Architects] is a square Pillar that usually stands behind a Column, to bear up Arches; it has a Base and Capital as a Pillar has.
 PILLAGER, a Plunderer.
 PIL'LAR [pillier, F. *piliere*, Ital.] a Sort of irregular Column, one of the principal Things in which the Beauty of a Thing consists.
 PILLARED, supported by Pillars.
 PIL'LED, that has the Wool shorn off, as a *Pilled Ewe*.
 PIL'LION [pelutue, Belg. *pulvinus*, L.] a kind of soft Saddle for Women to ride on.
 PIL'LORY [pilori, F. *pilorium*, Belg.] a wooden Frame or Engine, on which Cheats and other Offenders stand, to be Examples of publick Shame.
 PIL'LOURS, Robbers or Plunderers. O.
 Also furred Robes. *Chauc.*
 PIL'LOW [pile, Sax. *pelutue*, Belg. *pulvinus*, L.] a Sort of Cushion to lay one's Head on.
 PIL'LOW [in a Ship] a Piece of Timber that the Bolt-spic mast bears or rests upon, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull abaft, close by the Stern.
 PILLOW'BER, the Cover of a Pillow.
 PILOS'ITY [pilositas, L.] Hairiness, Roughness.
 PILOT' [pilote, F. *pilato*, Ital. *pilato*, Span. *piloot* Belg.] is one employed to conduct Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands &c. also the Steersman, who stands at the Helm, and manages the Rudder.
 The PILOT Bird, a Bird about the *Caribbee* Islands in America, that gives Notice to ships which sail that Way.
 PILO'AGE, the Duty or Money paid to a Pilot for steering a Ship.
 PIMENTO [piment, F.] Jamaica Pepper.
 PIMP [of pinge, F. of *pingo*, Ital. of *Penis*, L. a Man's Yard] a Procurer of, or Attendant upon Whores, &c.
 To PIMP, to play the Pimp.
 PIMPERNEL,

P I N

PIMPERNEL, an Herb. *Anagallis*.
PIMPLE [*pompette*, F. *ptimpl*, C. Br. or rather *papilla*, L.] a little Wheal, or rising in the Skin.

PIMPLED, abounding with Pimples.

PIMPON/PET, a kind of antick Dance, when three Persons hit one another on the Breech with one of their Feet.

PIN [*Espigle*, F. of *Spina*, L. a Thorn] a small Brass Utensil for fastening on Clothes in dressing; also a Necessary for various other Uses.

To **PIN** [of *pinban*, Sax. to include] to shut in, also to fasten on, &c.

PIN and Web, a horny Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike a Cataract.

PIN Wheel [of a Clock] the same with the Striking wheel.

PINAUNT, a Starveling, one that pines away for Hunger. *Chauc.*

PIN/CERS [*pinettes*, F.] an Iron Instrument for various Uses.

To **PINCH** [*pincer*, F.] to nip hard with the Fingers; to wring as Shoes do; also to reduce to Extremity; to afflict.

PINCHPENNY, a Miser.

PINCUSHION, a small Bag to stick Pins in.

PINDAR/ICK, a Sort of Poetry in Imitation of *Pindar*, whose Strains were lofty, and almost inimitable.

PINE [*pin*, F. *pinus*, L.] a Pine Tree.

To **PINE** [probably of *pinian*, Sax. to punish, or *pienen*, Belg. *sich peinigen*, to torment one's self, *Teut.*] to torment, to languish, to consume and waste away with Grief.

Its **PINE** to tell [of *pinian*, Sax.] i. e. it is difficult to tell. *N. C.*

PINFOLD [of *pyndan*, Sax. to shut up, and *Fold*] a Place to pen up Cattle in.

PINGUED/INOUS [of *pinguedo*, L.] fat, gross, unwieldy.

PINGUE/DO [among *Anatomists*] the Part of Animals lying next under the Skin.

PIN Hole, a very small Hole.

PININ [*pinigen*, L. S.] to put to Pain. *Chauc.*

PIN'ION [*pignon*, O. F. of *pinna*, L.] the Wing of a Fowl; also the Nut or lesser Wheel of a Clock or Watch, that plays in the Teeth of another.

PINION of Report, is that Pinion of a Watch which is equally fixed on the Arbour of the great Wheel.

To **PINION** *one*, to bind his Hands or Arms fast.

PINK [of *pince*, O. F.] a Flower.

PINK [*pinque*, F.] a Sort of little sailing Ship.

PINK, a Sort of red Colour.

To **PINK** [of *pinkigen*, Belg. *wincken*, *Teut.*] to wink with the Eye, &c. also to

P I P

cut Silk or Cloth with Variety of Figures in round Holes or Eyes.

PINNA auris [in *Anatomy*] the upper and broader Part of the Ear. *L.*

PINÆ nasi [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose.

PIN/NACE [*pinasse*, F.] a small Vessel with a square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Masts; which is used as a Scout for Intelligence, for landing Forces, and the like.

PIN/NACLE [*pinacle*, F. *pinncolo*, Ital. of *pinna*, L.] the Battlement, or highest Top of a great Building or Spire; figuratively, Eminence or Height.

Ad **PINNAS bibere** [i. e. to drink to the Pin] an old Danish Custom of drinking, which was having a Pin fixed on the Side of a wooden Cup, to drink exactly to the Pin, or forfeit something. Hence the Saying, *He is in a merry Pin.*

PINNA'TA Folia [among *Botanists*] are such Leaves of Plants as are deeply jagged or indented, and which have their Parts resembling Feathers. *L.*

PIN'NE [in *Falconry*] a Disease in the Foot of a Hawk.

A **PIN Panicly Fellow**, a covetous Miser, that pins up his Panniers or Baskets. *N. C.*

PIN'NER, the Lappet of a Cap, also a Pin-maker.

PIN/SON, a Shoe without Heels, a Pump.

PINT [*pynt*, Sax.] an English Measure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

PIN'TEL } [of pint, Du. and Teut.] a
PIN'TLE } Man's Yard.

PINTLE [among *Gunners*] an Iron Pin, which keeps the Cannon from recoiling.

PINTLES [in a Ship] the Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-post.

PINTLES, the Sight of an *Affrolabe*, a mathematical Instrument.

PINTLEDY [*panteler*, F. to pant] as, *My Heart went pintledy pantledy*, i. e. beat for Fear. *Linc.*

PIONEE/R [*pionier*, F.] a Labourer taken up for the Service of an Army, to level Ways, cast up Trenches, and undermine Forts.

PIONINGS, Works of Pioneers. *Spent.*

PI'ONY } [*pæonia*, L. of *παιωνία*, Gr.] a
PE'ONY } Plant which bears a very fair red Flower.

PIOUS [*pieux*, F. *pius*, L.] godly, religious.

PIOUSLY, godly.

PIP [*pippe*, Belg. and L. S. *pepie*, F. *pippe*, *Teut.* *pipa*, Ital. of *pituita*, L.] a Disease in Poultry; also any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

PIPE [*pipe*, Sax. *pipe*, Belg. and L. S. *pipeau*, F. *pfiffen*, *Teut.* *ffaro*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; also a Reed, a Device to smoke Tobacco in; also a Conduit or Channel.

A **PIPE** [*pipa*, Ital.] a Measure of Wine containing 162 Gallons.

PIPE

PIS

PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] a Roll, otherwise called the *Great Roll*.

Clerk of the PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer who charges down, in a great Roll, made up like a Pipe, all Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office.

PIPE-Office, a Court in the Treasury, where the Clerk of the Pipe sits as President.

PIPE-Tree, a Tree bearing two Sorts of Flowers, the white and the blue.

PIPER pipe, Sax. *pfifer*, F. *pfeiffer*, Teut.] a Player on a Pipe.

PIPERINE [of *piper*, L.] Things partaking of the chief Qualities of Pepper, whether Simples or Compounds.

PIPEREDGE-Tree, the Barberry Bush. *Barberis dumetorum*. L.

PIPING, hot, boiling; also weak, sickly.

PIPKIN, a small Pan.

PIPPIN, an excellent Apple, of which there are various Sorts.

PIQUANT, sharp, pungent.

PIQUANCY, Sharpness, Pungency.

PIQUE [*picca*, Ital.] Dis taste, Spleen, Grudge. F.

To **PIQUE**, to vex, to irritate.

PIQUET [of *piquant*, F.] sharp, biting, nipping.

PIQUET, } a certain Game at Cards.
PICKET, } F.

PIRACY [*piraterie*, F. *piratica*, L. of *πειρατεια*, Gr.] the Trade and Practice of a Pirate.

PIRATE [*pirata*, L. of *πειρατης*, Gr.] one who lives by Pillage, and robbing on the Sea. F.

To **PIRATE** [*pirater*, F.] to rob on the Sea.

PIRATICAL [*piraticus*, L. *πειρατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Pirate.

PISCANY, a Privilege of Fishing.

PISCARY [*piscaria*, L.] a Fish-market, or Place for keeping of Fish.

PISCARY [in Law] a Liberty of Fishing.

PISCES [among *Astronomers*] one of the twelve Signs in the *Zodiack*, so called from its supposed Likeness to two Fishes. L.

PISCIVOROUS [*piscivorus*, L.] that devours or feeds on Fishes.

PISCULENT [*pisculentus*, L.] full of Fishes.

PISH, an Exclamation expressing Contempt.

PIS'MIRE [probably of *μυρμη*, Du. a Heap, and *miere*, Du. *myre*, Dan. an Ant, because it throws up Heaps of Earth] an Ant, a very small Creature.

To **PISS** [*piſſer*, F. *piſſer*, Dan.] to evacuate Urine.

PISS [*piſſ*, Dan. *piſſat*, F.] Urine.

PISSAPHALTUS, the famous *Bitumen Judaicum*.

PISTA'CHO [*piſſacbe*, F. *piſſacia*, L.] a Pistache Nut, a small Nut growing in Egypt and Syria, of a spicy Smell. *Spens.*

PIT

PISTIL'LUM [in *Botany*] a Part of some Plants, which in Shape resembles a Pestle.

PIS'TOL [*piſſolet*, F. *piſſola*, Ital.] a small Sort of Fire-arms.

To **PISTOL**, to shoot with a Pistol.

PIS'TOLE, a French or Spanish Piece of Gold, worth 17s.

PISTON [*piſſon*, F.] the moveable Part of a Machine, as of a Pump or Syringe.

PIT [*pit*, Sax. *pet*, Belg. *puir*, F. of *puteus*, L.] a Hole in the Ground, a Well.

PIT-a-Pat, in a palpitating Manner.

PIT-Fall, a Sort of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

To **PITCH** [*picare*, L. *paſſer*, F.] to do over with Pitch and Tar.

PITCH [*pic*, Sax. *pix*, L. *poix*, F. *pick*, Dan.] an oily bituminous Substance, well known, drawn chiefly from Pine and Fir-trees.

To **PITCH** [*figere*, L. to fix] as to pitch a Tent or Camp; also to prove.

A **PITCH**, an Iron Bar with a picked End, a Crow.

A **PITCH**, a Stature or Height.

To **PITCH** [probably of *peſer*, F. to weigh, or *πῆναι*, Gr. to fall] to light upon; also to set a Burthen upon.

To **PITCH** [*Sea Term*] when a Ship sails with her Head too much into the Sea, or bears against it so much as to endanger her Top-masts, Mariners say, *She will pitch her Mast by the Board*.

PITCH [in *Architecture*] the Angle which a Gable End, and consequently the whole Roof of a Building, is set to.

PITCH'ER [*picbier*, *picber*, O. F. *picbel*, Span. *pitato*, Ital.] an earthen Vessel, with a Handle, for containing of Liquors.

Little Pitchers have great Ears.

This Proverb is a good Caution to Parents and others, not to use too much Freedom in Discourse before Children: For that their Sense of Hearing is not only so quick, or quicker than that of older People, but also because they have long Tongues as well as wide Ears, and their Innocence often divulges what their Elders would have kept secret; therefore, *Maxima debetur puero reverentia*, says Juvenal; and *Ce qui l'enfant oit au Foyer est bien toſi cogneu juſque au Monsieur*, say the French; and *בוקלא דאית ביה אורנין לא חיימר*, מילה חשדית, say the Hebrews.

PITCHINESS, Blackness like Pitch.

PITCHING Pence, a Duty for setting down every Sack of Corn or Merchandizes in a Fair or Market.

PITCH'FORD [of *Pitch* and *Ford*] from a Spring rising in a private House there, upon which Pitch continually floateth] in *Schropshire*.

PITCH Fork [*piſſfozck*, C. Br.] an Instrument used by Bandmen.

PITH

P L A

PITH [*pit* or *pitte*, Belg.] the inward Part or Marrow of a Tree, &c.

PITHY, full of Pith or Marrow; substantial, full of good Matter.

PITIABLE [*piteable*, F.] to be pitied.

PITIABLY, in a Manner exciting Compassion.

PITIFUL, inclined to Pity, compassionate, tender-hearted; also that deserves to be pitied, woeful; also sorry, wretched.

PITIFULNESS, Compassion, Tendernefs.

PITLESS, not to be moved to Pity, mercilefs.

PITEOUS [*piteux*, F.] sad, grievous, pitiful, woeful, wretched.

PITEOUSLY, in a Manner moving Compassion.

PITTA'CIIUM [*πυτταχιον*, Gr.] a little Cloth spread with Salve, to be laid on a Part affected.

PIT'TANCE [*pitance*, Fr.] a small Portion; an Allowance to Monks, &c. for a Meal.

PITU'ITE [*pituita*, L.] Phlegm, Snivel, Snot; it is a moist, viscid, and glutinous Part of the Blood, which is separated by the largest Glands, where the Contortions of the Arteries are greatest, and give the greatest Retardation to the Velocity of the Blood, as in the Glands about the Mouth and Head. F.

PITU'ITOUS [*pituitous*, F. *pituitosus*, L.] full of Phlegm.

PITY [*pitie*, F. *pieta*, Ital. *pietas*, L.] Compassion, Concern of Mind.

To **PITY**, to commiserate.

PIU [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little more, and increases the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joined with; as,

PIU Allegro, i. e. Play a little more gay, and brisk, than *Allegro* by itself requires. Ital.

PIU Piano [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft and slow. Ital.

PIU Presto, i. e. Play quicker than *Presto* itself requires. Ital.

PIVA, a Hauboy. Ital.

PIVOT, a Piece of Iron like a Top, set into the Sole or Ring at the Bottom of a Gate, so as to bear it up, and give it Motion. F.

PIX [*pixis*, L.] a Chest in which a Popish Host is kept.

PIZZLE [of *Pisze*, L. S. a Nerve, or of *Pisse*, q. d. *Pisse*, or of *Prinische*, Teut. a Scourge, because Bulls Pizzles were used for that End] the grisly Part of the *Penis* of Man or Beast.

Clowen **PIZZLE**, a Disease in Sheep.

PLACABILITY [*placabilitas*, L.] Easiness of being pacified or appeased.

PLACABLE [*placabilis*, L.] easy to be pacified or appeased.

PLAC'ERT ? [*Blackheart*, Belg.] a Proclamation or Ordinance by the States of *Holland*.

PLA'CARD, a Bill or Paper posted up; a Proclamation, a Libel. F.

P L A

PLACARD [in *Law*] is a particular Licence, by which a Man is allowed to shoot with a Gun, or use Games, &c.

PLACE [*Platz*, Teut. *piazza*, Ital. *by placea*, L. of *πλατεια*, Gr. broad, sc. *odde*, Gr. Way] Space or Room in which a Person or Thing is; also Office or Employment.

PLACE [among *Philosophers*] is either absolute or relative.

Absolute **PLACE** [of a *Body*] is that Part of absolute Space which every natural Body takes up.

Relative **PLACE**, is the apparent or sensible Position of any Body, according to the Determination of our Senses, with respect to other contiguous or adjoining Bodies.

Geometrick **PLACE**, is a certain Extent wherein each Point may indifferently serve for the Solution of an *Indeterminate Problem*, when it is to be resolved geometrically.

PLACE Plane [in *Geometry*] is when the Point resolving the Problem, is the Periphery in a Circle.

PLACE Simple [in *Geometry*] is when the Point which resolves any Problem is in a right Line.

PLACE Solid [in *Geometry*] is when the Point that resolves the Problem is in one of the *Conick Sections*.

PLACE Surfsolid [in *Geometry*] is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve in a higher Gender than the *Conick Sections*.

PLACE of the Sun or Planet [in *Astronomy*] is the Sign and Degree of the *Zodiack*, in which the Planet is.

PLACE apparent to a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is a Point in the Starry Heaven, which is found by a right Line passing from the Spectator's Eye, terminated at the other End among the fixed Stars.

PLACE of Units [in *Arithmetick*] in a Number which consists of two, three, four, five, or more Places, that which is outermost towards the right Hand is called the Place of Units.

PLACE [in *Fortification*] is generally taken for the Fortrefs or Strong-Hold.

Regular **PLACE** [in *Fortification*] is one whole Angles and Sides are every where equal.

Irregular **PLACE** [in *Fortification*] is one whole Angles and Sides are unequal.

PLACE of Arms [in *Fortification*] a strong City or Town pitched upon for the chief Magazine of an Army.

PLACE of Arms [of a *Camp*] a spacious Piece of Ground at the Head of a Camp to draw out the Army in Order of Battle.

PLACE of Arms [in a *Garrison*] is a large open Spot of Ground in the Middle of the City for the Garrison to rendezvous in upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion.

PLACE

P L A

PLACE of Arms of a Troop } [in a Camp]
PLACE of Arms of a Company } is that Spot
of Ground on which the Troop or Company
draws up.

PLACE of Arms particular [in Garrison] is
a Place near every Bastion, where the Soldiers,
sent from the grand Place to the Quarters
assigned them, relieve those that are either
upon the Guard or in Fight.

PLACE of Arms with ut, is a Place allowed
to the *Covert Way*, for the planting of Can-
non, to oblige those who advance in their Ap-
proaches to retire.

To **PLACE** [*placer*, F.] to order, to dis-
pose, to put, lay, or set.

PLACENTA Uterina [among Anatomists]
a Part which serves to convey Nourishment to
the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after
the Birth.

PLACER, one who places.

PLACID [*placidus*, L.] gentle, mild, pa-
tient, quiet.

PLACIDLY, gently, mildly.

PLACIDNESS [*placiditas*, L.] Quietness,
Peaceableness.

PLA'CITA, Pleas, or Pleadings. L.

PLACITA'RE, to plead Causes. L.

PLACITA'TOR, a Pleader. L.

PLA'CITUM [in Law] a Sentence of
the Court, an Opinion, Ordinance, or De-
cree.

PLACK'ET, the open Part of a Woman's
Petticoat.

PLADAR'OSIS [of *πλαδαρόσις*, Gr.] a
little soft Swelling, which grows under the
Eye-lids.

PLAGIA'RIAN [*plagiarius*, L.] belong-
ing to a Plagiarist.

PLAGIARISM, the Practice of a Pla-
giarist.

PLA'GIARY [*plagiare*, F. of *plagiarius*,
L.] one who steals other People's Works, and
puts them out under his own Name; a Book-
Thief; also one who steals other Men's Chil-
dren or Servants to sell them into a foreign
Country; a Kidnapper.

PLAGUE [*plaghe*, Belg. *plage*, Teut.
Torment, Affliction, of *plaga*, L. *πλῆγμα*, Gr.
a Blow] a Disease commonly mortal; also
Punishment, judgment, Scourge.

To **PLAGUE** [*plaghen*, Belg. *plagen*,
Teut.] to vex, to tease, to torment.

PLAGUY, vexatious, tormenting.

PLAICY [of *placendo*, L. from pleasing,
p. d. a pleasant Place, as *Placentia* in Italy]
a Place in Essex.

PLAID, a striped or variegated Cloth worn
by *Scottish* Highlanders, &c.

PLAIDURES [in Law] certain Lawyers,
who being a Sort of Attorneys, used to plead
on Behalf of their Clients.

PLAIN [*planus*, L.] even, smooth; not
having any Ornament; clear, manifest; also
sincere; downright. F.

P L A

A PLAIN [*plane*, F.] a flat Country; a
plain Field.

PLAIN Chart [among Navigators] a Plain,
or Chart, having the Degrees of Longitude
thereon made of equal Length with those of
Latitude.

PLAIN Coat of Arms [in Heraldry] such
as have no Rebatelements.

PLAN Dealing, acting honestly and up-
rightly.

PLAIN Sailing, the Method of sailing by
a Plain Chart.

PLAIN Scale [among Navigators] a thin
Ruler on which a Line of Chords, Sines, and
Tangents is marked out for various mathema-
tical Uses.

PLAIN Table, an Instrument used in sur-
veying Land.

To **PLAIN**, to complain. *Spem.* To ex-
plain. *Chauc.*

PLAINLY, sincerely, fairly.

PLIANT [*plainte*, F. *planius*, L.] Com-
plaint, Lamentation.

PLAINT [in Law] is the exhibiting in
writing any Action personal or real.

PLAIN'TIFF [*plaintif*, F.] one at whose
Suit a Plaint is made, a Complainant.

PLAINTIVE, complaining.

PLAIN Work, common Needle-work.

A PLAISTER [*plaster*, Belg. *plaf-
ter*, Teut. *emplastre*, F. *emplastrum*, L. of
ἐμπλαστρον, Gr.] a Medicine spread on Lea-
ther or Linen, to be laid on a Sore, or pained
Place, &c.

To **PLAIT** [*pliser*, F. to entangle, or
plaiser, Belg. *plicare*, L. of *πλέκειν*, Gr.
to twist or fold] to lay in Plaits or Folds.

PLAITER, one who plaits.

PLAN [of *planum*, L.] a Draught, Model,
or Ground-plot, a Design or Project of any
Place or Work.

PLA'NARY [*planarius*, L.] belonging to a
Plane; plain, even.

PLANCE'RE [among Architects] the
under Part of the Roof of the Corona or
Drip.

PLANCH'ER, a Plank or Board. F.

PLANCHIA, a Plank of Wood. O. L.

PLANCH'ING, the laying the Floors of a
Building. F.

PLANE [*plana*, Ital.] a Joiner's Tool to
smooth Boards with.

PLANE [in Geometry] is a plain Surface,
all the Parts of which lie even between its
Extremities, or bounding Lines.

To **PLANE** [*planer*, F. *planere*, L.] to
make smooth with a Joiner's Plane.

To **PLANE** [among Fowlers] to fly or
hover as a Bird, without moving its Wing.

PLANE Number [in Arithmetick] is that
which arises from the multiplying two Num-
bers one into another.

Horizontal PLANE [in Perspective] is such
an one as lies parallel to the Horizon, and

PLA

which passes through the Eye, or has the Eye supposed to be placed in it.

PLANE Problem [in *Mathematicks*] is such an one as cannot be solved geometrically but by the Intersection of a right Line and a Circle, or of the Circumference of two Circles.

PLANE } [in *Fortification*] is a Represent
PLAN } tation of a Work in its Height and Breadth.

PLANE of a Dial, is the Surface upon which any Dial is supposed to be drawn.

PLANE of Gravitation, } [in any heavy
PLANE of Gravity, } Body] is a Plane supposed to pass through the Center of Gravity of it.

Geometrical PLANE [in *Perspective*] is a plain Surface parallel to the Horizon, placed lower than the Eye.

PLANE of the Horopter [in *Opticks*] is that which passes through the *Horopter*, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two *optick Axes*.

PLANE of Refl. Eten [in *Catoptricks*] is that which passes through the Point of Reflection.

PLANE of Refraction [in *Catoptricks*] is a Surface drawn through the incident and refracted Ray.

Vertical PLANE [in *Opticks* and *Perspective*] is a plain Surface which passeth along the principal Ray, and consequently through the Eye, and perpendicular to the geometrical Plane.

PLANE-Tree [*plane*, F. *platanus*, L.] a tall Sort of Tree.

PLAN'ET [*planete*, F. *planeta*, L. *πλανήτης*, Gr.] an erratick, or wandering Star, of which there are six primary ones, as *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*; and ten secondary ones, the Moon, the four Satellites of *Jupiter*, and the five of *Saturn*.

PLANETARY [*planetaire*, F. *planetarius*, L. *πλανητικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Planets.

PLANET-struck, blasted, stunned, or amazed.

PLANIFOLIOUS Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as are made up of plain Leaves, set together round the Centre in circular Rows.

PLANIMETRY [*planimetrie*, F. *planometrea*, of *planum*, L. and *μετρέω*, Gr.] the Art of measuring all Sorts of plain Surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS [*planus*, L. and *πέταλον*, Gr.] flat-leaved, as *Dentilyon*, *Succory*.

To **PLANISH**, to make plain, as *Silver-smiths* and *Pewterers* do.

PLANISPHERE [*planisphaerium*, L.] the Sphere or Globe described or projected upon a plain Surface. F.

A **PLANK** [*planke*, Belg. and L. S. *planche*, F.] a Piece of Timber sawed for *Carpenters* or *Joiners* Work.

PLA

PLANK upon Plank [*Sea Term*] is when other Planks are laid upon a Ship's Sides after she is built.

To **PLANK**, to lay with Planks.

PLANE Convex, flat on the one Side, and convex on the other.

PLANT [*planta*, L.] an Herb, a young Tree to set. F.

To **PLANT** [*planter*, F. *plantare*, L. *planctum*, Teut.] to set Trees or Herbs; also to people a Country.

Imperfect PLANTS [among *Botanists*] are such as either really want both Flower and Seed, or else seem to do so.

PLAN'TAGENET [of *plante*, F. and *genet*, i. e. Green Broom, a Plant or Stalk of the Plant called Green-Broom] a Surname of *Jeffry Count of Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry II.* who wore a Stalk of Broom in his Hat; which is said to have taken its Rise on account of one of those Dukes, who, to expiate the Death of his Brother, whom he (to obtain the Kingdom to himself) had put to Death, took a Journey into the Holy Land, and every Night, during his Journey, scourged himself with a Rod of Broom for Penance.

PLAN'TAIN [*plantago*, L.] an Herb.

PLAN'TAR [*plantaris*, L.] belonging to the Sole of the Foot.

PLANTAR Muscle [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which covers all the Sole of the Foot, whose Office it is to extend it backwards.

PLANTA'TION [*plantage*, F.] a Colony or Settlement of People in a foreign Country. L.

PLAN'TER [*planteur*, F. *plantator*, L.] one that plants or sets; also one who improves Ground in the *West Indies*.

PLANT'GEROUS [*plantiger*, L.] bearing Plants.

PLANTA' seminalis [among *Botanists*] the little Herb that lies in Miniature in every Seed. L.

PLASH [*plascb*, Belg.] a Place full of standing Water, a Puddle.

To **PLASH** [*plascchen*, Belg.] to dash with Water.

To **PLASH** [among *Gardeners*] to bend or spread the Boughs of Trees.

PLASHY, watery, having a Number of Puddles.

PLASM [*plasma*, L. of *πλάσμα*, Gr.] a Mould for the casting of Metals, &c.

To **PLAS'TER** [*plâter*, F.] to daub Walls, Ceilings, &c. with Plaster.

PLATER [*plâtre*, F.] Mortar for plastering.

PLAS'TERER [*plâter*, F.] one who plasters.

PLAS'TICE [*πλαστική*, Gr.] the Art of making Figures, in Clay or Earth.

PLAS'TICK [*plastikus*, L. *πλαστικός*, Gr.] skillful in making Statues of Earth.

PLASTICK

P L A

PLASTICK *Virtue* [among *Philosophers*] that Faculty which can form or fashion any Thing; a Term invented to express the Faculty of Generation or Vegetation.

PLASTOGRAPHY [*plastographia*, L. of *πλαστογραφία*, Gr.] a counterfeiting or false Writing.

PLAT, a Spot of Ground.

To **PLAT**, to weave, to entwine.

PLAT-Band [in *Architecture*] a square Moulding set at the End of an Architrave of the *Doric* Order.

PLATE [*platte*, Belg. *platte*, F. flat] a flat Piece of Metal; a Dish to eat on; all Vessels made of Silver or Gold are so called.

PLATE, a Sea-Vessel or Hoy. O. L.

PLATES [in *Heraldry*] are the Figures of Balls when they are argent, i. e. of a white Colour.

To **PLATE**, to cover over with a thin Plate of Gold or Silver; also to produce any Metal into Plates, or thin Pieces.

PLAT'EN } [among *Printers*] the Plate of
PLAT'INE } a Printing press.

PLAT'FORM [*plateforme*, F.] a Model or Pattern of a Thing.

PLATFORM [in *Architecture*] a Row of Beams which support the Timber-work of any Roof, and lie on the Top of a Wall where the Entablature ought to be raised.

PLATFORM [in *Fortification*] is a raising of Earth, made level on the Rampart on which Cannon is planted; also a Sort of Bastion made on a re-entering Angle when its two Faces make a right Line.

PLATFORM, a kind of Terras-walk on the Top of a Building.

PLATFORM [in a *Man of War*] is a Place on the lower Deck, between the Main-mast and the Cock-pit, called also the *Orlope*, where Provision is made to take Care of wounded Men.

PLAT'ICK Aspect [among *Astrologers*] is a Ray cast from one Planet to another, not exactly, but within the Orb of its own Light.

PLATO, a famous Philosopher, chief of the Academicks.

PLATONICK, belonging to *Plato*, or his Tenets.

PLATONICK Bodies [in *Geometry*] are the five regular Bodies, viz. *Tetrahedron*, the *Cube*, the *Octahedron*, the *Dodecahedron*, and the *Icosahedron*.

PLATONICK Love, is a Love abstracted from all corporeal gross Impressions, and sensual Appetites, and consists not in any carnal Fruition, but in Contemplation and Ideas of Mind, so called from *Plato*, that divine Philosopher.

PLATONICK Year, is every 36,000th Year, at which Time some Philosophers imagined that all Persons and Things should return to the same State as they now are.

P L E

PLATOO'N [*peloton*, F. *Military Term*] a small square Body of Musqueteers, such as is drawn out of a Body of Foot, to strengthen the Angles, when they form the hollow Space.

PLAT'TER [of *platte*, Teut. *plat*, F. of *πλατύς*, Gr. broad, or *patina*, L.] a broad Dish.

PLATTS [in a *Ship*] flat Ropes made of Rope-yarn to keep a Cable from galling.

PLATTS [among *Navigators*] Brass compasses made Use of in Maps or Charts.

PLATYCEROTES [*πλατυκερώτης*, Gr.] broad horned Beasts.

PLAT Vein [of a *Horse*] a Vein on the Inside of each Thigh.

PLATYCOR'IA [*πλατυκορία*, Gr.] a Dis- ease in the Eye, that it cannot shut.

PLAUDIT [i. e. clap your Hands] a clapping of Hands in Token of Approbation of any Action, &c. L.

PLAUSIBILITY [*plausibilité*, F.] Plausi- bleness.

PLAU'SIBLE [*plausibilis*, L.] that seems to deserve Applause; seemingly fair and honest.

PLAUSIBLENESS, Speciousness.

PLAUSIBLY, in a plausible Manner.

PLAU'SIVE, applauding of, or pertaining to Applause. *Shakspe.*

To **PLAY** [*plægan*, Sax.] to divert by Play; also to trifle, to mock, to game, to wan- ton, to personate a Drama, to use a musical Instrument.

PLAY [*plægan*, Sax.] Divertisement.

PLAY House [*plæghus*, Sax.] a Theatre. Better play at small Game than stand out.

The Meaning of this Proverb is, that Per- sons should not indolently sit down in *Indif- ference*, leave off all *boneft* Endeavours, and not do any Thing at all, because they cannot presently attain to what they would: *Qui non potest quod vult, velle oportet quod potest*, say the *Latins*; and *נבילהא בשוקא ונקל אורא פשוט*, say the *Hebrews*.

PLAY Book, Book containing Plays.

PLAY Day, a Day free from Work.

PLAYER, one who acts in a Play.

PLAYSOME, merry, frolicksome.

PLAY Thing, a Thing to toy with.

PLAYING Hot, boiling hot. S. C.

PLEA [*pleah*, Sax. *plaidoy*, F.] an Ex- cuse. L.

PLEA [in *Law*] is that which either Party alledgeth for himself in Court. L.

Common **PLEAS**, are such as are held be- tween common Persons.

PLEAS of the Crown, all such Suits in the King's Name as are against his Crown and Dignity.

Foreign PLEA, is that whereby a Matter is produced in any Court, which may be tried in another.

Clerk of the PLEAS [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer in whose Office the Officers of that

P L E

Court ought to sue or be sued upon any Action.

To PLEAD [*plaid*, F.] to put in a Plea at Law; to alledge, to pretend.

PLEADER [*plaidant*, F.] a Counsellor at Law; a Barrister.

PLEADINGS [in Law] all the Sayings of the Parties before the Court, or Declarations.

PLEAS'ANCE, Pleasure. *Spenc.*

PLEAS'ANT [*plaisant*, F. *placere*, L.] delightful, agreeable, cheerful, merry.

PLEASANTLY, agreeably, gaily.

PLEASANTRY, Merriment.

To PLEASE [*plaire*, F. *placere*, L.] to content or satisfy; to delight, to honour, to be pleased or be willing.

PLEASINGLY, in an agreeable Manner.

PLEA'SUREABLE, pleasant, agreeable.

PLEA'SURE [*plaisir*, F.] Content, Delight, Joy; also Will; also a good Turn.

To PLEASURE [*donner du plaisir*, F.] to give Content, or do one a Pleasure.

PLEBANA'LIS *Ecclesia*, a Mother-church which has one or more subordinate Chapels. *O. L.*

PLEBANI'A [*O. L. Records*] the same as *Plebanalis Ecclesia*.

PLEBEI'AN [*plebeius*, L.] one of the Commonalty, a mean Person.

PLE'BITY [*plebitas*, L.] Meanness of Quality, a mean Person.

A PLECE [of Place, *Sax.*] a Place. *N. C.*

PLEDGE [*pliege*, F. *plegeus*, L. Barb.] Pawn, Surety, Bail, Proof.

To PLEDGE [*pleiger*, F.] to leave for a Pledge, to pawn.

To PLEDGE one [in *Drinking*] is to be Surety to one for the rest of the Company that he shall receive no Harm while he is drinking, a Custom occasioned by the Practice of the *Danes*, heretofore in this Kingdom, who frequently used to stab, or cut the Throats of the Natives while they were drinking.

PLEDG'ES [in Law] Sureties which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Suit.

PLEDG'ERY } [*pleigerie*, F. *plegiagium*,
PLEG'GERY } L.] Suretiship, an undertaking or answering for.

PLEDG'ET } [among *Surgeons*] a flat Tent,
PLEG'ET } made not to enter into, but to be laid upon a Wound, as after letting Blood. &c.

PLE'GIIS *acquittandis*, a Writ that lies for a Surety, if he pays not the Money at the Day. *L.*

PLEIA'DES [*pleias*, L. of *Πλειάδες*, Gr.] the seven Stars in the Neck of the Bull. *F.*

PLENARINESS, Fulness.

PLEN'A'RTY [in Law] a Term used when a Benefice is supplied.

PLENARY [*pleniere*, F.] full, entire.

P L E

PLENILU'NARY [of *plenilunium*, L.] belonging to the full Moon.

PLENIPO'TENCY [of *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, Power] full Power.

PLENIPO'TENTIAL [of *plenus*, and *potentialis*, L.] belonging to a Plenipotentiary.

PLENIPO'TENTIARY [*plenipotentiare*, F.] an Ambassador, or Commissioner, who has full Power and Authority from his Prince or State, to treat with others about a Peace, or conclude upon all Points contained in his Commission.

PLENISTS [of *plenus*, L. full] a Sect of Philosophers, who admit of no Vacuum.

PLENTITUDE [*plenitudo*, L.] Fulness. *F.*

PLENTITUDE [among *Physicians*] the same with *Pletbory*.

PLEN'ITY [*plenitas*, L.] Fulness.

PLEN'TE'OUS } [of *plenitas*, or *plenitudo*,
PLEN'TIFUL } L.] abundant, having sufficient of.

PLENTIFULNESS, Abundance.

PLENTIFULLY, abundantly.

PLEN'TY [*Plenté*, *O. F.* *plenitas*, or *plenitudo*, L.] Abundance, great Store.

PLEONASM [*pleonasmus*, F. *pleonasmus*, L. of *πλεονασμός*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where a Letter or Syllable is added, either at the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Word.

PLEONASM [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure whereby some superfluous Words are added to express the Earnestness of the Speaker, and a greater Certainty of the Matter.

PLERO'PHORY [*plerophoria*, L. of *πληροφωρία*, Gr.] the greatest Height of Faith, applied to one's own Case.

PLEROTICKS [*pletotica*, L. *πληρωτικά*, of *πληρῶν*, to fill up, Gr.] Medicines which breed Flesh, and fill up Wounds.

PLESA'UNCE [*plaisance*, F.] Pleasure or Delight. *Chauc.*

PLE'THORA } [*πληθώρα*, Gr.] is when

PLETHORY } the Vessels are fuller of Humours than is agreeable to a natural State of Health, and arises either from a Diminution of some natural Evacuations, or from Debauch, and feeding higher, or more in Quantity than the ordinary Powers of the Viscera can digest and seern.

PLETHO'RICK [*pletboticus*, L. *πληθωρικός*, Gr.] troubled with a Pletbory.

PLEVIN [*plevine*, F. *plevina*, L.] a Warrant or Assurance. *L. T.*

PLEURA [*pleure*, F. *πλευρά*, Gr.] a double Membrane, which covers all the inward Cavity of the *Thorax*. *L.*

PLEURISY [*pleurisie*, F. *pleuritis*, L. *πλευρίτις*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the *Membrana Pleura*, and the intercostal Muscles, accompanied with a continued Fever, Stitches in the Side, and Difficulty of breathing.

PLEURO Pneumony, a Mixture of a Pleurisy and a *Peripneumony* together.

PLEU.

PLO

PLEURORTHOPNÆA [of πλεῦρσις, πνῶν, straight, and πνῶν, Breath, Gr.] a Disease in the Side, when the Sick cannot breathe, unless he sits up.

PLEXUS Choroides [in Anatomy] an admirable Contexture of small Arteries in the Brain like a Net. *F.*

PLEXUS Reticularis [in Anatomy] the Net-like Union; it is just over the Pineal Gland. *L.*

PLIABLE, flexible, easy to bend. *Fr.*

PLIABLY, flexibly.

PLIABLENESS, easiness to be bent.

PLIVANT [of plier, *F.*] easy to be bent or managed.

PLICA, a Disease among the Polanders, which causes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail. *L.*

PLICA Terræ, a small Portion or Spot of Ground. *O. L.*

PLICATURE [plicatura, *L.*] a Fold, or Folding.

PLIGHT [Plicht, *L. S.* and *Teut.* Plight, Belg. or rather of plicatura, *L.*] State and Condition of Body. *Milton.*

PLIGHT [in *Latw*] an Estate within the Habit and Quantity of the Land.

PLIGHT [plucken, *L. S.*] plucked. *O.*

To **PLIGHT** [plechte, Belg. plichten, Sax. Gerspflichten, *Teut.*] to engage or promise solemnly.

PLIMOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Plim*, or it may be taken of πλεῦμαῖρα, Gr. the Tide] a famous Sea-port in Devonshire.

PLINTH [plintus, *L.* πλῖνθος, Gr.] the lowermost Part of the Foot of a Pillar, being the Form of a Tile or square Brick. *F.*

PLITE, an ancient Measure, such as our Yard or El.

PLO'CE [πλοκή, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which a Word is by Way of Emphasis, so separated, that it expresses not only the Thing signified, but also the Quality of it.

To **PLOD** [of ploeghe, Belg. to plow] to labour earnestly in a Business.

PLODDER, one who toils without Genius.

PLOD'DING, industrious, diligent in contriving.

PLONK'ETS, a kind of coarse woollen Cloth. *An. i. R. III. c. 8.*

PLO'RABUND [plorabundus, *L.*] making great Lamentation.

PLOT [contracted of Compot, *F.*] a Design or Device; a Conspiracy; also a Spot of Ground; also a Sea-chart.

To **PLOT** [comploter, *F.*] to combine or conspire; also to contrive.

A PLOT'TER, a Conspirator.

PLOT'TON. See *Platoon*.

PLOVER [pluvier, *F.*] a Sort of Fowl.

PLOUGH [ploeg, Dan. ploegh, Belg.

PLOW [pling, *Teut.*] a well known Instrument for tilling the Ground.

PLU

PLOUGH [among *Navigators*] an Instrument of Box or Pear Tree, for taking the Altitude of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude.

PLOUGH [among *Bookbinders*] a Tool to cut the Leaves of Books smooth.

PLOUGH [*Latw Term*] a Hide of Land.

PLOUGH Land, a certain Quantity of arable Land, near an hundred Acres.

PLOUGH Monday, the next Monday after Twelfth day, when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-Money to drink.

PLOUGH Boy, a Boy employed about the Plough.

PLOUGH Man, one who ploughs.

PLOUGH Share, a sharp Piece of Iron in a Plough, that cuts the Ground.

To **PLOW**, to turn up the Earth with a Plough; also to tear, to furrow.

To **PLUCK** [pluectan, Sax. plucken, *L. S.* pluncken, *Teut.* plucker, *Dan.*] to pull away by Force, or with a Twitch.

A **PLUCK** [not unlikely of plucken, *L. S.* because they are plucked from the Inside of these Animals] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

PLUCKER, one who plucks.

A **PLUG** [plugghe, Belg.] a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern, Cask, Pipe, &c.

To **PLUG**, to stop up.

PLUM [of *Plummet*] as. to fall down plum, is to fall down perpendicularly.

PLUM'AGE [of pluma, *L.* a Feather] the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of Feathers. *F.*

PLUM'AGE [among *Falconers*] the Feathers under the Wing of a Hawk.

PLUMB [Plum, Sax. plumme, Belg. pflaume, *Teut.* plumme, *Dan.* prunum, *L.*] a Fruit well known.

PLUMB-Line } [of plumb, *F.* plumbum, *L.*

PLUMB Rule } Lead] a Plummert, used by Carpenters, &c. to find whether a Pillar or Wall stand upright.

PLUMBA'GINE [of Plumbago, *L.*] Lead naturally mingled with Silver.

To **PLUMB**, to sound, to search by a Line.

PLUMBER, one who works upon Lead.

PLUM'BUM Ustum [among *Chymists*] a Composition made of two Parts of Lead and one Part of Sulphur. *L.*

PLUME [pluma, *L.*] a Set of Ostrich Feathers prepared for Ornament; or any Bunch of Feathers. *F.*

PLUME [among *Botanists*] is that Part of the Seed of a Plant, divided at its loose End into several Pieces like a Bunch of Feathers, which in its Growth becomes the Trunk.

PLUME [in *Corn*] is that Part which shoots out towards the smaller End of the Seed, which thence by some is called the *Acrospire*.

PLUME

P N E

PLUME [in *Falconry*] the general Colour, or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk.

PLUME Alum, a Mineral, a Kind of Chalk.

PLUME Striker, a Flatterer, a Pickthank.

To **PLUME** [*plumer*, F.] to pluck the Feathers off *Falconry*.

To **PLUME** [*plumare*, L.] to shoot forth Feathers, to value one's self upon.

PLUM'GEROUS [*plumiger*, L.] that beareth Feathers.

PLUM'ING [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk seizes on a Fowl, and plucks the Feathers from its Body.

PLUMIPEDE [*pluma* and *pes*, L.] a Bird that has Feathers on its Feet.

PLUM'MET [*plombeau*, F. *plumbum*, L.] a Plumb-line used by Carpenters, Masons, &c. also to sound the Depth of the Sea.

PLUMOSITY [*plumositas*, L.] Fulness of Feathers.

PLUMP [*Skinner* derives it of *Pomme*, F. an Apple, *q. d.* as round as an Apple] full and round in Flesh.

To **PLUMP**, to fall like a Stone; also to make fat.

To **PLUNDER** [*plunderer*, Belg. *plundern*, Teut. *plündern*, Dan.] to rob, spoil, or take away by Violence.

To **PLUNGE** [*plunger*, F.] to dip over Head and Ears.

PLUNGE, Trouble, Incumbrance.

PLUN'GEON, a Diver, a Water-Fowl. F.

PLUN'KET Colour, a Sort of blue Colour.

PLU'RAL [*pluralis*, L.] belonging to many.

PLURALLY, in a plural Sense.

PLU'RALIST, a Clergyman who has several Benefices.

PLURALITY [*pluralité*, F. *pluralitas*, L.] greater Part, or greater Number.

PLURALITY of Benefices, is when a Person has 2, 3, or more spiritual Livings.

PLU'RIES, is a Writ which goeth out after two former Writs that had no Effect; the first is called *Capias*, the second *Sicut alius*, and the third *Pluries*.

PLUSH [*peluche*, F.] Cloth made either of Silk, as *Velvet*, or of Hair, as *Sbag*.

PLUSH [among *Botanists*] the Middle of Roses, Anemonies, &c. which some call Thrum, or Thrummery Head.

PLU'VIAL [*pluvialis*, L.] rainy, belonging to the Rain.

PLU'VIOUS [*pluvieux*, F. *pluviosus*, L.] that abounds in, or causes Rain.

To **PLY** [*plier*, F.] to bend or give way; to give one's Mind to; to be intent upon; to attend at a certain Place, in order to get a Fare, as Porters, Coachmen, &c.

PLY'ERS, a Sort of Tongs or Pincers.

PNEUMATICAL } [*pneumaticus*, L. *πνευματικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Wind, Air, or Spirits.

P O E

PNEUMAT'ICKS, is that Part of Natural Philosophy which teaches the Properties of the Air.

PNEUMATOCE'LE [*πνευματοκήλη*, Gr.] a windy Rupture in the Scrotum.

PNEUMATO'DES [*πνευματάδης*, Gr.] a fetching the Breath short.

PNEUMATOL'OGY [of *πνεῦμα*, a Spirit, and *λέγω*, Gr. to say] an Account of Spirits.

PNEUMATOM'PHALUS [*πνευματόμφορος*, Gr.] a swelling in the Navel, occasioned by Wind. L.

PNEUMATO'SIS [*πνευματώσις*, Gr.] the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the cortical Substance of the Brain.

To **POACH** [*poacher*, F. to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to destroy Game by unlawful Means; also to boil Eggs.

POA'CHER, one who takes Game in an unlawful Way.

PO'CARD, a Water-Fowl.

POCK [*Pocca*, Sax. *poche*, Belg.] a Scab, or Dent of the small Pox, &c.

POCK'ET [*Pochcha*, Sax. *pocke*, Belg. *pocke* or *pochette*, F.] a little Bag commonly worn in a Garment.

To **POCKET**, to put in the Pocket.

POCKET-Book, a small Book accommodated to the Pocket.

A **POCKET** of Wool, the Quantity of half a Pack.

POCKET Hays [among *Fowlers*] short Nets for taking of Pheasants alive.

POCK'IFIED, } that has got the *Lues Venerea*, or French Pox.

PO'CO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little less, and is just the contrary to *p-u*, and therefore lessens the Strength of the Signification of the Word joined with it.

POCO ALLEGRO, directs to play not quite so brisk as *Allegro* requires if it stood alone.

POCO Piu Allegro, signifies a little more brisk.

POCO Meno Allegro, signifies a little less brisk.

POCO Largo, signifies not quite so slow, as the Word *Largo* requires when it stands alone.

POCO Presto, signifies not quite so quick as *Presto*, if it stands alone, requires.

POCU'LENT [*poculum*, L.] fit for Drink.

POD [probably of *Borde*, or *Bode*, Dut. a little Habitation] the Hulk of any Pulse.

PODA'GRA [*ποδάγρα*, of *πῦς*, a Foot, and *ἄγρα*, a Capture, Gr.] the Gout in the Feet.

POD'DERS [of *Pod*] poor People employed to gather Pease-cods.

POD'ESTA, } a Magistrate in several

POD'ESTATE, } free Cities of Italy. Ital.

PO'EM [*poëme*, F. *poema*, L. *ποίημα*, Gr.] a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse.

PO'ESY

POI

POESY } [*poësi*, F. *poësis*, L. *poiesis*, Gr.] Poetry, the Art of making Verses.

POETAST'ER [*poëtoreau*, F.] a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhymers. L.

POETESS [*poëtresse*, F. *poetissa*, L.] a female Poet.

PO'ET [*poëta*, F. *poeta*, L. *poietēs*, Gr.] one who writes or makes Verses.

POETICAL } [*poétique*, F. *poeticus*, L.]

POET'ICK } [*poëtique*, F. *poeticus*, L.] belonging to Poetry.

POET'ICAL rising and setting of the Stars, is peculiar to ancient Poets, who referred the rising and setting of the Stars to that of the Sun.

POETICALLY, having the Qualities of Poetry.

To PO'ETISE [*poëtiser*, F. *poetari*, L. *poietizein*, Gr.] to make Verses, to play the Poet.

POGE, a Cold in a Horse's Head.

POIGNANCY, Sharpness, the Power of stimulating.

POIGNANT [*poignant*, F.] sharp, tart, biting, satyrical.

To POINGTEN [*pointer*, Fr.] to prick with a Point.

POINT [*Point*, Fr. of *punctum*, L.] the sharp End of any Thing; an Head or chief Matter; a Mark of Distinction; also a Sort of Lace. F.

POINT [*in Geometry*] is the Beginning of Magnitude, and is conceived so small, as to have no Dimensions at all.

POINT [*in Navigation*] one 32d Part of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees 15 Minutes; the utmost End of the Cape or Head Land, running up into the Sea.

POINT of Concourse [*in Opticks*] is that Point where the visual Rays, inclining towards each other, meet together, and are united in the Middle.

POINT of Concurrence [*in Perspective*] is the same as the principal Point.

POINT of Incidence [*in Opticks*] that Point on the Surface of a Glass, or rather Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.

POINT Sensible [according to Mr. Locke] is the least Particle of Matter or Space that can possibly be discerned.

POINT Blank [*Point en blanc*, F. in Gunner] is when the Piece being levelled, the Bullet goes directly forward, and not in an oblique Line.

POINT Blank, directly, positively, absolutely.

POINT Champain } [*in Heraldry*] an

POINT Champion Ten } Abatement of Honour belonging to one who killed his Prisoner of War, after Quarter demanded.

POINT Dexter parted Ten [*in Heraldry*] an Abatement due to a Braggadochio.

POINT In [*in Heraldry*] when two Poles

POK

are borne in a Coat of Arms, so as to have their Points meet together.

POINT In Point Sanguine [*in Heraldry*] is a Mark of Diminution, which belongs to one that is lazy or slothful.

POINT Plain Sanguine [*in Heraldry*] is an Abatement belonging to a Lyar.

POINTS [*in Heraldry*] are also several Places in an Escutcheon, which have different Names, according as they are diversely situated, viz. the Honour Point, the Dexter, sinister, or Chief Point, &c.

At POINT Device, exactly. O. R.

To POINT, completely, as, armed to Point, completely armed. Spene.

To POINT [*poindre*, or *pointer*, F.] to make sharp at the End.

To POINT [*pointer*, F.] to mark with Points or Stops; to shew with the Finger.

To POINT a Cannon [*pointer*, F.] to level it against a Place.

POINT [*in Musick Books*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and direct Manner. Ital.

POINTED, having a Point, sharp.

POINTEDLY, in a pointed Manner.

POINTEDNESS, Sharpness.

POINTER, any thing that points; also a Dog that points out the Game.

POINT'EL, a Pencil, or Writing pen. O.

POINT'ING the Cable [*Sea Term*] is unravelling it at the End, and lessening the Yards, and twisting them again, making all fast with a Piece of Marline, to keep it from unravelling out.

POINTS of Station [*in Astronomy*] those Degrees of the Zodiack, by which a Planet seems to stand quite still, and not to move at all.

To POISE [*peser*, F.] to weigh with the Hand, to bring it to an equal Balance.

POISON [*poison*, F. of *potio*, L.] whatever is able to destroy the orderly Disposition of the Body, or to hinder the natural Course of the Spirits.

To POISON [*empoisonner*, F.] to give Poison, to infect.

To POISON a Piece [among Gunners] is the same as to clog and to nail it.

POISONER, one who poisons.

POISONOUS [of *empoisonné*, F.] belonging to, or full of Poison.

POISONOUSNESS, the Quality of poisoning.

POITREL [*q. d. peHorale*, L.] a Breast-plate, or an Horse's Breast-leather. F.

POITREL, a Tool used by Engravers.

POKE [*pocca*, Sax.] a Bag.

To POKE [*pocher*, F.] to grubble or feel with the Finger or any Tool.

To buy a Pig in a POKE, a Proverb applied to such Persons as buy a Thing unseen.

PO'KER, the Iron Bar with which Men stir the Fire.

POKES,

POL

POKES, Gowns with long Sleeves.

POLAR [*polaire*, F. *polaris*, L.] belonging to the Poles of the World.

POLAR Circles [in *Astronomy*] are two lesser Circles of the Sphere parallel to the Equinoctial, one 25 Degrees from the North Pole, and the other 25 Degrees from the South Pole.

POLAR Dial, is one whose Plate is parallel to some great Circle that passes through the Poles.

POLAR Projection, a Representation of the Globe of the Earth, or Heaven, drawn on the Plate of one of the Polar Circles.

POLARITY, the Property of the Loadstone in pointing at the Poles of the World.

POLE [*polus*, L. *pole*, Sax.] a long Stick; in Measure, a Rod or Perch F.

POLE [in *Mathematicks*] is a Point 90 Degrees distant from the Plane of any Circle, and in the Axis or Line perpendicularly raised in the Center.

POLE of a Glass [in *Opticks*] is the thickest Part of a Convex, or the thinnest of a Concave Glass.

POLES of a Dial, are the Zenith and Nadir of that Place in which that Dial would be a horizontal one.

POLES of the Zodiac, the same.

POLES of the Equator, the Poles of the World.

POLES of the World [in *Astronomy*] are the two Ends of the imaginary Axis, about which the Sphere of the Universe is conceived to move.

POLEACRE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowl.

POLE-Axe [*q. d.* *Polonian Axe*, because much used by the *Polanders*, or from *Poll*, the Head, *q. d.* an Axe with a Head] a Sort of Axe.

POLE-Cat [*q. d.* *Polonian Cat*] because *Poland* abounds with them.

POLE Star, a Star near the Pole, by which Navigators compute their Northern Latitude; also Cynosure, Loadstone.

POL'DERS, old Trees usually lopped.

POLECLIPT, clipt in the Head. *Shakspeare*.

POLEDA'VIES, a coarse Canvass.

POLEIN', a sharp or picked Top on the fore Part of the Shoe.

POLEME, a Sort of Shoe picked and turned up at the Toe.

POLEMICAL } [of *πόλεμος*, Gr. War]

POLEMICK } belonging to Controversy and Dispute.

POLEMICALLY, in a hostile Manner.

POLEMICKS [*τὰ πολεμικά*, Gr.] Disputations, Treatises or Discourses about controversial Points.

POLE'MOSCOPE [*πόλεμος*, and *σκοπέω*, Gr.] an oblique perspective Glass, for seeing Objects that do not lie directly before the Eye.

POLE'TA, the Ball of a Dog's Foot. *O. L.*

POL

POLICE, the Regulation and Government of a City or Kingdom. F.

POL'ICY [*politique*, F. *politia*, L. *πολιτεία*, *πολιτεύμα*, Gr.] Craft, Subtlety; a prudent managing of Affairs; also the Art of governing a Kingdom or Commonwealth.

POLICY [of *Insurance*] an Instrument or Writing given by Insurers to make good the Thing insured.

POLISH, Glass, artificial Brightness.

To **POL'ISH** [*polir*, F. *polire*, L.] to smooth; to make clear or bright; to burnish; to civilize; to refine one's Manners.

POLISHABLE, that may be polished.

POLISHER, one who polishes.

POL'ITE [*politus*, L.] well polished; accurate; neat; genteel; accomplished.

POLITELY, genteelly.

POLITENESS, Elegance of Manners.

POLITICAL [*politique*, F. *politicus*, L.] of *πολιτικός*, Gr.] belonging to Politicks, or Policy.

POLITICAL Arithmetick, the Application of arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Taxes, &c. of any Commonwealth.

POLITICALLY, prudently, relatively to civil Government.

POLITICIAN [*un politique*, F. *politicus*, L. of *πολιτικός*, Gr.] a Statesman.

POLITICKS [*politica*, L. *τὰ πολιτικά*, Gr.] the Art of Government, or Books which treat upon those Subjects.

POL'ITURE [*politura*, L.] a polishing or trimming; Politeness, Neatness.

POL'ITY [*politia*, L. of *πολιτεία*, Gr.] the Art of Government.

POLL [*poll*, Du.] the Head.

POLL [in *Elections*] a setting down the Names of those who have a Right to vote in choosing a publick Magistrate.

To **POLL**, to shave the Head.

To **POLL** [at an *Election*] to give in the Names, to set down the Names, and reckon up the Number of the Voters.

POLL-Tax, a Tax when every Subject is assessed by the Head or Poll, to pay a certain Sum of Money.

POL'LARD, a Chevin or Chub-fish.

POL'LARD, Bran with some Meal in it.

POLLARD [among *Hunters*] a Stag or Male Deer, which has cast his Head.

POL'LARD } [among *Gardeners*, &c.]

POL'LENGER } an old Tree which has been often lopped.

POL'LARDS, an ancient spurious Coin in England.

To **POLLA'VER** [perhaps of *πολλά*, Gr. many Things, and *averer*, F. to aver; or of *Palabras*, Words, Span. *q. d.* a Dealer in smooth Words] to play the Sycophant, to flatter, or soothe.

POL'LEN, signifies a finer Powder than what is commonly understood by *Farina*.

POLLER,

POL

POLLER, one who polls at an Election.
POLE-WEIL, a Disease in the Nape of a Horse's Neck.

To **POLLUTE** [*polluer*, F. *polluere*, L.] to defile or make filthy; to corrupt or stain.

POLLUTER, a Defiler.

POLLUTION, Uncleanness, Defilement. F. of L.

POLLUTION Nocturnal, an involuntary voiding of the Semen in the Night, during Sleep.

POL'LUX [*πολλύδουκς*, Gr.] a fixed Star in the Sign Gemini.

To **POLT**, to beat back, or thresh. O.

POLTRO'N, a Coward, a Hen-hearted Fellow. F.

POLTRON'ERY [*poltronnerie*, F.] Cowardice.

POLYACOUS'TICKS [of *πολύς*, many, and *ἀκουσικά*, Gr.] Instruments contrived to multiply Sounds.

POLYAN'THOS } [of *πολύς*, many, and
POLYAN'THIUM } *ἄθος*, a Flower] any Plant bearing many Flowers.

POLYCHRESTON [*polychrestē*, F. *πολύχρηστος*, of *πολύς*, and *χρηστός*, profitable, Gr.] a sovereign Oil for many Diseases. L.

POLYCHRESTON [among Chymists] a general Furnace, which may be used in most Operations; a kind of chymical Salt used in Medicine.

POLYCHRO'NIOS [*πολυχρόνιος*, of *πολύς*, and *χρόνος*, Time, Gr.] a Disease which afflicts the Patient for a long Time.

POLYEDRON [*πολύεδρον*, Gr.] a solid Body consisting of many Sides. Geom.

POLYDORE [*Polydorus*, L. of *πολυδότης*, of *πολύς*, and *δῶρον*, a Gift, Gr. i. e. magnificent, liberal, well accomplished] a Man's Name.

POLYG'AMIST [*Polygamus*, L. of *πολύγαμος*, Gr.] one that hath had more Wives or Husbands than one at once.

POLYG'AMISTS, a Sort of Christian Hereticks in the 16th Century. Followers of Bernardine Ochymus, who held it was lawful for a Man to have as many Wives as he pleased.

POLYG'AMY [*polygamie*, F. *polygamia*, L. *πολυγαμία*, of *πολύς*, and *γάμος*, Marriage, Gr.] the having more Wives or Husbands than one at the same Time.

POLYGAR'CHY [*πολυγαρχία*, of *πολύς*, and *ἀρχη*, Dominion, Gr.] a Government which is in the Hands of many.

POLYGLOT [*polyglotte*, F. *πολυγλωσσος*, of *πολύς*, and *γλῶσσα*, the Tongue, Gr.] that is of many Languages, as the *Polyglot Bible*, &c.

POLYGLOTTA, the American Mock-Bird, so called because it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and also surpasses all in the Sweetness of its Voice.

POLYGON [*polygonē*, F. *polygonius*, L.

POL

πολυγωνίος, of *πολύς*, many, and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] having many Corners.

POLYGON [in Fortification] a Spot of Ground, having many Sides and Angles fortified according to the Rules of Art.

Regular POLYGON [in Geometry] is that whose Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular POLYGON [in Geometry] is a Polygon whose Sides and Angles are unequal.

Exterior POLYGON [in Fortification] is the Outlines of all the Works drawn from one utmost Angle to another.

Interior POLYGON [in Fortification] is the main Body of the Works or Place, excluding the Out-works.

POLY'GONAL Numbers [in an Arithmetical Progression] are such as are the Sums of a Rank of Numbers beginning with Unity, and so placed that they represent the Figure of a Polygon.

POLY'GRAM [*polygrammus*, L. *πολύγραμμος*, of *πολύς*, and *γραμμή*, a Line, Gr.] a Figure consisting of a great Number of Lines.

POLY'GRAPHY [of *πολύς*, and *γραφῆς*, Gr.] the Art of writing in several Manners or Cyphers.

POLYHYM'NIA [*πολύμνια*, of *πολύς*, and *ὑμνος*, a Hymn, Gr.] one of the nine Muses; the President of Hymns and Songs played on the Lute, &c.

POLY'LOGY [*polylogia*, L. of *πολυλογία*, of *πολύς*, and *λογος*, a Word, Gr.] much talking.

POLY'LOQUENT [*polyloguus*, L.] talkative, full of Talk.

POLY'MATHY [*πολύς*, and *μάθησις*, Gr.] the Knowledge of many Arts and Sciences.

POLYMOR'PHUM Os [among Anatomists] the fourth Bone of the Foot, so called from the Diversity of its Shape. L.

POLYNOMIAL [*polynymus*, L. of *πολύνυμος*, Gr.] having many Names

POLYNOMIAL Roots [in Algebra] are such as are composed of many Names, Parts, or Members.

POLYPET'ALOUS [of *πολύς*, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, Gr.] having many Leaves.

POLYPETAL Flowers [among Florists] are such as consist of more than six distinct Flower Leaves.

POLYPHAR'MICAL [*Polypharmicus*, L.] of *πολυφάρμακος*, of *πολύς*, and *φάρμακον*, a Medicine, Gr.] abounding with Medicines.

POLYPHONES [of *πολύς*, and *φωνή*, the Voice] Instruments to multiply Sounds.

POLY'PODY [of *polypodium*, L. *πολυπόδιον*, Gr.] Oak Fern, an Herb.

POLYPTO'TON [in Rhetoric] a Figure, in which several Cases of the same Noun, or Tenses of the same Verb, are used in the conjoined Clauses.

P O M

POLYPUS [*polype*, F. *πολύπους*, of *πολύς* and *πούς*, a Foot, Gr.] a Fish, or any Animal that has a great many Feet; a Poucontrel L.

POLYPUS [among Surgeons] a Lump of spongy Flesh rising in the Hollow of the Nostrils; also a Concretion of grumous Blood in the Heart and Arteries.

POLYPYRENOUS [of *polyporus*, F. of *πολύς*, and *πυρρετός* of *πύρρος*, Bitad Corn, Gr.] that hath Plenty of Grain.

POLYPYRUNOUS Fruits [among Botanists] such either of Trees or Herbs as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within them.

POLYPHAGY [of *πολύς*, and *φαγία*, Gr. eating] great eating.

POLYSARCHY [of *πολύς*, and *σάρξ*, Flesh, Gr.] Bigness or Grossness of Body.

POLYSCOPES [of *πολύς*, and *σκοπή*, a Looking-Glass, Gr.] multiplying Glasses, such as represent one Object to the Eyes as many.

POLYSPAST [*polypastum*, L. *πολυσπαστον*, Gr.] a Windlass with many Pulleys and Truckles. *Mechanicks*.

POLYSPAST [among Surgeons] a Machine for reducing Joints.

POLYSPERMIOUS [of *πολύς*, much, and *σπέρμα*, Seed, Gr.] having many Seeds.

POLYSPERMIOUS Plants [among Botanists] such Plants which have at least more than four Seeds in each Flower.

POLYSYLLABICAL [of *polysyllable*, F. *polysyllabus*, L. of *πολυσυλλαβιον*, Gr.] belonging to a Polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABICAL Echoes, are those Echoes which repeat many Syllables or Words distinctly.

POLYSYLLABLE [*polysyllabum*, L. *πολυσυλλαβιον*, Gr.] a Word that consists of more than three Syllables. *Gram*.

POLYSYNDETON [*πολυσύνδετον*, Gr.] a Figure in Speech, which abounds with Conjunctions copulative. L.

POLYTHEISM [*πολύς*, and *θεός*, Gr.] the Doctrine of Plurality of Gods.

POMACE [*pomaceum*, L.] the Dross of Cyder Pressings.

POMA'DA, an Exercise of vaulting the wooden Horse, laying only one Hand over the Pommel of the Saddle. *Ital*.

POMA'DE [*pommade*, F. *pomatium*, L.] an Ointment made of Apples.

POMANDER [q. d. *Pomme d'Ambre*, F. an Apple of Amber] a little round Ball made of several Perfumes; a Musk Ball.

To **POME** [*pommer*, F.] to grow into a round Head, as a Cabbage, &c

POME *Appease*, a small Apple of a pleasant Taste, and grateful Scent, newly propagated.

POME Citron [q. d. *Pomum Citreum*, L. i. e. a *Citron Apple*] a Fruit somewhat like a Lemon, but much larger.

POMEGRAN'ATE [q. d. *Pomum Grana-*

P O N

tum, L. or *Granatense*, a kernelled Apple, or of *Grenada* in Spain] a round Fruit full of Grains and Kernels.

POMELEGYSE, the Dapple-grey Colour. O.

POME Paradise, the Fruit otherwise called the *John Apple*.

POMEROY, a good tasted Apple of a pulpy Substance, but not very juicy.

POMEWA'TER, a large Apple full of wet Juice.

POMEY [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an Apple or Ball, always of a green Colour.

POMIFEROUS [*pomifer*, L.] bearing Apples.

POMIFEROUS Plants [among Botanists] are such as bear the largest Fruits, covered with a thick hard Rhind or Bark.

POMIFEROUS Trees [among Botanists] are such as have their Flower on the Top of their Fruit, and their Fruit shaped like an Apple.

POM'MEL [*pommella*, F.] a round Ball set on the Top of a Building.

POMMEL [*pommeau*, F.] the round Knob of a Saddle-bow, or Knob on the Hilt of a Sword, &c.

To **POMMEL**, to beat or bang soundly.

POMP [*pompe*, F. *pompa*, L. of *πομπή*, Gr.] State or Grandeur; Pageantry, such as is used at common Shews; also the Vanity of worldly Things.

POMPETS, Printers Ink balls.

POMPHOLYGO'DES [*πομφολυγίδης*, Gr.] Urine with many Bubbles.

POMPHOLYX [*πομφολυξ*, Gr.] a small Spark, which, whilst it is trying, flies upwards, and sticks to the Roof and Walls of the Work-house.

POM'PION [*pompon*, F. *pepone*, Ital. of *pepo*, L. of *πέπων*, Gr.] a Pompkin, a Sort of large Fruit.

POM'POUS [*pompeau*, F. *pomposus*, L.] full of Pomp.

POMPOUSLY, in a pompous Manner, magnificently.

POMPOUSNESS, Magnificence, Splendor.

POMPOSITIY [*pompositas*, L.] Pompousness.

PO'MUM *Adami*. i. e. *Adam's Apple*, so called from an Opinion, that a Piece of the forbidden Fruit stuck in his Throat [among Anatomists] a Protuberance on the Fore-side of the Throat. L.

POND [*Minshew* derives it of *Bond*, because there the Water is bound up. Dr. T. H. observes, that it was anciently pronounced *Pand*, q. d. of *Pandere*, L. to open. But Skinner derives it from *pýndan*, Sax. to shut in] a Pool of standing Water.

To **PON'DER** [*ponderare*, L.] to weigh in the Mind, to consider.

PONDERABLE [*ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

PONDERER,

P O N

PONDERER, one who ponders.

PONDEROSITY } [*ponderositas*, L.]
PONDEROUSNESS } Weightiness, Heaviness.

PON'DEROUS [*ponderosus*, L.] weighty, substantial, massy.

PON'DEROUS [in *Astrology*] those Planets which move slowly, like a Man under a Burden, are said to be *ponderous*.

PON'DUS, a Duty paid to the King according to the Weight of Merchandizes. *O.*

PONDUS *Regis*, the Standard Weight appointed anciently by our King. *L.*

PONDWEED, a Plant.

PONE, a Writ whereby a Cause is removed from a County or inferior Court into the Common Pleas.

PONE *per Vadium*, is a Writ to the Sheriff, to take Surety of one for his Appearance at the Day assigned. *L.*

PONENDIS in *Affisis*, a Writ founded upon the Statutes, which shew what Persons Sheriffs ought to impanel upon Assizes and Jurors, and what not. *L.*

PONENDUM in *Ballium*, a Writ commanding a Prisoner to be bailed in Cases bailable. *L.*

PONENDUM *Sigillum ad exceptionem*, the Writ requiring Justices to set their Seals to Exceptions brought by Defendants. *L.*

PON'NIARD [*poignard*, F.] a Dagger.

To PON'NIARD, to stab with a Dagger.

PONK, a nocturnal Spirit. *Spenc.*

PONS *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] a Heap of innumerable small Sirings proceeding from the more solid Substance of the Brain. *L.*

PONS *Varioli* [in *Anatomy*] a Process in the Brain, thus called because *Variolus* was the first who took Notice of it. *L.*

PON'TAGE [*pontagium*, L.] a Contribution for the repairing and redifying of Bridges; also a Bridge Toll.

PON'TIBUS *reparandus*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongs. *L.*

PONTIFF, a High-priest; the Pope.

PONTIFICAL [*pontificalis*, L.] belonging to a High priest, Pope, or Prelate. *F.*

A PONTIFICAL, a Book of Pontifical Rites and Ceremonies. *F.*

PONTIFICA'LIA, pontifical Ornaments, wherein a Bishop performs divine Service, which when he has on, he is said to be in *Pontificalibus*.

In PONTIFICALIBUS, a Term applied to any one dressed in his best Cloaths. *L.*

PONTIFICALLY, in the Manner of a Pontiff.

PONTIF'ICATE [*pontificat*, F. *pontificatus*, L.] the Popedom, or Dominion of the Pope of Rome.

PON'TON, a Sort of Boat or Lighter to make a Bridge with.

P O P

PON'TONS [in *Military Affairs*] a floating Bridge of great Boats with Boarcs laid over them, and Rails on the Sides, for passing an Army over a River.

PO'NY a small Horse.

A POOL [pul, Sax. pool, C. Br. *palus*, L. which *Minsheu* derives of *παλός*, Gr. Mud] a Current of Water kept together, and fed by Springs.

PO'OLER } an Instrument with which
PO'LER, } Tanners stir up the Owlser of Bark and Water in the Pits.

POOL; *Hole* a Place in *Derbyshire*, near to which is a little Brook which contains both hot and cold Water.

POOLEVIS, a Disease in Horses.

POOP [*poupe*, F. of *puppis*, L.] the Stern or uppermost Part of a Ship's Hull.

To POOP [*pape*, Belg.] to break Wind backwards softly.

POOPS, Gulps in drinking. *N. C.*

POOR [*pauvre*, F. of *pauper*, L. *πauρος*, Gr.] needy, indigent, necessitous.

POORMAN's Sauce, a Shalot or Eschalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar, and Oil.

To POP, to move, or put out and in suddenly or unexpectedly.

POPE [*pape*, F. *papa*, Ital. and L. *παππa*, Gr. i. e. Father] a Name anciently given to all Bishops; but about the End of the Eleventh Century, Gregory VII. ordered the Name of Pope should peculiarly belong to the Bishop of Rome.

POPE'DOM, the Office and Dignity, or Jurisdiction of the Pope.

POPELOT, a Puppet or young Wench. *Chauc.*

PO'PERY, the Popish Religion.

POPINJAY [*papejay*, F. *papegay*, Span. *papegay*, Dan.] a Parrot of a greenish Colour.

POP'LAR [*populus*, L.] a Tree that delights to grow in marshy Ground.

POPLES [among *Anatomists*] the Jointing where the Thigh is joined to the Leg-Bone, called *Tibia*, the Ham.

POPLIT'ICK *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein coming of a double cruial Branch, which covered with Skin, reaches down the Back of the Leg to the Heel.

PO'PPY [*opij*, Sax.] a Plant of great Efficacy to cause Sleep. *Papaver*, L.

POPULACE, } the common or meaner
POPULACY, } Sort of People, the Vulgar. *F.*

POPULAR [*populaire*, F. of *popularis*, L.] belonging to, or in request among the common People.

POPULARIS *Morbus*, the popular Disease, is the same as Epidemick. *L.*

POPULARITY [*popularitas*, L.] an endeavouring to please the People, the effecting of popular Applause.

POPULARCY, in a popular Manner.

To POPULATE [of *populari*, L.] to un-

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POR

people or lay waste a Country; used by some to flock a Country with People.

POPULATION, an unpeopling, a laying waste; also a peopling. *L.*

PORCA [in *Old Records*] a Ridge of Land lying between two Furrows.

PORCARIA [*Doomsday Book*] a Swine-flye.

PORCELAIN } [*porcelaine*, *F.*] the chalky

PORCELAIN } Earth of which China Ware is made; also the Vessels of Ware made of that Earth.

A PORCH [*porche*, *F.* *porticus*, *L.*] the Entrance of an House.

PORCUPINE [*porc epie*, *F.* *espinerco*, *Span.*] a Creature about the Bigness of a Rabbit, armed with sharp Darts and Prickles, resembling writing Pens. *Ital.*

To PORE [not improbably of *παρε*, *Gr.* blind, or of *appare*, *Ital.* because poreblind People put Things they look at close to their Eyes] to look close to any Thing.

PORE-blind. See *Purblind*.

PORES [*pori*, *L.*] Holes in the Skin so small that they cannot be perceived, through which Sweat and Vapours pass insensibly out of the Body.

PORES [with *Philosophers*] small Interstices, or void Spaces between the Particles of Matter that constitute every Body, or between certain Aggregates and Combinations of them.

PORIME [among *Geometricians*] a Theorem, or Proposition, so easy to be demonstrated, that is almost half evident.

PORISMA [*πορισμα*, *Gr.*] a general Theorem of the Mathematicks, found out by means of, and drawn from another Theorem already demonstrated; also a general Theorem, discovered by finding out some geometrical Plane.

PORIS'TICK Method [in *Mathematicks*] a Method whereby it is determined when and what Way, and how many different Ways, a Problem may be solved.

PORK'ET [*porcellus*, *L.*] a young Hog.

POROCELE [*ποροκηλη*, *Gr.*] a Rupture proceeding from hard Matter.

POROM'PHALON [of *πορπε*, a Stone, and *μφολα*, *Gr.*] a brawny Piece of Flesh or Stone bunching out of the Navel.

PO'ROSIS [*πορωσις*, *Gr.*] the breeding of callous or hard Matter; also a knitting together of broken Bones.

POROS'ITY [*porositas*, *L.*] a being porous, or full of Holes.

POROT'ICKS [of *πορωμα*, *Gr.*] Medicines which convert Part of the Aliment into callous or hard Matter.

PQ'ROUS [*porous*, *F.* of *porosus*, *L.*] full of Pores.

POROUSNESS, the Quality of being porous.

PORPHY'RY [*porphyre*, *F.* *porphyritis*, *L.* of *πορφυρις*, *Gr.*] a kind of fine reddish Marble spotted with white.

POR

POR'POISE [q. d. *porcus piscis*, *L.* *Mene-* *ryn*, *Sax.*] a Sea-Hog.

PORRA'CEOUS [of *porrum*, *L.*] resembling a Leek, of or belonging to a Leek.

PORREC'TION, a stretching out. *L.*

POR'RET [*porrum*, *L.*] a Scallion.

POR'RIDGE [*porreau*, *F.* *porrum*, *L.* a Leek, an Herb frequently put in Broth] a liquid Food of Herbs, Flesh, &c.

PORRIDGE-Pot, the Pot in which Porridge is boiled.

POR'RINGER [of *Porriage*, *F.*] a small deep Dish for liquid Things.

PORT [*portus*, *L.* of *porta*, a Gate] an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, where a Ship may ride secure from Storms. *F.*

PORT [of *portare*, *L.* to carry] Mein, Behaviour. *F.*

PORT [among *Sailors*] a Larboard or left Side of a Ship.

To heel a PORT [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Ship when the does not sail upright, but leans to the left Side.

PORT [of *Cporto*, a Haven in Portugal] a sort of Wine.

PORT-Lash [in a Ship] the Gun-Wale; hence when a Yard lies down on the Deck, they say, *The Yard is down a Port-Lash*.

The PORT, the Court of the Emperor of the Turks at *Constantinople*

PORT-Holes [in a Ship] square Holes through which the great Guns are thrust out.

PORT Men [in *Spaw*] twelve Burgesses; the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

PORT-Ropes [in a Ship] those which serve to hale up the Ports of the Ordnance.

PORT the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] to put the Helm on the left Side of the Ship.

To PORT [*portare*, *L.*] to carry.

PORTABLE [*portabilis*, *L.*] that may be borne or carried.

PORTABLE Barometers, an Instrument to make Observations on the Weight of the Air. See *Barometer*.

PORTERAGE, Money exacted for carrying Goods.

PORT'AGE [*portaggio*, *Ital.*] Money paid for the Carriage of Goods, &c.

POR'TAL [*portail*, *F.* *portella*, *L.*] a lesser Gate, where there are two of a different Bigness; also a kind of Arch of a Joiner's Work before a Door.

POR'TANCE [of *porter*, *F.* of *portare*, *L.*] Behaviour, Carriage. *Shakspeare*.

POR'TATIVE [*portativus*, *L.*] that may be carried from Place to Place.

POR'TAUNCE [of *se porter*, *F.* to behave one's self] Behaviour. *Spence*.

POR'TASS } a Prayer-Book. *F.*

POR'TESSE }

PORT Cullice [of *porte*, a Gate, and *Cou-lisse*, *F.* a Gutter or Groove] a running in Grooves, a falling Gate or Door like a Harrow, hupp over the Gates of fortified Places, and

P O R

and let down to keep an Enemy out of a City. Also the Name of one of the Pursuivants of Arms.

PORTEGUE', a Gold Coin, value 3*l.* 10*s.*

To PORTEND' [*portendere*, L.] to forebode, foreshew, or betoken.

PORTENT'OUS [*portentosus*, L.] betokening some future good or ill Luck.

PORTER [*portier*, F. *portarius*, L.] a Door-keeper.

PORTER [*porteur*, F. *portator*, L.] one who carries Burthens.

PORTER [of the Door of the Parliament-House] an Officer who belongs to that high Court, and has many Privileges.

PORTER [in the Court of Justice] an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Justice in Eyre.

PORTERAGE, Money exacted for carrying Goods.

PORTES'S [of *porter*, to carry, F.] a Prayer Book, or Pocket Book of Devotion. *Spenc.*

PORT-FIRE, a Composition of Meal-Powder, Sulphur, and Salt-Petre, drove into a Case of Paper, to serve instead of a Match to fire Guns.

PORT'CLAVIE [of *porteur* and *glavie*, F. a Sword] one who carries the Sword before a Prince or Magistrate.

PORT'GREVE } [of Port and *Lepepe*,
PORT'REVE } *Sax.* Grave, Belg. *Greff*,
Teut.] the Title of the Governor of some Sea-port Towns, and anciently of the chief Magistrate of London.

PORTICO [in *Architecture*] is a long Place covered over with a vaulted or plain Roof, and supported with Pillars. *Ital.*

PORTIFORUM, the Banner in Cathedrals, anciently carried in the Front of a Procession.

PORT'ION, a Lot or Share of any thing, also a Woman's Dowry. F. of L.

To PORTION, to give a Dowry.

PORT'IONERS [in *Law*] the several Ministers who serve a Parsonage alternately, or by Turns; also Partners of Land, &c.

PORT'LAND [of the Port of Weymouth, which is over against it, or of *Portus*, a noted Saxon Pirate] an Isle in Dorsetshire.

PORTLAND [possibly heretofore remarkable for some noted Port of Trade, and Land] a Place in Hampshire, anciently called *Portsey*, and *Portchester*.

PORT'LINESS [of *se porter*, F.] a being portly, majestic, or comely.

PORT'LY [of *se porter*, F.] stately, majestic.

PORTMAN'NIMOTE } [Old Records] the
PORTMOTE } Portmote Court,

held in any City or Town.

PORTMAN'TEAU [*portmanteau*, F.] a Cloak-bag to carry Necessaries in a Journey.

P O S

PORT'MOTE, is a Court kept in Sea-port Towns.

PORT Nails [in a Ship] such as are used to fasten the Hinges to the Ports.

To PORTRAY' [*portraire*, F.] to draw or paint to the Life; to set out in a lively Manner.

PORTRAIT, a Drawing.

PORTRAITURE [*pourtraiture*, F.] a Picture, a painted Resemblance.

PORTOISE [Sea Term] a Ship is said to ride a *Portoise*, when she rides with her Yards struck down to the Deck.

PORTRAIT, pourtrayed. *Chauc.*

PORTSALE, a Sale of Fish presently after the Return into a Haven; an Outcry, or publick Sale of any Commodity.

PORTSLADE [either of *Sieb*, *Sax.* a Valley, *q. d.* a Port or Haven in a Valley or Bottom; or as *Camden* will have it, a Way leading to the Port] a Village in *Suffex*.

PORTSMOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the Port] a famous Sea-port and Fortification in *Hampshire*.

PORT'SOKEN, is the Soke or Liberties of any Town or City; the Name of one of the Wards in London.

POR'TUS Biliarius [in *Anatomy*] a Channel which passes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis*.

POR'WIGLE, a Tadpole or young Frog.

POSAUNE [*posaune*, Teut.] a Sackbut, an Instrument of Musick, made use of as a Bass to a Trumpet.

POSE [of *Lepre*, *Sax.*] a Rheum in the Head. C.

To POSE [probably of *poser*, F.] to puzzle; or put to a Non-plus.

POS'ITED [*positus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

POSITION, a putting, placing, &c. F. of L.

POSITION [*Aritb.*] a Rule in which any Supposition or false Number is taken at Pleasure, to work the Question by.

Single POSITION [*Aritb.*] as when, by one Position, we have Means to discover the true Resolution of the Question.

Double POSITION [*Aritb.*] when two false Positions must be made, in order to solve the propounded Question.

POSITION [in *Astrology*] is the Respect which a Planet has to other Planets and Parts of the Figure.

POSITION [in *Logic*] is the Ground-work upon which an Argument is raised.

POSITION [in *Philosophy*] the Property of Place, expressing the Manner of any natural Body's being in a particular Place.

POSITIONAL, relating to Position.

POSITIVE [*positivus*, L.] absolute, peremptory, certain, sure, true. F.

POSITIVE *D-gree* [in *Grammar*] the first Degree of Comparison, which signifies the Thing

POS

Thing simply and absolutely, without comparing it with others.

POSITIVE *Divinity*, is that which is agreeable to the Positions and Tenets of the Fathers of the Church.

POSITIVE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] such as have a real and affirmative Nature, as having or being supposed to have the Affirmative Sign + before them.

POSITIVELY, peremptorily, absolutely.

POSITIVENESS, Peremptoriness.

POSITIVITY, Peremptoriness, Confidence of Assertion.

POSNET [of *bossnet*, F.] a Skillet, a Kitchen Vessel.

POSSE, to be able; also a Possibility; as, a Thing is said to be in *Posse*, when it may possibly be. L.

POSSE *Comitatus* [Power of the County] the Aid and Assistance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. in a County above the Age of 16 Years.

POSSED, tossed, pushed. O.

TO POSSESS [*posseder*, F. *possessum*, L.] to have, enjoy, or be Master of.

POSSESSION, the Possession or absolute Enjoyment of any Thing. F. of L.

POSSESSION [in *Law*] is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual Enjoyment of them.

POSSESSIVE [Gram.] belonging to or implying Possession; as Pronouns Possessive.

POSSESSIVES [in *Grammar*] are such Adjectives as signify the Possession of, or Property in some Thing.

POSSET [probably of *potus*, L.] Milk turned with Ale, &c.

POSSIBILITY [*possibilité*, F. of *possibilitas*, L.] a being possible, a Likelihood.

POSSIBLE [*possibilis*, L.] that may be done, or may happen, likely. F.

POSSIBLY, perhaps.

POST [*posse*, F. *postis*, L.] a Stake driven into the Ground.

POST [*posse*, F. of *positio*, L.] an Appointment, Station or Stand, Place, Employment, &c.

POST [Military Affairs] any Spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers.

Advanced POST [Military Affairs] is a Spot of Ground before the other Posts, to secure those behind.

To POST [*poster*, F.] to put in a Post, to place in a Station.

To POST [with Merchants] to put an Account forward from one Book to another.

A POST [*la poste*, F.] a Messenger that carries Letters; hence to ride *Post*, is, generally speaking, to ride with a Letter Carrier.

To POST it, to go or ride *Post*.

POSTAGE, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters and Packets.

POST Boy, a Boy who rides *Post*.

POST-Office, an Office for conveying Let-

POS

ters and Packets to several Parts of England, or beyond Sea.

POST, a *Latin* Preposition, signifying after; and is used in several compound Words; as,

POST *Brachialia* [among *Anatomists*] are four small Bones which make up the Palm of the Hand.

POST *Communion*, the Office said at Church after the Communion.

To POST *Date a Writing*, to set a new or false Date upon it.

POST-Di [*Law Term*] the Return of a Writ after the Day assigned, or the Fee of 4 d. for such a Default. L.

POST *Diluvians*, those Generations which succeeded one another since *Noah's Flood*.

POST *Disseizin*, is a Writ which lieth for him who having recovered Lands or Tenements upon Defaults of Rejoinder, is again disseised by the former Disseisor.

POST *Fine* [*Law Term*] is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged.

POST *Term* [in *Law*] the Return of the Writ after the Term; or the Fee of 1 s. 8 d. to the *Custos Brevium*, for filing such a Suit after Term.

POSTEA [in *Law*] a Certificate of the Proceedings upon a Trial by *Nisi Prius*.

POSTERIOR [*posterior*, F. of *posterior*, L.] that comes after, latter.

POSTERIORITY [*posteriorité*, F. of *posterior*, L. the latter] a being after or behind.

POSTERIORITY [in *Law*] as a Man holding Lands, &c. of two Lords, is said to hold of the Junior or Latter by *Posteriority*, and of the Ancienter by *Priority*.

POSTERIORS [*posteriora*, L.] the Back Parts, the Breech.

POSTERITY [*posterité*, F. of *posteritas*, L.] Offspring, Issue, Children, those that shall be born in future Time, or after Ages.

POSTERN [*posterne*, F.] a Back-door or Postern-gate.

POSTERN [in *Fortification*] a small Door in the Flank of a Bastion, or other Part of the Garrison, to march in or out unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve the Work or make Sallies.

POSTHUMOUS [*posthume*, F. *posthumus*, L.] a Child born after the Death of its Father; Works published after the Author's Decease.

POSTIL [*postilla*, L.] a short Note or Explanation upon any Text.

POSTILION [*postilion*, F.] a Post's Guide or Fore runner; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach Horses, when there are six.

POSTLIMINOUS, belonging to.

POSTLIMINY [of *postliminium*, L.] the Return of one thought to be dead; also restored to his House by a Hole through the Wall,

POS

Wall, and not by going over the Threshold, that being thought ominous; also a returning from Exile or Captivity.

POST-Master, one who has the Charge of conveying Letters.

POSTMERIDIAN [*postmeridianus*, L.] done in the Afternoon.

POST Nati, such as were born in Scotland, after the Descent of the Crown to K. James I. concerning whom it was resolved that such Persons were Aliens in England. L.

To POSTPONE [*post-ponere*, F. of *postponere*, L.] to set behind, to make less Account of, to leave or neglect.

POSTRID'UAN [*postriduanus*, L.] done the next Day after.

POSTSCRIPT [of *post* and *scriptum*, L.] something added after the End of a Letter, or other Writing.

POSTVENTIONAL [of *post* and *venire*, L.] coming, or that is come after.

POSTVENTIONAL Change of the Moon [among *Astrologers*] is a Change happening after some great Moveable Feast, Planetary Aspect, &c.

POSTULATES [*postulata*, L.] Demands or Requests; fundamental Principles in any Art or Science, which are taken for granted, and being such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them more plain.

POSTULATES [in *Mathematicks*] are such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them intelligible.

POSTULA'TION, a requiring or demanding. L.

POSTULATION [in *Law*] a Demand made on the unanimous voting a Person to an Office or Dignity, of which he is not capable, by the ordinary Canon or Statute.

POSTURE [*postura*, L.] the Position or Carriage of the Body; the State of Affairs. F.

POSTURE [*postura*, L.] Disposition; as the Posture of the Soul.

POSTUREMASTER, one who teaches or practises artificial Contortions of the Body.

POS'EY [of *ponendo*, for *componendo*, putting together, *Skinner*] a Nofegay, a Device or Motto for a Ring.

POSEY [q. d. *poesis*, i. e. Poetry] the Inscription of a Ring.

POT [pot, F. *potto*, Ital. of *potus*, L. Drink, or *ποτήριον* Gr.] a Vessel to put Liquor, &c. in; also a Sort of Head-Piece.

POT-Ashes, all sorts of Ashes mingled together for the making of green Glass, &c.

POT pouzzy [in *Cookery*] a Hotch-potch. F.

To POT, to preserve in Pots.

POTABLE [*potabilis*, L.] drinkable, that may be drunk. F.

POTAGE, Porridge or Broth made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, &c.

POU

POTAN'CE } is that Stud in a Pocket-
POTENCE' } Watch, wherein the lower
Pevet of the Verge plays, and one of the
Crown-wheels runs. F.

POT'ARGO, a West Indian Pickle.

POTA'TION, a Drinking. L.

POTA'TOES [*potades*, Span. *potate*, Ital. of *Battata*, American] a sort of Root first brought from the West Indies.

To POTE [of *posere*, F.] to push or put out. N C.

POT'ENCY [*potence*, F. *potentia*, L.] Power, Might.

POT'ENT [*potens*, L.] powerful, mighty.

POTENT } [in *Heraldry*] as a Cross Po-
POTENCE } tent, i. e. a Cross, the Ends
of which resemble the Top of a Crutch.

POT'ENTATE [*potentat*, F.] a Sovereign Prince, or one that has a great Power and Authority.

POTEN'TIAL [*potentiel*, F. *potentialis*, L.] having a Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POTENTIAL Cautery [among *Surgeons*] is a Caustick made of Lime-stone, and other Ingredients.

POTENTIAL Coldness [among *Physicians*] a relative Quality, signifying that such a Thing is not cold to the Touch, but in its Effects and Operations, if taken inwardly, which some Drugs, Simples, or Medicines are supposed to be endued with.

POTENTIAL Mood [in *Grammar*] a Mood signifying Possibility, denoted by *may*, *can*, &c.

POTENTIALITY } [*potentialis*, L.]
POTENTIALNESS } Power or Possi-
bility of acting or being.

POTENTLY, powerfully.

POTES'TATE [*potesta*, Ital. of *potestas*, L.] a chief Magistrate.

POTHECARY, an Apothecary.

To make a POTHER [*poteren*, Belg.] to make a Noise or Bustle.

POT-House, a Place where earthen Ware is made, also an Ale-house.

POT'ION, a physical Mixture to drink. F. of L.

POT'SHERD [of *Pot* and *Sceape*, Sax.] a Piece of a broken earthen Vessel.

POT'TAGE [*pottagio*, Ital. of *potando*, drinking, L.] Broth of Meat, &c. boiled.

A POT'TER [*potier*, F.] a Maker, or Seller of earthen Vessels.

To POTTER [*pottereu*, Belg.] to stir or disorder any Thing.

POTTERY, a Manufactory of earthen Ware.

POT'TLE, an English Measure, containing two Quarts.

POT'ULENT [*potulentus*, L.] much in Drink, fit to drink.

POUCH [pocca, Sax. *poebuts*, F.] a Bag or Purse, a Pocket,

POUCH'ES

POU

POUCHES [among *Mariners*] small Bulk-Heads or Partitions in a Ship's Hold.

A POUND, a Bile or Ulcer. *S. C.*

POUNDER [*poudre*, *F.* pulber, *Teut.*] See *Powder*.

POVERTY [*pauvreté*, *F.*] Indigence, Necessity, Want.

POVERTY-Struck, afflicted with Poverty.

POULETS Mignons [in *Cookery*] a Dish of roasted Chickens larded and barded. *F.*

POULET [*poulet*, *F.*] a young Chicken.

POULTERER [*poulatier*, of *poulet*, *F.*] one that sells Poultry.

POULTICE } [*pulte*, *F.* *puls*, *L.*] a Me-

POULTIS } dicine made of several Ingredients boiled together, and applied to the Parts affected to assuage a Swelling. &c.

POULTRY [of *poulet*, or *poulardes*, *F.* or *pulli Gallinacei*, *L.*] all sorts of Fowls, especially tame ones.

POUNCE, a sort of Powder made of Gum Sydrac, which rubbed on Paper makes it bear Ink.

POUNCE [in *Falconry*] the Talon or Claw of a Bird of Prey.

Strong POUNCED Eagle, an Eagle having strong Talons or Claws.

To **POUNCE**, to cut and jag in and out. *O.*

POUND [pound, or pund, *Sax.* pond, Belg. pfund, *Teut.*] a Weight containing 16 Ounces *Averdupois*, &c. 12 Ounces *Troy*; also a certain Sum used in accounting, 20 Shillings.

A POUND [of *pýndan*, *Sax.* to shut in] an Inclosure to keep Beasts; especially a Place where Cattle distrained for Trespas are detained till they are redeemed.

To **POUND** [*punan*, *Sax.*] to beat in a Mortar.

To **POUND** [*pýndan*, *Sax.*] to shut up in a Pound.

POUNDAGE, the Fee paid to the Keeper of a Pound for Cattle.

POUNDAGE, a Duty of 1s. for every 20s. Value of Merchandise, imported or exported, paid to the King.

POUNDA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the Liberty of pounding Cattle.

POUNDER, a great Gun; also a large Pear.

POUPETON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo of Bacon, Pigeons, Quails, &c. dressed in a Stewpan. *F.*

POUPETON [in *Cookery*] a Mefs made of Slices of Bacon, Veal-flakes, &c. and a good Sauce. *F.*

To **POUR** [*Minstrew* derives it of *bozen*, Belg. to lighten a Vessel] to empty out of a Vessel, or cause to run, or flow forth.

POURCONTREL. See *Porpoise*.

POUR *Fare proclamer*, &c; a Writ commanding the Mayor, Sheriff, &c. that none cast Filth into the Ditches or other Places adjoining. *F.*

POW

POURFIL [*pourfil*, *F.*] side Face; as *A Face drawn in pourfil*; i. e. side-ways.

POURMENADE [*promenade*, *F.* to walk out] a Gallery or Place to walk in.

POURPARTY [in *Law*] to make *Pourparty*, is to sever and divide those Lands of Partners, which before Partition they held jointly, and *pro indiviso*.

POURPRES'TURE [of *pourpris*, *F.* an Inclosure] is when a Man taketh to himself any Thing that he ought not; an Encroachment on the Highway, as setting out Shop windows or Stalls further than is allowable by Law.

POUR Seignr Terre le Femme, &c. is a Writ whereby the King seizeth upon Land, which the Wife of his Tenant deceased had for her Dower, &c. *F.*

To **POUR'TRAY**. Vide *Portray*.

To **POUT** [probably of *boater*, *F.* to thrust out, *q. d.* to thrust out the Lips] to look surly or gruff.

POW'DER [*poudre*, *F.* *pulvis*, *L.*] any Thing that is ground or beat very small.

To **POWDER**, to make small as Dust, to sprinkle with Powder.

POWDER-Mill, a Mill where Gunpowder is made.

POWDER Chests [*Sea Term*] Boards joined in Form of a Triangle, filled with Gunpowder, Pebble stones, &c. set on Fire when a Ship is boarded by any Enemy, which soon make all clear before them.

POWDER-Room [in a Ship] a Room in the Hold where the Powder is stowed.

POW'DERINGS [in *Architecture*] Devices used for the filling up any void Space in carved Work, in Escutcheons, Writings, &c.

POWDERY, small like Powder.

POW'EL [*q. d.* *op Howel*, i. e. *Howel's Son*] a Surname.

POWER [*pouvoir*, *F.* of *possun*, or *potestas*, *L.*] Ability, Authority, Force, natural Faculty; a sovereign Prince or State.

POWER [in *Algebra*] is the Result or Product of a certain Number of Multiplications, where the Multiplier is the same Quantity continually.

POWER of the County [*Posse Comitatus*] the Aid and Attendance of all above the Age of 16 Years (that are capable of bearing Arms) when any Force is used in Opposition to the Execution of Justice.

POWERFUL, potent, mighty.

POWERFULLY, mightily.

POWERFULNESS, Mightiness, Efficacy.

POWERS [in *Mechanicks*] are any Thing applied to an Engine therewith to move any Weight, and are the six Faculties of that Art, viz. *Balance, Lever, the Wheel, Wedge, Screw, and Pulley*.

POWERS [in *Pharmacy*] are the Result of a Combination or Union of the essential Oils with the Spirit of a Plant, wherein, it is supposed, are contained all its principal Virtues.

POWERS

P R Æ

POWERS [in *Divinity*] are the sixth Order of the Hierarchy of Angels.

POWT [put, *Sax.*] a sort of Fish; a Sea-Lamprey; also a Bird; also a young Turkey, &c.

POX [poccap, *Sax.*] Postules, exanthematous Eruptions; also the Venereal Disease.

POY [*Appoyo*, Span. *Appuy*, F. of *Appuyer*, F. to support] a Poie used by Rope-Dancers to poise themselves with.

POYNING's Law [so called from Sir Edward Poyning, then Lieutenant of Ireland] an Act of Parliament made under Henry VII. whereby the Laws of England became of Force in Ireland.

PRACTICABLE [*practicable*, F.] that may be practised or done.

PRACTICABLENESS, the being capable of being performed.

PRACTICAL } [*pratique*, F. *practicus*, L.

PRACTICK } of *πρακτικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to Practice.

PRACTICALLY, in Practice.

PRACTICE [*practique*, F. *practica*, L. of *πρακτική*, Gr.] actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Physician, Surgeon, or Lawyer; also Custom, Usage, Device, Intrigue.

PRACTICE [in *Arithmetick*] a Method for the more easy and speedy resolving Questions in the Rule of Three.

PRACTICE [in *Law*] the Way of a Court of Judicature of proceeding in Law-Suits.

PRACTICK [*pratique*, F.] the practical Part of any Art or Science.

To **PRAC'TISE** [*pratiquer*, F.] to put into Practice, to exercise a Profession.

To **PRAC'TISE** upon, to endeavour to bring over, win, or draw into one's Hands, to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

PRACTITIONER [*praticien*, F.] one that practises Law, Physick, Surgery, &c.

PRÆCIPE in *Capite*, a Writ issuing out from the Court of Chancery, for a Tenant who held of the King in Chief, as of his Crown, and not of any Honour, Castle, or Manor. L.

PRÆCIPE *quod reddat*, a Writ of great Diversity, both in its Form and Use, extending as well to a Writ of Right, as to others of Possession. L.

PRÆCIPITATION. See *Precipitation*.

PRÆCOGNITA, Things known before. L.

PRÆCONOMY } [*præconium*, L.] a Re-

PRÆCONY } port, Commendation.

PRÆCORDIA, the Parts about the Heart, the Heart strings; also the Bowels contained in the Chest. L.

PRÆDATORIOUS [*prædatorius*, L.] of a preying Nature.

PRÆDATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] belonging to Robbing, Pillaging, Plundering.

PRÆFINE [*Law Term*] the Fine which

P R A

is paid upon suing out the Writ of Covenant.

PRÆPARANTIA [among *Physicians*] Medicines which digest or ripen.

PRÆPARANTIA Vasa [among *Anatomists*] the Spermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Testicles, and *Epididymis*. L.

PRÆPOSITUS Ville [*Law Term*] the Constable of a Town; also a Bailiff of a Lord of a Manor.

PRÆPUCE [*præputium*, L.] the Foreskin which covers the Head of a Man's Yard; also the Forepart of the *Clitoris* in Women.

PRÆSEPPIA [in *Anatomy*] the Holes of either Jaw, in which the Teeth are set. L.

PRÆSIDIUM [in *Physick*] a Remedy. L.

PRÆSTIGIÆ, certain magical Instruments or Tricks, whereby some pretended to drive away Diseases, &c.

PRÆTER Naturam [among *Physicians*] against Nature. L.

PRÆT. NAT. } are sometimes put for P. NA. } *Præter natural*.

PRÆTOR, a Magistrate in *Rome*, who took Care of the Administration of Justice, and of the Sacrifices, and presided over Games.

PRÆFORES Ærarii, the Officers of the *Roman* Treasury or Exchequer. L.

PRÆTORES Cereales, Prætors in *Rome*, whose Business it was to see that the City was supplied with Corn. L.

PRÆTORIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Prætor.

PRÆTORIANI, the Prætorian Guard, a Body of 10,000 Men, who attended on the Emperor's Person. L.

PRÆTORIUM, the Judgment Hall, where the Prætor administered Justice; also the Prætor's Palace; also the Tent or Pavilion of the Army.

PRAGMATICAL } [*pragmatique*, F.

PRAGMATIC } *pragmaticus*, L. of *πραγματικός*, Gr.] over busy in other Men's Affairs, saucy, arrogant.

PRAGMATICAL [among *Philosophers*] practical, mechanical, problematical.

PRAGMATICALLY, impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, Pertneis, Fondness of intermeddling.

PRAGMATICAL Sanction, a Letter written to any particular Body of Men by the Emperor, in answer to their Request, to enquire or know the Law of them.

To **PRAISE** [*preis*, F. *preisen*, Teut. *preisen*, Dan. *Mer. Cos.* derives it of *πραΐσσειν*, Gr.] to give Praise, to commend; also to appraise or value Goods.

PRAISE [*preis*, *preis*, Teut.] Commendation, giving Glory to God.

PRAISER, one who applauds.

PRAISEWORTHY, deserving of Praise.

PRAME, a flat-bottomed Boat.

PRANCE, a Horse. *Can.*

To **PRANK** up [*Prangen*, Teut.] to set off, trick or trim.

P R E

A PRANK [*Pronek*, Belg. *Prunk*, Teut. &c. L. S. Ostentation; but *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *παρξ*, Gr.] a shrewd or unlucky Trick.

To **PRANK** *it*, to play merry Pranks. *Shakesp.*

To **PRATE** [*praete*, Belg. *Minshew* derives it of *παζω* and *παρσιν*, Gr.] to talk over-much, idly, or saucily.

PRATER, one who talks over-much.

PRATIQUE } [among *Merchants*, &c.] a

PRATICK } Licence to traffick or trade, granted to Masters of Ships in the Ports of *Italy*.

PRATING *Cheat*, a Tongue. *Cant.*

To **PRATTLE** [of *praten*, L. S. with the frequentative Argument *tle*, as in *twattle*, &c.] to talk or chat as Children do.

PRATTLER, a talkative Person.

PRAVITY [*pravitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Naughtiness.

To **PROUNCE** } [*Minshew* derives it of

To **PRANCE** } *Pranten*, Teut. to make a Noise, or blow tumultuously; *Skinner*, of *praugen*, Teut. to shew ostentatiously] to rear upon the hinder Legs, as a Horse, &c.

PRAWN, a sort of small Shell-Fish.

To **PRAY** [*prier*, F. *precare*, Ital. *precare*, L.] to entreat or beseech.

A **PRAYER** [*priere*, F. *precis*, L.] a Request or Desire, especially such as are made to Almighty God.

Common **PRAYER**, the Public Divine Service, with the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

PRAYER-Book, Book of Devotions.

To **PREACH** [*precher*, F. *predicare*, L.] to deliver a Sermon or Discourse; to insist upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

PREACHER [*precheur*, F. *predicator*, L.] one who preaches.

PREACHING, Crowding. *Spenc.*

PREACHMENT [*preche*, F. *predicatio*, L.] a Sermon.

Leave off your **PREACHMENTS**, i. e. forbear talking so much at large.

PRÆ-ADAMITES, People fancied by some to have lived before *Adam*; also such as are of that Notion.

PREAM'BLE [*preambule*, F. of *preambulo*, L.] the Introduction or Beginning of any Discourse.

PREAM'BULARY [*preambulus*, L.] Fore-running.

PREAMBULA'TORY, belonging to a Preamble, Fore-running.

PREASE, Crowds. *Spenc.*

PRE'BEND [*prebend*, F. of *præbendo*, L.] originally it was an Endowment in Land, as Pension-Money to a Cathedral or Conventual Church in *præbendum*, that is for the Maintenance of a Secular Priest or Regular Canon, who was a *Prebendary*, as supported by the said *Prebend*.

P R E

Simple PREBENDS, are those which yield no more but the Revenue.

PREBENDS [*with Dignity*] are such as have Jurisdiction joined with them.

PREBEND'ARY [*prebendier*, F. *præbendarius*, L.] a Clerk or Person who enjoys a *Prebend*.

PRECA'RIÆ, Day's Works, which the Tenants of some Manors were obliged to do in Harvest Time for their Lords. *O. L.*

PRECA'RIOUS [*precaire*, F. *precarius*, L.] got by Favour, or held upon Courtesy, at another's Will and Pleasure.

PRECA'RIOUS [in *Civil Law*] granted to one upon Entreaty, to use so long as the Party thinks fit.

PRECARIOUSLY, uncertainly.

PRECARIOUSNESS, Uncertainty.

PRECA'RIOUS Nomen [*Old Law*] a precarious Title to an Estate. *L.*

PRECAUTION [*præcautio*, L.] Forewarning, a Caution or Heed given or taken beforehand. *F.*

To **PRECAUTION** [*precautioner*, F.] to forewarn.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, going before.

To **PRECE'DE** [*preceder*, F. *præcedere*, L.] to go first or before; to excel or surpass.

PRECE'DENCE, } a taking Place before

PRECE'DENCY, } another.

PRECE'DENCE [*præcedens*, L.] foregoing. *F.*

A **PRECE'DENT**, an Example. *F. of L.*

A **PRECEDENT** [in *Law*] an original Writing or Deed to draw others by.

PRECEDENTLY, beforehand.

A **PRECEDENT Book**, a Book containing Precedents or Draughts of Deeds, Conveyances, &c. for Attorneys.

PRECE partium [in *Law*] is the Continuance of a Suit by the Consent of both Parties. *L.*

PRECEL'LENCY [*præcellere*, L.] Excellency above another Thing.

PRECEL'LING, Pre-eminence. *Cbauc.*

PRECE'NTOR [*precenteur*, F. *præcentor*, L.] the Chanter, who begins the Tune in a Cathedral.

PRECEPT [*precepte*, F. *preceptum*, L.] a Command, Rule, Instruction, Lesson.

PRECEPT [in *Law*] a Command in Writing sent out by a Magistrate for the bringing a Person or Record before him; also a Provocation whereby one Man invites another to commit a Felony, &c.

PRECEPTAL, of or pertaining to Commands.

PRECEPTIVE [*præceptivus*, L.] belonging to Precepts.

PRECEPTORIES [*præceptorioria*, L.] Benefices anciently possessed by the more eminent Sort of Templars, whom the chief Masters created.

P R E

PRECEPTOR [*præceptor*, L.] a Teacher, a Tutor.

PRECES'SION [of *præciffia*, L.] an advancing or going before.

PRECES'SION of the Equinoxus [*New Astronomy*] is the advancing or going forward of the Equinoctial Points.

PRECH'MENT, a Sermon. *Cbauc.*

PRECINCT [of *præcinctes*, L.] a particular Jurisdiction, within which several Parishes are comprehended; in the City of London, a Division or Part of a Ward, some being divided into 6, 8, 10, or more Precincts; also a Parcel of Land encompassed with some River, Hedge, &c.

PRECINCT Meeting, is an annual Meeting of the Inhabitants of a Precinct before St. Thomas's Day, to nominate proper Persons to serve Ward Offices for the Year ensuing.

PRECIOUS [*precieux*, F. *preciosus*, L.] that is of great Price or Value.

PRECIOUS'ITY } [*preciositas*, L.] being

PRECIOUSNESS } precious.

PRECIOUSLY, valuably.

PRECIPE in Capite, a Writ which lieth where the Tenant who holdeth of the King in Chief, is put out of his Land. *L.*

PRECIPICE [*præcipitium*, L.] a steep Place, dangerous to go upon, a downright Pitch, or Fall. *F.*

PRECIPITANT [*præcipitans*, L.] dangerous, rash, unadvised.

PRECIPITANTLY, rashly.

PRECIPITATE [*præcipité*, F. *præcipitatus*, L.] over-hasty.

To **PRECIPITATE** [*præcipiter*, F. *præcipitatum*, L.] to throw or cast down headlong, to hurry or over-hasten.

To **PRECIPITATE** [among Chymists] is to separate a Matter which is dissolved, so as to make it settle at the Bottom.

PRECIPITATE [among Chymists] any Substance which is got out of the Pores of the Menstruum in which it was dissolved, and by some Means is made to fall down to the Bottom of the Vessel.

Green PRECIPITATE [among Chymists] is a Mixture of the Dissolution of Mercury with Spirit of Nitre.

Red PRECIPITATE, is a Mercury dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then after the Moisture is evaporated, the Fire is increased gradually, till the Matter turns red.

White PRECIPITATE, is Mercury dissolved in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, till it sinks to the Bottom, and is of a white Colour.

PRECIPITA'TION [*præcipitatio*, L.] Hurry, too great Haste, Rashness. *F.*

PRECIPITATION [among Chymists] the sinking down of the Particles of any metalline or mineral Body.

PRECIPITOUS [*præceps*, L.] over hasty, rash.

P R E

PRECISE [*precis*, F. *præcisus*, L.] stiff, formal, finical, affected; exact, particular, scrupulous. *F.*

PRECISELY, exactly, strictly.

PRECISENESS, Strictness, Exactness.

PRECIS'IAN, one who is over-scrupulous in point of Religion.

To **PRECLUDE** [*præcludo*, L.] to shut out or hinder by Anticipation.

PRECO'CIOUS [*precoce*, F. *præcocius*, L.] ripe before the Time.

PRECOGNITION [*præconisation*, F. *præcognitio*, L.] Foreknowledge, antecedent Examination.

To **PRECONCEIVE** [of *præ* and *concevoir*, F. of *præ* and *conspicere*, L.] to take up beforehand.

PRECONCEIV'ED [*præconceptus*, L.] conceived or taken up before; as a preconceived Opinion.

PRECONCEPTION [of *præ* and *conceptio*, L.] a Prejudice or Notion taken up beforehand.

To **PRECONISE** [*præconiser*, F. *præconizare*, L.] to make a Report in the Pope's Consistory, that the Party presented to a Benefice is qualified for the same.

To **PRECONSIGN**, to make over beforehand.

A **PRECONTRACT** [of *præ* and *contractus*, L.] a Bargain made before another, or a former Bargain.

PRECUR'SOR [*precursus*, F. *præcursor*, L.] a Forerunner, a Messenger sent before.

PRED'A'TION, a plundering. *L.*

PRED'ATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] of or belonging to robbing.

PREDECEAS'ED, deceased or dead before. *Shakesp.*

PREDECES'SOR [*predecessus*, F. of *prædecessor*, L.] one who was in Employment before one.

PREDECES'SORS [*predecessores*, L.] Antecessors or Forefathers.

PREDestina'RIAN, one who believes Predestination.

To **PREDESTINATE** [*prædestinare*, F. *prædestinatum*, L.] to decree or ordain what shall come hereafter.

PREDestina'TION [*prædestinatio*, L.] a fore-ordaining or appointing. *F.*

To **PREDETER'MINE** [of *præ* and *determiner*, F. of *præ* and *determinare*, L.] to determine beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION, a determining beforehand.

PREDIAL Titbes [*Law Term*] are those which are paid for Things arising and growing from the Ground only.

PREDICABLE [*prædicabilis*, L.] that may be told or spoken of abroad. *F.*

PREDICABLE [in *Logick*] is a common Word or Term, which may be attributed to more than one Thing.

P R E

PREDICABLE [in *Logick*] are called *Universals*, and are five, viz. *Genus, Species, Proprium, Differentia*, and *Accidens*.

A PREDICAMENT [*prædicamentum*, L.] a certain Class, or determinate Series or Order in which simple Terms or Words are ranged. *F.*

PREDICAMENTS [in *Logick*] are in Number 10, viz. *Substance, Accident, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Passion*, the Situation of Bodies as to Place, their Duration as to Time, and their *Habit* or external Appearance.

To be in the same **PREDICAMENT**, is to be under the same Circumstances, or in the same Condition.

PREDICANT [*prædicans*, L.] preaching; also one that affirms any Thing.

PREDICANT Friars, such as by their Orders are allowed to preach, *Dominicans*.

To **PREDICATE** [*prædicatum*, L.] to publish or affirm any Thing of a Subject.

PREDICATE [*predicatum*, L.] the latter Part of a logical Proposition.

PREDICA'TION [*prædicatio*, L.] a Preaching; also a crying up. *F.*

To **PREDICT** [*predire*, *F.* *prædictum*, L.] to foretel Things to come.

PREDICTION [*prædictio*, L.] a foretelling Things to come.

PREDIGE'STION, Digestion too soon performed.

To **PREDISPO'SE** [of *pre* and *disposer*, *F.* of *præ* and *dispositum*, L.] to dispose beforehand.

PREDOM'INANCY [of *predominer*, *F.*] a being predominated.

PREDOM'INANT, bearing chief Sway, or over ruling. *F.*

To **PREDOM'INATE** [*predominer*, *F.*] to over-rule, to bear chief Sway or Rule.

PREDY [*Sea Term*] ready.

PREDY Ship [*Sea Term*] a Ship having all her Decks cleared, her Guns, Small-shot, &c. well fitted for a Fight.

PRE-ELECTION, a choosing beforehand.

PRE-EMINENCE } [*præ-eminentia*, L.]

PRE-HEMINENCE } an advantageous Quality or Degree above others. *F.*

PRE EMINENT, advanced above the rest.

PRE-EMPTION [of *præ* and *emptio*, L.] a first buying, or buying before others.

To **PREEN** [*prînen*, *Dut.*] to trim the Feathers of a Bird.

To **PRE-ENGA'GE** [of *pre* and *engager*, *F.*] to engage beforehand.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT [of *pre* and *engagement*, *F.*] an Engagement or Promise beforehand.

To **PRE-ESTABLISH**, to settle beforehand.

To **PRE-EXIST** [of *pre* and *exister*, *F.* or *præ* and *existens*, L.] to exist, to have a being beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE [of *præ* and *existentia*, L.] the State and Condition of those Souls that pre-exist. *F.*

P R E

PRE-EXISTENT [of *præ* and *existens*, L.] existing, or being before. *F.*

PREFACE [of *præfatio*, L.] a Speech preparatory to a Discourse or Treatise.

PREF'ATORY [of *præfatio*, L.] that is in the Form or by way of Preface.

PREF'ECT [*præfectus*, L.] a Magistrate among the Romans. *F.*

PREFEC'TURE [*præfectura*, L.] the Government or chief Rule of the City or Treasury. *F.*

To **PREFER** [*preferer*, *F.* of *præferre*, L.] to esteem above, or set more by; to advance or promote; to bring in, speaking of a Bill, Indictment, or Law.

PREFERABLE, } that is to be preferred
PREFER'ABLE, } or made choice of before another. *F.*

PREFERABLY, in Preference.

PREFERENCE [of *præferre*, L.] a Choice made of, or a Value put upon a Person or Thing before another. *F.*

PREFER'MENT [of *præferre*, L. or *preferer*, *F.*] a being preferred, Promotion, Advancement.

PREFIGURATION, a Representation beforehand.

To **PREFIG'URE** [of *pre* and *figurer*, *F.* or *præfigurare*, L.] to represent by Figure, or signify before.

PRE'FINE [in *Law*] that Fine which is paid in suing out the *Writ of Covenant*.

To **PREFIX'** [of *pre* and *fixer*, *F.* *præfixum*, L.] to put before, to appoint.

PREFUL'GID [*præfulgidus*, L.] very bright.

PREG'NANCY [*prægnatio*, or of *prægnans*, L.] a being pregnant or great with Child; Quickness of Apprehension, Ripeness of Judgment.

PREG'NANT [*prægnans*, L.] being great with Child; of a prompt and ready Wit. *F.*
PREGNANT [in *Botany*] full, as a Bud, Seed, or Kernel, which is ready to sprout.

PREGNANTLY, fruitfully, fully.

PREGRAV'ATION [*prægravatio*, L.] a great grieving, or over-burdening.

PREGRES'SION [*prægressio*, L.] a going before.

PREGUSTA'TION [*prægustatio*, L.] a tasting beforehand.

To **PREJUD'GE** [*præjurer*, *F.* *præjudicare*, L.] to judge before.

PREJUD'ICATE [*præjudicatus*, L.] proceeding from Prejudice.

PREJU'DICATION [*præjudicatio*, L.] a judging beforehand; a Proceeding at Law. From *Præjudication* comes,

PRE'JUDICE [*præjudicium*, L.] a rash Judgment before the Matter be duly weighed, considered, or heard; Prepossession; also Damage, Injury. *F.*

To **PRE'JUDICE** [*præjudicier*, *F.* *præjudicare*, L.] to injure or hurt; to bias a Person in his Sentiments of a Person, &c.

PRE-

P R E

PREJUDICIAL [*prejudiciabſe*, F.] hurtful, diſadvantageous.

PREJUDICIALLY, hurtfully.

PREKE, a kind of Fiſh.

PRELACY

PRELATURE } [*prelature*, F. *prælatura*, L.] the State or

PRELATESHIP } Dignity of a Prelate.

PRELATE [*Prelat*, F. *Præſatus*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, as an *Archbiſhop* or *Biſhop*.

PRELATICAL, of a Prelate.

PRELATION [*prælatus*, L.] Preference.

PRELECTION [*prælectio*, L.] a Lecture or Leſſon, a Reading or Diſcourſe, made in publick upon any Art or Science.

PRELIBATION [*prælibatio*, L.] a Foretaſte.

PRELIMINARY [*preliminaire*, F. of *præ* and *liminaris*, of *limen*, L. a Threſhold] ſet at the Entrance, that goes before the main Matter.

A **PRELIMINARY** [*preliminaire*, F.] the fiſt Step in Navigation, Treaty, or important Buſineſs.

To **PRELUDE** [*preluder*, F. of *præludere*, L.] to flouriſh before, or make a Show.

PRELUDE [*præluſium*, L.] a Flouriſh of Muſick before the playing of a Tune, or an Entrance into any Buſineſs. F.

PRELUDIO (in *Muſick Books*) ſignifies a Prelude; the fiſt Part or Beginning of a Piece of Muſick, and is much the ſame as *Overture*. Ital.

PRELUDIOUS [of *præludere*, L.] preparatory.

PREMATURE [*præmaturus*, L.] ripe before due Time and Season, untimely, coming too ſoon. F.

PREMATURELY, too ſoon, too haſtily.

PREMATURITY [*præmaturitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is premature.

To **PREMEDITATE** [*premediter*, F. of *præmeditatum*, L.] to think upon or contrive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION [*præmeditatio*, L.] the Art of premeditating. F.

To **PREMISE** [*præmiſſum*, L.] to ſpeak or treat of before, by way of Preface or Introduction.

PREMISES [*premiſſes*, F.] Things ſpoken of or rehearſed before.

PREMISES [in *Law*] the Land, &c. before mentioned in an Indenture, Leaſe, &c.

PREMISES [in *Logick*] the two fiſt Propositions in a Syllogiſm.

PREMIUM [*præmium*, L.] a Reward.

PREMIUM [among *Merchants*] the Sum of Money which is given for the inſuring of Ships, Goods, Houſes, &c.

To **PREMONISH** [*præmonere*, L.] to forewarn.

PREMONITION [*præmonitio*, L.] a giving Warning or Advice beforehand.

To **PREMONSTRATE** [*præ* and *monſtro*, L.] to ſhow beforehand.

P R E

PREMONSTRATEN/SES [*premonſtræ*, F.] an Order of White Friars obſerving St. *Auguſtine's* Rules.

PREMUNIENTES, Writs ſent to every Biſhop to come to Parliament, warning him to bring with him the Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Dioceſe.

PREMUNIRE [*Law Term*] is the Punishment of the Statute of *Præmunire*, made *Anno* 16 *Richard* II. by which the Uſurpations of the Pope, and other Abuses are reſtrained; the Penalty was Banishment, Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, Chattels, &c. the like Penalty is impoſed upon Perſons attainted in *Præmunire*, by Statutes lately made.

To incur a **PREMUNIRE** } is to involve
To fall into a **PREMUNIRE** } one's ſelf in Trouble.

PREMUNITION [*præmunition*, L.] a fortifying or fencing beforehand.

PRENDER, the Power or Right of taking a Thing before it is offered. F. L. T.

PRENDER de Baron [*Law Term*] is an Exception to diſable a Woman from purſuing an Appeal of Murder againſt the Killer of her former Huſband. F.

PRENOMINATION [*prænominatio*, L.] a nominating or naming before.

PRENOTION, Foreknowledge. L.

PRENTICE [*apprentis*, of *apprendre*, F. to learn, *appreſſendere*, L.] one who is bound to a Maſter for a certain Term of Years, generally ſeven, to learn his Trade or Art.

PRENUNCIA'TION [*prænunciatio*, L.] a telling beforehand.

PREOCCUPATION [*præoccupatio*, L.] a poſſeſſing or enjoying before; alſo Prepoſſeſſion or Prejudice.

PREOCUPY [*preoccupar*, F. *præoccupare*, L.] to poſſeſs before another; alſo to prejudice.

To **PREOMINATE** [*præ* and *ominor*, L.] to prognosticate, to tell a future Event by Omens.

To **PREORDAIN'** [*præordinare*, L.] to ordain beforehand.

PREORDINATE [*præordinatus*, L.] fore-ordained.

PREORDINATION, the Act of ordaining beforehand.

PREPARATION, a preparing or making ready beforehand; alſo Proviſion made for ſome Enterprize or Deſign. F. of L.

PREPARATION [among *Physicians*] is the Manner of compounding and ordering of Medicines.

PREPARATIVE [*preparatif*, F.] that ſerves to prepare.

PREPARATIVELY, beforehand, previously.

PREPARATORY [*præparatoire*, F. of *præparatorius*, L.] that pertains to a Preparation.

To

P R E

TO PREPARE' [*preparar*, F. *præparare*, L.] to get or make ready, to provide, to fit or make up.

PREPAREDNESS, State of Preparation.

PREPARER, one who prepares, or makes ready.

PREPEN'SE [of *pre* and *penſer*, F. of *præ* and *penſare*, L.] afore-thought, premeditated, as *Malice prepenſe*.

TO PREPON'DERATE [*præponderatum*, L.] to outweigh, to be of great Importance.

PREPON'DERANCY, an outweighing, a being of greater Importance, a pondering or conſidering beforehand. L.

PREPOSITION [*præpoſitio*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, ſo named, becauſe ſet before a Noun, &c. F.

PREPOSITOR [*præpoſitor*, L.] a Scholar appointed by the Maſter to overſee the reſt.

TO PREPOSSESS' [of *præ* and *poſſeder*, F. of *præ* and *poſſeſſum*, of *poſſidere*, L.] to fill one's Mind beforehand with Prejudice, to bias.

PREPOSSESSION, Prejudice. F. of L.

PREPOSTERIOUS [*præpoſterus*, L.] having the wrong End forward, toſſy-turvy, unnatural.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, abſurdly.

PREROGATIVE [*prærogativa*, L.] a peculiar Pre-eminence, or Authority above others, or a ſpecial Privilege.

The King's PREROGATIVES, thoſe Rights of Maſteſty, which are peculiar to him, and inſeparable from his Perſon.

PREROGATIVE of Archbishops, a ſpecial Pre-eminence which the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have in certain Caſes, above ordinary Biſhops.

PREROGATIVE Court, a Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury by his Prerogative, wherein all Wills are proved, and all Adminiſtrations taken out.

PRE'SA [in *Muſick Books*] a Character in Muſick, called a Repeat. Ital.

PRESAGE [*præſagium*, L.] a Sign or Token ſhewing what will happen. F.

TO PRESAGE [*præſager*, F. *præſagire*, L.] to apprehend beforehand, to divine, to foretell or betoken.

PRES'BYTER [*πρεσβύτερος*, Gr.] an ancient and reverend Perſon, a Prieſt; alſo a Lay-elder. F.

PRES'BYTERIAL, belonging to a Prieſt or Elder. F.

PRESBYTERIAN, *adjec.* of

PRESBYTERIANS [*Presbyteriens*, F. *Presbyteri*, L. *πρεσβύτεροι*, Gr.] a conſiderable Party of Nonconformiſts, ſo called from their admitting of Lay-elders into their Church-government.

PRESBYTERIUM, the Choir or Chancel of the Church. O. L.

PRESBYTERY [*Presbyterat*, F. *Presbyteratus*, or *Presbyterium*, L. *πρεσβυτήριον*, Gr.] Eldership, Prieſthood; alſo a Government of a Church by Elders.

P R E

PRESBY'TIA [*πρεσβυτία*, Gr.] Dimneſs of Sight in Things nigh at Hand, uſual with old Men, when the Balls of the Eyes are ſo flat, that the viſual Rays paſs the *Retina*, before they are united.

PRE'SCIENCE [*præſcientia*, L.] Foreknowledge. F.

PRESCIENT, knowing beforehand.

TO PRESCIND' [*præſcindere*, L.] to cut before, to divide or break off.

TO PRESCRIBE [*preſcribere*, F. *præſcribere*, L.] to order or appoint beforehand.

TO PRESCRIBE against an Action [*Law Phrase*] is not to be liable to it for want of being ſued within the Time limited by the Law.

PRES'CRIPT [*preſcrit*, F. *præſcriptum*, L.] an Ordinance or Order.

PRESCRIPTION, a preſcribing, ordering, a determining, limiting. F.

PRESCRIPTION [in *Law*] a Right or Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Poſſeſſion of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRES'ENCE [*præſentia*, L.] a being preſent; alſo Mein or Looks. F.

PRES'ENT [*præſens*, L.] that is in a certain Place, at Hand, or in Sight, or that is of the Time wherein we live. F.

PRES'ENT Tenſe [in *Grammar*] a Tenſe which ſpeaks of the Time that now is.

A PRES'ENT, a free Gift. F.

TO PRES'ENT' [*preſenter*, F. *præſentare*, L.] to make a Preſent, to offer or give a Gift.

PRESENTATION [*præſentatio*, L.] the Act of preſenting. F.

PRESENTATION [in *Law*] the offering a Clerk to the Biſhop by the Patron to be inſtituted in the Benefice of his Gift.

PRESENTEE' [in *Canon Law*] is the Clerk who is ſo preſented by the Patron.

PRESENTLY, at preſent, immediately, ſoon after.

PRES'ENTMENT [*preſentement*, F.] a Declaration or Report made by the Jurors or other Officers, of an Offence inquirable in the Court to which it is preſented.

PRESER'VATION [*præſervatio*, L.] a preſerving or keeping.

A PRESER'VATIVE [*preſervatif*, F.] a Remedy made uſe of to keep off a Diſeaſe.

PRESERVE, Fruit preſerved in Sugar.

PRESERVER, one who preſerves.

TO PRESERVE' [*preſerver*, F. *præſervare*, L.] to keep, to defend, to guard.

TO PRESIDE' [*preſider*, F. of *præſidere*, L.] to have an Authority or Rule over, to have the Protection or Management of Perſons or Things; to be the chief in an Aſſembly.

PRESIDENCY [*preſidence*, F. *præſidiatus*, L.] the Place or Office of a Preſident.

PRESIDENT [*præſes*, L.] a Governor, Overſeer, or chief Manager. F.

PRESIDENT

PRE

PRESIDENT [in *Law*] the King's Lieutenant of a Province.

The **Lord PRESIDENT** [of the King's Council] an Officer of the Crown, who is to attend the Sovereign, to propose Business at the Council table, and to report the several Transactions there managed.

PRESIDENT [*i. e.* Example]. See *Precedent*.

PRESIDENTSHIP, Office of President.

To **PRESS** [*presser*, F. *pressen*, Teut. *pressum*, Sup. L.] to squeeze close together; also to urge.

A **PRESS** [*presse*, F. *pressum*, L.] a Crowd, a Throng; also an Instrument for pressing, &c.

PRESSING to Death. See *Pain fort & dure*.

PRESS'MAN, one who forces another into Service; one who works at a Printing-press.

PRESSURE [*pressure*, F.] an urging Affliction or Misfortune, a pressing Calamity.

PRESSURE [in *Cartesian Philosophy*] a kind of Motion which is impressed and propagated through a fluid Medium.

PREST [of *prest*, F. of *præsto*, L. ready] a Duty in Money, to be paid by the Sheriff, upon his Account in the Exchequer, or for Money left in his Hands.

PREST Money [*prest*, F. *præsto*, L. ready at Hand] Earnest-money commonly given to a Soldier, when he is lifted, so called, because it binds the Receiver to be ready for Service at all Times appointed.

PRESTATION Money, paid annually by the Archdeacons to their Bishops.

PRES'TIGES [*præstigia*, L.] Illusions, Impostures, juggling Tricks.

PRESTIGIA'TION [*prestige*, F.] a deceiving, a cozening, or juggling.

PREST'GIOUS [*præstigijsus*, L.] deceitful, cozening, juggling.

PRESTI'SIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick. *Ital.*

PRESTO [among *Jugglers*] quickly, speedily. *Span.* or *L.*

PRESTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies fast or quick.

PRESTO PRESTO, signifies very fast or quick.

Men **PRESTO**, not too quick. *Ital.*

Non troppo **PRESTO**, not too quick. *Ital.*

PRESTON [q. d. *Priests Town*] a Town in Lancashire, 214 Miles from London.

PREST Sail [among *Sailors*] a Ship at Sea is said to carry a Prest Sail, when she carries all that she can possibly croud.

To **PRESUME** [*presumer*, F. *presumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or suppose; to take too much upon; to be proud, insolent, bold, or saucy.

PRESUMPTION [*presumption*, F. *presumptio*, L.] Conjecture, Guess, Suspicion, Boldness, Assumingness.

PRE

PRESUMPTION [in *Law*] is threefold.

PRESUMPTION Violent, as if one being killed in a House, and a Man is seen to come out of it, and no other Person was at that Time in the House. This often serves for full Proof.

PRESUMPTION Probable, which is but of small Effect.

PRESUMPTION Small or Rash, which is of no Force at all.

PRESUMPTIVE [*presumptif*, F.] that is presumed or supposed.

PRESUMPTIVE Heir, the next Relation or Heir at Law.

PRESUMPTUOSITY [*presumptuositas*, L.] Presumptuousness.

PRESUMPTUOUS [*presumptueux*, F. *presumptuosus*, L.] proud, haughty, self-conceited.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, arrogantly, confidently, rashly.

To **PRESUPPOSE** [*presupposer*, F.] to suppose beforehand, to take for granted.

PRESUPPOSITION, a supposing beforehand. *F.*

PRETENCE [*præsentura*, L.] Opinion, Conceit, Shew, or Colour.

To **PRETEND** [*pretendre*, F. *pretendere*, L.] to use a Pretence; to make as if; to affirm or maintain.

PRETENDED, counterfeited, supposed, reputed.

PRETENDED Right [in *Law*] when one is in Possession of Lands or Tenements, and another claims it, and sues for it, the pretended Right and Title is said to be in him that does so claim and sue.

PRETENSION, Claim, or laying Claim to. *F.*

PRETERIMPER'FECT Tense [in *Grammar*] a Tense which signifies the Time not perfectly past; as *docebam*, I taught or did teach, or I was teaching, &c.

PRETERIT, past.

PRETERITION [*præteritio*, L.] a passing by, an Omission.

PRETERITION [in *Rhetorick*] is when the Orator seems to pass by, or to be unwilling to declare that, which at the same time he insists upon.

PRETERMISSION [*prætermisio*, L.] an omitting; letting a Thing pass; a passing over.

To **PRETERMIT** [*prætermittere*, L.] to leave undone, neglect, omit, or pass over.

PRETERNATURAL [of *præter* and *naturalis*, L.] beside or out of the Course of Nature, extraordinary.

PRETERNATURALLY, in an unnatural Manner.

PRETERPER'FECT Tense [in *Grammar*] a Tense which speaks of the Time perfectly past; as *docui*, I have taught.

PRETER.

P R E

PRETERPLUPERFECT *Tense* [in *Grammar*] a *Tense* which signifies the Time more than perfectly past, with the Sign *bad*; as *docueram*, I had taught.

PRETEXT [*pretexte*, F. *prætextus*, L.] a colourable Excuse, Pretence, Cloak, or Shew.

PRETIOSITY [*præiositas*, L.] Pretiousness, a being valuable.

PRETOR [*prætor*, L.] the Ruler of a Province in the Roman Empire.

PRETORIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Pretor.

PRETTINESS, Elegance of Beauty.

PRETTILY, elegantly.

PRETTY [*præte*, Sax. adorned, *pretto*, Ital. *Minshaw* derives it of *prachtig*, Teut. *prachtigh*, Belg. *prôid*] handsome, comely.

To **PRETYPIFY**, to signify beforehand by Types.

To **PREVAIL** [*prevailoir*, F. of *prævalere*, L.] to have the Advantage over, to have the better of, to be of greater Force, to carry it against.

PREVALENCE } [*prævalentia*, L.] a be
PREVALENCY } ing prevalent.

PREVALENT [*prævalens*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

PREVALENTLY, powerfully.

To **PREVARICATE** [*prevariquer*, F. *prævaricatum*, L.] to shuffle and cut, to play fast and loose, to make a Shew of doing a Thing, and to act quite contrary.

PREVARICATION [*prævaricatio*, L.] Deceit, Double-dealing. F.

To **PREVARICATE** [in *Law*] is to work in Collusion in Pleading, to betray a Cause to the Adversary.

PREVARICA'TOR [*prevaricateur*, F. *prævaricator*, L.] one who prevaricates, or deals treacherously.

PREVARICA'TOR [in *Cambridge*] a Master of Arts chosen at a Commencement, to make an ingenious satyirical Speech, reflecting on the Misdemeanors of the principal Members.

To **PREVENT** [*prevenir*, F. *præventum*, Sup. of *prævenire*, L.] to come before, to outstrip, to be beforehand with, to get the Start of, to hinder, to keep off Danger or Mischief, &c.

PREVENTER *Rope* [in a *Ship*] a small Rope made fast over the Ties to secure the Yards.

PREVENTION [*præventio*, L.] a preventing, a Hindrance. F.

PREVENTIONAL *Full Moon* [among *Astrologers*] is that full Moon which comes before any great moveable Feast, or planetary Aspect.

PREVENTIVE [*prevenant*, F. of *prævenire*, L.] that serves to prevent.

PREVENTIVELY, by way of Prevention.

PREV'DENCE [*prævidentia*, L.] a foreseeing.

P R I

PREVIOUS [*prævius*, L.] leading the Way, or going before.

PREVIOUSLY, antecedently.

PREY [*proye*, F. *prada*, L.] Spoil, Plunder, that which is caught by wild Beasts, or Men, by Violence, Craft, or Injustice.

PRIAPISM [*priapisme*, F. *priapismus*, L. of *πριαπισμός*, Gr.] a continual involuntary Erection of the Yard, without Lust, so called from *Priapus*.

PRIAPUS, an obscene Deity of the Heathens, feigned by the Poets to be the Son of *Venus* and *Bacchus*; to have been born with prodigious large Genitals, and to preside over Vineyards and Gardens.

PRICE [*prix*, F. *pretium*, L.] the Estimate, Value, or Rate of any Thing.

PRICE Current, a weekly Account published in *London*, of the current Value of most Commodities.

PRICE [q. d. *ap Rice*, i. e. the Son of *Rice*] a *Welsh* Surname.

PRICH'ARD [q. d. *ap Richard*, i. e. the Son of *Richard*] a *Welsh* Surname.

A **PRICK** [*pricke*, Sax. *pricke*, Dan.] a Point; a Wound with a pointed Weapon.

To **PRICK** [*prickean*, Sax. which *Minshaw* derives of *πρίω*, to make a Hole with a Point; also to let down a Tune or Song, O.

To **PRICK** [among *Hunters*] to trace the Steps of a Hare.

To **PRICK the Chart** or *Plot* [among *Navigators*] is to make a Point in the Sea-Chart, whereabouts the Ship is at present, or is to be at such a Time, in order to a Course to be steered.

PRICK Posts [among *Builders*] are such as are framed into the Breast summers, between the principal Posts, for strengthening the Carcase of the House.

PRICK Wood, a Sort of Shrub. *Euphymus vulgaris*, L.

To **PRICK up** [of *pricken*, Belg.] to deck or trim up.

PRICK'ER [among *Hunters*] a Huntsman on Horseback.

PRICK'ET, a Sort of Basket.

PRICK'ET [among *Hunters*] a young male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

PRICK'ETH [among *Hunters*] when a Hare beats in the plain Highway, or hard Heathway, where the Footing may be perceived, it is said *he pricketh*.

PRICK'ING on the Plain, riding on the Plain. *Spenc.*

PRICK'LE [*priccale*, Sax. *prickel*, Belg.] a sharp-pointed Thing, as a Thorn, &c.

PRICKLY, abounding with sharp Points.

PRICK Louse, a Nick-name for a Taylor.

PRIDE [*prude*, Sax. *pryh*, C. Br. Beauty] Haughtiness, Loftiness, Vanity.

P R I

To **PRIDE** one's self [*pprotian, Sax.*] to take pride in, or to be proud of.

PRIDE *Gavel* [*in Rodeley, in Gloucestershire*] a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manor by some Tenants for the Liberty of fishing for Lamprays in the River *Severn*.

A **PRIEST** [*prêtre, F. pnest, Sax. prest, Dan. pteister, Teut. of presbyter, L.*] a Clergyman.

PRIESTCRAFT, religious Frauds.

PRIESTHOOD [*pneorðade, Sax.*] the Office or Dignity of a Priest.

PRIESTLY, like a Priest, sacerdotal.

PRIESTRIDDEN, servilely oppressed by the Priesthood.

To **PRIEVE**, to prove. *Spenc.*

To **PRIG** [*q. d. to prog*] to steal. *Cant.*

PRIG, a little impertinent Fop.

PRIGGING, rising. *O.*

PRIGS, Thieves. *Cant.*

PRIG-STAR, a Rival of Love. *Cant.*

PRIG-Napper, a Horse-stealer. *Cant.*

To **PRIL**, to gore. *O.*

PRIM, affected, formal.

To **PRIM**, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected Ways.

PRIMA [*in Music Books*] signifies the first, or Number one.

PRIMA [among *Printers*] is the first Word which begins the Sheet.

PRIMACY [*primacie, F. primatus, L.*] the Office or Dignity of a Primate, the first Place, or chief Rule, especially in ecclesiastical Affairs.

PRIMÆVAL [*primævus, L.*] that is of the first or more ancient Time.

PRIMÆ VIE, first Passages; the Stomach, Intestines, and their Appendices. *L.*

PRIMAGE, a Duty paid to the Mariners, for loading a Ship, at the setting forth from any Haven.

PRIMA Naturalia [among *Philosophers*] the same as *Atom*.

PRIMARY [*primarius, L.*] first in Order, principal, chief.

PRIMARY Planets [among *Astronomers*] the three upper Planets, *Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars*; but a primary Planet more properly is one that moves round the Sun as its Centre; whereas a secondary Planet moves round some other Planet.

PRIMATE [*primat, F. primas, L.*] the first or chief Archbishop.

PRIME [*primus, L.*] first, chief, singular, excellent.

PRIME Figure [*in Geometry*] is that which cannot be divided into any Figure except itself.

PRIME Numbers [*in Arithmetick*] are such which have no other common Measure besides Unity, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

PRIME Verticles [*Dialling*] direct, erect North or South Dials, whose Planes lie parallel to the prime vertical Circle.

P R I

PRIME [*primus, L.*] the Flower or Choicest, when a Thing is in its greatest Beauty or Perfection.

PRIME Numbers [*Arithmetick*] Numbers made only by Addition of Units, as 3, 5.

PRIME [in the *Roman Church*] one of the seven canonical Hours.

PRIME [of the *Moon*] is the new Moon at her first appearing from 6 to 9, or about three Days after the Change.

PRIME [of a *Gun*] the Powder which is put in the Pan or Touch-hole.

To **PRIME** [of *primus, L. the first, q. d.* to put in the first Powder] is to put Powder into the Pan or Touch-hole of a Gun or Piece of Ordnance.

To **PRIME** [among *Painters*] is to lay on the first Colour.

PRIMER } [*among Gunners*] is a
PRIMING-Iron } pointed Iron, to pierce the Cartridge through the Touch-hole of a great Gun.

PRIMER } [*of primus, q. d. primus*
PRIMMER } *liber, L.*] a little Book in which Children are first taught to read; also a Sort of Popish Prayer-Book.

PRIMER [among *Printers*] Printing-Letters of two Sorts, *viz.* Great-Primer, a pretty large sized Letter, and Long-Primer, a smaller Size.

PRIME'RO [*primiero, Ital.*] an ancient Game at Cards.

PRIMER Seisin [*Low Term*] a Branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the first Seisin or Possession of all Lands and Tenements throughout the Realm, till the Heir do his Homage, or come to Age. Now disannulled. *F.*

PRIME'VOUS [*primævus, L.*] of the first Age.

PRIMOGENIOUS [*primogenius, L.*] first in its Kind, original.

PRIMING Horn [among *Gunners*] a Horn full of Touch-powder, to prime the Pieces, worn by the Gunner by his Side, when a Ship is in Fight.

PRIMI'TIÆ, the first Fruits of the Year, which are offered to God.

PRIMITIÆ [*in Law*] all the Profits of every Church-living for one Year, after it becomes void, belonging to the King.

PRIMITIVE [*primitivus, L.*] of or belonging to the first Age, ancient. *F.*

PRIMI'TIVE [*Gram.*] an original Word from which others are derived.

PRIMITIVELY, originally.

PRIMITIVENESS, a being original.

PRIMNESS, Demureness.

PRIMOGEN'ITURE [of *primus and genitura, L.*] the first Birth, the Title and Privilege of an elder Brother in Right of his Birth. *F.*

PRIMOR'DIAL [*primordialis, L.*] primitive, original. *F.*

O o o o

PRIM-

P R I

PRIM'ROSE [*prima rosa*, L.] an early Spring-flower.

PRIMUM Mobile [*i. e.* the first Mover] according to the *Ptolemaick* Astronomy, is the ninth or highest Sphere of the Heavens, and the farthest from the Centre, containing all the other Spheres within it, and giving Motion to them, from whence it has its Name, turning itself, and them, quite round in the Space of 24 Hours. L.

PRINCE [*prin.eps*, L.] one who governs a State in Chief, or is descended from such, as is the Prince of Wales in England. It is used also for a Principal, Chief, or most excellent Person; as *Aristotle* the Prince of *Philosophers*. F.

PRIN'CES Feather, a Flower.

PRIN'CESS [*princepsse*, F. *principissa*, L.] a Prince's Lady, Consort, Wife.

PRINCIPAL [*principalis*, L.] chief, main. F.

PRINCIPAL Point [*in Perspective*] the Point where the principal Ray falls on the Table.

PRINCIPAL Ray [*Perspect.*] the perpendicular Ray which goes from the Beholder's to the vertical Plane or Table.

A PRINCIPAL, the Head of a College in an University; also the chief Person in some of the Inns of Chancery.

PRINCIPAL, the Sum of Money borrowed or lent distinct from the Interest.

PRINCIPAL Posts [*in Architecture*] are the Corner-Posts, which are tenoned into the Ground plates below, and into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINCIPALITY [*principaute*, F. *principatus*, L.] the Dominion or Jurisdiction of a Prince.

PRINCIPALITIES [among Divines] one of the Orders of the Angels.

PRINCIPALLY, chiefly.

PRIN'CIPIE [*principle*, F. *principium*, L.] the first Cause of the Being or Production of any Thing; a Motive or Inducement.

To PRINCIPLE, to fix in any Tenet, good or ill.

PRINCIPLES [*in Arts and Sciences*] the first Grounds and Rules of them, called otherwise *Elements* and *Rudiments*.

Aristotelian PRINCIPLES, } are the four
Peripaterick PRINCIPLES, } Elements,
Water, Air, Earth, and Fire.

Epicurean PRINCIPLES, are, *Magnitude, Figure, and Weight.*

PRINCIPLES [*in Mathematicks*] are reckoned of three Sorts, *viz.* *Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates.*

PRINCIPLES [among Moralists] Maxims or undoubted Truths; good practical Rules of Action; as a Man who acts according to the known Parts of Religion and Morality, is said to be a Man of Principles.

PRIN COCK [*q. d. præcox*, L.] a Youngster, too soon ripe-headed.

P R I

PRIND'LE [*of prædiolum*, L.] a small Farm as *Camden* conjectures, a Surname.

To PRINT [*printe*, Belg.] to practise the Art of

PRINTING, an Art, as some say, first invented by *Lawrence Coster* of *Haerlem* in *Holland*; or as others say, by *John Guttentburg* in *Germany*; and brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, who were sent by King *Henry VI.* to learn it. One of the first Books now extant is *Tully's Offices*, printed Anno 1465, and kept in the *Bodleian Library* at *Oxford*.

PRIN'TER, one who prints Books, one who stains Linen with Figures.

PRINTLESS, that which leaves no Impression.

PRIOR, before, in Order or Dignity.

A PRI'VOR [*prieur*, F.] the Head of a Priory.

A PRI'ORESS [*prieure*, F.] a Nun next in Dignity to an Abbess.

PRIOR'ITY [*of prior*] a being first in Order, Rank, or Dignity.

PRIORITY [*in Law*] Antiquity of Tenure in Comparison of another not so ancient, thence to hold by Priority, is to hold of one Lord more anciently than another.

PRIORS Aliens, Priors born in *France*, and Governors of religious Houses erected for Outlandish Men here in *England*.

PRIORSHIP, the Office and Quality of a Prior.

PRI'VORY [*prieure*, F.] a religious Community under the Direction of a Prior or Priores.

PRI'SAGE, the King's Custom or Share of lawful Prizes, usually one Tenth.

PRI'SAGE [*of Wines*] a Custom for the King to challenge two Tuns of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20s. per Tun out of every Ship loaded with Wine less than 40 Tuns. It is now received by the King's chief Butler, and called *Butlerage*.

PRISCIL'LA [*of prisca*, L. ancient] a proper Name for Women.

PRISCIL'LIANISTS, Christian Hereticks, Anno 338, Followers of one *Priscillian* a Spaniard, who, besides those of the *Gnosticks*, taught several other Errors.

PRISE [*prise*, F.] the Act of taking; also a Prize.

PRISER [*Old Statute*] the Things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors; also a Toll or Custom due to the King.

PRISER, one that fights Prizes; or wrestles for Prizes, &c. *Shakesp.*

PRISM [*prisme*, F. *prisma*, L. of *επισμα*, Gr.] a geometrical Figure or solid Body, bounded by several Planes whose Bases are Polygons, equal, parallel, and alike situated; also a solid Glass, in Form of a triangular Prism, through which the Sun's Rays being transmitted, are refracted into the vivid Colours of the Rainbow.

Triangular

P R I

Triangular PRISM [in *Geometry*] a kind of Prism, whose two opposite Bases are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMATICAL, belonging to Prisms.

PRISMOID [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure contained under several Planes, whose Bases are right-angled Parallelograms, parallel, and alike situated.

To **PRISON**, to restrain from Liberty.

PRISON [*prison*, F.] a Place to confine Debtors or Malefactors, a Gaol or Jail.

PRISONER [*prisonnier*, F.] a Person imprisoned.

PRISON-HOUSE, Place of Confinement.

PRISTINE [*pristinus*, L.] ancient, former, accustomed, wonted.

PRITHEE, a Corruption of *Pray thee*.

PRIVACY [*privauté*, F.] Familiarity, Retirement, Secrecy.

PRIVADO, *Span.* a private Friend. *Spem.*

PRIVATE [*privatus*, L.] retired, concealed.

To be **PRIVATE**, to be privy to a Secret.

PRIVATEER, a Ship fitted out by one or more private Persons, with a Licence from the Prince or State, to make Prize of an Enemy's Ship and Goods.

PRIVATELY, secretly.

PRIVATENESS, State of being private.

PRIVATION, a depriving, a bereaving, or taking away; Lack, Want, being without. F. of L.

PRIVATION [in *Law*] is when a Bishop or Parson is, by Death, or any other Act, deprived of his Bishoprick, Church, or Benefice.

PRIVATIVE [*privativus*, L.] that deprives or takes away. F.

PRIVATIVENESS, the Faculty of depriving or taking away.

PRIVET, a Sort of ever-green Shrub. *Ligustrum*, L.

PRIVILEGE [*privilegium*, L.] a special Privilege, Advantage, or Pre-eminence above others.

PRIVILEGE [in *Law*] is a special Grant or Right whereby either a private Person, or particular Corporation, is freed from the Rigour of the Common Law, and this is either real or personal.

PRIVILEGE Real, is that which is granted to a Place; as to the Universities, that none may be called to the Courts at *Westminster*, or held in other Courts on any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts.

PRIVILEGE Personal, is that which is allowed to any Person against or beyond the Course or Common Law; as a Member of Parliament, who may not be arrested, nor any of his Servants, during the Session of Parliament.

To **PRIVILEGE**, to exempt.

PRIVILEGED [*privilegiatus*, F.] who has the Benefit of, or enjoys some Privilege.

P R O

PRIVILY, secretly.

PRIVITY [*privauté*, F.] private Knowledge; as a Woman is said to do a Thing without her Husband's Privity.

PRIVITY [in *Law*] private Familiarity, inward Relation; thus, if there be any Lord or Tenant, and the Tenant hold of the Lord by certain Services, there is a Privity between them in respect of the Tenure.

PRIVITIES, the privy or secret Parts of the Body.

PRIVY [*le privé*, F.] an House of Office.

A PRIVY [in *Law*] one who is Partaker, or has an Interest in any Action or Thing.

PRIVY Seal, the King's Seal, which is first set to such Grants as pass the Great Seal of England.

The Lord **PRIVY Seal**, a great Officer, who keeps the King's Privy-Seal, and is, by Office, next in Dignity to the Lord President of the Council.

PRIZE [*une prise*, F.] that which is taken, any kind of Booty; a Benefit-Ticket in a Lottery; a Reward proposed to one that shall do a Thing best; also a Trial of Skill at Sword-playing.

To **PRIZE** [*priser*, F.] to value, rate, or set a Prize upon; to esteem or make account of.

PRIZE-Fighter, one who fights for a Reward.

PRO, for, to argue *pro* and *con*, or *contra*, for and against a Matter.

PROBABILITY [*probabilité*, F. *probabilitas*, L.] Likelihood, Appearance of Truth; according as Mr. *Locke* has defined it, Probability is the Appearance of Agreement or Disagreement of two Ideas by the Intervention of Proofs, whose Connection is not constant and immutable, or at least is not perceived to be so, and is enough to engage the Mind to judge the Proposition to be true or false, rather than the contrary.

PROBABLE [*probabilis*, L.] likely, or like to be.

PROBABLY, likely.

PROBACY, Proof by Witnesses. *Chauc.*

PROBATE [of *Testaments*] proving of Wills of Persons deceased, in the Spiritual Court, either in common Form by the Oath of the Executor, or to avoid future Debates by Witnesses also.

PROBATION, Proof, Trial, or Essay. F. of L.

PROBATION [in the *University*] the Trial of a Student about to take his Degrees.

PROBATIONARY, belonging to Probation.

PROBATIONER [in the *University*] a Scholar who undergoes a Probation.

PROBATOR [in *Law*] is an Accuser, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in the Crime. L.

PRO

PROBATORY [*probatorius*, L.] that proveth or trieth.

PROBATIONUM EST [*i. e.* it is approved] a Term often set at the End of a Demonstration, or Receipt for the Cure of some Disease. *L.*

PROBE [of *probare*, L. to try] a Surgeon's Instrument to search the Depth, Windings, &c. of a Wound.

To **PROBE**, to search, to try by an Instrument.

PROBER, one who probes.

PROBERT [*q. d. ap Robert*] a Welsh Name.

PROBITY [*probité*, F. of *probitas*, L.] Uprightness, Integrity, Goodness.

PROBLEM [*probleme*, F. *problema*, L. *πρόβλημα*, Gr.] a Proposition relating to Practice, or which proposes something to be done; as to bisect a Line given, to draw a Circle through any three Points, &c.

PROBLEMATICAL [*problematique*, F. *problematicus*, L. *πρόβληματικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Problem.

PROBLEMATICAL Resolution [*in Algebra*] the Method of solving difficult Questions by certain Rules called Canons.

PROBLEMATICALLY, uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, an Elephant's Trunk. *L.*

PROBROUS [*probrosus*, L.] full of Dishonesty, infamous, defamatory, reproachful.

PROCA'CITY [*procacitas*, L.] Sauciness, Malapertness.

PROCATARC'TICK [*προκαταρκτικός*, Gr.] which foregoeth, or gives beginning to another, or which is outwardly impulsive to Action.

PROCATARC'TICK Cause [among Physicians] the first or beginning Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others which follow; as excessive Heat in the Air, or a violent Fit of Passion, which may corrupt or breed ill Juices in the Blood, and cause a Fever.

PROCEDENDO, a Writ, whereby a Cause before called from an inferior Court, to a superior, as the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, &c. by Writ of Privilege of *Certiorari*, is released, and set down again to be tried in the same Court, where the Suit was first begun; it appearing that the Defendant had no Cause of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

To **PROCEED** [*proceder*, F. *procedere*, L.] to come from, or be derived, to spring, or have its Rise from; also to go forward, to act or deal.

PROCEED [with Merchants] that which arises from a Thing; as the *Neat Proceed*.

PROCE'DURE, a Course of Pleading, a going on in any Affair. *F.*

PROCEL'LOUS [*procellosus*, L.] tempestuous, stormy.

PROCELEUSMATICUS [*προκελευσμα-*

PRO

τινός, Gr.] a Foot consisting of four Syllables, as, *Honorius*.

PROCER'ITY [*proceritas*, L.] Tallness, Height, Length.

PRO'CERS [among *Glass Workers*] Irons hooked at the Ends.

PRO'CESS [*procezz*, F. *processus*, L.] a going forward, a continued Series, or Order of Things.

PROCESS [in *Chymistry*] the whole exact Course of an Operation or Experiment.

PROCESS [among *Anatomists*] the Knob or bunching out Part of a Bone.

PROCESS [in *Law*] is the Matter of proceeding in every Cause, or the Beginning or principal Part of it.

PROCESS, or Harangue, a long Discourse, *Cbauc.*

PROCES'SION, a solemn March of the Clergy and People of the *Romish Church*, in their Ornaments, Habits, with Musick, &c. Also the Visitation of the Bounds of a Parish in *Rogation Week*, performed by the Minister, Parish Officers, and the Children. *F. of L.*

PROCES'SIONAL, of or pertaining to a Procession. *F.*

PROCESSUM Continuando, a Writ for the continuing of a Process, after the Death of a Chief Justice, &c.

PROCESSUS Ciliaris [among *Anatomists*] Muscular Filaments in the Eye, whereby the Pupil is dilated and contracted. *L.*

PROCESSUS Peritonæi [among *Anatomists*] two Pipes on each Side of the *Os Pubis*, reaching to the Skin of the *Scrotum*, through the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles.

PROCESSUS Styloformis [among *Anatomists*] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples, long and slender, having the Bones called *Hyoides* tied to it.

PROCESSUS Zygomaticus [*Anatomy*] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples running forward, and joining with the Bone of the upper Jaw, by which Juncture, the Bridge called *Zygema*, reaching from the Eye to the Ear, is formed. *L.*

PROCHEIN *Amy*, *i. e.* a Friend near at hand. *F.*

PROCHEIN *Amy* [in *Law*] he that is next in kin to a Child in Non-age, and allowed by Law to manage his Affairs.

PROCHRONISM [*προχρόνισμα*, Gr.] an Error in Chronology; a setting things down before the real Time they happened.

PRO'CIDENCE [*procidentia*, L.] a falling down of a Thing out of its Place.

PRO'CIDENTIA Ani [among Physicians] is a falling out of the lower End of the *Rectum Intestinum*. *L.*

PRO'CIDENTIA Uteri [among Physicians] is a relaxing of the inner Tunic of the *Vagina* or Womb. *L.*

PRO-

PRO

PROCIDUOUS [*procidus*, L.] that falls out of its Place.

PROINCT' [*procinctus*, L.] ready at hand.

To **PROCLAIM'** [*proclaimer*, F. of *proclamare*, L.] to publish with a loud Voice, to declare solemnly.

PROCLAIMER, one who proclaims.

PROCLAMATION, is a Notice publicly given of any Thing, whereof the King thinks to advertise his Subjects.

PROCLAMATION [of a *Fine*] is a Notice given openly and solemnly at all the Assizes in the County, within one Year after the ingrossing it.

PROCLAMATION [of *Rebellion*] a public Notice given by an Officer, that a Man who does not appear upon an Attachment in Chancery, or a *Subpoena*, shall be accounted a Rebel, unless he surrender himself at a Day assigned.

PROCLINIA'TÆ, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who denied the Incarnation of our Saviour, the Resurrection of the Body, and the general Judgment.

PROCLIVE [*proclivus*, L.] inclined or hanging downwards; ready, bent to, easy.

PROCLIVITY [*proclivitas*, L.] Aptness, Propensity, Inclination to a Thing.

PROCON'DYLI [in *Anatomy*] the Bones of the Fingers next the Back of the Hand. L.

PRO-CONFES'SO [*i. e.* as though it had been confessed, L.] when after a Bill has been exhibited in *Chancery*, the Defendant appears upon an *Habeas Corpus* issued out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court has assigned him a Day to answer, which he not doing till the Time expired, a second *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day appointed; upon which Day, if the Defendant does not answer the Bill, upon the Plaintiff's Motion, it shall be taken *pro Confesso*, *i. e.* as if it had been confessed by the Defendant's Answer.

PROCON'SUL, a *Roman* Magistrate, sent to govern a Province with Consular Power; which Government was to last but one Year; his Equipage, which consisted of Pavilions, Carriage-Horses, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, &c. was provided at the Charge of the Public.

To **PROCRASTINATE** [*procrastinatum*, L.] to put off from Day to Day, to delay or defer.

PROCRASTINATION, a putting off till To-morrow; a delaying, a deferring.

PROCRASTINATOR, one who defers from Day to Day.

To **PROCREATE** [*procreare*, F. *procreatum*, L.] to beget.

PROCREATION, a begetting of Children. F. of L.

PROCREATIVE, productive.

PROCTOR [*procurator*, L.] an Advocate; one who undertakes to manage a Cause for another in the Ecclesiastical Court, &c.

PRO

PROCTOR [in the *West of England*] a Collector of the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

PROCTORS [in the *University*] two Persons chosen out of the Students, to see good Orders and Exercises duly performed there.

PROCTORS [of the *Clergy*] Deputies chosen by the Clergy of every Diocese to sit in the lower House of Convocation; also those who are chosen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

PROCULCATION, a trampling under Foot, a spurning. L.

PROCUM'BENT [*procumbens*, L.] lying along.

PROCUM'BENT *Leaves* [among *Botanists*] Leaves of Plants, which lie flat on the Ground.

PROCURABLE, to be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

PROCURACY, the Writing or Deed whereby one is made a Procurator.

PROCURATION, a Power by which one is intrusted to act for another. L.

PROCURATION, a Composition paid by the Parish Priest to an Ecclesiastical Judge, to commute for the Entertainment which was otherwise to have been procured for him at his Visitation.

PROCURATOR, a Factor or Solicitor, one who looks after another Man's Affairs; also a Government of a Country under a Sovereign.

PROCURATOR of *St. Mark* [at *Venice*] a Magistrate who is next in Dignity to the Duke or Doge.

PROCURATOR, one who gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for a Parson. O. L.

PROCURATOR *Monasterii*, the Advocate for a religious House, who was to solicit the Interest, and plead the Causes of the Society.

PROCURATO'RES *Ecclesiæ Parochialis*, the Church-Wardens, whose Office is to act as Proxies and Representatives of the Church.

PROCURATORY [*procuratorium*, L.] the Instrument whereby any Person constitutes or appoints his Proctor to represent him in any Court or Cause.

To **PROCURE'** [*procurer*, F. *procurare*, L.] to get for another, to help; also to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

PROCURER, one who procures.

PROCURESS, a Bawd, a Pimp.

PROCYON [among *Astronomers*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, going before the Dog Star; the lesser Dog Star.

PRO'DES *Homines* [*i. e.* *Wise Men*] a Title given to the Barons or other military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council, to give Advice according to the best of their Prudence and Knowledge. F.

PROD'IGAL

PRO

PROD'IGAL [*prodigue*, F. *prodigalis*, L.] lavish, profuse, wasteful, riotous, also vain-glorious, foolish.

To be **PROD'IGAL** [*prodiguer*, F. from *pro* and *ago*, q. d. *subo driveth or consumeth all before him*] to spend lavishly, &c.

PROD'IGALITY [*prodigalité*, F. of *prodigalitas*, L.] Profuseness, Lavishness.

PROD'IGALLY, profusely, extravagantly.

PROD'IGENCE [*prodigencia*, L.] Wastefulness, Profuseness, Lavishness.

PROD'IGIOUS [*prodigieux*, F. of *prodigiosus*, L.] preternatural, contrary to the Course of Nature, monstrous, excessive, wonderful, extraordinary.

PROD'IGIOUSLY, enormously, astonishingly.

PROD'IGIOUSNESS, Enormity of Magnitude.

PROD'IGY [*prodige*, F. *prodigium*, L.] an Effect beyond Nature, a monstrous or preternatural Thing.

PROD'ITION, Treason, Treachery. L.

PROD'ITORIOUS [*proditorius*, L.] Traitor-like, treacherous.

PROD'RIARIUS *Canis* [in *Old Records*] a setting Dog, a Lurcher.

PROD'ROMUS [*πρόδρομος*, Gr.] a Fore-runner, a Harbinger.

PROD'ROMUS *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] is a Disease which foreruns a greater; as the Straitness of the Breast is the *Prodromus* of a Consumption. L.

To **PRODUCE** [*produire*, F. of *producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to cause; to expose to View; to shew.

PRODUCE, that which any Thing yields or brings.

To **PRODUCE** [in *Geometry*] to draw out farther, till it have an appointed Length.

PROD'UCT [*produit*, F. *productio*, of *productum*, L.] Fruit, Effect; as the *Product* of the Earth, of a Wit, &c.

PROD'UCT [in *Arithmetick*] is the Number sought or arising from the Multiplication of several Numbers given; so if 4 be given to be multiplied by 3, or 3 by 4, the *Product* is 12. It is also termed the *Rectangle* and *Fact*.

PROD'UCT [in *Geometry*] is when two Lines multiplied by one another, the *Product* is always called a *Rectangle*.

PROD'UCTION, a bringing forth, or lengthening; *Product* or *Fruit*.

PROD'UCTIONS [in *Anatomy*] the Parts of Bones that bunch a little out.

PROD'UCTIONS [among *Naturalists*] the Works and Effects of Nature and Art.

PROD'UCTIVE [of *producere*, L.] apt to produce or bring forth.

PROE'C'THESIS [*προέκθεσις*, Gr.] a running out first or before. L.

PROE'C'THESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby the Speaker defends himself, or another Person, as unblameable, by an Answer

PRO

containing a Reason of what he and another has said or done.

PROEGUMENA [*προεγυμμένα αίτια*, Gr.] a precedent Cause.

PROEGUMENA [among *Physicians*] an intercedent, internal Cause of a Disease in the Body, occasioned by another Cause.

PRO'EM [*pro-eme*, F. of *proemium*, L. of *προοίμιον*, Gr.] a Preface, or an Entrance into a Discourse.

PROEPIZEUXIS [*προεπιζεύξις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb is put between two Nouns, which ought to be placed at the End.

PROFANA'TION, an unhallowing or polluting, or turning holy Things to common Use. F. or L.

To **PROFA'NE** [*profaner*, F. of *profanare*, L.] to abuse holy Things, to pollute or unhallow.

PROFA'NE [*profane*, F. *profanus*, L. q. d. *quod pro, extra sanum agitur*] unhallowed, unholy, ungodly.

PROFANELY, impiously.

PROFANENESS, Impiety, Immorality.

PROFECTIONS [among *Astrologers*] equal and regular Procreations of the Sun, and other Significators of the *Zodiac*, according to the Succession of the Signs; allowing to each *Profecion* the whole Circle and one Sign over; as if the Sun in the first Year be in 30 Degrees of *Aries*, the next Year it will be in 30 Degrees of *Taurus*.

To **PROFER** [*proferer*, F. *proferre*, L.] to offer to give.

Profer'd Service stinks.

This Proverb indicates the Perversity of such Persons who contemn all Civilities that are offered to them voluntarily, and set a Value upon none but what are obtained with Difficulty: it is also frequently applied in the Way of Trade, where Persons commonly inspect some Defect in proffered Commodities, and value them at but a very low Rate; and *Merx ultronea puer*, say the *Latins*; and *Merchanisje offere est a demerendue*. F.

PROFER, an Offer or Tender.

PROFER [in *Law*] the Time for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, viz. twice a Year.

To **PROFESS** [*professer*, F. of *pro* and *fater*, q. d. *to confess openly*] to profess or declare solemnly; to make one's self known to be of such a Religion, Sect, or Party; to exercise publicly a particular Study or Calling.

A **PROFESS'ED Monk** or *Nun*, one who having made the Vow, is admitted of a Religious Order.

PROFESS'EDLY, avowedly.

PROFESS'ION, a Condition of Life, Calling, or Trade, a Man is of; also a declaring openly, professing, acknowledging, owning. F. of L.

PROFESS'OR

PRO

PROFESSOR [*professeur*, F.] one that professes any Religion or Persuasion. L.

PROFESSOR [in an *University*, &c.] a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in public Schools.

PROFESSORSHIP [*professorat*, F.] the Office of a Professor.

PROFICIENCY [of *proficere*, L.] the State and Quality of a Proficient.

PROFICIENT [*proficiens*, L.] one who has made a good Progress in any Art or Science.

PROFICUOUS [*proficuum*, L.] advantageous, useful.

PROFILE [*profilio*, Ital.] side-ways.

PROFILE [among *Painters*] a Term signifying a Head or Face set side ways, which, as on Coins and Medals, is said to be in *Profile*, or side-View.

PROFILE [in *Architect.*] is a Draught representing the Breadth, Depth, and Height of a Building or Fortification, but not in the Length, which properly belongs to a *Plan*, or Ground plot; so that it is in a Manner the same with the Prospect of a Place or Building viewed side ways, and expressed according to the Rules of Perspective; improperly the Outlines of any Figure.

To **PROFIT** [*profiter*, F.] to make a Progress, to improve, to get Profit or Advantage, to be useful.

To **PROFIT** *by*, to make a Benefit of.

PROFIT, Advantage, Gain, Interest. F.

PROFITABLE, beneficial, useful, advantageous.

PROFITABLENESS, Utility.

PROFITABLY, beneficially, usefully.

PROFITLESS, unprofitable.

PROFITROLLES [in *Cookery*] small round Leaves, farced and set in the Middle of Potatoes. F.

PROFLIGACY, Licentiousness of Morals.

PROFLIGATE [*profligatus*, L. of *pro* and *fligo*, q. d. *one who runs out against every body*] wicked, lewd, debauched to the highest Degree.

PROFLIGATELY, licentiously.

PROFLUENCE [of *profluentia*, L.] a flowing plentifully, Abundance, Store.

PROFLUENT [*profluens*, L.] flowing plentifully.

PROFOUND [*profond*, F. *profundus*, L.] deep; also great and eminent, as *profound Learning*, *profound Reverence*.

PROFUNDITY [*profondeur*, F. *profunditas*, L.] Deepness, Depth.

PROFUNDUS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle, which bends the Fingers. L.

PROFUSE [*profusus*, L.] lavish, wasteful, riotous.

PROFUSELY, lavishly.

PROFUSION, a pouring out; Lavish.

PROFUSENESS, ness, or squandering away Money. F. of L.

PRO

To **PROG** [of *procurare*, L.] to use all Endeavours to get or gain.

PROGENITORS [*progenitores*, L.] Ancestors. Forefathers.

PROGENY [*Progenies*, L.] an Offspring, or Issue.

PROGNOSIS [*αὑπνῶσις* Gr.] Foreknowledge, Foreboding. L.

PROGNOSIS [among *Physicians*] is the same as prognostick Sign.

To **PROGNOSTICATE** [*prognostiquer*, F. *prognosticatum*, L.] to foretell, to conjecture, to guess.

PROGNOSTICATION, a foretelling.

PROGNOSTICATOR [*prognostiqueur*, F.] one who foretells future Events.

PROGNOSTICK [*prognostique*, F. *prognosticus*, L. of *προγνωστικόν*, Gr.] a boding Sign, or Token of something to come.

PROGNOSTICKS [among *Physicians*] are the Signs by which they discover what is like to become of a sick Person, in respect to Recovery or Death.

PROGRAM [*programme*, F. *programma*, L. of *εὑρηματισμα*, Gr.] an Edict or Proclamation set up in a public Place; also a Bill passed up or delivered by hand to give Notice of some Speech or Ceremony, of something to be performed in a College or School in an University.

PROGRESS [*progrez*, F. *progressus*, L.] a proceeding or going forward in any Undertaking; also a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman.

PROGRESSION, a going on, an advancing. F. of L.

PROGRESSION [in *Mathematics*] a Consequence or Train of Quantities, which follow one another, and keep a certain Reason or Proportion among themselves.

PROGRESSION *Arithmetical*, a Consequence or Train of Numbers or Quantities in continued arithmetical Proportion.

PROGRESSION *Geometrical*, is a like Train of Numbers or Quantities in geometrical Proportion continued.

PROGRESSIONAL, pertaining to Progression. F.

PROGRESSIVE, which proceeds or goes on. F.

PROGRESSIVELY, by regular Advances.

To **PROHIBIT** [*prohibere*, F. *prohibitum*, L.] to forbid, to bar, to keep from.

PROHIBITED Goods, such Commodities as are not to be brought or conveyed out of the Nation. See *Contraband*.

PROHIBITIO *de vasso directa parti*, a Writ directed to a Tenant forbidding him to make Waste upon the Land in Controversy during the Suit. L.

PROHIBITION, a Forbidding, an Hindrance. F. of L.

PROHIBITION [among *Astrologers*] is when two Planets are applying to an Aspect,

PRO

and in the mean Time another Planet interposes either in Aspect or Body.

PROHIBITION, the Name of a Writ lying for one impleaded in the Court-Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Cognizance of the King's Court.

PROHIBITORY [*prohibitorius*, L.] that prohibits, forbids, or hinders.

To **PROJECT** [*projetus*, L.] to throw out, to cast forward; also from *projetter*, F. to scheme, to form in the Mind, to contrive.

PROJECT [*projet*, F. of *projetus*, L.] Design, Purpose, Contrivance.

PROJECTED [*projeté*, F. *projetus*, L.] designed or contrived.

PROJECTED [in a *Mathematical Sense*] drawn upon a Plane.

PROJECTILE [of *projectilis*, L.] any Thing thrown or cast off with a Force.

PROJECTILES [among *Philosophers*] are projected Bodies, i. e. such as being put into a violent Motion, are cast off from the Place where they received their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a Distance from it; as a Stone thrown out of one's Hand by a Sling, an Arrow from a Bow, a Bullet from a Gun, &c.

PROJECTION, a projecting. F. of L.

PROJECTION [among *Chymists*] is when any Matter to be calcined or fulminated, is put into a Crucible, Spoonful by Spoonful.

PROJECTION of the Sphere [in *Astronomy*] is a describing of the Lines and Circles of the Sphere, or so many as are requisite, in plans, or on a flat Surface.

PROJECTION Geometrick [in *Astronomy*] is where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere, or any Parts of them, upon the Plane of some Circles.

PROJECTION Orthographick [in *Astronomy*] is a Projection wherein the Eye is supposed to be at an infinite Distance from the Circle of the Projection.

PROJECTION Stereographick [in *Astron.*] such as supposes the Eye to be in the Pole of the Place of Projection, 90 Degrees distant from, and perpendicular to it.

Powder of PROJECTION [among *Alchemists*] a sort of Matter much boasted of, and said to be the Seed of Gold itself, having the Faculty of multiplying, or increasing Gold.

PROJECTOR, one who projects or contrives any Design.

PROJECTURE [*projectura*, L.] is the jutting or leaning out of any Part of a Building, the Coping of a Wall, &c.

PROJECTURING Table [in *Architecture*] is that which juts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, or any Part, to which it serves as an Ornament.

PROIN [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *Proin*, when she dresses or sets in Order her Wings.

PRO

PRO Indiviso [*Latv Term*] is a Possession of Lands or Tenements, belonging to two or more Persons, of which none knows his respective Portion or Share.

PROLA'BIA [among *Anatomists*] the utmost bunching out Parts of the Lips.

To **PRO'LATE** [*prolatum*, L.] to pronounce, to alter.

PRO'LATE Sphaeroid [*Geometry*] a Solid produced by the Revolution of the Semi Ellipsis about its longer Diameter.

PROLEGO'MENA [*prolegomenes*, F. *προλεγόμενα*, Gr.] preparatory Discourses, Prefaces or Preambles, which the Reader ought first to be acquainted with, the better to understand any Book or Science. L.

PROLEPSIS [*πρόληψις*, Gr.] a Figure of Construction in *Grammar*, in which the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduced to the same Verb or Adjective, with which they do not agree.

PROLEPSIS [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure by which we prevent what might be objected by the Adversary, by making the Objection ourselves.

PROLEPTICAL } [*prolepticus*, L.] be-
PROLEPTICK } longing to the Figure *Prolepsis*.

PROLEPTICK Disease [among *Physicians*] a Distemper which always anticipates or seizes the Patient sooner the next Day than it did the Day before.

PROLIFICAL } [*prolifique*, F.] fit for
PROLIFICK } Generation, apt to breed or bring forth.

PROLIFICALLY, fruitfully.

PROLIF'ICK Signs [among *Astrologers*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

PROLIFICA'TION, a making fruitful.

PROLIX' [*prolix*, F. of *prolixus*, L.] long, tedious, or large in Speech.

PROLIXITY [*prolixité*, F. *prolixitas*, L.] Tediousness, Length of a Discourse.

PROLIXLY, tediously.

PROLIXNESS, Tediousness.

To **PROLLE**, to look out, properly in order to pilfer. Ch.

PROLOCUT'OR, a Chairman or Speaker of each House of Convocation, or of a Synod. L.

PROLOCUT'ORSHIP, the Office of a Prolocutor.

PROL'OGUE [*prologus*, L. of *πρόλογος*, Gr.] a Preface, properly a Speech before a Stage-play. F.

To **PROLONG'** [*prolonger*, F. *prolongare*, L.] to lengthen out, to make a Thing last longer.

PROLONGA'TION, a lengthening out. F. of L.

PROMENA'DE, a Walk in the Fields. F.

PROMINENCE [*prominentia*, L.] the jutting of a Thing out or over.

PROM'INENT

PRO

PROMINENT [*prominens*, L.] jutting out, or standing forward.

PROMISCUOUS [*promiscuus*, L.] mingled together, confused.

PROMISCUOUSLY, indiscriminately without Selection.

To **PROMISE** [*promittere*, F. *promittere*, L.] to make a Promise, to engage, or give one's Word.

A **PROMISE** [*promesse*, F. *promissum*, L.] an Assurance by Word of Mouth, to do any Thing.

PROMISE [in Law] is when a Man binds himself, by his Word, to perform such an Act as is agreed on and concluded with another, upon a valuable Consideration.

PROMISER, one who promises.

PROMISSORY, of, or concerning a Promise; so a Promissory Note, is a Note promising to pay a Sum at an appointed Time.

PROMISORS } [among *Astrologers*] are
PROMITORS } certain *Directions*, so called, because they promise in the Radix something to be accomplished when the Time of the Direction is fulfilled.

PROMONTORY [*promontoire*, F. *promontorium*, L.] a Mountain, Hill, or any high Ground running out a great Way into the sea.

To **PROMOTE** [*promouvoir*, F. *promovere*, L.] to advance or prefer, to further or carry on.

PROMOTER [*promoteur*, F. *promotor*, L.] one who promotes or carries on a Business.

PROMOTERS } [in Law] Informers,
PROMOOTERS } who, for prosecuting such as offend, have Part of the Fines for their Reward; though chiefly belonging to the Spiritual Courts, the Exchequer, and King's Bench.

PROMOTION, Preferment, Advancement. F. or L.

PROMOTIVE, that which advances.

PROMPT [*prompti*, F. of *promptus*, L.] ready, quick, nimble. F.

PROMPT Payment, ready Money.

To **PROMPT** [q. d. *promptum facere*] to tell or whisper one; also to put one upon.

PROMPTER, at a Play-house, one who dictates to the Actors, when they mistake or forget.

PROMPTITUDE } [*promptitudo*, L.] Readiness, Quickness. &

PROMPTUARY [*promptuarium*, L.] a Store-house, Buttery.

To **PROMULGATE** } [*promulgatum*, L.]

To **PROMULGE** } to publish or proclaim.

PROMULGATION, a publishing. &c.

PROMULGATOR, one who publishes, or announces.

PROMAOS [*προμαος*, Gr.] a Church Porch, a *Portico* to a Palace. L.

PROMATORES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] two Muscles which move the Radius, one whereof is round, the other four square. L.

PRO

PRONE [*pronus*, L.] bending forward, or hanging the Face downward; also inclined to a Thing.

PRONE'NESS [*pronus*, L.] Inclination, Readiness, Propensity.

PRONG [*Minibero* derives it of *Prange*, Belg. to comrefs] a Pitchfork. C.

PRONOMINAL [*pronominalis*, L.] belonging to a Pronoun.

PRONOUN [*pronomens*, L. *quod pro nomine ponitur*] a Personal Noun, as I, Thou, He, &c.

To **PRONOUNCE** [*pronuncer*, F. *pronunciare*, L.] to utter or speak, to pass one's Judgment.

PRONOUNCER, one who pronounces.

PRONTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick or nimbly, without Loss of Time. Ital.

PRONUNCIATION, Utterance of Speech, speaking out. Delivery. F. of L.

PRONUNCIABLE [*pronunciabilis*, L.] which may be pronounced.

PROOF [*preuve*, F. *prova*, Ital.] a Trial or Essay; an Argument or Reason to prove a Truth; Testimony, Mark.

PROOF, impene'rab'e, able to resist, also the first Sheet done at a Printing Press.

To **PROP** [*proppe*, L. S.] to support or bear up.

A **PROP** [*proppe*, L. S.] a Supporter, or Underfer.

To **PROPAGATE** [*propagatum*, L. of *pro* and *panto*, q. d. *to fix at a Distance*] to cause to multiply or increase; to spread abroad.

PROPAGATION, a spreading abroad or increasing; also the Generation and Multiplication of Creatures. F. of L.

PROPAGATOR, one who spreads abroad.

PRO Partibus Liberandis, a Writ for the Partition of Lands between Co-heirs.

PROPELLED [of *propellere*, L.] driven or thrust far off or forward.

PROPEMPTICON [of *προπηματιν*, Gr.] a farewell or fencing away.

PROPENSE [*propensus*, L.] prone, inclinable to.

PROPENSION } [*propensitas*, L.] Inclination.

PROPE'NSITY } nation of Mind, Readiness, Propensity. &

PROPER [*proprie*, F. *proprius*, L.] peculiar, convenient, fitting.

PROPER [*Probat*] when a Thing is borne in the Colour it grows in, or is made of.

PROPER [q. d. *procer*, or *procerus*, L.] tall in stature.

PROPERATION, a hastening. L.

PROPER Fraction [*Aristot. tr. k*] a Fraction more or less than Unity, having the Numerator less than the Denominator.

PROPER Motion [among *Astrologers*] is the Motion of a particular Planet from West to East.

PROPER Name, that which is peculiar to certain Persons and Things.

P P P P

PROPER

PRO

PROPER Navigation, is the guiding of a Ship to a proposed Harbour, where the Voyage is performed in the vast Ocean.

PROPERLY, fitly, strictly.

PROPER'NESS [q. d. *Proceritas*, L.] Tallness.

PROPERTY [*propriété*, F. of *proprietas*, L.] natural Quality or Virtue; Right or Due which belongs to every Man, rightful Possession of a Thing; also a stalking Horse, Tool, or Blind.

PROPERTY ? [in *Law*] is the highest **PROPRITY** } Right or Title that a Man has, or can have to any Thing, and no ways depending upon another Man's Courtesy; also Quality.

PRO'PHASIS [*προφήσις*, Gr.] an Excuse, Bretnce, or Colour.

PROPHASIS [among *Physicians*] a Foreknowledge of Diseases.

PROPHECY [*prophetie*, F. *prophetia*, L. *προφητεία*, Gr.] a Prediction, or Foretelling.

TO PROPHESY [*prophetize*, F. *prophetizare*, L. *προφητεύω*, Gr.] to foretell Things to come, to expound divine Mysteries.

PROPHESIES ? [in *Law*] are taken for **PRO'PHECIES** } wisely foretelling of Matters to come, in certain hidden and enigmatical Speeches.

PROPHELACTICK [*προφυλακτικόν*, Gr.] that Part of Physick which prevents or preserves from Diseases.

PROPHET [*prophète*, F. *propheta*, L. *προφήτης*, Gr.] one who foretells future Events; a Person inspired by God to reveal his Will, warn of approaching Judgments, &c.

PRO'PHETESS [*prophètesse*, F. *prophetissa*, L. of *προφήτις*, Gr.] a Woman who prophesies.

PROPHETICAL ? [*prophetique*, F. *propheticalis*, and *propheticus*, L. of *προφητικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to a Prophet or Prophecy.

PROPHETICALLY, in a predictive Manner.

TO PROPINE [*propinare*, L.] to drink to one. *Chauc.*

PROPIN'QUITY [*propinquitas*, L.] Nearness, Nighness.

PROPTIABLE [*propitiabilis*, L.] that may be atoned, pacified, or appeased.

TO PROPITIATE, to render propitious, to appease.

PROPTIA'TION [q. d. *propitium facere*] an Atonement. F. of L.

PROPTIATORY [*propitiatoire*, F. of *propitiatorius*, L.] that serves, or is of Force to propitiate or atone.

THE PROPTIATORY [of *propitiatorium*, L.] the Mercy-Seat; a Table or Cover lined on both Sides with Gold Plates, set over the Ark of the Covenant among the Jews.

PROPTIOUS [*propice*, F. *propitius*, L.] favourable, kind, merciful.

PRO

PROPTIOUSLY, favourably, kindly.

PROPTIOUSNESS, Disposition to Mercy, Favourableness.

PRO'PLASM [*proplasma*, L. of *προπλασμα*, Gr.] a Mould in which any Metal, or soft Matter, which will afterwards grow hard, is cast.

PROPLASTICK [*προπλαστικόν*, Gr.] the Art of making Moulds for casting. L.

PRO'POMA [*πρόπομα*, of *προπίω*, Gr.] a first Draught taken before Meat, or a Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar; a Whet.

PRO'PONENT [*proponens*, L.] one that makes a Proposal.

PROPORE'ITAS [*Law Term*] the Declaration, Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

PROPO'RTION, Agreement, Agreeableness, Answerableness. F. of L.

PROPORTION [in *Architecture*] is the Relation which all the Work has to its Parts, and that every one has separately to the whole Building.

PROPORTION [in *Mathematics*] is the similitude or Likeness of Ratio's, when several Quantities or Numbers are compared one to another, with respect to their Greatness or Smallness.

PROPORTION [in *Quality*] is either the Relation or respect that the Reasons (*Ratio's*) of Numbers have one to another, or else that which their Differences have one to another.

PROPORTION Arithmetical, is when several Numbers differ according to an equal Difference, as 3, 7, 9, 13, the Excess being 4.

PROPORTION Geometrical, is a Similitude of Geometrical Ratio's; thus these four Numbers, 2, 4, 8, 16, are in Geometrical Proportion, the Ratio of 2 to 4, being the same with that of 8 to 16.

TO PROPORTION [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable, to commensurate.

PROPORTION Harmonick [in *Geometry*] that wherein the first Term is to be the last in a Geometrical Ratio, equal to that of the Difference of the two first, to the Difference of the two last, dividing, &c. by the Means of Compasses and Scaling Rules.

PROPOR'TIONABLE, agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPORTIONABLY, agreeably to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPOR'TIONAL Scales, are the artificial Logarithms placed on Lines for the Ease of multiplying.

PROPORTIONAL [*proportionnel*, F.] of like Proportion.

PROPORTIONALITY, a Likeness of Proportion.

PROPORTIONALS [in the *Mathematics*] Numbers or Quantities which are in mathematical Proportion.

PRO

TO PROPORTIONATE [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable or commensurate.

PROPOSAL [*Propos*, F.] Proposition or Offer.

TO PROPOSE [*proposer*, F. q. d. *ponere pro oculis aliorum*] to speak, to offer, to declare; to move or make a Motion.

PROPOSER, one who offers a Thing to be considered.

PROPOSITION, a Thing proposed to be proved, made out, or demonstrated; any Thing predicated of any Subject. F. of L.

PROPTISMA [*προπτισμα*, Gr.] the taking of a Dose of Physick. L.

TO PROPOUND [*proponere*, L.] to propose or set on Foot some Discourse, or some Question or Doubt to be resolved.

A PROPOUNDER, one who propounds Matters.

PROPOUNDERS [in Law] are Monopolizers or Ingrossers of Commodities.

PRO-PREFECT, an Officer under the Prefect, a Deputy Prefect.

PRO PRETOR, a Deputy Pretor.

PROPRIETARY { [*Proprietaire*, F. *Proprietarius*, L.] an Owner, one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRIETATE *probando*, a Writ for him who will prove a Property before the Sheriff. L.

PROPRIETY [*Proprieté*, F. *Proprietas*, L.] proper Sense.

PROPRIETY [of Speech] is the Properties, the peculiar Phrases or Expressions in a Language.

PROPT [for *prepped*] sustained by some Prop.

PROPTOSIS [*προπτωσις*, Gr.] the falling down of some Part of the Body. L.

TO PROPUGN [*propugno*, L.] to defend, to vindicate.

PROPUGNER, a Defender.

PROPYLEUM [*προπύλαιον*, Gr.] the Porch of a Temple or great Hall. L.

PROPULSION, a beating off. L.

PROROGATION a deferring or putting off, especially of a Session of Parliament, to a certain Time appointed by the King; in which Case all Bills passed in either or both Houses, that have not had the Royal Assent, must begin afresh at the next Meeting, but not so in an Adjournment.

TO PROROGUE [*prorogare*, F. of *pro* and *rogare*, q. d. *to demand a longer Time*, L.] to put off till another Time, also to prolong.

PRORUPTION [*proruptus*, L.] the Act of bursting out.

PROSAICK [*prosaïque*, F. *prosaicus*, L.] being in or belonging to Prose.

TO PROSCRIBE [*proscribere*, F. *proscribere*, L.] to outlaw, to banish; to sequester and seize one's Estate; to post up in Writing, and publish any Thing to be sold.

PROCRIBER, one who proscribes.

PRO

PROSCRIPTION, a Banishment, Outlawry; a Confiscation of Goods, and setting them to open Sale. F. of L.

PROSE [*Prosa*, L. *quod prosa via proferitur*] the plain and usual Way of Expression, opposed to Verse; a Part of the Popish Mass in Latin Verse. F. of L.

TO PROSECUTE [*poursuivre*, F. *prosequutum*, L.] to pursue, carry on, or go on with, to sue one at Law.

PROSECUTION [*poursuite*, F. *prosecutio*, L.] a Following, Pursuit, Continuance.

PROSECUTOR, one who follows a Cause, or sues in another's Name. L.

PROSELYTE [*protegyptus*, L. of *επαχθ-αυτο*, Gr. *one come over*] a Stranger converted to any Religion.

TO PROSELYTE to bring a Person over to one's Persuasion.

PROSEMINATION [*profeminatus*, L.] Propagation by Seed.

PROSODY [*prosodia*, L. *προσodia*, Gr.] that Part of Grammar which teaches to accent right, or rightly to distinguish Syllables either long or short.

PROSODIAN, one skilled in Prosody.

PROSONOMASIA [*προσωνομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when Allusion is made to the Likeness of a Sound in several Names or Words. L.

PROSPOEIA [*προσποεία*, F. *προσωπομασία*, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker addresses himself to Things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them speak as if they had rational Souls. L.

PROSPECT [*prospectus*, L.] a View or Sight afar off; an Aim or Design.

PROSPECTIVE GLASS, a Glass set in a Frame, to view Things at a great Distance.

TO PROSPER [*prosperare*, F. of *prosperare*, L.] to make prosperous, to give success, to succeed, or be successful.

PROSPERITY [*prosperité*, F. of *prosperitas*, L.] Flourishingness in the World, Success, Happiness.

PROSPEROUS [*prosperare*, F. *prosperus*, L.] favourable, thriving, fortunate, lucky.

PROSPEROUSLY, successfully.

PROSPHEROMENA [*προσπερουμενα*, Gr.] Meats or Medicines, taken inwardly. P. T.

PROSPHYSIS [*προσφυσις*, Gr.] a Coalition or growing together of two Parts, as when two Fingers grow to each other.

PROSPICENCE [*prospicitio*, L.] looking forward.

PROSTATÆ [among Anatomists] are two conglomerate Glands situated at the Neck of the Bladder.

PROSTERNATION, an overthrowing, a beating or bearing down. L.

PROSTHESIS [*προσθησις*, Gr.] the Fore-side of the Breast; also a fleshy Part in the Hollow of the Hands and Feet. L.

PRO

PROSTETHIS [among *Surgeons*] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fistulous Ulcers are filled up with Flesh.

PROSTHAPHÆRIS [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and mean Motion of the Planets; also the Angles made by the Lines of the Planet's mean Motion.

PROSTHESIS [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when a Letter or Syllable is added to the Beginning of a Word, as *ter-li* for *tuli*.

To **PROSTITUTE** [*prostituer*, F. *prostitutum*, L. q. d. *pro omnibus statuer*] to expose or set open to every one that comes; to yield up one's Honour or Body in Lust, sensual Pleasure, or mercenary Interest.

A **PROSTITUTE** [*une Prostituée*, F. *Prostituta*, L.] a common Whore.

PROSTITUTION, the Act of prostituting. F. of L.

PROSTOMIA [*προστώμια*, Gr.] the redundant Part of the Tongue.

PROSTRATE [*Prostratus*, F. *Prostratus*, L. q. d. *porro stratus*], laid flat along.

To **PROSTRATE** [*prostrare*, F. *prostratum*, L.] to throw one's self down, or cast down on the Ground.

PROSTRACTION [*Prostramentum*, F.] a laying flat along, a falling at one's feet. L.

PROSTYLE [*Prostylus*, L. *πρόστυλος*, Gr.] a Building that has only Pillars in the Front.

PROSYLLOGISM, is when two or more Syllogisms are connected together.

PROTASIS [*πρότασις*, Gr.] a Maxim or Proposition; the first Part of a Stage play, which explains the Argument of the Piece.

PROTICK [*Prototus*, L. *πρότληκός*, Gr.] belonging to a Protasis.

To **PROTECT** [*Protectum*, F. *Protegi*, L. q. d. *pro tegere*] to defend, maintain, countenance.

PROTECTION, Defence, Shelter. L.

PROTECTION [in *Law*] that Safety and Benefit that every Subject has by the Law. F. of L.

PROTECTIVE, defensive.

PROTECTOR [*Protector*, F.] a Defender, one who undertakes to defend the Afflicted and Miserable. L.

PROTECTOR [of a *Kingdom*] one made choice of to govern it, during the Minority of a Prince.

PROFECUTORATE, Protectionship; the Office, Jurisdiction, or Dignity of a Protector.

PROTECTORRESS [*protektress*, F.] a Defenderess. L.

To **PROTEND** [*protendere*, L. q. d. *pro tendere*] to stretch out at length.

PROTERVE [*Protervus*, L.] forward.

PROTERVITY [*Protervitas*, L.] Forwardness, Waywardness, Peevishness.

To **PROTEST** [*Protestari*, F. *Protestare*, L. q. d. *se pro se protestare*] to make a Protest, solemn Promise, or Declaration.

To **PROTEST** [in *Law*] is to affirm o-

PRO

penly, that one does not at all, or at most but conditionally yield himself to any Act, or to the Proceedings of a Judge, &c.

A **PROTEST**, a Declaration against a Person charged with the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, for refusing to pay it.

PROTESTANCY, } the Religion or
PROTESTANTISM, } Principles and
 Doctrine of Protestants.

PROTESTANTS [*Protestantes*, L.] a Name given to the first Reformers in Germany, on account of the public Protestation they made at *Spire* in Germany, ann. Chr. 1528, to appeal from the Decrees of the Emperor *Charles V.* to a General Council.

PROTESTATION, a free and open Declaration of one's Mind; a protesting against; a solemn Vow, or Assurance. F. of L.

PROTESTER, one who protests.

PROTEUS [*Πρωτεύς*, Gr.] a Sea Deity, who, as the Poets teach, could change himself into what Shape he pleased; from whence crafty and deceitful Persons, who can comply with all Humours and Dispositions, are called *Proteus's*. L.

PROTHYRIS [*προθύρις*, Gr.] a Coin, or Corner of a Wall, a Crow Beam or overthwart Rafter.

PROTHONOTARY } [*Protonotarius*, F.
PROTONOTARY } [*Protonotarius*, L.]

a chief Scribe or Secretary; a chief Clerk of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; in the last there are three, who enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleasings, Recognizances, &c. in that Court, and make out all judicial Writs; in the King's Bench there is one who records all civil Actions. &c.

PROTHYRUM [*προθύρον*, Gr.] a Porch at the outward Door of a House, a Portal.

PROTOCOL [*Protocolle*, F. *Protocolum*, L. *πρωτόκολλον*, Gr.] the first Draught of a Deed, Contract, or Instrument.

PROTO FORESTER [*Proto Forestarius*, L.] he whom our Kings use to make Chief of *Wood-for Forest*, to hear all Causes of Dean or Maim, or of Slaughter of the King's Deer in the Forest.

PROTOLOGY [*Protologia*, L. of *πρόλογος*, of *πρῶτος*, the first, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Preface.

PROTOMARTYR [*πρωτόμαρτυρ*, of *πρῶτος*, and *μαρτυρ*, a Martyr, Gr.] the first Witness or Martyr who suffered Death in Testimony of the Truth, as *Abel* in the Old Testament and *S. Stephen* in the New.

PROTOPATHY [*Protopathia*, L. of *πρωτοπάθεια*, of *πρῶτος*, and *πάθος*, Affliction, Gr.] a primary or original Disease.

PROTOPLAST [*Protoplastus*, L. of *πρωτοπλάστης*, of *πρῶτος*, and *πλάσσω*, to form, Gr. i. e. first formed] a Title given to *Adam* our Forefather; also the first Former of all Things.

PROTOTYPE [*prototypus*, L. of *πρωτοτύπος*,

PRO

πρωτοτύπου, and *τύπος*, a Type, Gr.] an original Type, the first pattern or Model of a Thing. F.

PROTOTYPON [in Grammar] a primitive or original Word.

To PROTRACT [protrahere, L. q. d. *pertrahere*] to delay or prolong the Time, to draw out in Length; also to lay down the Draught of a Map. &c.

PROTRACTER, one who delays.

PROTRACTING [among Surveyors] laying down the Dimensions of a Place by Help of a Protractor.

PROTRACTION, a putting off, a deferring or delaying. L.

PROTRACTING-Pin [among Mathematicians] an Instrument to prick off Degrees and Minutes from the Protractors.

PROTRACTIVE, of a protracting Quality, as of paper for drawing out into any Length.

PROTRACTOR, an Instrument used by Surgeons to draw out any foreign or disagreeable Bodies from a Wound or Ulcer, in the Manner as the Forceps is used.

PROTRACTOR, an Instrument to lay down Angles of any assigned Quantity or Degrees; or to find the Quantity or Degrees any Angle contains. L.

PROTREPTICON [*προτρεπτικόν*, Gr.] an Exhortation, a Persuasion.

To PROTRUDE [*protrudere*, L. q. *porro trudere*] to thrust or push forward.

PROTUBERANCE [of *protuberare*, L.] arising or swelling out; also the Process or Knob of a Bone.

PROTUBERANT [*protuberans*, L.] bunching or hanging out.

PROUD [*ψαυ*, Sax.] puffed up with Pride.

PROUDLY, arrogantly.

To be PROUD [*pruðan*, Sax.] to be elated or puffed up in Mind.

To PROVE [*probo*, L.] to make Trial, to succeed.

PROVEABLE, capable of Proof.

PROVEDITOR [*providitor*, F. *providitor*, Ital.] a Provider, a great military Officer in Italy an Overseer joined to the General of the Army.

PROVENDER [*Proviant*, Belg. and L. S. *providere*, F. *proventus*, L.] Food for Cattle.

To be PROVENDER *pri*ked, to be pampered, or flayed by too high Feeding.

PROVER [in Law] or Approver, a Person who having confessed himself guilty of Felony, accuses another of the same Crime.

PROVERB [*proverbe*, F. of *proverbium*, L.] a common old pithy Saying.

PROVERBIAL [*proverbialis*, L.] belonging to a Proverb. F.

PROVERBIALLY, after the Manner of a Proverb.

To PROVIDE [*pourvoir*, F. *providere*, L.] to furnish with, take Care of, prepare.

PRO

PROVIDENCE [*providentia*, L.] Foresight, Forecast, Weariness; more especially the Foresight or supreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings. F.

PROVIDENT [*providens*, L.] having good Forecast, wary, saving, thrifty.

PROVIDENTIA [in Old Records] Provision of Meat and Drink. L.

PROVIDENTIAL, belonging to Divine Providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, in a providential Manner.

PROVIDER, one who provides.

PROVINCE [*provincia*, L.] a considerable Part of a County or Kingdom; also the Extent of the Jurisdiction of an Archbishop; also Office or Business. F.

PROVINCE *Rose* (either of *Provence* in France, or, as Skinner says, of *provin*, F. the Layer of the Vine) a kind of Rose, a Flower.

The United PROVINCES [of the *Netherlands*] the Northern Provinces of the Low Countries, which made a firm and perpetual Alliance at *Utrecht*, A. C. 1579.

PROVINCIAL [*provincialis*, L.] belonging to a Province. F.

A PROVINCIAL [*provincialis*, L.] a chief Governor of all the Religious Houses of the same Order in a Province. F.

A PROVINCIAL Synod an Assembly of the Clergy of a particular Province.

To PROVINCIATE, to turn to a Province.

To PROVINCE [*provigner*, F.] to lay a Vine Stock or Branch in the Ground to take Root.

PROVISION, any Thing got or procured which is necessary for the Subsistence of Life; a providing or taking care of. F. of L.

PROVISION [in Canon Law] the Pope's providing a Spiritual Living for a Bishop, before the Death of an Incumbent.

PROVISION [in Traffick] the Wages due to a Factor.

PROVISIONAL [*provisional*, F.] done by, or belonging to a Proviso.

PROVISO, a Clause, Caveat, or Condition, made in any Deed or Writing, without the Performance of which the Deed becomes void. Ital.

PROVISO [Sea Term] a Ship is said to *moor a Proviso*, when she has one Anchor out, and a Hawser shote, being moored with her Head to the Shore with two Cables.

PROVISOR [in a College] a Title of Dignity, a Patron or chief Governor.

PROVISOR *Monasterii*, the Steward or Treasurer of a Religious House. O. L.

PROVISOR [*proviscur*, F.] he who sueth to the See or Rome for a Provision; the Patron or chief Governor in some Colleges.

PROVISORS Acts made in the Parliament at *Oxford*, Anno 1258, to restrain the exorbitant Use of arbitrary Power.

PRO.

PRU

PROVOCA'TION, an urging, incensing, exciting, or stirring up. *F. of L.*

PROVO'CATIVE, apt to provoke, or stir up.

A PROVOCATIVE, a Medicine which strengthens Nature in order to *Vener.*

PROVOCA'TORY [*provocatorius, L.*] of or belonging to Provocation.

To **PROVO'KE** [*provoquer, F. provocare, L.*] to anger, urge, move, or stir up.

To **PROVO'KE** [among *Physicians*] to dispose or cause.

PROVOKER, one who excites Anger.

PROVOST [*Provost, Provost, Teut. Provost, Dan. provost, or provot, F. provosto, Ital. all of provostas, L.*] a President of a College, a chief Magistrate of a City.

PROVOST [in *France*] a Magistrate whose Office is to take Cognizance of Enemies, and such as commit Outrages, as Robbers, &c.

PROVOST' Marshal [at *Land*] an Officer whose Business is to seize and secure Deserters, and other Criminals; as also to set Rates on Provisions in the Army.

PROVOST Marshal [at *Sea*] an Officer of the Royal Navy, who has the Charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea.

PROVOST of Merchants [at *Paris*] the chief Magistrate of the City.

PROVOST [of the *Mint*] an Officer appointed to approve all the Moneyers, and to oversee them.

PROVOSTAL [*provostale, F.*] belonging to a Provost.

PROVOST'SHIP, } the Office or Dignity
PROVOST'RY, } of a Provost.

PROW [*proue, F. pruda, Ital. prora, L.*] the Forepart of a Ship, i. e. that Part of the Forecastle that is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof.

PROW, Honour. *O. Valiant. Spen.*

PROWEST, most valiant. *Spen.*

PROWESS [*proesse, F.*] Valour, a valiant or mighty Act.

To **PROWL** [probably of *proyuler, F. Dim. of proier, to prey*] to go about fishing or pilfering; also to gaze after Gain.

PROWLER, one who wanders about for Plunder.

To **PROXIMATE** [*proximatum, L.*] to approach or draw near to.

PROXIME [*proximus, L.*] next, immediate.

PROXIMITY [*proximite, F. of proximitas, L.*] Nearness, Neighbourhood, Kindred, Alliance.

PROXY [*procuratio, L. Mer. Cas. derives it of επιχειρῶ, Gr.*] a Deputy, one who does the Part of another, or acts for him in his Absence.

PROXY [among *Civilians*] the Commission of a Proctor from his Client to manage a Cause in his Behalf.

PRUCE, Prussian Leather. *Dryd.*

PSA

A PRUDE, a precise Woman, with false Affectation. *Fr.*

PRUDENCE [*prudence, F. of prudentia, L.*] Wisdom in managing Affairs.

PRUDENT [*prudens, L.*] discreet, wisely managing.

PRUDENTLY, discreetly.

PRUDENTIAL, wise, discreet.

PRUDENTIALLY, agreeably, to Prudence.

PRU'DERY [*pruderie, F.*] an affected or conceited womanish Reserve, a Shyness.

PRUDISH, squeamish, affectedly coy.

PRUNE [*prunum, L.*] a Plum, a dried Plum. *F.*

To **PRUNE** [in *Gardening*] to trim Trees by cutting off the superfluous Twigs and Branches.

To **PRUNE** [in *Falconry*] as, the Hawk prunes, i. e. picks herself.

PRUNEL [*prunella, L.*] an Herb.

PRUNELLO [*Brigoles, the Name of a Place whence they are brought*] a sort of Plums; also a Sort of Silk.

PRUNIFEROUS Trees [among *Botanists*] such whose Fruit has a Stone in the Middle, and is soft on the Outside.

PRUNING Chissel, an Instrument for pruning Trees.

PRURIENCY, an itching Desire.

PRURIENT [*pruriens, L.*] itching, or having an itching Desire.

PRURIGINOUS [*pruriginosus, L.*] full of the Itch, itchy.

PRURITUS [*pruris, F. of pruritus, L.*] the Itch, a Disease, any Dryness or Roughness of the Skin, caused by sharp Humours, which stagnate in, and corrode the Miliary Glands. *L.*

PRUTAN'NICK Tables, Astronomical Tables for finding the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, framed by *Erasmus Reinoldus*, and dedicated to *Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg* and Duke of *Prussia*.

To **PRY** [*preuer, F. to make a Trial of*] to search, enquire, or dive into

PRY'AN Tin, is a Sort of Tin found mixed with a gravelly Earth, sometimes white, but usually red.

PSALM [*psalme, F. psalmus, L. ψαλμός, Gr.*] a Hymn upon a sacred Subject.

PSALMIST [*psalmiste, F. psalmistes, L. ψάλτης, Gr.*] one who makes or sings Psalms.

PSALMODY [*psalmodie, F. psalmodia, L. ψαλμοδία, of ψαλμός, and ᾠδή, a Song, Gr.*] a singing of Psalms; a singing and playing together on a musical Instrument.

PSALMO'GRAPHER [*psalmographus, L. ψαλμογράφος, Gr.*] a Writer of Psalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY [*psalmographia, L. ψαλμογραφία, of ψαλμός, and γράφω, to write, Gr.*] a writing of Psalms.

PSALTER [*psautier, F. psalterium, L. ψαλτήριον, Gr.*] a Book of Psalms, a Collection of *David's Psalms*.

PSALTERY

P S E

PSAL'TERY [*psautier*, F. *psalterium*, L. of *ψαλτήριον*, Gr.] a kind of musical Instrument.

PSAMMIS'MUS [*ψαμμισμός*, Gr.] a Bath of dry and warm Sand, to dry the Feet of dropical Persons.

PSAMMO'DEA [of *ψαμμάδης*, Gr.] sandy and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

PSAM'MOS [*ψάμμος*, Gr.] Sand or Gravel, that which breeds in Mens Bodies.

PSEUD'ANGE'LIST [*pseudangelus*, L. *ψευδής*, of *ψεύδω*, and *ἄγγελος*, Angel, Gr.] a false Messenger.

PSEUDAPOS'TLE [*pseudapostolus*, L. *ψευδαπόστολος*, of *ψεύδω*, and *ἀπόστολος*, Apostle, Gr.] a false Apostle.

PSEUDISOD'OMON [of *ψεύδω*, falsely, *ἴσος*, equal, and *οἶκος*, a Building, Gr.] a kind of Building, whose Walls are made of Stone of an unequal Thickness.

PSEUDO-ADEL'PHUS [of *ψεύδω*, false, and *ἀδελφός*, a Brother, Gr.] a false Brother.

PSEUDODIP'TERON [in *Architectura*] a Temple which is surrounded but with one Row of Pillars, at the Distance of two Rows, &c.

PSEUDOG'RAPHY [*pseudographia*, L. of *ψευδογραφία*, of *ψεύδω*, and *γραφω*, to write, Gr.] false Writing, a counterfeit Hand.

PSEUDOL'OGY [*pseudologia*, L. of *ψευδολογία*, of *ψεύδω*, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a false speaking or lying.

PSEUDO-MAR'TYR [*ψευδομάρτυρ*, Gr. of *ψεύδω*, and *μάρτυρ*, a Martyr] a counterfeit Martyr, a false Witness.

PSEUDO-MED'ICUS, one who pretends to be a Physician, a Quack.

PSEUDOM'ENOS [*ψευδομένος*, Gr.] a sophistical Argument, a Fallacy in Reasoning.

PSEUDON'YMUS [*pseudonymus*, L. of *ψευδώνυμος*, of *ψεύδω*, and *ὄνομα*, a Name, Gr.] that has a counterfeit Name.

PSEUDOPERIP'TERON [in *Architectura*] a Temple where the Side Pillars were set in the Wall in the Inside, so as to enclose the Space usually allowed for the Porticoes of the Peripteron. Gr.

PSEUDO-PHISOS'OPHER [*pseudophilosophus*, L. of *ψευδοφιλόσοφος*, of *ψεύδω*, and *φιλόσοφος*, a Philosopher, Gr.] a false or counterfeit Philosopher.

PSEUDO-PHILOSOPHY [*pseudophilosophia*, L. of *ψευδοφιλοσοφία*, Gr.] false or counterfeit Philosophy.

PSEUDO-POR'TICUS, a false Porch. Gr. and L.

PSEUDO PROPHET [*pseudopropheta*, L. of *ψευδοπροφήτης*, of *ψεύδω*, and *προφήτης*, a Prophet, Gr.] a false Prophet.

PSEUDO STELLA [among *Astronomers*] any Comet or *Phænomenon* newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star. Gr. and L.

PSEUDOTHY'RUM [*ψευδοθύρον*, of *ψεύδω*, and *θύρον*, a Door, Gr.] a Postern-Gate. L.

P T E

PSHAW, an Expression of Contempt.

PSO'AS Magnus [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Loins which proceeds from all the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Loins, and their transverse Processes, within the lower Belly, inserted into the lower Part of the Trochanter of the Thigh-bone. L.

PSOAS Parvus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh inserted into that Part of the Share-bone, which is joined to the *Oss Ilium*.

PSO'RA [*ψώρα*, Gr.] Scabbiness, Manginess.

PSORI'ASIS [*ψωρίασις*, Gr.] a dry itching Scab, accompanied often with an Exulceration.

PSO'RICKS [*psorica*, L. *ψωρικά*, Gr.] Medicines good against Scabbiness.

PSOROPHTHA'LMY [*psorophthalmia*, L. *ψωροφθαλμία*, of *ψώρα*, a Scab, and *ὀφθαλμός*, a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] a Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes with itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA [of *ψυχή*, the Soul, and *ἀγωγός*, a Leader, Gr.] Medicines which suddenly raise the Spirits in Faintings.

PSYCHOL'OGY [*ψυχολογία*, of *ψυχή*, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] an Account or Treatise of the Soul or Mind.

PSYCHOM'ACHY [*psychomachia*, L. *ψυχμαχία*, of *ψυχή*, and *μαχή*, a Combat, Gr.] a Combat between the Soul and Body.

PSYCHROLUS'IA [*ψυχρολύσις*, of *ψυχρός*, and *λύσις*, Solution, Gr.] Cold, Cold-Baths.

PSYCHROPHOEY [*ψυχροφobia*, of *ψυχρός*, and *φοβή*, Fear, Gr.] a Fear or Aversion to cold Things.

PSYDRA'C'IUM [*ψυδράκιον*, Gr.] a little Ulcer in the Skin or the Head; also little Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, by Reason of the Winter's Cold.

PTAR'MICKS [of *πτερίμα*, Gr.] Medicines which cause sneezing.

PTERNA [*πτέρνα*, Gr.] the second Bone of the Foot.

PTE'RON [*πτερόν*, Gr.] the Wing of a Bird.

PTE'RON [in *Architectura*] the Wing or Isle of a Building.

PTERY'GIUM [*πτερυγιον*, Gr.] a little Wing.

PTER'YGIUM [among *Anatomists*] the Wing or round Rising of the Nose, or Eye, the Process of the *Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone.

PTERYGOIDES [*πτερυγώδης*, Gr.] the Wing-like Processes of the *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOI'DEUS Externus } [in *Anato-*
PTERYGOI'DEUS Internus } *my*] two Processes, arising from the *Processus Pterygoides* of the same *Sphenoides*.

PTERY-

P U C

PTERYGOPALATIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Gargaron*, arising from the Process of the *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOPHARYNGEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle taking its Rise from the *Pterygoid Process* of the *Sphenoides*, and the Ends of the *Oss. Hyoides*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS *Externus* [of *ωλέρον*, a Wing, and *σφαυλή*, Gr. the *Uvula*] in *Anatomy*, a Muscle which moves the Piece of Flesh in the Mouth, called the *Uvula*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle having its Insertion in the Forepart of the *Uvula*.

PTISAN [*πιψανα*, L. of *πτισάνη*, Gr.] a kind of cooling Phytick Drink.

PTOLEMAICK System [of the *Heavens*] was that System which was invented by *Ptolemy*.

PTYELISM, Salivation, Effusion of Spit tle.

PTYELISMUS [*πτυελισμός*, Gr.] a too great Spitting.

PTYLOSIS, a Disease when the Brims of the Eye lids are grown thick, and the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

PTISMAGOGUE [from *πτίω*, to spit, and *ἀγω*, to lead, Gr.] that which discharges the Spittle, whether it amounts quite to a Salivation or not.

PUB'BLE, fat, full, usually spoken of Corn, &c. *N. C.*

PUB'ERTY [*puberté*, F. of *pubertas*, L.] the Age of 14 Years in Men, and 12 in Women.

PUBESCENCE, Ripeness of Age.

PUBESCENT [*pubescens*, L.] arriving at Puberty.

PUBLICAN [*publicain*, F. *publicanus*, L.] a Farmer of publick Rents and Revenues; also a Keeper of a public House, a Victualler, an Alehouse keeper.

PUBLICA'TION, a making public, a giving public Notice of a Thing. *F. of L.*

PUBLICK [*public*, F. *publicus*, L.] common, belonging to the People, manifest, known to any Body.

The **PUBLICK** [*la public*, F.] the Generality of the People.

PUBLICKLY, openly.

PUBLICKNESS, State of being open to all.

PUBLICK-Spirited, actuated by the publick Good.

PUBLICITY [*publicité*, F. *publicitas*, L.] Publickness.

To **PUBLISH** [*publier*, F. *publicare*, L.] to make publick, to spread abroad.

A **PUBLISHER** [*publieur*, F.] one who makes publick; who publishes new Books.

PUC'ELAGE, a Maidenhead; Virginity. *F.*

PUC'ELL, a Virgin or Maid. *Cbauc. F.*

PUCHIA, a Pouch or Purse. *O. L.*

PUCK, a fancied Spirit common in Romances.

P U G

PUCK FIST, } a kind of Mushroom full
PUFF-BALL, } of Dust. *C. Crepitus* L.
pis. L.

To **PUCK'ER** [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *πυνάζω*, or *πυνίδω*, Gr. to thicken] to shrink up, to lie uneven, as Cloaths are apt to do.

PUCKER, a Nest of Caterpillars, or such like Vermin. *C.*

A **PUD'DER** [of *pottere*, Belg. to make a Noise] Noise, Bustle.

PUD'DING [*boudin*, F. of *botulus*, L. of *boyaux*, F. *budelia*, Ital. Intestines] a sort of Food well known, chiefly in England, as Hog's Puddings, &c.

PUDDING of the Anchor. [*Sea Term*] the binding Ropes about the Anchor rings.

PUDDINGS [in a Ship] Ropes nailed on the Arms of the Mast and Fore Yard near the Ends, to save the Rabets from falling.

PUDDING-Grass, Penny-royal, *Pulegium. L.*

PUDDING-Time, Dinner-Time.

PUDDLE [from *Pool*] a small dirty Lake or Pish.

To **PUDDLE**, to pollute with Dirt, &c.

PUD'DLY, mry, abounding with Puddles, **PUD'DOCK**, a small Inclosure. *C.*

PUDEN'DA, the privy Parts; also an Army of the *Penis. L.*

PUDIBUND [*pudibundus*, L.] bashful, shame-faced.

PUDICA *Plan'a* [among Botanists] the sensitive Plant. *L.*

PUDICITY [*pudicité*, F. of *pudicitas*, L.] Chastity, Modesty.

PUDICIOUS [*pudique*, F. of *pudicus*, L.] chaste, modest.

PUERILE [*puerile*, F. of *puerilis*, L.] belonging to a Child, childish.

PUERILITY [*puerilité*, F. of *puerilitas*, L.] Boyishness, Childishness.

PUER'IFY [*pueritas*, L.] Childhood, Infancy.

PUER'PEROUS [*puerpera*, L.] that beareth Children.

PUET, a kind of Bird.

To **PUFF** [of *poiff. Dan.*] to blow or pant by Reason of Shortness of Breath.

A **PUFF** [of *poiff*, Belg. the Swelling of the Cheeks] a Blast or Breath of Wind; also an Utensil for powdering the Hair.

A **PUFF** [in a *Gaming House*] one who is hired to play to decoy others.

PUFFER, one that puffs.

A **PUFFING** [*puffino*, Ital.] a sort of Coot or Sea Gull, a Bird.

PUG, a Nickname for a Monkey or Dog.

PUG'GERED, as, the red puggered Attire of a Turkey, i. e. the Wattles.

PUG'GY [of *piga*, Sax. *pige*, Dan. a little Maid] a soothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour; as, *My little Puggy*.

PUGH

P U L

PUGH [q. d. *ap Hugb*, i. e. the Son of *Hugh*] a *Welsh* Surname.

PUGIL [in *Medicine*] a small Handful, or as much as may be taken up at once between the two Fingers and a Thumb. *L.*

PUGNA'CITY [*pugnacitas*, *L.*] Eagerness to fight.

PUISNE, puny, a Law Term for younger; as, a *puisse Counsellor*. *F.*

PUIS'SANCE, Power, Force, Might. *F.*

PUIS'SANT, powerful, mighty. *F.*

PUKE, a Sort of Colour.

A PUKE, a Vomit.

To PUKE [*pucche*, *Belg.* to thrust forth] to be ready to vomit or spue.

PUL'CHRITUDE [*pulchritudo*, *L.*] Fairness, Beauty.

To PULE [*piauler*, *F.*] to cry like a Chicken; to whine, to cry.

PULICOSITY [*pulicositas*, *L.*] Abundance of, or full of Fleas.

PULICOUS [*pulicosus*, *L.*] full of, or abounding with Fleas.

PUL'ING [*piauler*, *F.* to sing small] sickly, peevish, crazy.

A PULK, a Hole of standing Water. *N. C.*

To PULL [*pullian*, *Sax.* *pullen*, *Belg.* *pi-ling*, *Dan.*] to pluck, draw, hale, &c.

PULL, the Act of Pulling.

PULLA, a Pool, or Lake of standing Water. *O. L.*

PULLA'TION, hatching Chickens. *L.*

PULLEN [*poulain*, *O. F.*] Poultry.

PULLER, one who draws.

PULLET [*poulet*, *F.*] a young Hen.

PULLET [in a *Ship*] a close Room in the Hold.

PULLEY [*poulie*, *F.* of *pull*, *Eng.*] one of the Mechanick Powers; a Wheel, which by means of a Rope running in its Channel, heaves up great Weights.

PULLEY Piece, an Armour for the Knees; also that Part of the Boot which covers the Knees.

To PUL'LULATE [*pulluler*, *F.* *pullulam*, *L.*] to spring or come up young, to bud forth.

PULMONA'RIA Arteria [in *Anatomy*] a Vessel in the Breast which conveys the Blood from the right Ventricle of the Heart to the Lungs. *L.*

PULMONARIA Arteria Venosa [in *Anatomy*] a Vessel that having received the Blood out of the Pulmonary Artery, discharges itself into the left Ventricle of the Heart.

PULMONA'RIOUS, one who is diseased in the Lungs. *L.*

PUL'MONARY [*pulmonarius*, *L.*] belonging to the Lungs.

PULMON'ICK [*un pulmonique*, *F.*] a contagious Person.

PULP [*pulpa*, *L.*] that Part of Fruit which is good to eat.

PULP [in *Pharmacy*] the soft Part of

P U N

Fruit, Roots, &c. which is extracted by soaking or boiling.

PUL'PIT [*pulpitum*, *L.*] anciently that higher Part of a Stage, on which the Musicians were; a Desk to preach or make an Oration in.

PULPOSITY [*pulpositas*, *L.*] Fulness of Pulp, Substance, &c.

PULPOUS [*pulposus*, *L.*] full of Substance, fleshy, nourishing, rich.

PULPY, soft.

PULSA'TION, a knocking or striking, the beating of the Pulse. *F.* of *L.*

PULSE [*puls*, *L.*] all Sorts of Grain contained in Hoods, Husks, or Shells.

PULSE [*pulsus*, *L.*] a beating or knocking against.

PULSE [among *Physicians*] the beating of the Arteries.

PULSE [among *Naturalists*] is the Stroke with which any Medium is affected by the Motion of Light, Sound, &c.

PUL'SION [*pulsus*, *L.*] the driving or forcing any Thing forward.

PULVERIZA'TION [*pulverizatio*, *L.*] a reducing to Powder.

To PULVERIZE [*pulveriser*, *F.* *pulverizare*, *L.*] to reduce any Body to Powder.

PULVERULENT [*pulverulentus*, *L.*] full of Dust or Powder, dusty.

PUL'VIL [*pulvillum*, *L.*] sweet Scents. *Gay.*

PULVIS Fulminans [among *Chymists*] a Composition, which being put in a Shovel over a gentle Fire, will go off with a Noise like that of a Musket.

PULVINA'TA [in *Architecture*] a Freeze which swells out like a Pillow. *L.*

PU'MICATED [*pumicatus*, *L.*] made smooth, like, or with a Pumice Stone.

PUMICE Stone [*pumex*, *L.*] a spongy crumbling Stone, used in engraving, polishing, &c.

PUMP [*pompe*, *Belg.* *pumpe*, *Dan.* and *L. S.*] an Engine for drawing Water.

To PUMP [*pompe*, *Belg.*] to draw Water, &c. to sift a Person by a fly Enquiry.

The PUMP Suck [*Sea Term*] is when the Water being out, it draws up nothing but Wind and Froth.

PUMP-Brcke [in a *Ship*] the Pump-Handle.

PUMP-Can, a Vessel to pour Water into a Pump, to fetch it and make it work.

PUMP Dale } [in a *Ship*] the Trough in

PUMP-Male } which the Water that is pumped out runs, and so out at the Scupper-Holes.

PUMPER, one that pumps.

PUMPS, a Sort of Shoes with turned Soles.

To PUN [*punian*, *Sax.*] to pound or beat; also to quibble or play with Words.

To PUNCH [*poingonner*, *F.*] to bore with a Punch; to thrust one with the Fist, Elbow, &c.

PUN

A PUNCH [*poinçon*, F.] a Tool to make Holes with, &c.

PUNCH, a Composition made of Brandy, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c. for common Drinking.

PUNCH } a short and thick
PUNCHINELLO } Fellow; a Stage-puppet.

PUNCH'INS [in *Architecture*] are short Pieces of Timber, placed to support some considerable Weight.

PUNCH'INS [*poinçon*, F.] a Vessel of Wine containing 84 Gallons.

PUNCHION [*poinçon*, F.] a Chirzel.

PUNCTATED Hyperbola [in *Mathematics*] is an Hyperbola, whose oval Conjugate is infinitely small, that is, a Point.

PUNCTILIO [*puntillo*, Span. *pointille*, F. *punctulum*, L.] a little Point or Trifle.

PUNCTILIOUS, very nice and exact, standing upon Punctilio's.

PUNCTUAL [*punctuel*, F.] that does a Thing, as it were, to a Point given.

PUNCTUALITY [*punctualité*, F.] Exactness.

PUNCTUALLY, exactly.

PUNCTUALNESS, Exactness.

To PUNCTUATE, to point in writing.

PUNCTUATION [*punctuation*, F.] the Method of Pointing and making Stops in Writing.

PUNCTUM Lacrymale [among *Anatomists*] a Hole in the Nose by which the Matter of Tears passes to the Nostrils. L.

PUNCTUM Salient, a little Speck or Cloud which appears in a broad Egg, and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatched. L.

PUNCTUM Lineans [in *Mathematics*] is that Point of the generating Circle, which, in the Formation of either simple Cycloids or Epicycloids, produces any Part of a cycloidal Line. L.

PUNCTURE [*punctura*, L.] a Prick or Pricking, any Wound made by a pointed Instrument.

PUNCTURE [among *Surgeons*] a Fracture of the Skull-Bone by a pricking Instrument.

PUND'BRETCH [pund brech, Sax.] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

PUNFAL'DA, a Pound, a Pinfold. O. L.

PUN'DLE, an ill-shaped, and ill-dressed Creature; as, *she is a very Pundle*.

PUN'GENCY [of *pungens*, L.] a Pricking or Sharpness.

PUNGENT [of *pungens*, L.] pricking, sharp.

PUN'GER [*pagurus*, L.] a Sea Crab-fish.

PUNICE, a Wall louse, a Bug.

PUN'ICK [*punicus*, of *pœni*, the *Carthaginians*, who were accounted a perfidious People] as, a *Punick Faith*, *Falshood*, *Treachery*, *Perjury*.

PUR

To PUNISH [*punir*, F. of *punire*, L.] to inflict bodily Pain upon one who has committed an Offence; to correct, to chastise.

PUN'ISHABLE [*punissable*, F.] fit to be punished.

PUNISHABLENESS, Liableness to Punishment.

PUNISHER, one who punishes.

PUN'ISHMENT [*punitio*, F. *punitio*, L.] Correction, Chastisement.

PUN'ITIVE, relating to, or of the Nature of Punishment.

PUN'ITORY Interest [in *Civil Law*] is such Interest of Money as is given for Delay or Breach of Trust.

PUNK [Skinner derives it of *pung*, Sax. a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old shrivelled Whore, like a Piece of shrivelled Leather] an ugly ill-favoured Strumpet.

PUN'TER, a Term at the Game of Basset.

PUNTO, a Point. *Ital.*

PUN'STER, a low Wit, a Quibbler on Words. *Addison*.

PUN'Y [*puisse*, F.] little, peaking, weakly; also younger; as a *Puny Judge*.

To PUP, to bring forth Whelps.

PUP'IL [*pupille*, F. *pupilla*, L.] a fatherless Child, one under Age or Ward; also a Tutor's Scholar at the University; also the Apple of the Eye.

PUP'IS Vena [among *Anatomists*] a Vein which spreads itself about the hinder Part of the Head.

PUP'PY [of *puppe*, L. S. and Teut. *pupée*, F. of *puppis*, L.] a little Infant or Baby, a Whelp of a Bitch, &c. also an unexperienced raw Fellow.

PURA Elemosyna [*i. e.* pure Alms] a Tenure or holding of Lands in Scotland, peculiar to Churchmen. L.

PUR'BLIND [*q. d.* *per blind*] short-sighted.

To PUR'CHASE [*pourchasser*, F.] to obtain or get by buying, &c.

To PURCHASE [in *Law*] is to get Lands with Money, &c. or by any other Agreement.

To PURCHASE [among *Sailors*] is to draw; as they say, *the Captain purchases space*, *i. e.* draws in the Cable space.

PURCHASE, Bargain, Boot.

PURCHASER, one who purchases.

PURE [*purus*, L.] simple, uncompounded; chaste, clean, neat; mere, downright.

PURE Hyperbola [in *Mathematics*] is one without an Oval, Nede, Spike, or conjugate Point.

PURELY, cleanly, merely.

PUR'FILE [*pourfilée*, F.] a sort of Trimming for Women's Gowns; also an Ornament about the Edges of musical Instruments, such as Viols, Violins, &c.

PUR'FLED [of *pourfiler*, F.] flourished with a Needle. *Spence*.

PURFLEW

PUR

PURFLEW [in *Heraldry*] a Term made use of to express Ermines, Peans, or any other Furs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms; as, *He bears Gules, a Bordure Purflew Verry*, meaning, that the Fur of the Bordure is *Verry*.

PURGANTIA [among *Physicians*] purging Medicines. *L.*

PURGA'TION, a Scouring or Cleansing. *F. of L.*

PURGATION [among *Physicians*] a purging by Stool.

PURGATION [in *Law*] is the clearing one's self of a Crime.

PURGATION [Canonical] is when the Party suspected makes Oath, in the Spiritual Court, that he is clear of the Crime laid to his Charge, and brings Neighbours to swear upon their Consciences, that he swears truly.

PURGATION *Vulgar*, was either by Combat, or Trial by Fire or Water.

PUR'GATIVE, that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge. *F.*

A PURGATIVE [purgatif, *F.*] a purging Medicine.

PURGATORY [purgatoire, *F.* purgatorium, *L.*] an imaginary Place of Purgation for the Souls of the Faithful, according to the *Roman Catholic* Creed, where they are to be purified by Fire before they are admitted to the State of perfect Bliss.

PURGATORY [purgatorius, *L.*] of a purging Quality.

To PURGE [parger, *F.* purgare, *L.*] to cleanse the Body from ill Humours; also to clear one's self of a Crime.

A PURGE, a cleansing Medicine.

PURGER, one that purges.

PURIFICATION the Act of purifying and cleansing. *F. of L.*

PURIFICATION [among *Chymists*] the cleansing of a Metal, &c. from the Mixture of other Metals.

PURIFICATION [of the *Virgin Mary*] a Festival called *Candlemas-Day*.

A PURIFICATION [purificatoire, *F.* of purificatorium, *L.*] a Linen Cloth with which a *Romish* Priest wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Absolution.

PURIFIER, one who makes clean.

To PURIFY [purifier, *F.* purificare, *L.*] to make pure or clean.

To PURIFY [in *Alchemy*] is to separate Gold and Silver from other Metals that are mixed with them.

PURIM [פּוּרִים, *H. i. e.* Lots] a Feast among the *Jews*, appointed by *Mordecai*, in Memory of their Deliverance from *Haman's* Conspiracy.

PURIST [puriste, *F.*] one who affects to speak or write neatly and properly.

PURITANS [puritans, *F.* of purus, *L.*] a Nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of *England*.

PUR

PURITANICAL, of or concerning the Puritans.

PURITANISM, the Doctrine of Puritans.

PURITY } [purite, *F.* puritas, *L.*
PURE'NESS } being pure, unmixed, or clear; Honesty, Innocency, Uprightness.

PURL [Contract. of *purfle*, or *pourfle*, *F.*] a kind of Edging for Bon-lace.

PURL, Ale or Beer in which Wormwood is infused.

To PURL [proliquare, *L.*] to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does.

To PURLOIN [purloigner, *F.*] to pilfer, to filch.

PURLEU' } [pour lieu, *F.*] all that Space
PURLIEU' } near any Forest, which being anciently Forest, is afterwards separated from the same by Perambulation.

PURLIEU Man, who has Land within the Purlieu, and 40 s. a Year Freehold.

PUR'LINS [in *Architecture*] Pieces of Timber which lie across the Rafters on the Inside to keep them from sinking in the Middle of their Length.

PUR'PARS [Old Law] is that Share of an Estate, which being held in common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to either of them.

PUR'PLE [pourpre, *F.* of purpura, *L.* πορφύρα, *Gr.*] a purple Colour; also the Dignity of an Archbishop, Bishop, &c. or of a great Magistrate.

PUR'PLE } [in *Heraldry*] a Colour con-
PUR'PURE } sisting of much Red and a little Black.

PURPLE Fever, a Fever with an inflamed Skin, particularly in the Face.

PUR'PORT [q. d. quod scriptum proportionat, *L.*] Meaning; the Tenor or Substance of a Writing.

PUR'POSE [propos, *F.* of propositum, *L.*] Design, Resolution; also Subject, Matter of Discourse.

To PURPOSE [proposer, *F.* propositum, *Sup.* of proponere, *L.*] to design, to intend, to resolve.

PURPOSELY, designedly.

PURPRISUM [Old Law] a Close or Inclosure; the whole Compass of a Manor.

PURR, a Bird; also small Cyder, or Drink.

To PURR, to make a Noise like a Cat.

PUR'REL [Old Law] a List ordered to be made at the End of *Kersey* Cloths.

PUR'ROCK, a small Inclosure or Close of Land. *O.*

PURSE [bourse, *F.* bursa, *Ital.* πύργ. *C. Br.* of βύρρα, *Gr.* a Hyde] a little Bag to put Money in; also a Gratification of 500 Crowns given by the Grand Signior.

PURSE Net [among *Hunters*] a Sort of Nets to take Hares and Rabbits.

PURSE-Proud, one arrogant on account of his Money.

PUR'SER [in a *King's Ship*] is an Officer

PUS

who has the Charge of the Victuals, and is to see that they be good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a List of the Ship's Company, and sets down exactly the Days of each Man's Admittance into Pay.

PURSEVANT } [*poursuivant*, F. a Messenger attending upon the King in the Army; also at the Council-Table, in the Exchequer, and elsewhere, to be sent upon any Message.

PURSEVANTS *of Arms*, the Marshals who attend the Heralds, and usually succeed them when they die, or are preferred.

PUR'SINFESS } [*in Horses*] a Disease, PUR'SIVENESS } a Shortness of Breath.

PURSLAIN' [*portulaca*, L.] an Herb for Salads.

PURSU'ANCE, what follows, Consequence, a pursuing.

PURSU'ANT [*poursuivant*, F.] following, according, or agreeable to.

To PURSUE [*pursuare*, F. *persequi*, L.] to follow, or run after, to go on with, to carry on.

PURSUER, one who pursues.

PURSUIT' [*poursuite*, F.] running after, Diligence, or Trouble to get any Thing.

PUR'SY [*poussif*, F.] over fat, short, or broken winded.

PUR'TENANCE, what belongs to a Thing.

PURVEY'ABLE, careful, provident. *Cbauc.*

To PURVEY' [*pourvoyeur*, F.] to provide.

PURVEY'ANCE, providing of Corn, Fewel, Victuals, &c. for the King's House.

PURVEY'OR [*pourvoyeur*, F.] an Officer to whom is committed the Purveyance.

PURVIEW' [*pourveuque*, F. *Low Term*] the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with, *Be it enacted*.

PURULENCY, Disposition to form Matter.

PUR'ULENT [*purulentus*, L.] full of corrupt Matter, mattery. F.

PUS, Corruption, or thick Matter, which issues out of a Wound or Sore. F. of L.

To PUSH [*pousser*, F.] to thrust or shove.

A PUSH [of *pusha*, of *pushaw*, Gr.] to inflame. See *Pushle*.

PUSHERS, Canary Birds that are new-fown, and cannot feed themselves.

PUSILLANIMITY [*poussillanimité*, F. of *poussillanimitas*, L.] Faint-heartedness, Want of Courage or Generosity.

PUSILLAN'IMOUS [*poussillanime*, F. *poussillanimus*, L.] faint-hearted, cowardly.

A PUSLE [*poussé*, Du.] a dirty Wench.

PUSMA [*in Rhetorick*] an earnest Question.

PUSS, a Name given to a Cat.

PUS'TULE [*puscula*, L.] a Push, a Blister, little Wheel on the Skin. F.

PUS'TULOUS [*pusculosus*, L.] full of Wheels or Blisters.

PUZ

To PUT [*Minshew* derives it of *poser*, F. Skinner of *beuser*, F.] to lay, place, dispose; also to repose, to trust, to expose; also to add, to produce, to oblige, to propose, &c.

To PUT upon, to impose upon.

PU'TAGE [*Law Term*] Whoredom, *Putanisme*. F.

PU'TAIGNE [*putain*, F.] a Whore. *Cbauc.*

PU'TANISM [*putanisme*, F.] a Whore's Trade or Way of Life.

PU'TATIVE [*putativus*, L.] reputed, supposed, commonly taken for, in Opposition to, evident, or unquestionable. F.

PU'TID' [*putidus*, L.] mean, low, worthless.

PUTID'ITY [*putiditas*, L.] Stinkingness.

PUT'LOCK } a short Piece of Timber to

PUT'LOG } be put in a Hole in building of Scaffolds.

PUT'NEY [of *Put*, Belg. a Well, and *Es*, Sax. Water] a Town in *Surry*, on the Bank of the River *Thames*.

To PUT over [among *Falconers*] a Term used of a Hawk, when she removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly into her Neck.

PUTREFACIEN'TIA [in *Physick*] such Things as cause the Flesh to putrify. L.

PUTREFACTION [among *Chymists*] is the dissolving of a concrete or a solid Body with a moist Heat.

PUTREFACTIVES, the same as *putrefacientia*, which see.

PUTRES'CENCE [of *putrescere*, L.] Rot-tenness, Corruption.

PU'TRID [*putride*, F. *putridus*, L.] corrupt, rotten.

PUTRID Fever, is that kind of Fever, where the Humours, or Part of them, have so little circulatory Motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and putrify.

PUTRIDNESS, State of being putrid.

To PU'TRIFY [*putrifier*, F. *putrescere*, L.] to corrupt or rot, to grow rotten.

PUTTING-STONE, a large Stone, by the throwing of which the Strength is tried.

A PU'TTOCK Candle, the least in the Pound, put in to make Weight. N. C.

PUTTOCK, a long-winged Kite.

PUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] small Shrouds which go from the Main, Fore, and Mizzen Masts to the Round Top of those Masts, for the Men to get into the Tops or Caps of those Masts.

PU'TTY, Powder of calcined Tin; also a Composition used by Painters to fill up Holes in Wood, and by Glaziers to fasten Glass in Windows.

PUTU'RA [*Old Law*] a Custom of taking Mens, Horses, and Dog's Meat off the Tenants gratis, within the Bounds of a Forest, claimed by the Keepers of Forests.

A PUZZLE, a dirty Slut. See *Pusse*. To

P Y R

To PUZZLE [*q. d. to posse, or to posse*] to confound, to put to a *Non-plus*.

PUZZLER, one who confounds.

PYCNO'STYLUS [*πυκνοστυλός*, Gr.] a Building, the Pillars whereof stand so very close, that their Distance from one another is only a Diameter and half of the Column.

L. PYCNOT'ICKS [*pyncnotica*, L. *πυκνοστυλός*, Gr.] Medicines which are of a thickening Quality.

PYE [*pye*, of *pica*, L.] a Magpye a Bird; also a Dish of baked Fruit, Meat, &c.

PYE'BALD, of two Colours.

PYE'LOS [*πυλός*, Gr.] a Cavity in the Brain, through which the Phlegm passes to the Palate and Nostrils.

PYG'ME [*πυγμα*, Gr.] the Length from the Elbow to the End of the Hand, when the Fist is closed.

PYG'MIES, very small People.

PYG'MY. See Pigmy.

PYLORUS [*πυλός*, Gr.] a Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. L.

PY'LORUS [in *Anatomy*] the lower Orifice of the Ventricle, which lets the Meat out of the Stomach into the Intestines.

PYNANDE [of *peinigen*, Teut.] to cause Pain, to torture] painful.

PYRAMID [*pyramide*, F. *pyramis*, L. *πυραμίδας*, Gr.] an Obelisk, &c.

PYRAMID [among *Geometricians*] is a solid Figure, whose Sides are bound by plain Triangles, and ending in a Point at the Vertex, the Base whereof may be a Triangle, a Square, &c.

Optick PYRAMID [in *Opticks*] the Figure which the Rays drawn out in Length from any Object, through any transparent Medium (where they end in a Point) make to the Eye.

PYRAMIDS [of *Egypt*] vast Piles of Building, which were raised up Spire ways, and served as Monuments for the Kings of that Country; anciently accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

PYRAM'IDAL } [*pyramidalis*, L.] be-

PYRAMID'ICAL } longing to, or in the Form, resembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LES Musculi [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the Nostrils and the Abdomen, which take their Names from their Figure resembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LIA [in *Anatomy*] the Pyramidal Vessels, certain Vessels which prepare the Semen.

PYRAM'IDALIS Succenturiatus Musculus [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly, lying in the Rectum. L.

PYRAMIDOG'RAPHY [of *πυραμίδας*, a Pyramid, and *γραφία*, Description, Gr.] a Description of Pyramids.

PYRE [*pyra*, L.] a Pile to be burnt.

PYREO'DES [*πυρεοειδής*, Gr.] a Process of the second Vertebra of the Back.

P Y U

PYRET'ICKS [of *πυρετός*, Gr. a Fever] Medicines which cure Fevers.

PYRETOL'OGY [*πυρετολογία*, of *πυρετός*, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Discourse, Description, or Treatise of Fevers.

PYRIFOR'MIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its resembling a Pear.

PYRITES [*πυρίτης*, Gr.] the Firestone.

PYROS'OLI [*πυρόβολοι*, of *πῦρ*, Fire, and *βολή*, a Cast, or βάλλω, Gr.] certain Fire-works used by the Ancients. L.

PYROENUS [of *πῦρ*, Fire, and *οἶνος*, Wine, Gr.] rectified Spirit of Wine.

PYROMANCY [*pyromantia*, L. of *πυρ*, Fire, and *μαντεία*, Divination, Gr.] a Soothsaying by Fire.

PY'ROTECHNY [*pyrotechnie*, F. of *πῦρ*, Fire, and *τέχνη*, Art, Gr.] the Art of making Fire-works; also the Art of Chymistry, which makes use of Fire as the chief Instrument in its Operations.

PY'ROTECH'NICK, of *Pyrotechny*.

PYROT'ICKS [*pyrotica*, L. of *πυρ*, Fire, and *τίκω*, to cauterize, Gr.] Cautericks, Medicines, which applied to the Body, grow violent hot, and cause Redness, Blisters, Ripeness, &c.

PYR'RHONISM, the Doctrine of *Pyrrho*, the Greek Philosopher, the first Founder of the Sect of the *Scepticks*, who taught that there was no Certainty of any Thing.

PYRRICHI'US [*πυρρίχης*, Gr.] a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two short Syllables.

PYTHAG'ORAS [of *πυθαγόρας*, to enquire, and *ἀγορά*, a Sermon] a famous and learned Philosopher at *Samos*, who lived Anno Mundi 3360, about the Time that *Nebuchadnezzar* besieged the Temple of *Jerusalem*; he, for Modesty sake, called himself *φίλος σοφίας*, a Lover of Wisdom, whereas the learned Men before him were called *σοφοί*, i. e. Wise Men. He travelled for Knowledge as far as *Egypt* and *Babylon*, and at last set up in *Italy*. He held the Transmigration of Souls, and forbade the eating of Flesh.

PYTHAGORE'AN } belonging to *Pytha-*
PYTHAGOR'ICAL } goras the Philosopher, or referring to the Transmigration of the Soul from one Body to another.

PYTHAGORE'AN System [in *Astronomy*] is the same as the *Copernican*.

PYTHAGOR'ICK Tetrahys, was a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

PY'THON [*πυθών*, Gr.] a familiar or prophesying Spirit; and one possessed with it. F. of L.

PYTHONESS [*pythonisse*, F. of *pythonissa*, L. *πυθονίσσα*, Gr.] a Woman so possessed, a Prophetess, a Sorceress.

PYUL'CUS [*πυυλός*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith corrupt Matter is evacuated,

PYX

QUA

PYX [*pyxis*, L. of *πύξις*, Gr.] a Vessel in which the Host is kept in Popish Countries.

PYX'IS [among *Anatomists*] the hollow Part of the Hip-bone.

PYXIS Nautica, the Mariners Compass.

L.

Q

Q Is often an Abbreviation of Question; also of *Quasi*, L. as if, though.

Q. D. is an Abbreviation of *quasi dictum*, L. as if it were said.

Q. E. D. [among *Mathematicians*] stands for *Quod erat demonstrandum*, L. i. e. which was to be demonstrated.

Q. PL. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Quantum placet*, L. i. e. as much as you please.

Q. S. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Quantum sufficit*, i. e. as much as will do, or a sufficient Quantity.

QUAB [quab, Belg. quappe, Teut.] a Fish, otherwise called a Water-weasel.

QUACK } [*Quackfater*, Teut.]

QUACK'SALVER } a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Physick.

To **QUACK** [quacken, Teut.] to make a Noise like a Duck.

QUACK'ING Cheat, a Duck. Cant.

QUACKING of Titles [among *Booksellers*] the putting new and different Titles to Books that have not had a good Sale, and publishing them for new.

QUADRAGA'TA Terræ, a Team of Land, or as much as may be tilled by four Horses.

QUADRAGES'IMA, the fortieth. L.

QUADRAGES'IMA Sunday [q. d. forty Days from *Easter*] the first Sunday before Lent.

QUADRAGES'IMAL [*quadragesimalis*, L.] belonging to Lent. F.

QUADRAGES'IMALS, Mid-Lent, Contributions, Offerings made by the People to their Mother Church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

QUADRAN'GLE [*quadrangulus*, L.] a Figure in Geometry having four Angles and as many Sides. F.

QUADRAN'GULAR [*quadrangulaire*, F. of *quadrangularis*, L.] belonging to, or in the Form of a Quadrangle.

QUA'DRANT [*quadrans*, L.] a fourth Part.

QUADRANT [in *Mathematics*] is an Arch containing the fourth Part of a Circle, or 90 Degrees.

QUADRANT [among *Mathematicians*] is an Instrument of great Use in practical Geometry, Navigation, &c.

QUA

QUADRANT [among *Gunners*] is an Instrument for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

QUADRANT of *Altitude* [in an *Artificial Globe*] a thin Brass Plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridian.

QUADRANT'AL [*quadrantal*, L.] belonging to a Quadrant.

A **QUADRANTAL**, a Figure which is every way square like a Dye. L.

QUADRANTAL Triangle [in *Geometry*] a spherical Triangle, having a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one right Angle.

QUADRANTA'TA Terræ, the fourth Part of an Acre of Land. O. L.

QUADRATE [*quadratus*, L.] four-square.

To **QUADRATE** [*cadrer*, F. *quadratum*, L.] to agree with or answer.

To **QUADRATE** a Piece [among *Gunners*] is to see that it was duly placed, or well poised upon the Carriage.

QUADRATE Line of *Shadows* [on a *Quadrant*] is a Line of Natural Tangents placed on the Limb of it, for the more ready measuring of Heights.

QUADRATES [among *Printers*] are certain Pieces of Metal to fill up the void Spaces at the End of short Lines.

QUADRAT'ICK, four square.

QUADRATICK Equations [in *Algebra*] square Equations, or such wherein the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Square.

QUADRA'TRIX, a Square, or squared Figure.

QUA'DRATURE [*quadratura*, L.] a Square, or the squaring of any Thing.

QUADRATURE of the Circle [among *Mathematicians*] is the finding of some other right-lined Figure equal to the Area of a Circle, or right Line equal to its Circumference.

QUADRATURE of a Figure [in *Mathematics*] is the finding of a Square equal to the Area of it.

QUADRATURE of the Parabola, the same as *Parabolick Space*; which see.

QUADRATURES of the Moon [in *Astronomy*] are the Medial Points of her Orbit, lying between the Points of Conjunction and Opposition.

QUADRATUS Femoris [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its square Figure. L.

QUADRATUS Genæ [among *Anatomists*] is a large square Muscle spread over the whole Region of the Face. L.

QUADRATUS Lumborum [among *Anatomists*] is a short thick Muscle, situate in the Region of the Loins.

QUADREN'NIAL [*quadrennis*, L.] belonging to the Space of four Years.

QUADRIGEM'INI [in *Anatomy*] four small Muscles which turn the Thigh to the Outside.

QUA-

QUA

QUADRILATERAL [*quadrilaterus*, L.] having four Sides.

QUADRILATERAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are Figures whose Sides are four right Lines, making as many Angles.

QUADRILLE, a Game at Cards.

QUA'DRIN, a Mite, a small Piece of Money, in Value about a Farthing.

QUADRINO'MICAL Root [among *Algebraists*] is a Root which consists of four Names or Parts.

QUADRIPAR'TITE [*quadrupartitus*, L.] divided into four Parts.

QUADRIPARTITION [in *Mathematicks*] a dividing by four, or taking the fourth Part of any Number or Quantity. L.

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS [*quatuor*, L. and *quadron*, Gr.] having four Leaves.

QUA'DRIREME [*quadriremis*, L.] a Galley or Vessel with four Oars on a Side.

QUADRISYL'LABLE [*quadrissyllabum*, L.] a Word consisting of four Syllables.

QUADRIV'IAL [*quadrivialis*, L.] consisting of four Ways or Turnings.

QUA'DRUPEDE [[*quadrupede*, F. of *quadrupes*, L.] a four-footed Beast.

QUADRUPEDAL [*quadrupedes*, L.] having four Feet.

QUADRUPEDAL } Signs [in *Astronomy*]

QUADRUPEDIAN } Signs which represent the Figure of four-footed Beasts.

QUADRUPLE [*quadruplex*, L.] four Times as much, four-fold. F.

QUADRUP'PLICATE, a Thing folded, or repeated four Times. F.

QUADRUPLICATION, a doubling of a Thing four Times. L.

QUÆPLEURA, a Writ which lies where an Inquisition has been made by the Escheator of such Lands and Tenements as a Man dies seized of, when all that was in his Possession was thought not to be found by the Office.

QUÆRE } [of *querere*, L. to seek] a

QUÆRY } Doubt.

QUÆSTY, an Indulgence or Remission of Penance, which was exposed to Sale by the Popes. O. L.

QUÆSTUS [in *Law*] Land gained by Labour and Industry, which does not descend by hereditary Right.

To QUAFF [of cap, *Sax.* nimble, *q. d.* to drink briskly, to drink large Draughts, to tipple.

QUAFFER, he who quaffs.

QUAGGY, boggy, soft.

QUAG'MIRE [*Minsheu* derives it of *quatio*, to shake, *q. d.* quaking Mire] a marshy or boggy Place.

QUAIL [*quaglia*, Ital.] a Bird.

To QUAIL [*coagulare*, L.] to curdle as Milk.

To QUAIL [*quese*, Belg. *sich quablen*] to languish. *Spenc.*

QUA

To QUAIL [*cpellan*, *Sax.*] to crush, to quell.

QUAIL-pipe, a Pipe with which Fowlers allure Quails.

QUAINT [*Coint*, F.] neat, fine, accomplished; also odd, strange.

QUAINTLY, neatly, exactly.

QUAINTNESS, Oddness, affected Primness.

To QUAKE [*Cpacian*, *Sax.*] to tremble, to shake or thiver.

QUA'KERISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Quakers.

QUA'KERS, a modern Sect, who took their Name first from their strange Gestures and quaking Fits.

QUALE JUS, a Writ Judicial, which lieth where a religious Person has Judgment to recover Lands, &c. to enquire whether the Party hath any Right to recover such Lands, &c. L.

QUALIFICATION, a particular Faculty or Endowment. F. of L.

To QUALIFY [*qualifier*, F.] to give one a Qualification to make him fit; also to temper, appease, or pacify.

QUALITY [*qualité*, F. of *qualitas*, L.] Condition, Nature, Inclination, Habit; also Title of Honour, noble Birth.

QUALITY [among *Philosophers*] any Property or Affection of a Being whereby it affects our Senses so and so, and acquires such a Denomination.

The four first **QUALITIES** } [among *Naturalists*] are Heat, Cold, Moisture, and Dryness.

The four second **QUALITIES** [among *Chymists*] are Volatility, Fixity, Corrosiveness, and Corruptibility.

Occult QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] the Ancients did so term those Qualities, of which no rational Solution or Account could be given in their Method, or according to their Principles.

Sensible QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] are such as are the more immediate Objects of our Senses.

QUALM [*cpelame*, Death, of *cuellan*, *Sax.* to kill; *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *ὑμνα*, Gr. Conception] a fainting Fit; also a Scruple of Conscience.

QUALM'ISH, troubled with, or subject to Qualms.

QUAM diu se bene gesserit [i. e. as long as he shall behave himself well] a Clause frequently used in Letters Patent for the Grant of Offices, particularly in those of the Judges.

QUANDA'RY [*Qu'en dirai je*, F. i. e. what shall I say?] a Study or Doubt what to do, Suspense of Mind.

QUANTITY [*quantité*, F. of *quantitas*, L.] any Thing that is susceptible, or more or less of Number or Measure, as Bigness, Extent, Number.

QUAN-

QUA

QUANTITY [among *Grammarians*] is the Measure of Syllables, as to their being pronounced long or short.

QUANTITY [among *Logicians*] one of the Universals, Predicaments, &c.

QUANTITY [among *Mathematicians*] is whatsoever is capable of being estimated, numbered, or measured.

Moral QUANTITY, is that which depends upon the Manners of Men, and the free Determinations of their Wills, as the Prices and Value of Things, &c.

Natural QUANTITY, what Nature furnishes us with in Matter and its Extensions, and in the Powers and Forces of natural Bodies, as Gravity, Motion, Light, &c.

Rational QUANTITY, is that arising from the Operation of the Understanding only, such as the Largeness or Narrowness of the Mind's Capacity.

QUANTITY Discrete, is that whereof the Parts are not united together by a common *Vinculum* or Band, as Number.

QUANTITY Continued, is that whereof the Parts are knit together within some common Term or Terms, as *Magnitude*.

QUANTITY Permanent, is Extension in Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

QUANTITY Successive, is that which is applied to Time and Motion.

QUANTITY Transcendental, the Continuation of any Being, Existence, Time, &c.

The **QUANTITY of Matter** [in any mixed Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of its Magnitude and Density.

The **QUANTITY of Motion** [in any Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Velocity of the Motion of that Body.

QUANTITIES Compound [in *Algebra*] are such as are joined together by the Signs + and -, and are expressed either by more Letters than one, or else by the same Letters unequally repeated, thus $a + b - c$ and $bd - d$ are compound Quantities.

QUANTITIES Simple [in *Algebra*] are such as have but one Sign, whether Positive or Negative.

QUANTUM, the Quantity or Amount. *L.*

QUANTUM meruit [*i. e.* as much as he deserved] an Action on the Case grounded on a Promise of paying a Man so much as he should deserve.

QUARANTINE [*i. e.* forty] a denying Entrance into a healthful Place for 40 Days, to those Persons that are supposed to come from any infected Place. *F.*

QUARANTINE [in *Law*] the Benefit which the Law of *England* allows to the Widow of a landed Man deceased, of continuing forty Days after his Decease in his capital Messuage or chief Mansion-house.

QUA

QUARANTAIN [among *Ecclesiastics*] the Season of *Lent*, which is the 40 Days preceding *Easter*.

QUA'RE fecit infra Terminum, a Writ for a Lessee cast out of his Farm before his Term is expired.

QUARE impedit, a Writ for one disturbed in the Right of his purchased Advowson against him who disturbs him. *L.*

QUARE incumbavit, a Writ against a Bishop's conferring a Benefice within six Months after a Vacancy, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Presentation.

QUARE intrusit Matrimonio non satisfactio, a Writ which lies against a Tenant, who after a convenable Marriage offered to him by his Lord, marrieth another, and entereth his Land, without Agreement made with his Lord and Guardian. *L.*

QUARE non admittit, a Writ which lies against a Bishop who refuses to admit his Clerk, who has recovered in a Plea of Advowson. *L.*

QUARE obstruxit, a Writ lying against him who fences up his Ground, so that they who have a Right cannot pass. *L.*

QUARE non permittit, is a Writ which lieth for one who hath a Right for a Turn to present against the Proprietary. *L.*

QUARELIS [*Carreaux*, *F.* *Quadrils*, *O. F.* *Quadrilli*, *Ital.*] short, thick, square Darts, shot out of Crois-bows. *Cbauc.*

QUARENTE'NA, a Furlong, a Quantity of Land containing 40 Perches. *O. R.*

QUARENTE'NA habenda, a Writ for a Widow to enjoy her Quarantain.

QUARE'RIA, a Quarry of Stone. *O.*

QUAR'REL [*querelle*, *F.*] Strife, Brangle, Dispute.

QUARREL of Glas [*quarreau*, *F.*] a Pane, or square Piece.

QUARREL [in *Law*] any Action real or personal.

To **QUARREL** [*quereller*, *F.*] to fall out, to dispute, to find Fault with.

QUARRELLER, one who quarrels.

QUAR'RELOUS, quarrelsome, full of Complaint. *Shakesp.*

QUAR RELSOME [*quarrelleux*, *F.*] apt to quarrel.

QUARRELSOMENESS, Disposition to quarrel.

QUAR'RINGTON [*Devonshire*] a very fine early sort of Apple.

QUARRY [*Carriere*, or *Quarriere*, *F.*] a Place where Stones are digged out; also an Arrow with a square Head.

QUARRY [among *Falconers*] any Fowl flown at and killed.

QUARRY [*Hunt.*] a Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game.

To **QUARRY** [*Hunting Term*] to feed upon the Quarry.

QUART

QUA

QUART [q. d. *quarta pars*, L. the fourth art] an *English* Measure, the fourth Part of Gallon. *F.*

QUART [at the Game called *Picquet*] a Sequence of four Cards. *F.*

QUAR'TA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
QUAR'TO } four, or the fourth in Number. *Ital.*

QUARTA'GOTTA, a small Bassoon. *It.*
QUARTAN *Ague* [*quartana*, L.] an *Ague* whole Fit returns every fourth Day.

QUARTA'TION [among *Refiners*] a Way of purifying Gold, by melting three Parts of Silver with one of Gold, and then casting the Mixture into *Aqua fortis*, which dissolves the Silver, and leaves the Gold in a black Powder at the Bottom.

QUARTELOIS, Surtouts or upper Garments, with Coats of Arms quartered on them; the Habit worn anciently by *English* Knights in warlike Expeditions.

QUARTER [*quartier*, *F.* *quarta pars*, L.] the fourth Part of any Thing.

QUARTER of a Hundred [in Weight *Averdupois*] is 28 Pounds.

QUARTER [in *Measure*] is eight Bushels, or the fourth Part of a Chaldron.

QUARTER [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber four square, and four Inches thick.

QUARTER [in *Heraldry*] is a Partition made of just the fourth Part of a Field made by two right Lines, *He bears Argent a Quarter Gules.*

QUARTER [*quartier*, *F.*] is the sparing of the Lives, and giving good Treatment to a conquered Enemy.

QUARTER [of a *Ship*] is that Part of the Ship's Hull which lies from the Steerage-room to the Transom.

FLAT-QUARTER } a Ship is said to
BROAD-QUARTER } have a *Flat* or *Broad Quarter*, when the Tuck or Trussing of it lies deep in the Water.

QUARTER [at a *Siege*] is an Encampment upon any of the chief Avenues or Passages near the Place besieged, to prevent Relief or Convoys.

To **QUARTER** [*quartier*, *F.* of *quarta pars*, L. a fourth Part.] to break or cut into Quarters or four Parts.

To **QUARTER** *Soldiers*, to provide Lodgings for them.

QUARTER *Bullet*, a Bullet quartered into four or eight Parts.

QUARTER *Days*, the Days which begin the four Quarters of the Year, viz. the 25th of *March*, called the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin *Mary*; the 24th of *June*, Midsummer-day, or the Feast of St. *John Baptist*; the 29th of *September*, *Michaelmas* day, or the Feast of St. *Michael* the Archangel; the 25th of *December*, *Christmas*-day, or the Nativity of Christ.

QUARTER *Deck* [of a *Ship*] that aloft

QUA

the Steerage, reaching to the Round houses, **QUARTERAGE**, Money paid quarterly.

QUARTERING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind nor before a Wind, but, as it were, betwixt both, the Seamen say, *the Ship goes Quartering*; also when a Ship sails with a Quartering Wind.

QUARTERING [in *Gunnery*] is when a Piece of Ordnance may be so traversed as to shoot on the same Line at the same Point of the Compass, as the Ship's Quarter bears.

QUARTER-Master [at *Land*] one whose Office is to see out for good Quarters for the whole Army, or any Part thereof.

QUARTER-Master-General, one who provides Quarters for the whole Army.

QUARTER-Master [of a *Regiment of Foot*] one who provides Quarters for his Regiment, every Regiment having one.

QUARTER-Master [of a *Troop of Horse*] one who provides Quarters for his Troop, every Troop having one.

QUARTER-Master [at *Sea*] an Officer whose Business it is to rummage, stow, and trim a Ship in the Hold; to overlook the Steward in the Delivery of Victuals to the Cook, pumping and drawing out Beer, &c. and to mind the Ship's Loading; these are more or fewer, according to the Ship's Burden.

QUARTER *pierced* [in *Heraldry*] is a Term used, when there is a Hole or Square Figure made in the Middle of a Cross.

QUARTER *Round* [in *Architecture*] a Member or Ornament in Cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* Orders.

QUARTER-Sessions, a Court held quarterly by the Justices of the Peace for every County, to determine in civil and criminal Causes.

QUARTER *Staff*, a long Staff used by Foresters, Park keepers, &c.

QUARTER *Wind* [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind comes in from the Main-mast Shrouds, even with the Quarters.

QUARTER *Day*, the Day on which a Quarter of a Year ends.

QUARTERLY, every Quarter of a Year.

QUARTERLY [in *Heraldry*] the dividing a Shield into four equal Parts.

QUARTERN, a Measure, the fourth Part of a Pint.

QUARTERS, the Place or Places where Troops are lodged.

Winter **QUARTERS**, the Place where Troops are lodged during the Winter; the Space of Time between two Campaigns; as, *The Winter Quarters will be but very short.*

QUARTERS [of *Refreshment*] a Place or Places where Troops that have been harassed are put in to recover Strength and Health, during some Time of the Campaign.

QUE

QUARTERS [in a Clock] are little Bells which sound the Quarters of an Hour.

QUARTILE Aspect [among Astrologers] is an Aspect of the Planets when they are 90 Degrees, or three Signs distant from each other.

QUARTO, a Book whereof four Leaves make a Sheet.

QUARTODECIMANI, Christians in the second Century, who maintained that Easter ought always to be kept upon the 14th of the Moon of the first Month, in Conformity to the Custom of the Jews.

QUARTZUM, a Mettallick Stone.

To **QUASH** [quassen, Belg. quatfchen, to squeeze, crush, *Tut. cassar*, *F. quassare*, L.] to overthrow, to make void, to spoil or bring to nothing, to spoil or defeat.

QUASI Modo Sunday [of *Quasi modo genti*, &c. being the first Words of the Latin Hymn sung at the Mass on that Day] Low Sunday, or the next after Easter.

To **QUASSATE** [*quassatum*, L.] to shake or brandish.

QUASSATION, a shaking or brandishing.

QUATER Cousins [*quatre Cousins*, *F. i. e.* fourth Cousins] the last Degree of Kindred; whence, when Persons are at Variance, it is said, they are not Quater, or Cater Cousins.

QUATERNARY [*quaternaire*, *F. quaternarius*, L.] belonging to a Quaternion.

QUATERNIO, } a Book or Volume in
QUATERNUS, } Quarto. *O. L.*

QUATERNION, the Number Four, as a Quaternion or File of four Soldiers.

QUATRAIN, a Staff of four Verses. *F.*

QUATUOR, Four, *L.* [in *Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for four Voices. *Ital.*

QUAVER, a Measure of Time in Musick, being half a Crochet; also a Shake or Trill in Singing.

To **QUAVER** [of *quater*, *L.* to shake] to run a Division with the Voice, to sing with a tremulous Voice.

QUAVIVER [of *Aqua Viva*, *L. i. e.* living or running Water] a Sort of Fish delighting in Water of a strong Stream, a Sea dragon.

QUAY [*kap*, Belg. *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a broad Space of Ground upon the Shore of a River or Harbour, paved for the loading and unloading of Goods.

QUEACH, a Place full of Shrubs, and Brambles, a thick bushy Plot of Ground, full of Shrubs and Brambles.

QUEAN [of *cpene*, *Sax.* quinde, *Dan.* a Woman, *g. d.* a common Woman, or quene, Belg. a prating Woman, or *cpene*, *Sax.* a barren Cow, because Harlots are for the most part barren] a Whore, a Drab, a Jade, a nasty Slut.

QUEASY, sickish at Stomach, apt to vomit.

QUE

To **QUECK**, to shrink, to show Pain, *Bacon*.

QUEED, the Devil. *O.*

To **QUEEM** } [*cpemen*, *Sax.* sich beque-
To **QUEME** } men, to be obsequious to
another, *Teut.*] to please, *Spenc.*

QUEEN [of *cpena*, *Sax.* a Wife, or *Ro-*
nigen, *Teut.*] the Wife or Consort of a King,
or a Sovereign Princess that holds the Crown
by Right of Blood; also a Term at Cards or
Chefs play.

QUEEN-Dowager, the Widow of a King
who lives upon her Dowry.

QUEEN's College, a College in Oxford, so
called from Queen Philippa, Wife to King
Edward III. founded by Robert de Ecclesfield,
her Chaplain, *A. D.* 1340.

QUEEN Gold, a Royal Revenue belonging
to every Queen in England, during her Mar-
riage to the King, arising from Fines, Offer-
ings, Grants, Pardons, &c.

QUEEN's Swan-Herd, a Keeper of the
Royal Swans.

To **QUEEN' It**, to take upon a Person's
self the State, Majesty, and Dignity of a
Queen. *Shakesp.*

QUEER, odd, fantastical, sorry. *Cant.*

QUEERLY, oddly, awkwardly.

QUEERNESS, Oddness, Singularity, Auk-
wardness.

QUEST [of *questus*, *L.* a Complaint] a
Ring dove.

QUE Estate [in Law] is a Plea whereby a
Man intitling another to Land, &c. saith,
that the same Estate he had, he had it from
him.

QUE est mesme, a Term of Law in any Ac-
tion of Trespass, &c. signifying a direct Jus-
tification of the very Act complained of, by the
Plaintiff as a Wrong. *F.*

QUEINT, quenched, also strange. *O.*

QUEINTISES, Devices, Oddnesses. *O.*

To **QUELL** [*cpellan*, *Sax.* to kill, *qualen*,
Teut. to afflict] to restrain or keep under, to
conquer, to subdue, *Span.* To destroy, to
kill. *Chauc.*

QUEM Reditum reddat, a Writ to cause a
Tenant to attain. *L.*

To **QUENCH** [of *cpencan*, *Sax.*] to put
out or extinguish; also to cool.

QUENE [in Heraldry] the Tail of a Beast.

QUENTIN, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

QUERELA coram rege & consilio, a Writ
calling one to justify a Complaint, made be-
fore the King and Council. *L.*

QUERELA Fresca Forcia, a Writ of fresh
Force.

QUER'ULOUS [*querulus*, *L.*] full of Com-
plaints. *Chauc.*

QUERULOUSLY, complainingly.

QUERULOUSNESS, Disposition to com-
plain.

QUE'RENT [*querens*, *L.*] an Inquirer, one
who comes to consult an Astrologer.

QUE.

QUI

QUERIMO'NIOUS [of *querimoniosus*, L.] complaining, making moan.

QUERIST [of *querere*, L.] an Inquirer.

QUERISTA, a Querister, a Boy who sings in the Choir of a Church. O. L.

QUERK, } a Cavi, Shift, a Fetch.

QUIRK, }

QUEEN [epohn, Sax. *Daand-querne*, Dan.] a Hand-mill.

QUERN, a Churn. *Sbakesp.*

QUERPO. See *Cuerpo*.

QUERRIES [of *ecuries*, F. Stables] the Groom of the King's Stables.

QUERROUR, one that works in a Quarry.

A Gentleman of the QUERRY [*Ecuyer*, F.] a Gentleman whose Office is to hold the King's Stirrup, when he moon's on Horseback.

QUERULOUS [*querulus*, L.] apt to complain, mournful, doleful.

To **QUERY** [*querere*, L.] to put a Question.

To **QUEST** [of *quaestus*, L.] to search after. *Milt.*

QUESTED [among *Astrologers*] the Thing or Person enquired after. L.

QUEST [of an Oven] the Side of it. N. C.

QUEST, Exploit. *Spenc.*

To **QUEST** [of *quester*, F. *quaestum*, L. to seek] to go in Quest of, or seek out, as hunting Dogs do; to vent or wind, as a Spaniel does.

QUESTA [*Old Law*] an Inquest or Inquiry made upon the Oath of a Jury.

QUEST Men, Persons chosen yearly in every Ward, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanors, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures.

QUESTED Pies, &c. Pies crushed by each other. N. C.

QUESTION [*questio*, L.] a Demand to which the Answer is required, a Doubt. F.

To **QUESTION** [*questionner*, F. of *quaestuari*, L.] to ask Questions, to call in question, to doubt.

QUESTIONABLE, that may be called in question, doubtful.

QUESTIONER, one who makes Enquiries.

QUESTIONIST [at Cambridge] one who is a Candidate for his Batchelor of Arts Degree.

QUESTOR [*quaestor*, L.] a publick Treasurer, the Chamberlain of a City.

QUESTUS [in *Law*] Land which does not descend by hereditary Right, but is acquired by our own Labour and Industry.

QUESTUS, *A nobis*, a Writ against him to whom the Thing was alienated that causeth the Nuisance.

To **QUETCH**, to budge or stir, to cry.

QUEVE de Hironde [in *Fortification*] a kind of Out-work called a Swallow-tail. F.

QUIA Improvida, a *Supersedeas* granted for a Clerk of the Chancery, sued against the Privilege of that Court. L.

QUI

QUIB, a Sarcasm, a bitter Taunt.

To **QUIB/BLE**, to pun or play with Words; to equivocate; to move as the Guts do.

A **QUIBBLE**, an Equivocation.

QUIBLER, one who puns, one who equivocates.

To **QUICK**, to stir. *Spenc.*

QUICK [*quick* Sax. *quick*, *He'g.*] agile, nimble, brisk.

To **QUICKEN** [*epiecan*, Sax. *quicken*, Du.] to make or become alive, as a Child in the Womb; also to hasten.

QUICK, *Beam*, a kind of wild Ash.

QUICKLIME, Lime unquenched.

QUICKLY, speedily.

QUICK Sands, the Sands which shake and tremble, and often swallow up what is passing over them.

QUICK Scab, a Distemper in Horses.

QUICK-Silver [*Quicksilber*, Teut.] Mercury; a fluid Mineral possessed of many Virtues and Qualities.

QUID'DANY } [of *Cydonium*, or *Cydonia-*

QUID'DENY } *tum*, L. *quitter*, a Quince, *Teut.* a Conserve of Quinces.

QUID'DITY [of *quid*, L. what] the Essence or Being of a Thing; also a Quirk or subtle Question.

QUID juris clamat, is a Writ for the granting of a Reversion, when the particular Tenant will not attorn. L.

QUID pro quo [in *Law*] the reciprocal Performance of both Parties to a Contract.

QUID pro quo [among *Physicians*] is when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is substituted for another. L.

QUIDE or *Cud*, the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

QUIES'CENCY, a State of Rest.

QUIES'CENT [*quiescens*, L.] at Rest.

QUIET [*quies*, L.] that is at Rest, peaceable; also Rest or Peace.

QUIETARE [*Old Records*] to quit or discharge. L.

QUIETE Clamare [in *Law*] to quit Claim, to renounce all Pretensions of Right.

QUIETISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the *Quietists*.

QUIETISTS, a Sect of religious Persons among the Roman Catholics, who hold that Religion consists in the Rest and internal Recollection of the Mind.

QUIETUS est [i. e. he is acquitted] a Term used by the Auditors of the Exchequer, in Acquittances to Accompts, &c.

A **QUILL** [*Minsheu* derives it of *kiehl*, Teut. of *caulis*, L.] a Stalk, a Feather, &c. pulled from the Wing of a Fowl.

QUILLET [*quidlibet*, L.] Subtlety, Niceness.

A **QUILT** [*coistre*, of *couette*, F.] a Covering for a Bed.

To **QUILT**, to stitch one Cloth upon another, with some soft Thing betwixt them.

R r r r 2 **QUINARIUS**,

QUI

QUINARIUS, the Number Five. *L.*
QUINBOROUGH [*i. e.* the *Queen's Borough*] a Castle in *Kent*, built by *Edward III.* in Honour of his Wife *Philippa*.

QUINCE [*malum cotoneum, L.*] a Sort of Apple with a downy or cottony Coat, of a sharp acrimonious Taste.

QUINCUNX, five Ounces or Inches. *L.*

QUINCUNX [*in Astrology*] an Aspect when Planets are distant five Signs.

QUINDECAGON [*of quindecim, L. and δεκάγωνος, Gr.*] a plain geometrical Figure with 15 Sides and Angles.

QUINQUAGESIMA Sunday [so called from its being about the 50th Day before *Easter*] *Sbrove Sunday*.

QUINQUE, Five [*in Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for five Voices. *Ital.*

QUINQUE ANGLED Figure [*of quinque and angulus, L.*] a geometrical Figure having five Angles.

QUINQUEN'NIAL [*quinquennialis, L.*] belonging to the Space of five Years.

QUINQUINA, a Drug called the Jesuits Bark. *F.*

QUINSEY [*squinance, F. of κυναγξ, Gr.*] a Disease in the Throat.

QUINT, a Sequence of five Cards of the same Colour at the Game called *Piquet*. *F.*

QUINT Exact, the last Call of a Defendant, sued to an Outlawry. *O. L.*

QUINTA, } signifies five, or fifth. *Ital.*

QUINTO, }

QUINTAIN, a Sport yet in Use at *Marriages* in *Shropshire*, and elsewhere, in which they run a Tilt on Horseback with Poles, against a thick Post fixed in the Ground; and he who breaks most Poles has the Prize, formerly a Peacock, now a Garland.

QUINTAL [*q. d. centale, of centum, L.* 100] an hundred Pound Weight.

QUINTESSENCE [*of quinta essentia, i. e. the fifth Essence*] the purest Substance drawn out of any natural Body; a Medicine made of the efficacious active Particles of its Ingredients, separated from all Feces or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force, or Virtue of any Thing.

QUINTESSEN'TIAL, of *Quintessence*.

QUINTILE [*in Astrology*] the Position of two Planets distant from one another, a fifth Part of a Circle, or 74 Degrees. *L.*

QUINTIL'LIANS [so called of *Quintilla*, whom they followed as a Prophetess] Christian Hereticks, Followers of *Montanus*, among whom Women were Priests and Bishops, and the Eucharist Bread and Cheese.

A QUINTAIN, a Measure. *Shakesp.*

QUINTUPLE [*quintuplus, L.*] five-fold, or five Times as much as another.

QUINZAIN, a Staff of 15 Verses. *F.*

QUIP, a Gibe, Jeer, or Flout.

QUIRE [*choeur, F. chorus, L.*] of *Χόρος, Gr.* that Part of a Church where Divine Service is performed.

QUO

To **QUIRE** it, to sing in Concert as the Choir does. *Shakesp.*

QUIRE of Paper [*cayer, F.*] consists of 24 or 25 Sheets.

QUIRIS'TER [*chorista, L.*] one who sings in the Choir of a Cathedral, &c.

A QUIRK, a Shift or Cavil.

QUISTREL, a proud, twatling Gossip.

QUISTRON [probably of *questionarius, Lat. barb.*] one that goes about begging Alms, under Pretence of preaching and selling Indulgences. *Cbauc.*

QUIT [*quite, F.*] left or forsaken.

To **QUIT** [*quitter, F.*] to leave or part with, leave off, or give over.

QUIT-Grass, an Herb.

QUIT-Claim [*in Law*] is the releasing a Man from any Action one hath or might have against him.

QUIT-Rent [*in Law*] a small Rent of Acknowledgment, payable by the Tenants of most Manors.

QUITE [*of quite, F. of quietus, L.* wholly, thoroughly, altogether.

QUITTED, requited. *Spenc.*

QUITTASOLE, an Umbrello. *Spenc.*

QUIT'TER, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

QUITTER Bone [with *Farriers*] a hard round Swelling on the Cronet, between a Horse's Heel and the Quarter.

QUIVER [*cocep, Sax.*] a Case for Arrows.

To **QUIVER**, to shiver or shake.

To **QUOB**, to move as the Embryo does in the Womb.

QUO Jure, *i. e.* by what Right he challenges common Pasture. *L.*

QUO Minus, a Writ which lies for one who has a Grant for *Horse boot* and *Hay-boot*, in another Man's Wood. *L.*

QUO Warranto, a Writ against him who usurps a Franchise of the King's of him who intrudeth himself as Heir into Land. *L.*

QUOD Clerici Beneficiati, &c. a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution towards the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament. *L.*

QUOD Clerici non eligantur in Officio Balivi, a Writ that lies for the Clergyman who is about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, or such like Officer. *L.*

QUOD ei deforciat, a Writ that lies for a Tenant against him who entered and took away the Land recovered. *L.*

QUOD permittat, a Writ for his Heir that is disseised of his Common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseisor.

QUOD Persona nec Prebendarii, a Writ which lies for spiritual Persons distrained in their spiritual Possessions for a Payment of a Tax called the 25th, with the rest of the Parish.

QUODLIBET [*i. e.* what you please, or every Thing] a Quirk or Quibble. *L.*

QUOD-

R A B

QUOD'LIBETS } [in the
QUOD'LIBETICAL Questions } Schools at
an University] Questions ingeniously disputed
pro and con.

QUODLIBETA'RIANS, such as follow
their own Fancies.

QUOIF. See *Coif*.

QUOIL, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil*.

QUOIL } [of *koller*, Teut. a Collar] the
COIL } Ring of a Cable, &c. when the
Turns are laid upon one another.

To **QUOIL** [*Sea Term*] to lay the Turns
of a Rope round after such a Manner.

QUOIN } [of *coin*, F. *cuneus*, L.] a Wedge
COIN } fastened on the Deck close to
the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns,
to keep them up firm to the Ship's Sides.

QUOINS [in *Printing*] small Wedges of
Wood, used in locking up Forms.

QUOINS [*Architect.*] Stones and Bricks
placed in the Corners of a Building.

Canick **QUOINS**, short, three edged *Quoins*,
to put between Casks.

QUOIT [*Coete*, Belg.] a round Iron to
play with.

QUOOK, did quake. *Spenc.*

QUO'RUM [i. e. of which] a *Justice of*
the Quorum, so called, as being particularly
named in the Commission to be one before
whom all the Matters of Importance must be
transacted.

QUOTA [*coitit*, Fr.] a Share or Contri-
bution.

QUOTATION [*citatio*, L.] a quoting or
citing.

To **QUOTE** [*coter*, F. *citare*, L.] to cite,
alledge or bring in an Author or Passage.

QUOTER, one who cites Authors.

QUOTH [of *Cpeðan*, Sax. to say] faith.

QUOTID'IAN [*quotidien*, F. *quotidianus*,
L.] that happens every Day, daily.

QUO'TIENT [*quotiens*, L.] a Number that
shows *Quotie*, or how many Times the Divisor
is contained in the Dividend. *F.*

R

R, In a Physician's Bill, stands for *Recipe*,
L. Take.

R frequently stands for *Rex*, a King.

To **RA'BATE** [*rabatre*, F.] a Hawk is
said to *rabate*, when by the Motion of the
Hand, she leaves pursuing her Prey or Quarry,
and recovers the Fift.

RAB'BET [*Rabbe*, Belg. *Minibew* derives
it of רבב, *H.* to multiply, but *Skinner* of *ra-
pidus*, L. because of their Agility and Swift-
ness] a Coney.

R A C

To **RAB'BET** [among *Carpenters*, &c.] is
to channel Boards.

RABBETING [with *Shipwrights*] the
letting in the Planks into the Keel.

RAB'BI } [רב, *H.* i. e. Master, or רבן]

RAB'BIN } a Doctor or Teacher of the
Jewish Law.

RABBIN'ICAL, of the Rabbies.

RAB'BINIST [*Rabbinitz*, F.] one who
follows or is skilled in the Doctrines or Opi-
nions of the Rabbins.

RAB'BLE [of *rabele*, Belg. to prate, or
rabula, L. a Brawler, or Ἀράβη, Gr. a Tu-
mult] the Dregs of the People.

RAB'DOMANCY [*Ῥαβδομαντία*, Gr.] Di-
vination by Rods or Staves.

RA'BID [*rabidus*, L.] mad, furious, en-
raged.

RABINET, a small Piece of Ordnance,
between a Falconet and a Base.

RABIOS'ITY [*rabiositas*, Ital.] Madness,
Furiousness, Outrageousness.

RA'BIOUS [*rabiosus*, L.] mad, outrage-
ous, ravenous.

RACCOURCI [in *Heraldry*] shortened,
not touching the Sides of the Escutcheon.

RACE [*race*, F. *razza*, Ital. *radix*, L.]
Lineage, Family, Stock; the Root, as of
Ginger. *F.*

RACE, the Course or Running of Persons
on Foot or on Horseback, striving who shall
get to the Goal before the other.

RACE Horse, a Horse that runs for Prizes.

RACEMAT'ION, a gathering of Grapes.
L.

RACEMIFEROUS [*racimifer*, L.] clus-
ter-bearing.

RACER, one who runs for a Prize.

RA'CHA [ראקא, *H.*] shallow, empty.

RA'CHAEI [רחל, *H.* i. e. a Sheep] one
of *Jacob's* Wives.

RA'CHET [*Law Term*] a Fine paid for
the Redemption of a Thief. *F.*

RACK of Mutton [*hpacca*, Sax.] a Neck
or Scrag of Mutton.

RACK [*racke*, Belg. or of *recken*, to
stretch, Teut.] because that Engine stretches
every Limb of the Body, so as to put it out of
Joint] a torturing Engine, so as to force a
Confession from an Offender.

RACK [in *Horseman'ship*] a Pace in which
a Horse neither trots nor ambles, but is be-
tween both.

RACK, a wooden Frame to hold Fodder
for Cattle, or to put Bottles in.

To **RACK** [*racke*, Belg.] to torture Of-
fenders upon the Rack; also to harass by
Exaction.

RACK-Rent, Rent raised to the utter-
most.

To **RACK Wines** [of *peccan*, Sax.] to
cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

RACK-Vintage, the second Voyage made
into France for racked Wines.

RACK'ET

R A D

RACK'ET [*raquette*, F. *racketta*, Ital.] an Instrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis-play; also a Star, a Noise or Disturbance.

RACCOON, a Creature in *New England*, like a Badger, with a Tail like a Fox.

RACY [spoken of Wine] a Wine that still retains its rich Flavour; this Word is used in Distinction to what is called a dry Wine.

RADEVORE. Tapestry.

RADIÆUS *Externus* and *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] are two Muscles of the Wrist, one of which serves to bend it, and the other to stretch it out.

RADIAL *Curves* [in *Geometry*] Curves of the spiral Kind, whose Ordinates all terminate in the Centre of the including Circle, and appear like so many Semidiameters.

RADIANCE } [of *radiance*, F.] Bright-
RADIANCY } ness.

RADIANT [*radieux*, F. *radiante*, L.] casting forth Rays, bright, shining, sparkling.

RADIATE *Flowers* [among *Botanists*] such whose Flower-leaves grow in the Manner of Rays.

RADIATING *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that Point from which the Rays of Light issue, or are darted out.

RADIATION, a darting or casting forth Rays or Beams of Light.

RADICAL [*radicalis*, L.] belonging to the Root, inbred. F.

RADICAL *Mixture* [among *Physicians*] the fundamental Juice of the Body said to nourish and preserve the natural Heat, as Oil does the Lamp.

RADICAL *Question* [among *Astrologers*] is a Question proposed when the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

RADICAL *Sign* [in *Algebra*] the Sign of the Root of any Number or Quantity, as ✓ is the Mark which expresses the Root, &c.

RADICALITY, a being radical, or a Quality which has a Relation to a Root.

RADICALLY, originally, primarily.

To **RADICATE** [*radicatum*, L.] to take Root; to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATED [*radicatus*, L.] rooted, or that has taken Root.

RADICLE [*radicula*] [among *Botanists*] that Part of the Seed of a Plant, which upon its Vegetation becomes its Root.

RADISH [*radix*, Sax. *radis*, F. *ropka*, rus, L. *radix*, Gr.] a Root well known.

RADIUS [among *Anatomists*] is the upper and lesser Bone of the Arm; also the greater Bone of the Leg.

RADIUS [among *Astrologers*] is the Configuration or Aspect of two Stars.

RADIUS [in *Geometry*] is a right Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to its Circumference.

R A G

RADIUS [in *Opticks*] a straight Line full of Light, or an Enlightening made by a right Line.

RAD/NIGHTS, were certain Servitors who held their Land by serving their Lord on Horseback.

RA/DIX [in *Anatomy*] the Sole of the Foot.

RADIX [in *Astrology*] the Ground-work from whence is inferred the Reason of computing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, relating to such a Person or Thing.

RADIX [among *Grammarians*] a primitive or original Word.

RAD/LINGS, Windings of a Wall. N. C.

RAERS [of a Cart] the Rails on the Top of it.

To **RAFF**, to sweep; to huddle.

To **RAFFLE** [*raffler*, F.] to play with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair, or Pair-Royal, wins.

RAFFLE NET, a Sort of Fishing.

RAFT, a Float-boat of Timber.

RAFT, bereft, deprived. *Spenc.*

RAF'TER [*rafter*, Sax.] a Piece of Timber for building. *Du.*

RAFTED, strengthened with Rafter.

RAFTICK *Quoins*, Stones and Bricks which stick without the Brick work (their Edges being scraped off) in the Corner of any Building.

RAFUL *Knaves*, Rabble. O.

RAG [*hacode*, Sax. torn, *Rhump*, C. Br. *Junius* derives it of *ragua*, or *ragu*, or *ragu*, Gr.] a Tatter, an old Piece of Cloth.

RAG [among *Hunters*] is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

RAG-Bolts [in a Ship] Iron Pins full of Jags or Barbs on each Side.

RAGE [*rage*, F. *rabbia*, Ital. of *rabies*, L.] Fury, Madness.

To **RAGE**, to play the Rogue. *Chauc.*

RAGERFUL, angry, passionate.

RAGERIE, Roguery, wanton Tricks. *Chauc.*

RAGGAMUFFIN, a sorry, rascally, or ragged Fellow.

RAG'GED [*hacode*, Sax.] torn, beset with Rags, jagged, or notched.

A **RAG'GED** *Hawk* [among *Falconers*] is a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

RAGGEDNESS, State of being ragged.

RAGGOU'LED, or *couped*, a Term applied to a Branch that is sawed from the Tree, or to a Stock, so separated from the Root.

RAGGU'LED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Outlines of an Ordinary are ragged or notched after an irregular Manner.

RAGMAN, a Statute appointed by King Edward III. for hearing and determining all Complaints

RAK

Complaints done five Years before; also one who deals in Rags.

RAGOÛ' [*ragout*, F.] a high-seasoned Dish of Meat.

RAGOUNCES, a Sort of precious Stones, *Chauc.*

RAG'WORT, an Herb. *Jacobea*. L.

RAIDE, Dress. *Shaksp.*

RAILS [perhaps of *Reiglen*, Teut. to bolt] a wooden Fence to inclose a Place.

To RAIL, to run along. *Spenc.*

To RAIL [*railer*, F. to deride, to prate, *Magier*, Dan. to cackle] to scold, to use harsh opprobrious Words.

RAIL [*nægl*, Sax.] a Garment; as a Night-rail.

RAIL, a certain Bird so called.

RAILER, one who employs abusive Language.

RAILERY } [*railerie*, F.] Scolding or
RAILING } opprobrious Language.

RAIMENT [q. d. *arrayment*, of *arrayer*, F. which *Minshew* derives of *Ἀραῖος*, Gr. to fit, or raze, Teut. Order] Attire, Garment.

To RAIN [*nean*, Sax. *regnen*, Teut. *regnet*, Dan.] to fall down in Drops.

RAIN [*nen*, Sax. *regen*, Teut. *regn*, Dan.] a Vapour exhaled by the Sun, which falls upon the Earth.

A RAIN Bow [*nenboga*, Sax. *regenbogen*, Teut.] a Meteor of divers Colours.

RAIN Deer [*pnar*, Sax. *rangier*, F. *ramuthier*, Teut.] a Sort of Stag, which the *Loplanders*, and other Northern People, make use of in travelling.

RAININESS, a Disposition to rain.

RAINY [*nenig*, Sax. *regnig*, Teut.] moist with, or apt to rain.

RAIP, a Rod to measure Ground.

To RAISE [of *Arisan*, Sax. *riisen*, Belg. *riiser*, Dan.] to lift, or lift up; to levy or gather, prefer or advance.

To RAISE a Siege [*Military Term*] to quit, give over, or leave it off.

RAISED in Flesh [among *Falconers*] is when the Hawk prospers or grows fat.

RAISER, one that raises.

RAISIN, a dried Grape. F.

RAISING [in *Horseman'ship*] is one of the three Actions of a Horse's legs, the other two are the Stay and the Thread.

RAIS'TY, or RESTY, a Term used of a Horse when he will stand still, and will not go backwards or forwards.

To RAIT, to put into Water, to season, as Timber, Flax, &c. N. C.

RAKE [*nace*, Sax. *Raecke*, Belg. *Recken*, Teut.] a Tool in Husbandry.

A RAKE [*'paxa*, Gr. *ῥάκ*, H.] a profligate Man.

RAKE SHAME, or RAKE-HELL, a base-rafcally Fellow.

To RAKE [*Raeckele*, Belg. *Rechen*, Teut. *Raecler*, F.] to gather with a Rake.

RAM

The RA'KE [of a Ship] so much of her Hull as hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

The RA'KE [of the Rudder] the hindermost Part of it.

RAKEE' [*Falconry*] a Term used of a Hawk that flies out too far from the Fowl.

RAKESTALE [*Rechenstehl*, Teut.] a Handle of a Rake. O.

RA'KER, one who cleanses the Streets.

RA'KING a Horse, drawing his Ordure with the Hand out of his Fundament.

RAKING Table [among *Architects*] a Member hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

RAKISH, loose, lewd, dissolute.

RAKISHLY, dissolutely.

RAKISHNESS, Disposition to Lewdness and Debauchery.

RAL'LERY [*railerie*, F.] a close or secret Jibe, pleasant drolling, or playing upon another in Discourse.

To RALLY [*rallier*, F.] to play and droll upon, to banter, or jest.

To RALLY [*rallier*, F.] to gather together dispersed Troops.

RALPH [of *nab*, Counsel, and *ulph*, Sax. Help, *Rodolphus*, L.] a Name of Men.

RAM [*nam*, Sax. *Ram*, L. S. and Belg. *Ramm*, Teut.] a Male Sheep; also a warlike Engine made use of anciently to batter Walls, &c.

To RAM [perhaps of *pnemman*, Sax. to trouble, or *Rammeln*, Teut. to make a Noise in moving] to beat or drive in.

RAM's Head, an Iron Lever, to heave up great Stones with.

RAM's-Head [in a Ship] is a great Block or Pulley into which the Ropes called Halliards are put.

RAM'ADAM, the *Mabometan* Lent.

RA'MAGE [of *romus*, L. a Branch] Boughs or Branches of Trees.

RAM'AGE, the Chirping, Singing, or Warbling of small Birds. F. *Chauc.*

A RAM'AGE Hawk, one that is wild and coy, as having been long among the Boughs preying for itself.

RAMAGE [in *Falconry*] a Falcon retains this Name till he has left the Ayrie, being so called in *May*, *June*, *July*, and *August*.

To RAM'BLE [q. d. *re ambulans*, L.] to go up and down, to go astray.

RAMBLER, one who rambles, a Rover.

RAMBOOZE, ? a Drink chiefly drank at

RAMBUZE, } Cambridge, made of Wine, Ale, Eggs, Sugar, and Rose water.

To RAME, to reach. N. C.

RAM'EKIN [*ramequin*, F.] toasted Bread and Cheese, a *Welsh* Rabbit.

RA'MENTS [*ramenta*, L.] Scrapings, Shavings.

RA'MEQUINS [in *Cookery*] small Slices of Bread covered with a Farce of Cheese, &c. baked in a Pie-pan.

RAMIFI-

R A N

RAMIFICATION, a Collection of small Branches issuing out of large ones. *L.*

To **RAMIFY**, to be parted into Branches.

RAMILIA, the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down. *O. L.*

RA'MIST, a Follower of *Peter Ramus*, a noted Writer.

RAM'MER, an Instrument for driving Stones or Piles into the Ground; also a Rammer of a Gun.

RAM'MISH, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat.

RAMMOLADE [in *Cookery*] Sauce made of Parsley, Anchovies, Capers, Chibbols, Pepper, Salt, &c.

RAMOSE } [*ramosus*, *L.*] full of Boughs

RAMOUS } or Branches.

RAMOSITY [*ramositas*, *L.*] Fulness of Boughs.

To **RAMP**, to rove, frisk, or jump about.

To **RAMP**, to paw like a mad Horse. *Spenc.*

RAM'PANT, ramping, wanton.

RAMPANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Beast of Prey is reared on his hinder Legs, in a fighting Posture.

RAMPALLION, a mean Wretch. *Shakes.*

RAM'PART } [*rampart*, *F.*] is a great

RAMPIER } mossy Bank of Earth, raised about the Body of a Place.

RAM'PICK, a Tree which begins to decay at the Top through Age. *O.*

RAMPIONS, a Root proper for Sallads. *Rapunculus, Esculentus, L.*

RAM'SEY [of *Essex*, *Sax.* Water, or an Isle, and *Ram*, *q. d. Ram's Isle*] in *Huntingdonshire*.

RAM'SONS, the Herb *Buckrams*, *Allium asinum, L.*

RA'MUS [among *Anatomists*] any Branch of the greater Vessels.

RAMUS Anterior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the subcutaneous Vein, which passes under the Muscles of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna. L.*

RAMUS Posterior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow. *L.*

To **RANCH** [from *Wrench*] to sprain.

RANCID [*rancidus, L.*] mouldy, musty.

RANCID'ITY [*ranciditas, L.*] Mouldiness, Mustiness.

RANCOROUS, spiteful, malicious.

RAN'COUR [*rancor*, *F.* of *rancor, L.*] a concealed or secret Grudge, Spite, Spleen, an inveterate Hatred which a Man keeps in his Breast till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

RAND [*rand*, *Teut.* a Margin] the Edge of the upper Leather, a Seam of a Shoe.

A **RAND** [of *Beef*] a long fleshy Piece cut from between the Flank and Buttock.

RAN'DAL [*Cambden* takes it to be a Corruption of *Randolph*, and derives it of *rein*, *Teut.* pure, and *ulph, Sax.* help] a proper Name.

R A N

RAN'DOM [*randum, O. F.* uncertainly, *randello, Ital.* unadvisedly] without Aim, rashly, inconsiderately.

RANDOM [in *Gunnery*] a Shot made when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is raised above the horizontal Line, and is not designed to shoot directly forward.

RAN-FORCE Ring [of a Gun] that which is next before the Touch-hole.

To **RANGE** [*ranger, L.*] to dispose, or place in its Rank or Order; to rove or stray about; also to sift through a Sieve.

RANGE [*range, F.*] a Row or Rank, a Ramble or Jaunt; also a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach.

RANGE [in *Gunnery*] is the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of a Piece.

RANGER [of a Forest] an Officer whose Business is to walk daily through the Forest or Park, and to present all Trespassers done in his Bailiwick at the next Forest Court.

RAN'GES [in a Ship] two particular Pieces of Timber.

RAN'GLE [among *Falcons*] is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

RANGLEER, a kind of Stag so called by reason of his lofty Horns resembling the Branches of Trees.

RAN'INÆ Venæ [in *Anatomy*] the Frog-Veins, certain Veins which appear under the Tongue. *L.*

RANK [of *ranken*, the Shoots of a Vine, &c. *Teut.* *rancidus, L.*] stinking, noisome, smelling strong.

RANK [*ranc, Sax.*] that shoots forth too many Branches or Leaves, over-fruitful.

RANK, full; as a *River Rank*, i. e. full. *Sh.*

RANK as a *Rook* [Old *Pbrase*] hoarse as a Rook.

A **RANK** [*Military Discipline*] the straight Line which the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make as they stand Side by Side.

To **RANKLE** [*rancere, L.*] to grow rank, to fester, to breed Corruption.

RANKNESS, strong Odour, also Luxuriance of Growth.

RANNY, the Shrewmouse.

To **RAN'SACK** [*q. d. reinsaccare, of re Neg. in and sacco, L.* to rob, i. e. Sacks] to plunder or rifle.

RAN'SOM [*ransom, F.*] Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Prisoner of War, or for the pardoning some notorious Offender.

To **RANSOM** [*ransonner, F.*] to pay a Ransom for, to redeem.

RANSOMER, one who pays a Ransom.

To **RANT** [*randien, Belg.*] to rage, rave, or swagger.

A **RANT**, an extravagant Flight in Expression, Poetry, &c.

RANT'ERS, a Sect called the Family of Love; also ranting-Fellows.

RANT'POLE

R A

RA'NTIPOLE, wild, roving, rakish.
RANU'LA [in *Anatomy*] a swelling under the Tongue. *L.*

RANULA'RES [among *Anatomists*] the Branches of the outward Juglar Veins which run to the Tongue. *L.*

RANUN'ULUS, a Flower called a Crow-foot. *L.*

To **RAP** [*Dneppan, Sax. 'Pam?w, Gr.*] to strike.

To **RAP out Oaths**, to swear very much and passionately.

RAPA'CIOUS [*rapace, F. rapax, L.*] ravenous, greedy.

RAPA'CITY } [*rapacit  , F. ra*
RAPA'CIOUSNESS } *pacitas, L.*] Rave-

nousness, Extortion, Greediness.
RAPA'CIOUSLY, greedily.

RAPE [*rapa, L.*] a wild Radish; also the Stalk of Grapes dried.

RAPE [*rape, F. of rapere, L.*] the Act of Violence committed on the Body of a Woman; also the carrying away a young Virgin with Intent to ravish her.

RAPE Wine, a sort of small Wine, made of Rape, or the Pulp of expressed Grapes.

RAPES [in *Suffix*] certain Divisions of the County, much the same as an Hundred.

RAPE [*of the Forest*] a Trespass done in it.

RAPHA'EL [רפאל, *Heb. i. e. the Healing of God*] the Name of an Angel.

RAPID [*rapide, F. rapidus, L.*] swift, quick, that has a boisterous or violent Motion.

RAPIDITY } [*rapidit  , F. rapiditas, L.*
RAPIDNESS } Quickness, Softness.

RAPIDLY, quickly.

RAP'IER [*rapier, F.*] a long Sword, made only for thrusting.

RA'PINE [*rapina, L.*] Robbery, Pillage, or taking a Thing by open Force. *F.*

RAPPARET's, certain *Irish* Robbers.

RAPSODY [*rapsodie, F. rapsodia, L. of παρσ  dia, Gr.*] a Connection together, or Repetition of a vast Number of Heroick Verses; but more commonly a tedious and impertinent spinning out of a Discourse, to no Purpose or Benefit to the Reader.

RAPT [*raptus, L.*] ravished, transported.

RAP'TOR, a Seizer or Taker away by Force. *L.*

RAP'TOR [*Law Term*] a Ravisher of Women.

RAP'TU Haredis, a Writ for the taking away an Heir holding in Soccage. *L.*

RAP'TURE [*raptura, L.*] an Extasy or Transport of Mind.

Poetical **RAP'TURE**, the Heat of a Poet's Fancy.

RAP'TURED, transported, ravished.

RARE [*rarus, L.*] that happens but seldom, uncommon, excellent, singular, scarce, hard to be got. *F.*

RARE [*Physical Sense*] thin, rawish.

RARE [*in Philosophy*] thin, not compact.

R A

RARE Bodies [*in Philosophy*] such whose Parts are not so closely connected together, but take up more Room, in Proportion to their Matter, than other Bodies do.

RAREFACIEN'TIA [*in Physick*] rarefying Medicines; such as by dispersing the Humours, enlarge the Pores of the Body. *L.*

RAREFACTION, a separating the Parts of a Body, and making them take up more Room than they did before. *F. of L.*

RAREFACTIVE, that rarefies.

RARE Lines. See *Rattlings*.

RA'REESHOW, a Show carried in a Box.

RAREFIABLE, capable of being rarefied.

To **RAREFY** [*rarefier, F. rarefacere, L.*] to make thin.

RA'RELY, seldom.

RA'RENESS, scarcity.

RA'RITY [*raret  , F. of raritas, L.*] a rare Thing, Curiosity; also a Rareness, Uncommonness, Scarcity.

RA'RITY [among *Philosophers*] Thinness, opposed to Density or Thickness.

RA'SANT Line of Defence [*in Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Point in the Curtain, raising the Face of the Bastion, and therefore shews how much of the Curtain will clear and scour the Defence.

RAS'BERRY. See *Raspberry*.

RASCAL [*racaille, F. of Paxia, Gr. according to Casaubon*] a Rogue, a Villain, a paltry Fellow.

RASCAL Deer [*of rascal, Sax.*] a lean Deer.

RASCAL'ITY [probably of *racaille, F. Riff Raff*] the base Rabble, Scum or Dregs of the People.

RAS'CALLY, roguish, knavish.

To **RASE** [*raser, F.*] See *Race*.

RASH [*Mer. Cas. derives it of Ρ  γδαος, Gr. impetuous; but Camden of Σαρ  ς, Gr. bold*] over-hasty, unthinking, or precipitate.

A **RASH**, red Spots upon the Skin, which come out after a Surfeit.

RASH'LY, precipitately, with thoughtless Haste.

RASH'NESS, Hastiness, Precipitateness.

RA'SION, a scraping, a shaving. *L.*

RA'SIS, a kind of hard Pitch.

RAS'KEL, Trash, Trumpery. *C.*

RA'SOR [*rasoir, F. rasum, L. to shave*] an Instrument to shave with.

RASP [*raspa, Ital. raspe, F.*] a sort of File.

To **RASP** [*raspen, Teut. raspere, Ital. rasper, F.*] to file, to pare into Shavings.

RASP'ATORY, an Instrument to chip Bread with; also a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape foul and tealy Bones.

RASP'BERRY, a Fruit of an agreeable Taste, and fine Flavour, rough on the Outside like a Rasp.

RA'SURE [*rasura, L.*] a shaving or scraping, a Dash through Writings.

A **RAT** [*rat, F. ratia, Span. ratze, Teut. ratte*]

R A

ratte, L. S. *rotte*, Dan.] an amphibious kind of Animal, infesting Houses, Ships, &c.

RAT'ABLE, capable of such a set Value.

RATAFIA, a delicious Liquor made of Apricots, Cherries, &c. with their Kernels, bruised and infused in Brandy.

RATALITY, according to a certain Rate, by equal Proportions.

RATAN', a Sort of Indian Cane.

RATCH [in *Clock Work*] a Sort of Wheel which serves to lift up the *Detents* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

RATCH'ETS [in a *Watch*] are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stops it in winding up.

RATE [of *rata*, *sc. portione*, L. of *Le-pube*, Sax. Condition.] Price, Value, Proportion, Tax, Rank.

To **RATE**, to set a Price or Value upon, so tax or assess.

To **RATE** [of *Iratus*, L. angry, or *pæthe*, Sax. fierce, or *rotelen*, L. S.] to reprove or chide.

RATE Tirbe, a Duty paid by the Owners of Cattle when kept in a Parish for less than a Year.

RATEE'N [*ratine*, F.] a Sort of Stuff.

RATH [path, Sax.] early, ripe. *Spenc.*

RATHER [pathon, Sax.] to be more willing.

RATIFICA'TION, a ratifying or confirming. F of L.

RATIFICATION [in *Law*] the establishing a Clerk in a Prebend.

To **RATIFY** [*ratifier*, F. *ratificare*, L.] to confirm or establish, especially by a public Act.

RATIO, Reason, Consideration, Regard. L.

RATIO [with *Mathematicians*] the Rate or Proportion which several Quantities or Numbers have to one another.

RATIO [in *Arithmetick*] is the mutual Habitude or Relation of two Quantities of the same Kind to one another.

RATIO'CINABLE [*ratiocinabilis*, L.] that hath the Use of, or done with Reason.

To **RATIO'CINATE** [*ratiociner*, F. *rati-cinari*, L.] to reason.

RATIOCINA'TION, a rational debating, arguing, disputing, a reasoning; the Art of exercising the Faculty of Reasoning. F of L.

RATIO'CINATIVE [*ratiocinativus*, L.] belonging to Ratiocination.

RATION, a Share or Proportion of Meat, Drink, or Forage given to Seamen or Soldiers, to subsist themselves and their Horses for one Day. F.

RATIONABILI Parte Bonorum, a Writ for a Widow claiming her Thirds. L.

RATIONABILIBUS Diviſis, a Writ for the settling the Boundaries between two adjoining Lordships or Manors. L.

R A

RATIONABIL'ITY [*rationalitas*, L.] Reasonableness.

RATIONAL [*rational*, F. *rationalis*, L.] endowed with Reason, reasonable.

RATIONAL Quantities [in *Mathematicks*] are those between which there is any expressible Reason, or Proportion.

RATIONAL Way of erecting a Figure [in *Astrology*] a particular Method of distributing the Space of 12 Hours.

RATIONA'LE, a rational Account. L.

RATIONALIST, one who is governed in his Disquisitions by Reason.

RATIONALLY, reasonably, in a manner agreeable to Reason.

RATIONALITY [of *rationalis*, L.] Reasonableness, the Property of being a reasonable Creature.

RATIO'NIS Os [among *Anatomists*] the Bone of the Forehead. L.

RAT-LINES [in a *Ship*] are those Lines which make the Ladder Steps to get up the Shrouds and Puddocks.

RAT'ESPANE, Poison for Rats, Arsenick.

RAT's Tail, a venomous Disease in Horses.

A RAT'TLE [*rattel*, Belg.] a Child's Toy.

A RATTLE, a lively, talkative Person.

To **RATTLE** [hærotan, Sax. *ratele*, Belg.] to make a Noise.

To **RATTLE** [*ruttelen*, Teut. to shake] to scold at.

To **RATTLE in the Sheath** [spoken of a Horse] is when he makes a Noise in the skinny Part of his Yard.

To **RATTLE** [of a Goat] to make a Noise through the Desire of Copulation.

RATTLEHEADED, silly, giddy.

RATTLE Snake, a large Snake in Virginia, having a Rattle in his Tail.

RAT'TLING-Cove, a Coachman. *Cont.*

RATTLING Mumpers, Beggars at Coach-es. *Cont.*

RATTLINGS. See *Ratlines*.

RATO'ON, a West India Fox.

To **RAV'AGE** [*ravager*, F.] to ransack, to lay waste.

RAVAGE, Waste, Spoil, Havock. F.

RAVAGER, one who ransacks.

RAU'CITY [*raucitè*, F. *raucitas*, L.] Hoarseness.

To **RAVE** [*raver*, F. *reveren*, Du. of *rabies*, L.] to be light-headed, to talk idly, to be delirious.

To **RAVEL** [*ravelen*, Du.] to snarl up, as a hard-twisted Thread.

To **RAVEL out**, to run into Threads, as slight Cloth not closely woven does.

RAVEL Bread, a middle Sort of Bread. *Kent.*

RAVELINS [in *Fortification*] are Works raised on the Counterscarp, before the Curtain of a Place, and serve to cover the Gates of the Town and the Bridges; they consist of two Faces, forming a salient Angle, and are

R A

are defended by the Faces of the neighbouring Bastions.

RA'VEN [*rave*, Du. *rove*, Teut. *rassu*, Dan. *ræpen*, Sax. of *ræpian*, to snatch, from its Rapacity] a Bird well known.

RAVEN'ING, Rapine, a greedy eating.

RAVENISH, black as a Raven. *Chauc.*

RAVENOUS [of *ræpen*, Sax. of *rapina*, L. of *ravissant*, F. of *ravineux*, F.] violent, greedy, gluttonous.

RAVENOUSLY, greedily, voraciously.

RAVENOUSNESS, voraciousness.

TO RAVIN [of *ræpian*, Sax. to snatch] to devour, or eat greedily.

RAVING, raging, delirious.

RA'VISHABLE, ravenous. *Ch.*

TO RAV'ISH [*ravir*, F. of *ravere*, L.] to take or snatch away; to commit a Rape upon a Woman; also to please exceedingly, to charm.

RA'VISHMENT [*ravissement*, F.] the Ravishing of a Woman; also a Rapture or Transport of Joy.

RAVISHMENT de Garde, a Writ for him who took from the Guardian the Body of his Ward. *F.*

RAVISSANT [in *Heraldry*] the Posture of a Beast of Prey springing forward to catch the Thing desired.

TO RAUK, to snatch. *N. C.*

RAUNSOUNDE, to put to Ransom. *Ch.*

RAW [*hneap*, Sax. *rauww*, Belg. *rob*, Teut.] spoken of Meat uncooked; of a Sore, having the Skin flayed or rubbed off.

RAW'BONED, having large Bones without much Flesh on them.

RAW'LINGS [of *raoul*, F. *radolph*, by adding the Patronimick Termination *ings*, q. d. *Ralph's Son*] a Surname.

RAW'NESS, the State of being raw.

TO RAY. See *To Ree*.

RAY [*raie*, F. *raia*, L.] the Fifth Thorn-back.

RAY [*raye*, *rayon*, F. *radius*, L.] a Beam of the Sun, or any Star.

RAY [in *Opticks*] is a Line supposed to pass through the Eye towards the Object, or from the Object towards the Eye, and is termed a visual Ray.

Common RAY [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of Concourse of the two optical *Axes*, through the Middle of the Right Line, which passes by the Centre of the Eye.

RAY Principal [in *Perspective*] is the perpendicular Distance between the Eye and the vertical Plane or Table.

RAY [of *Reflection*] is the Right Line whereby Reflection is made.

RAY [of *Refraction*] is the Right Line where the Ray of Incidence changes in Rectitude, or is broken in traversing the second Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

RAY of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] is a

R E

Right Line that falls from some Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking Glass, &c.

RAY of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a Ray of Light that passes in a right Line, from a certain Point of the visible Object in one Medium, until it meets with a second Medium.

RAY Cloth, Cloth that was never coloured nor dyed.

RAY, Array. *Spenc.*

RAY Grass, a sort of Grass, good to improve cold clayey Ground.

RAY'MUND [of *rein*, pure, and *mund*, a Mouth, Teut. i. e. one who abstains from wanton Discourses] a Surname or Christian Name.

RAYONNANT [in *Heraldry*] darting forth Rays.

RAYS or Beams of the Sun, or *Rays of Light*, [among *Philosophers*] are either, according to the *Atomical Hypothesis*, those very minute Particles or Corpuscles of Matter which, continually issuing out of the Sun, do thrust one on another all round in physically short Lines; or else, as the *Cartesians* assert, they are made by the Action of the Luminary on the contiguous *Æther* and Air, and so are propagated every way in straight Lines through the Pores of the Medium.

RAYS Convergent [in *Opticks*] are those which going from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the same Point tending to the Eye.

RAYS Divergent [in *Opticks*] those which going from a Point of the visible Object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed far from the Object.

RAYS Parallel [in *Opticks*] those that keep an equal Distance from the visible Object to the Eye, which is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Object.

TO RAZE [*razar*, F.] to lay even with the Ground, to pull down.

RA'ZORS [among *Hunters*] the Tusks or Teeth of a Boar.

RAZOUR. See *Rasor*.

RE'ACCESS, access afresh.

TO REACH [*ræcan*, Sax. *reckon*, L. *S. reichen*, Teut.] to be extended; to take or lay hold of, to bring; also to strain to Vomit.

REACH, the Distance as far as a Line can be extended, a Bow, Gun, &c. can carry, or a Man can come at. Hence,

REACH [in a *figurative Sense*] Capacity, Power.

REACH [*Sea Term*] the Distance between any two Points of Land that lie in a right Line one from the other.

TO REACT, to return the Action.

REACTION [among *Philosophers*] as, *The Reaction*, or *Reciprocal Motion* of one Part of Matter against another.

R E

To READ [*ῥᾶν*, *Sax.*] to read a Book, or a Writing.

To READ [*Ἀῤᾶν*, *Sax.* *raedi*, *Belg.* *raiden*, *Teut.*] to guess, to divine or foretel.

READ } [*ῥᾶν*, *Sax.* *raib*, *Teut.*] Coun-
REDE } sel or Advice. *O.* A Proverb,
Doctrine, or Prophecy. *Spenc.*

READ'PTION, Recovery, Act of Re-
gaining.

READ'ER, one who reads.

REA'DILY, easily.

REA'DINESS, Facility, State of being
ready.

To RE-ADJOURN' [*readjourner*, *F.*] to
adjourn again.

READMIS'SION [of *re* and *admissio*, *L.*] the
act of re-admitting.

To RE-ADMIT [of *re* and *admittere*, *L.*] to
admit or receive again.

READ'ING [*Cambden* derives it from *redin*,
C. Br. Fern, which groweth thereabouts in
great Abundance; but *Leland* from the meet-
ing together of other Waters with the River
Rdea] a Town in *Berkshire*.

RE'ADORN, to adorn anew.

READY [*ῥᾶν*, *Da.* and *ῥᾶν*, *Sax.* *rbwyd*,
C. Br.] prepared; also prompt, or inclined to.

To make READY [*ῥᾶν*, *Sax.* *be-
reden*, *L. S.* *bereyten*, *Teut.*] to prepare.

REAF'AN [so called from a Raven em-
brodered upon it by King *Ladbroke's* Daugh-
ter] the Banner or Flag of the *Danes*.

RE'AFFORESTED [*Law Term*] made
Forest again.

REAKS [of *rex*, *L.*] a King, or pice, *Sax.*
Dominion, as to play *Reakt*, i. e. to domineer
or hector; to shew mad Pranks.

REAL [*realis*, *L.*] that is indeed true.

REAL'GAR, red Arsenic.

REAL'TY [*realité*, *F.* *realitas*, *L.*] real
Existence; the Truth of the Matter.

REAL'TY } [in *Law*] is opposed to Per-
REAL'TY } sonality.

To REALIZE, to cause a being real, to
admit as a Reality.

REAL'LY, truly.

REALM' [*royaume*, *F.* *reme*, *Ital.* of *reg-
num*, *L.*] a Kingdom.

REAM [*riem*, *Belg.* *rime*, *F.*] a Quantity
of 20 Quires of Paper.

To REAN'IMATE [of *re* and *animatum*,
L.] to revive, to put into Heart again.

REAN'IMATION, revival, restoration to
Life.

To REAP [*ῥᾶν*, *Sax.*] to cut down
Corn.

A REAPER [*ῥᾶν*, *Sax.*] one who cuts
down Corn.

REAR [*arriere*, *F.*] the hindermost Part
of an Army.

REAR [*ῥᾶν*, *Sax.*] thin, rawish, as
Eggs, &c. boiled rear.

REAR-Admiral, the Admiral of the third
Squadron of a Royal Fleet.

R E

REAR-Guard, the last of three Lines of an
Army drawn up in Battalia.

REAR Half Files [*Military Term*] the
three hindermost Ranks when a Battalion is
drawn up six deep.

REAR Rank [*Military Term*] the last Rank
of a Battalion or Squadron.

To REAR [*Ἀῤᾶν*, *Sax.*] to raise or set
up an End; also to train or bring up a Child.

To REAR a Bear [*Hunting Term*] to
dislodge him.

To REAR an End [in *Horseman'ship*] is
when a Horse rises so high before, as to en-
danger his coming over upon his Rider.

REA'WARD, the last Troop; the End;
a Train behind.

To RE-ASCEND [of *re* and *ascendere*, *L.*]
to ascend or get up again.

REASON [*raison*, *F.* *ratio*, *L.*] thinking;
that Faculty of the Soul whereby we judge of
Things; the Exercise of that Faculty; Argu-
ment, Proof, Cause, Matter.

REA'SON [in *Arithmetick*] the Reason or
Rate betwixt two Numbers, is a certain Pro-
portion, especially the Quotient of the Antec-
edent, divided by the Consequent.

REASON [in *Geometry*] is the mutual Ha-
bit or Comparison of two Magnitudes of the
same Kind one to the other, in respect to their
Quantity.

REASON [among *Logicians*] an Argument
either necessary or probable; or a proper An-
swer to this Question, Why is it so?

To REASON [*raisonner*, *F.* *ratiocinari*, *L.*]
to discourse upon, or about a Thing, to dispute,
to argue.

REA'SONABLE [*raisonnable*, *F.* *rationabilis*,
L.] agreeable to the Rules of Reason; just,
right, conscionable.

REASONABLE Aid [*Law Term*] a Duty
claimed by the Lord of the Fee of his Ten-
nants, to marry his Daughter, or make his
Son a Knight.

REASONABLY, justly, rationally, mo-
derately.

REASONER, one who reasons.

REASONING, arguing or debating upon.

To RE-ASSE'MBLE [*rassembler*, *F.*] to
summon again; to meet together again.

To RE-AS'SERT, to affirm anew.

To RE-AS'SIGN [*reassigner*, *F.*] to assign
again.

A RE-ASSIGNA'TION, a new Assign-
ment. *F.*

To RE-ASSUME [of *re* and *assumere*, *L.*]
to retake, or take upon one's self again.

A RE ASSUMPTION, a taking again, a
re-assuming.

RE-ATTACH'MENT [*Law Term*] a se-
cond Attachment of one formerly attached,
and dismissed the Court without Day.

REA'TE, long small Grass that grows in
Water, and complicates itself together.

To RE-BAPTIZE [of *re* and *baptizare*,
L.] to baptize again.

RE-

RE

RE-BAPTIZERS, a Sect in the third Century, who re-baptized all Hereticks, contrary to the Custom of the Church.

To REBA'TE [*rabbatre*, Fr.] to channel, to chamfer; to blunt, to check.

To REBATE [in *Traffick*] to discount in receiving Money, as much as the Interest comes to, for the time it is paid before it becomes due.

To REBATE [in *Heraldry*] is to set a Mark of Dishonour on an Escutcheon.

REBA'TE } [*rabat*, F.] the Act of
REBA'TEMENT } rebating, a Discount upon the Payment of ready Money.

REBATEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Diminution of Figures in a Coat of Arms.

REBA'TO, a Head-dress.

REBECCA [רִבְכָּה, *H.* Fat and Full] the Wife of Isaac.

REBECK [*rebec*, F.] a musical Instrument, having three Strings.

REB'EL [*rebelle*, F. *rebellis*, L.] one who openly rebels against the Prince or State.

REBEL [in a *Law Sense*] one who wilfully breaks the Law, or a Villain who disobeys his Lord.

REBEL [*rebellor*, F. *rebellare*, L.] to rise up in Arms, to revolt against one's Sovereign.

REBEL'LION [q.d. *bellum refacere*] a rising, or taking up Arms against the supreme Power. L.

REBEL'LIOUS [*rebelle*, F. *rebellis*, L.] apt to rebel, disobedient.

REBELLIOUS *Assembly* [in *Law*] a gathering of twelve or more Persons, intending to change any Laws, Statutes, &c. destroy Enclosures, break down Banks, &c.

REBELLIOUSLY, in a rebellious manner.

REBELLIOUSNESS, State of being rebellious.

REBEL'LUM [*Old Law*] a Rejoinder, Replication to an Answer in a Court of Equity.

To REBEL'LOW, to echo back a loud Noise.

REBINARE *Terram*, to give a second stirring or ploughing to Land that lies fallow. O. L.

REBISO'LA [with *Chymists*] a Medicine for the Jaundice, made of Urine.

REBO'ATION, an echoing or resounding. *Shakespeare*. L.

To REBOUND [*rebondir*, F.] to leap back, to bounce up again as a Ball does.

REBUFF' [*rebuff*, Ital. *rebuffade*, F.] a notable Repulse or Opposition, a rough Denial, a disdainful or snappish Answer.

To REBUILD, to build up again.

To REBU'KE [*reboucher*, F. to stop the Mouth] to reprove or check.

REBU'KER, one who reprimands.

RE'BUS [*rebus*, L. to Things] a Device or Symbol represented in a Picture, with a Motto alluding to one's Name.

RE'BUSES [in *Heraldry*] such Coats as

RE

bear a Resemblance to the Surname of the Person, as three Castles for *Castleton*, &c.

To REBUT [*rebondir*, F.] to rebound, recoil, repel. *Spenc.*

REBUT'TER [*Law Term*] is when the Donee repelleth the Heir, by virtue of a Warrant made by the Donor. F.

To RECAL'CITRATE [*recalcitratum*, L.] to kick backwards, or to kick back with the Heel. L.

To RECA'L [of *re* and *calle*, Belg.] to call back, or call home.

RECALL, Revocation.

To RECAN'T' [*recantare*, L.] to recal what one has said or written before.

RECAN'T'ATION, a revoking, or unsaying. L.

To RECAPA'CITATE [of *re* and *capacitas*, L.] to put one again into a Capacity of doing any thing.

To RECAPIT'ULATE [*recapituler*, F. *recapitulatum*, L.] to rehearse briefly, or sum up the Heads of a former Discourse.

RECAPITULATION, a recapitulating.

RECAPITULATORY, repeating again.

RECAP'TION [*Law*] a second Distress of one formerly distrained for the same Cause; a Writ lying for the Party thus distrained, in order to his obtaining a Remedy.

To RECA'RRY, to carry back.

To RECE'DE [*recedere*, L.] to go back or retire, to depart from.

RECEIPT' [*recette*, F. *receptum*, *receptio*, L.] the Act of receiving; an Acquittance for Money received; a Medicine prescribed for the Cure of Diseases.

RECEIVABLE [*recevable*, F. *receptabilis*, L.] that may be received.

To RECEIVE [*recevoir*, F. *recipere*, L.] to take what is given, paid, or put into one's Hand; also to enter ain or harbour; to admit or allow of; to embrace or follow; also to bear or suffer.

RECEIVER [*receveur*, F.] a Person who receives; also the Name of a chymical Vessel.

RECEIVER [of the *Fines*] an Officer who receives the Money of all such who compound with the King.

RECEIVER *General* [of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*] an Officer who gathers in all Fines, Forfeitures, Assessments, &c. within that Dutchy.

The Receiver is as bad as the Thief.

Though this Maxim seems more censorious than the Law, which inflicts only Transportation on the Receiver, and Death on the Felon; yet it is true in Fact, because such Persons are, in their Principles, as dishonest, though they have not Courage to venture their Necks in the Employment; according to the *Greek*, ἡμάρτανος κλαυς, καὶ ὁ δεινόμενος καὶ ὁ κλαυς.

RECENCY, newness.

RECE'NSION

RE

RECE'NSION [*recensio*, L.] Enumeration, Review.

RE'CENT [*recens*, L.] new, fresh, lately done or happened. F.

RE'CENTLY, newly.

RECEP'TABLE [*receptabilis*, L.] that may be received.

RECEP'TACLE [*receptaculum*, L.] a Place to receive or keep Things in, a Warehouse or Storehouse; also a Nest, or lurking Hole.

RECEP'TACULUM *Chyli* [among *Anatomists*] a Cavity into which all the Lacteal Veins empty themselves. L.

RECEP'TARIII *Medici*, those who set up for Physicians upon the Stock only of many Receipts, without being able to reason on their Properties or Efficacies.

RECEP'TION [in *Astrology*] an accidental Dignity happening in two Planets when they are received into each others Houses.

RECEP'TIVE, apt or fit to receive.

RECEPTIV'ITY, a being receptive.

RECES'S } [*recessus*, L.] a retreating or
RECES'SION } withdrawing; a Place of

Retreat or Retirement.

RECES'SION of the *Equinoxes* [*New Astronomy*] is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds.

RECITATIVO. See *Recitativ*.

RECEVOIR'S, large Basins, Cisterns, or Receptacles for Water.

To **RECHA'SE** [*rechasser*, F.] to drive back to the Place where the Game was first started or roused.

To **RECHANGE'** [in *Commerce*] a second Payment of the Price of Exchange.

RECHARGE, a second Charge.

To **RECHE** [of *peccan*, Sax.] to care for, to value, or regard. *Chauc*.

RECHEAT [among *Hunters*] a Lesson which Huntsmen wind with the Horn, to call the Hounds back from a false Scent.

RECH'LESS [*peceless*, Sax.] careless, negligent, improvident.

RECIDIVA'TION, a relapsing or falling sick again.

RECIDI'VOUS [*recidivus*, L.] falling back.

RECIDIVUS *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] a Relapse, or falling back into the same Distemper in which one was before. L.

RE'CIPE [*i. e.* Take] a Physician's Bill, ordering what Medicines and their Quantities the Apothecaries should make up for a Patient.

RECIP'IENT [*recipiens*, L.] a Receiver, a Vessel made fast or luted to the Break of an Alembick, Retort, &c. to receive the Matter which is raised or forced over the Helm by the Fire. F.

RECIP'ROCAL [*reciproque*, F. of *reciprocus*, L.] mutual, interchangeable, that is returned on both Sides.

RECIPROCAL [in *Logick*] is said of Terms which may have the same Signification, and may be turned either Way.

RE

RECIPROCAL *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such as have the Antecedents and Consequents of the *Ratio* in both Numbers.

RECIPROCAL *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when, of four Numbers, the fourth is lesser than the second, by so much as the third is greater than the first.

RECIPROCALLY, interchangeably, mutually.

To **RECIP'ROCATÉ** [*reciproquer*, F. *reciprocatum*, L.] to requite, to be even with.

RECIPROCA'TION, an Interchanging, or returning like for like. F. of L.

RECIPROCICOR'NOUS [*reciprocicornis*, L.] that hath Horns turned backward and forward again, as Rams have.

RECIS'ION, a cutting or paring off; a disannulling and making void F. of L.

A RECIT'AL } [*recit*. F. *recitatio*, L.]

A RECITA'TION } the Act of Reciting, or making a Report; a Rehearsal; a saying without Book.

RECITA'TIVE [*recitativ*, F.] belonging to Recitation.

RECITATIVE *Musick*, a Sort of Singing that comes near to plain Pronunciation, after the Manner that Dramatick Poems are rehearsed on the Stage.

RECIT'ATIF } [in *Musick Books*] signi-

RECITATIVO } fies the Adagio in grave Parts in Cantatos, Motets, and Operas; a particular Way or Manner of singing, which those grave Parts require. *Ital*.

RECITATIVE *Style*, a Way of writing fitted for that Purpose.

To **RECITE** [*reciter*, F. of *recitare*, L.] to relate or rehearse.

RECITE, is an Abbreviation of *Recitative*, which see.

To **RECK**, to reckon, *Spen*. To care, *O*.

RECK, Care. *O*.

RECKLESS [*peceless*, Sax.] careless, heedless.

RECKLESSNESS, carelessness.

REC'ANS, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. *N. C*.

RECKETH, valueth, thinketh, reflecteth. *Shakesp*.

To **RECK'ON** [*peccan*, Sax. *reckene*, Belg. *reckner*, Teut.] to cast up, or count; to esteem, to believe, or think.

He that reckons without his Goss, must reckon again.

This, though a Tippling Proverb, has a farther Meaning than Persons making their own Reckoning at a Tavern or Alehouse, and is usually applied to such Persons, who are apt to be partial in their own Favour, flattering themselves with the Advantages they fancy to be on their Side in any Affair, and making no Allowance for the Disadvantage that will or may attend them; so, *Chi fa conto senza l'Hoste conta due volte*, say the Italians; and *Qui omnia*

R E

compte sans son Hôte il lui convient compter deux fois, say the French.

Reckon not your Chickens before they are hatched.

This Proverb took its Rise from the *Vanity* of anticipating our *Enjoyments* before we come at them; we are always brooding in our *Desire*, and hatching in our *Minds*, what we would have to *come to pass*, before Things are ripe for it; and this *Hastiness* oftentimes makes us overshoot our *Reason*, and forfeit our *Prudence*, in reckoning that our own that is not so much as in *Being*. But this Proverb deterts us from speaking confidently of our having, or as good as having *Things* in our *Power* or *Possession*, which are far off still, only in *Expectancy*, and depend wholly upon *Providence*; and not, as the *Latins* say, *Ante victoriam canere triumphum*: And the *Greeks*, *Πρὸ τῆς φωνῆς αὐτῶν τὸν λεπανά.*

ARECK'ONING [*rekening*, Belg. *reëuning*, Teut.] an Account.

RECKONING [in *Navigation*] the Estimate of the Quantity of a Ship's Way betwixt Place and Place.

To RECLAIM' [*reclaimare*, Ital. of *re* and *clamare*, L.] to demand back, to reduce to Amendment of Life, to recal or turn back from evil Courses, to take up, to leave off Vices.

To RECLAIM [*Falconry*] as to reclaim a Hawk, is to tame or make it gentle.

To RECLAIM, a Partridge is said to reclaim, when she calls back her young ones.

RECLAIMER, one who reclaims, or reforms.

RECLAIMING, demanding back again; recalling from bad Courses.

RECLAMA'TION, a crying out against. Lat.

RECLINA'TION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the Quantity of Degrees which any Plane lies or falls backwards from the vertical or upright Plane. F. of L.

RECLINING Plane [in *Dialling*] a Plane which leans from you when you stand before it.

RECLINED [*reclinatus*, L.] lying upon the Back.

To RECLINE [*reclinare*, L.] to lean backwards.

A RECLU'SE [*reclus*, F. *reclusus*, L.] shut up; also a Monk or Nun that is shut up, and may not stir out of the Religious House.

REC' is an Abbreviation of *Recitativo*, which see.

To RECO'GITATE [*recogitatum*, L.] to consider or think upon over again.

RECOG'NISANCE } [*reconnaissance*, F. re-
RECOGNIZANCE } *cognitio*, L.] a Bond or Obligation, acknowledged in some Court of Record, or before some Judge.

RECOGNIZANCE of *Affix* [Law Term]

R E

the Verdict of twelve Men impannelled upon a Jury, when a Man is attainted of *Disseisin* and Robbery.

To RECOG'NISE [*reconnoitre*, F. *recognoscere*, L.] to take Knowledge of, to acknowledge.

RECOGNIZEE' [in *Law*] the Person to whom one is bound in a Recognizance.

RECOGNISOR' [in *Law*] one who enters into such a Bond or Obligation.

RECOGNITION, Acknowledgment, Examination, Review. L.

RECOGNITIO'NE *per Vim & Duriciem facta*, a Writ to send for a Record touching a Recognizance, which the Recognizor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardship and Force.

RECOGNITIONEM *Adnullando*, &c. a Writ for disannulling a forged Recognizance.

RECOG'NITORS [in *Law*] a Jury impannelled upon an Affize.

To RECOIL' [*recoil*, F.] to fly or draw back as a Gun does.

A RECOIL [*recol*, F.] the Motion or Run which a Cannon takes backward when fired.

To RECOIN, to coin over again.

RECOINAGE, coining anew.

To RECOLLECT' [*se recolliger*, F. *recolligere*, L.] to reflect in one's Mind, to call a Thing to Mind.

RECOLLEC'TION, a searching after, a calling or bringing to Mind those Ideas of which the Mind had formerly thought.

RE'COLLECTS [*Recollets*, F.] a Branch of the *Franciscan* Friars.

To RECOM'FORT, to comfort again. *Chauc.*

To RECOMMEN'CE [*recommencer*, F.] to commence, or begin again, or anew.

A RECOMMENCE'MENT, a beginning a Thing anew.

To RECOMMEN'D [*recommander*, F. *recommandare*, L.] to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care.

RECOMMEND'ABLE [*recommandable*, F.] that deserves to be, or may be recommended.

RECOMMENDA'TION, a commending or setting forth any Person to another.

RECOMMEN'DATORY, which serves to recommend.

RECOMMENDE', one who recommends.

To RECOMMIT', to commit anew.

RECOMPA'CT, to join anew.

RE'COMPENCE, Requit, Reward, Amends, a Gift or Advantage arising to one upon Account of some Service done, or good Action performed. F.

To RECOMPENSE [*recompenser*, F. *recompensare*, L.] to requite, to make amends.

RECOMPENSER, one who rewards.

To RECOMPO'SE [*recomposere*, F.] to settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

RECONCILE'ABLE

RE

RECONCILE'ABLE [*reconciliable*, F.] that may be reconciled.

RECONCILEABLENESS, Possibility of being reconciled.

To **RECONCI'LE** [*reconcilier*, F. *reconciliare*, L.] to make those Friends again who were at Variance; to make to agree what seems contrary.

RECONCI'LEMENT } a making those
RECONCILIATION } Friends which were at Variance. F. of L.

RECONCI'LER, one who reconciles.

RECONCILIATORY, belonging to Reconciliation.

To **RECONDE'NSE**, to condense anew.

RECONDITE [*reconditus*, L.] secret, hidden.

RECON'DITORY [*reconditorium*, L.] a Store-house.

To **RECONDUCT'** [*reconduire*, F.] to conduct or lead back again.

To **RECONNOIT'RE**, to examine in order to make a Report.

RECONVEN'TION [*Civil Law*] a contrary Action brought by the Defendant.

To **RECONVEY**, to convey again.

To **RECORD'** [*recorder*, F. *recordare*, L.] to register or enrol.

To **RECORD** [among *Fowlers*] to begin to sing, to tune Notes as a Bird does.

RECORD [*recordum*, L.] Testimony, Evidence, Witness; a publick Act enrolled; or an authentic and uncontrollable written Testimony, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preserved in Courts of Record.

RECOR'DA, Records containing the Judgments, in Pleadings and Suits tried before the Barons of the Exchequer. L.

RECORDA'RE facias, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to remove a Cause from an inferior Court to the King's Bench or Common-Pleas. L.

RECORDA'TION, a remembering.

RECOR'DER, a judicious Person, for the most Part well skilled in the Law, whom the Mayor, or any Magistrate of any City or Town Corporate having a Court of Record, associates to himself, for his better Direction in the Execution of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law.

RECOR'DO & *processu mittendo*, a Writ to call a Record, and the whole Process, out of an inferior Court, into the King's Bench Court.

To **RECOU'CH**, to lie down again.

To **RECOVER** [*recovrir*, F. *recuperare*, L.] to get again, to restore to Health, to be on the mending Hand.

RECOVERABLE [*recouvrable*, F.] that may be recovered.

RECOVERY [*recouvrement*, F. *recuperatio*, L.] a regaining or getting again, &c. Remedy, Help.

RECOVERY [in *Law*] is an obtaining any Thing by Judgment or Trial at Law.

RE

True RECOVERY [in *Law*] is an actual or real Recovery of any Thing, or the Value of it by Judgment.

Feigned RECOVERY } is a certain Form,
Common RECOVERY } or Course in Law, for the better assuring one's Title to Lands or Tenements.

To **RECOUNT'** [*raconter*, F. *racontare*, Ital.] to relate.

To **RECOUP'** [*recouper*, F.] to cut again, to reply quickly and sharply, to defalk or discount.

A **RECOUPE'** [in *Law*] is a quick and sharp Reply to a peremptory Demand.

RECOUR'SE [*recurs*, F. of *recurfus*, L. a running back] Application, Refuge, Address; also Passage, Return.

REC'REANT [*recridente*, Ital. *q. d. recedens*, L.] a faint-hearted or cowardly Fellow; out of Hope, untrusty. *Spem.*

To **RECREATE'** [*recreer*, F. *recreatum*, L.] to refresh, to divert, or delight.

RECREATION [*q. d. a creating anew*] a pleasing Divertisement after Labour; Refreshment, Pastime. F. of L.

REC'REA'TIVE, which serves to recreate, diverting, pleasant. F.

RE'CREAUNT, one who betrays his Trust; cowardly, an Infidel.

RECREDENTIALS [of *re* and *credentia*, L.] an Answer to the credential Letter of an Ambassador.

RECREMENT [*recrementum*, L.] any superfluous Matter in the Blood or Body, or any of its Parts.

RE'CREMENT [with *Chymists*] a Term used when any Liquor is distilled over again several Times.

RECREMENTITIOUS [*recrementitius*, L.] dreggy, coarse.

RECREMENTS [in *Physick*] such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for proper and peculiar Uses; as the Spirits, the Lympha, the Gall, &c.

To **RECRIMINATE** [*recriminer*, F. *recriminatum*, L.] to return an Accusation or Reproach; to charge one's Accuser, or lay the Fault that he is accused of to him that accused him.

RECRIMINA'TION, and Accusation in which the Party accused charges the Accuser with the same Fault, or some other. F. of L.

RECRIMINA'TOR, one who returns a charge.

RECRUDES'CENCE [of *recrudescere*, L.] a growing fresh, raw, or sore again.

RECRUDESCENCE [with *Physicians*] is when a Disease being about to end, begins to grow worse again.

To **RECRUIT'** [*recruter*, F.] to supply or fill up, to re-enforce.

RECRUIT [*recrue*, F.] new or fresh Supply.

RECRUITS

R E

RE/CRUITS [*Military Term*] are new Men raised to strengthen the Force on Foot.

RECTA Directrix [in *Conick Sections*] a Line made by the mutual Intersection of the verticle Plane with that of the Base. *L.*

RECTAN'GLE [or *rectus* and *angulus*, *L.*] a right or straight Angle, made by the falling of one Line perpendicularly upon another. *F.*

RECTA'NGLE [in *Geometry*] besides the preceding, is a Parallelogram, the Angles whereof are right.

RECTANGLE [in *Arithmetick*] is the Product that arises from the Multiplication of two Lines one by another.

RECTAN'GLED Triangle, is a Triangle that has one right Angle.

RECTAN'GULAR [in *Geometry*] a Figure is said to be rectangular when one or more of the Angles are equal.

RECTAN'GULARLY, with right Angles, **RECTA Prisca Regis**, a Right the King claimed, of taking out of every Ship laden with Wines, one Butt before the Mast, and another behind it. *L.*

RECTA'TION, a Claim of Right, or any Appeal to the Law for the Recovery of such a claimed Right.

RECTIFI'ABLE, that may be put right, or reduced to its proper State.

RECTIFICA'TION, a rectifying or making right. *F. of L.*

RECTIFICATION [with *Chymists*] is the distilling a Spirit over again, in order to make it more fine and pure.

RECTIFICATION of Curves [in *Mathematicks*] is the assigning or finding a straight Line equal to the curved one.

RECTIFIER, a Person who rectifies.

RECTIFIER [with *Navigators*] an Instrument to find the Variation of the Compaſs, and to rectify the Ship's Course.

RECTIFY [*rectifier*, *F. rectificare*, *L.*] to set to rights again, to correct or mend.

To **RECTIFY** [with *Chymists*] is to distill any Spirit over again, in order to make it more pure.

To **RECTIFY a Globe**, is to bring the Sun's Place on the Ecliptick on the Globe to the Braſs Meridian.

To **RECTIFY a Natiuity** [among *Aſtrologers*] is to bring the estimated Time of a Person's Birth to the real and true one.

RECTILIN'EAL Angle } [*rectiligne*, *F.*
RECTILIN'EAR Angle } *rectilineus*, *L.*]
an Angle conſiſting of right Lines.

RECTI Minores [in *Anatomy*] are two ſmall Muſcles of the Head, let into the Middle of the *Os Occipitis*. *L.*

RECTITUDE [*reſtitudo*, *L.*] Rightneſs, Uprightneſs. *L.*

RECTITU'DINESS [in *Law*] Rights or legal Dues belonging to God or Man. *L.*

R E

REC'TITY [*reſtitas*, *L.*] Rightneſs, Evenneſs.

REC'TO, a Writ of Right, trying both for Poſſeſſion and Property, and if the Cauſe be loſt, there is no Remedy.

RECTO de Advocacione Eccleſiæ, a Writ for him that claims the Advowſon co himſelf and his Heir in Fee. *L.*

RECTO de Dote, a Writ whereby a Woman demands her whole Dowry.

RECTO de Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ whereby a Woman having a Dowry aſſured, ſhe demands her Thirds. *L.*

RECTO de cuſtodia terræ & hæreditis, a Writ for the Guardian in Socage, or appointed by the Anceſtor's Will, againſt a Stranger that enters upon the Land, and takes the Body of the Heir. *L.*

RECTO de rationabili parte, a Writ for a Copartner to recover his Share. *L.*

RECTO quando dominus remiſit, is when the Lord in whoſe Seignory the Land lies, remits the Cauſe to the King's Court. *L.*

RECTO ſur disclaimer, a Writ which lies where a Lord avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant diſclaims to hold of him.

RECTOR [*recteur*, *F.*] a Governor or Ruler; alſo the Parſon of a Pariſh Church, the Principal of a College, &c.

RECTO'RIAL, belonging to a Rector or Rectory.

REC'TORY [*rectorat*, *F. reſtoria* *L.*] a Pariſh Church, Parſonage, or Living, with all its Rights, Glebes, Tithes, &c.

REC'TUM, a Trial in common Courſe of Law. *O. L.*

RECTUM Intestinum [among *Anatomists*] the ſtraight Gut. *L.*

RECTUS in Curia [*i. e.* right in Court] ſignifies one who ſtands at the Bar, and no Man objects any Thing againſt him; alſo one that has reverſed an Outlawry. *L.*

RECTUS Femoris [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Leg, inſerted in the upper Part of the Bone called *Tibia*. *L.*

RECTUS Internus Major [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle in the Head, inſerted into the fore Appendix of the *Os Occipitis*. *L.*

RECTUS Internus Minor [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle in the Head, inſerted into the *Os Occipitis*, under the former. *L.*

RECTUS Lateralis [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head, implanted in the *Os Occipitis*, in the Space made by the *Proceſſus Mammillaris* and *Scyloides*.

RECTUS Major [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head, inſerted in the hinder Part of the *Os Occipitis*. *L.*

RECTUS Musculus [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muſcles of the lower Belly.

RECTUS Palpebræ Superioris, a Muſcle that liſts up the upper Eye-lid.

RECUBA'TION [*recubo*, *L.*] lying or leaning.

To **RECULE** [*reculer*, *F.*] to recoil. *Span.*

T t t t **RECU'VER**

R E

RECU'VER [Reculþ, Sax.] a Place in Kent.

RECUM'BENCY [of recumbere, L.] a lying or depending upon.

RECUM'BENT [recumbens, L.] in a lying Posture.

RECUPERABLE [recuperabilis, L.] recoverable. *Chauc.*

RECUPERA'TION, a recovering. L.

RECUPERA'TORY [recuperatorius, L.] belonging to Recovery.

To RECUR' [recourir, F. recurrere, L.] to give back, or return.

To RECURE [recurare, L.] to recover, to repair. *Spenc.*

RECURRENCE, a turning back.

RECURRENT [recurrens, L.] running back.

RECURRENT Nerves [with Anatomists] a Branch of the *Par vagum*, first ascending, and afterwards descending, and imparted to the *Larynx*.

RECUR'SION, a running back. L.

RECURVA'TION, a bending backwards. L.

RECURVITY [recurvitas, L.] a bending backwards.

RECU'SANCY [of recusare, L. to refuse] Nonconformity to the Established Church.

RECUSANTS [recusantes, L.] Roman Catholics who refuse to submit to the Discipline of the Church of England.

RECUSION [recusis, L.] a shaking again, or beating back.

RED [neð, Sax. rood, L. S. roth, Teut. rod, Dan. rhudd, C. Br. rouge, F.] a lively Colour representing the Quality of Fire.

RED Gum, a Distemper to which new-born Children are subject.

RED Shank [neð Scauca, Sax.] a Bird.

RED Shanks, the Herb Argemart. N. S.

RED Start [neo Strept, Sax.] a Bird.

RED Streak [neð strepice, Sax.] an Apple.

RED Water [in a Horse] that which issues from a Wound or Sore.

REDAN' ? [in Fortification] an indented

REDANT' } Work made in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw, with salient and re-entering Angles. F.

RED BRIDGE [neð þonð, Sax. i. e. Bridge of Reeds] in Hampshire.

To REDAR'GUE [redarguo, L.] to refute.

RED'COAT, a name of Contempt for a Soldier.

To REDDEN, to grow red. *Pope.*

REDDEN'DUM [to be yielded or paid] a Law-word used for the Clause in a Lease, &c. whereby the Rent is reserved to the Lessor.

REDDITA'RIMUM, a Roll or Rental in which the Rents and Services of a Manor are set down. O. L.

REDDITA'RIOUS, a Renter or Tenant. O. L.

REDDI'TION, a giving again, or restoring; the Surrender of a Place.

R E

REDDITION [in Law] a judicial Acknowledgment that the Land or Thing in Question belongs to the Demandant.

RED'DITIVE [redditiuus, L.] belonging to Reddition; the Answer to the Question.

RE'DDLE, a Sort of red Mineral.

REDE [neðe, Sax.] Advice, Counsel, Help.

REDELES, helpless. O.

To REDEEM' [redimere, q. d. re-emere, L.] to buy off, purchase again, recover.

REDEEM'ABLE, that may be redeemed.

REDEEM'ABLENESS, a being capable of Redemption.

REDEEM'ABLES, Things sold with a Reserve of the Equity of Redemption.

REDEEM'ER [redempteur, F. redemptor, L.] a Ransomer, a Saviour.

To REDELIV'ER [of re and deliverer, F.] to deliver, or give up again.

To REDEMAND [redemandar, F.] to ask, to require again.

REDEMP'TION, a ransoming or delivering. F. of L.

REDEMP'TIONAL [redemptionalis, L.] of or belonging to redeeming.

REDHIBI'TION [Civil Law] an Action to make void the Sale of certain Goods, and to oblige the Seller to take them back again.

REDICU'LUS, a certain imaginary Deity, worshipped by the Romans for frightening Hannibal from Rome.

To REDIN'TEGRATE of redintegratum, L.] to restore or make new, or begin afresh.

REDINTEGRATED [redintegratus, L.] begun afresh, or renewed.

REDINTEGRA'TION, a making whole again, a renewing.

REDINTEGRATION [with Chymists] a restoring any mixed Body, whose Form is destroyed, to its former Nature and Constitution.

REDISSEIS'IN, a second Disseisin.

REDIT'TA [in Musick Books] signifies to repeat. *Ital.*

REDIT'UARIES, a Branch of the Franciscan Friars.

RED'NESS, Quality of being red.

RE'DOLENCE, a sweet Smell. *Chauc.*

RE'DOLENT [redolens, L.] yielding a sweet Smell or Scent.

REDONA'TION, a restoring or giving back that which is taken away. L.

To REDOU'BLE [redoubler, F. of reduplicare, L.] to double again, to encrease, to grow violent.

REDOUBT'ABLE, feared, honoured, revered. *Chauc. Fr.*

REDOUBTED [redoubté, F.] dreadful, much feared.

REDOUBTS [in Fortification] small Forts of a square Figure, which have no Defence but in the Front.

To REDOUN'D [redonder, F. redundare, L.] to bound over and above, to turn to.

REDOUR, turning or doubling. O.

To

R E

To REDRES'S [*redresser*, F.] to set to Rights again, to reform.

REDRES'S [of *redresser*, F.] Amends.

To REDRESS a Stag [among Hunters] is to put him off his Changes.

To REDSEA'R, when Iron is too hot, it will break under the Hammer, i. e. to red-
fear.

REDUB'BERS [*Law Term*] are such as buy stolen Cloth, knowing it to be stolen, and turn it into some other Form or Colour that it may not be known.

To REDU'CE [*reduire*, F. *reducere*, L.] to bring back, restore, subdue, or bring under Subjection, to bring or turn into.

REDUCER, one that reduces.

REDU'CIBLE [*reduetibile*, F.] that may be reduced.

REDUC'ING Scale, a mathematical Instru-
ment to reduce any Map or Draught.

REDUCT' [among Chymists] a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are re-
duced again to their *Regulus*, or pure Sub-
stance.

A REDUCT' [*reduit*, F.] an advantageous Piece of Ground, entrenched and separated from the rest of the Camp by a Foss, for an Army to retire to in case of a Surprise. *Mili-
tary Term*.

REDUC'TION, a reducing or bringing back,
F of L.

REDUCTION [in *Arithmetick*] is a redu-
cing of Money, Weights, Measures, &c. into
their least or greatest Parts.

REDUCTION *Ascending* [in *Arithmetick*]
is a reducing a lower Denomination into a
higher, as Farthings into Pence, Pence into
Shillings, Shillings into Pounds; and the like
in Weights, &c.

REDUCTION *Descending* [in *Arithmetick*]
is reducing a higher Denomination into a
lower, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into
Pence, &c. and the like of Weights, &c.

REDUCTION of Equations [in *Algebra*] is
the reducing them into proper Order or Dis-
position for an Equation.

REDUCTION [in *Astronomy*] is the Dif-
ference between the Argument of Inclination
and the Eccentric Longitude.

REDUC'TIVE, that serves to reduce. F.

REDUN'DANCY [*redondance*, F. *redun-
dantia*, L.] an overflowing, abounding, or ex-
ceeding Superfluity.

REDUN'DANT [*redondam*, F. *redundans*,
L.] overflowing, abounding, exceeding super-
fluous.

REDUNDANT Nouns [in *Grammar*] are
those that have a Number or particular Case
more than usual.

REDUN'DANTLY, superfluously.

REDU'PLICATED [*reduplicatus*, L.] dou-
bled again.

REDUPLICATION, a redoubling. L.

REDUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] a Fi-

R E

gure wherein a Verse ends with the same Word
that the following begins.

REDU'PLICATIVE, that redoubleth, or
may be redoubled often.

REDUPLICATION *Propositions* [in *Lo-
gick*] those in which the Subject is repeated.

REE, a Portuguese Coin, 100 of which are
equal to Sixpence English.

To REE } to agitate Corn in a Sieve, so
To RAY } that the chaffy or lighter Parts
may gather to one Place. C.

REE, as, *All is on a Ree* [of *pho*, Gr.] to
show] all is on the River, or overflowed with
Water. *Essex*.

To RE-ECHO, to return an echo.

REED [*hneod*, Sax. *Robt*, Teut.] a Plant
growing in fenny or watery Places; Straw
bound up for thatching.

REED, a Jewish Measure of three Yards
three Inches.

To RE-ED'IFY [*re-edifier*, F. of *re* and *edi-
ficare*, Lat.] to rebuild, or build up again.

REEF [*Sea Term*] a particular Way of roll-
ing or tucking up a Sail.

REEFED Top-mast [*Sea Term*] is when the
lower Part of the Top-mast being crooked
and cut off, the Remainder is set up in the
Step again.

REEK [*hneac*, Sax.] a Mow or Heap of
Corn, Hay, &c.

REEK [*hec*, Sax. *ranch*, Teut.] a Steam or
Vapour.

To REEK [*pecan*, Sax. *ranchen*, Teut.]
to cast a Steam or Smoke.

To REEK, or wear away, as, *His Sickness
reeks him*, i. e. wastes or wears him away.

REEK Stavel, a Frame of Wood set on
Stones upon which a Mow of Hay or Corn,
&c. is raised. C.

To RE-ENJOY, to enjoy again.

To RE-ENTER [*retrer*, F. of *re* and *in-
trare*, L.] to enter upon, to take Possession of
again.

To REEL [*rolle*, Belg.] to stagger.

A REEL [*neel*, Sax.] a Device to skain
Yarn, &c. O.

RE-ELECTION, a repeated Election.

To REEM [of *hneam*, Sax.] to cry, la-
ment, or bewail. *Lancash.*

To RE-ENACT, to enact a new.

To RE-ESTAB'LISH [of *re* and *etablis*, of
stabilire, L.] to establish or settle again.

RE-ESTAB'LISHMENT, Settlement anew.

REEVE [of *Hepepa*, Sax.] the Bailiff of
a Franchise or Manor.

To REEVE [probably of *neapian*, Sax.
raffen, Teut. to snatch] a Term used by Sail-
ors, for to put in or pull through.

REEVES [of *nepe* or *Hepepa*, Sax. a
Tax gatherer] a Surname.

RE-EXAMINA'TION, a second Exami-
nation.

To RE-EXA'MINE [of *re* and *examiner*,
For *examinare*, L.] to examine again or anew.

R E

RE-EXTENT' [*Law Term*] a second Extent on Lands and Tenements.

REFEC'TION, a refreshing, a Repast, or Meal. *F of L.*

REFEC'TIVES [*refecientia*, L.] Medicines which refresh and renew Strength.

REFEC'TORY } [*refectoire*, F. *refecto-*
REFEC'TUARY } *rium*, L.] a Dining-room; a Room in a Monastery, where the Friars or Nuns eat together.

To **REFELL'** [*refellere*, L.] to disprove by Argument, to confute.

To **REFER'** [*referre*, F. *referre*, L.] to send back, to direct to a Passage in a Book; to leave to one's Judgment or Determination.

REFEREE, an Arbitrator, to whom a Law-business, or any Matter in Difference, is referred.

REFERENCE [of *referre*, F. or *referre*, L.] a Mark in a Book directing the Reader to the Margin, or some other Place; also a giving up a Matter to be determined by Arbitrators.

REFEREN'DARY [*referendaire*, F. *referendarius*, L.] an Officer in the Court of Chancery; the Master of Requests.

REFER'ABLE, that may be referred to.

To **REFINE'** [*raffinir*, F. *raffinare*, Ital.] to make finer, to purge and purify.

To **REFINE** upon, to handle nicely, to make critical Remarks upon.

REFINE'MENT, a purifying again, or being purified.

REFI'NER, a Purifier.

REFI'NING, the Art of separating other Bodies from Gold and Silver.

To **REFIT'** a Ship [*reficere*, L.] to fit it out again; to make it fit for further Service.

To **RE'FLECT** [*reflektre*, F. *reflektre*, L.] to beat or send back Light or Heat.

To **REFLEC'T** upon a Person, to speak ill of, to censure, to reproach.

To **REFLECT** upon a Thing, to think seriously on it.

REFLE'X [*reflexus*, L.] directed backward.

REFLEC'TION, } a beating or returning
REFLEX'ION, } back; also Meditation,

Consideration; also Reproach, Censure. *F. of L.*

REFLECTION [in *Cateptricks*] is when a Ray of Light, falling on a hard or polished Body, is turned back in the Air, in an Angle equal to that of its Incidence.

REFLECTION [in *Natural Philosophy*] is the Regress or Return that happens to a moving Body, upon its meeting another Body which it cannot penetrate.

REFLECTION [in *Metaphysics*] is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations, and the Manner of them.

Ray of **REFLECTION**, } is that by which
REFLEC'T Ray, } the Reflection is

made upon the Surface of the reflecting Body.

R E

REFLECTION [of the Moon] is her third Inequality of the Motion.

REFLEC'TING Dials } are such as are
REFLEX'IVE Dials } made by a little Piece of a Looking-glass Plate, so placed as to reflect the Rays of the Sun on the Top of the Cieling, &c. where the Dial is drawn.

REFLECTIBIL'ITY, an Aptness or Capacity of being reflected.

REFLEX'IVE, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or return back.

REFLORES'CENCE [*reflorescens*, L.] a beginning to flourish or blossom again.

To **REFLOW'** [*refluere*, F. *refluere*, L.] to flow back.

RE'FLUENT [*refluens*, L.] flowing-back.

RE'FLUX [*refluxus*, L.] a flowing back, the ebbing of the Sea or Tide.

To **REFO'CILLATE** [of *refocillatum*, L.] to refresh or cherish.

REFOCILLA'TION, a refreshing, &c.

To **REFOR'M** [*reformer*, F. *reformare*, L.] to put into the old, or into a better Form; to mend; also to take up or amend from ill Courses.

To **REFORM** [in *Military Affairs*] is to reduce a Body of Men, either by disbanding the whole, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest.

To **REFORM** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said so to do, when she prunes or picks her Feathers.

REFORM' [*reformare*, F.] reforming, Reformation; a disbanding some Part of an Army.

REFORMA'DO, an Officer, who having lost his Men, is continued in whole or half Pay; a Volunteer in a Man of War. *Span.*

REFORMA'TION, the Act of reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors or Abuses; also the Period when Religion was reformed from the Corruption of Popery. *F. of L.*

REFOR'MED [*Les Reformes*] the Protestants of the Reformed Religion.

REFOR'MER [*reformateur*, F. *reformatore*, L.] a Person who reforms.

REFORM'ISTS, Monks whose Discipline or Rules have been reformed.

To **REFRACT'** [of *refragari*, or *refractum*, L.] to beat back again, to resist.

REFRAC'TORINESS, invincible Obstinacy.

REFRAC'TORY [*refractaire*, F. *refractorius* L.] obstinate, unruly, headstrong.

REFRAC'TED [*refractus*, L.] broken or beat back again, as a refracted Beam or Ray of Light.

REFRACTED Angle [in *Opticks*] the Angle which is contained between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

REFRACTED

R E

REFRACTED *Dial*, such as shews the true Hour only by the Means of some refracting transparent Fluid.

REFRACTION *Astronomical*, the Refraction produced by the Atmosphere, whereby the Star appears more elevated above the Horizon than really it is. *F. of L.*

REFRACTION [in *Dioptricks*] is the Variation of a Ray of Light from that right Line in which its Motion would have continued, were it not for the Resistance made by the Thickness of the Medium through which it passes.

REFRACTION [in a *Philosophical Sense*] Incurvation or Change of Determination in the Body moved, which happens to it just when it enters; or, in some Cases, rather before it enters a different Medium.

REFRACTION *Horizontal*, is that which makes the Sun or Moon appear just on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are yet somewhat below it.

REFRACTION *from the Perpendicular*, [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thicker Medium into a thinner, as from Glass into Air, in breaking departs farther from the Perpendicular.

REFRACTION *to the Perpendicular* [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thinner or more diaphanous Medium, upon a thicker or less transparent one, in breaking comes nearer the Perpendicular.

REFRACTIVE, of or belonging to Refraction.

REFRA'GABLE [*refragabilis*, L.] that may be withstood or opposed.

To **REFRAIN'** [*refrenere*, F. *refranare*. Ital. of *re* and *frangere*, L.] to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's self from.

REFRAN'GIBILITY [of *re* and *frangibilis*, L.] the Quality of what is refrangible.

REFRAN'GIBLE [of *re* and *frangibilis*, L.] capable of being refracted.

REFRENA'TION [with *Astrologers*] is when a Planet, applying to another by Conjunction of Aspect before it draws near, becomes retrograde. *L.*

To **REFRIEVE**, to refrain for Fear. *O.*

To **REFRESH'** [*refraichir*, F. *refrescare*, Ital. *refrigerare*, L.] to recruit one's self, to renew or revive.

REFRESH'ER, one that refreshes.

REFRESH'MENT [*refraichissement*, F.] that which serves to refresh.

REFRET' [*refrein*, F.] the Burden of a Ballad or Song.

To **REFRIDEN**, to cool. *O.*

To **REFRI'GERATE** [*refrigeratum*, L.] to refresh, to cool.

REFRIGERATION, a cooling, &c. *F. of L.*

A **REFRI'GERATIVE**, a cooling Medicine. *F.*

REFRI'GERATORY [*refrigeratorius*, L.] cooling.

R E

A **REFRIGERATORY** [*refrigeratorium*, L.] that Part of an Alembick which is placed about the Head of a Still, and is filled with Water to cool it.

A **REFRI'NED Hawk** [with *Falconers*] one who sneezes, and casts Water through her Nostrils.

RENT [*beraubt*, Teut.] bereft, deprived. *Spenc.*

RE'FUGE [*refugium*, L.] a Place of Safety to fly to. *F.*

REFUGEE' [*refugie*, F.] a French Protestant, fled for Refuge from the Persecution in France.

REFUL'GENCE [*resulgentia*, L.] Brightness, Splendor.

REFUL'GENT [*resulgens*, L.] shining, glittering, bright.

REFUL'GENTLY, very splendidly.

REFULLUS *Aqua* [Old Law] High-water, the Return of a Stream, when it is stopped for the Use of a Mill.

To **REFUND'** [*refunder*, F. *refundere*, L.] to pay or give back Money that has been paid wrongfully; also to pay back the Costs and Charges of a Law-suit.

REFU'SAL [*refus*, F.] a refusing, a Denial.

To **REFU'SE** [*refusor*, F. *refutare*, L.] to deny the granting of a Suit, or the doing of any Thing.

REFUSE [*refus*, F.] the Dross of Metal, Ore, or any other Thing, that comes away in the trying of it; where it is generally taken for the worst of any Thing, after the best has been taken out.

REFU'SER, one who denies.

REFU'TAL, Refutation.

REFUTAN'TIA, an Acquittance or Acknowledgment for renouncing all future Claim. *O. L.*

REFUTATIO Feudæ, the Loss of a feudal Tenure by forfeiting. *C. L.*

REFUTA'TION, a disproving by Arguments, what has been alledged by another. *F. of L.*

To **REFU'TE** [*refuter*, F. *refutare*, L.] to disprove, or convince by Reason.

To **REGAIN'** [*regagner*, F.] to gain a second Time, to get again.

RE'GAL [*regalis*, L.] royal, belonging to the King or Queen.

REGAL of France, a costly Ring offered by a King of France to St. Thomas of Canterbury, worn afterwards by King Henry the VIIIth.

REGAL Fishes, such Fishes as by the King's Prerogative belong to him, as Whales, Sturgeons, &c.

To **REGA'LE** [*regaler*, F.] to treat, feast, or entertain.

A **REGA'LE** } [*regal*, F.] a noble En-

A **REGA'LIO** } tertainment or Treat.

REGALE [among *Chymists*] a Kind of Cement with which Gold is purified.

REGALE

R E

REGALE *Episcoporum*, the temporal and legal Privileges of Bishops. O. L.

REGA'LIA, the Rights of a King or Queen; the Ensigns of the royal Dignity.

REGAL'ITY [*regalitas*, L.] Royalties, Grandeur, Sovereignty.

To **REGARD'** [*regarder*, F.] to look upon with Concern, or Heed; to have Respect to.

REGARD', Consideration, Respect, Account. C.

REGARD [*of a Forest*] the overseeing and viewing of it; also the Compass of it.

REGAR'DANT [*in Heraldry*] a Lion, or such Kind of Beast of Prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGAR'D'ED, respected.

REGAR'D'ER [*of a Forest*] an Officer whose Business it is to take the Regard of it, and overlook all the other Officers.

REGAR'D'FUL, mindful, heedful.

REGAR'D'FULLY, attentively, affectionately.

REGAR'D'LESS, unmindful.

REGAR'D'LESSLY, inattentively.

REGAR'DLESS'NESS, Negligence.

RE'GEL, a fixed Star in *Orion's* Foot.

RE'GENCY [*regence*, F.] the Government or Governors of a Kingdom, during the Minority or Absence of a Prince, by one or more of the Subjects.

To **REGEN'ERATE** [*regenerer*, F. *regeneratum*, L.] to beget again, to cause to be born again.

REGEN'ERATE [*regeneratus*, L.] born a second Time, new-born.

REGENERA'TION [*with Divines*] a new and spiritual Birth. F. of L.

RE'GENT [*regens*, L.] ruling or governing.

A **RE'GENT** [*un regent*, F.] one who governs the Kingdom during the Minority of a Sovereign Prince, or under one who is incapable of reigning.

To **REGER'MINATE** [*regermminatum*, L.] to spring or bud out again.

REGERMINA'TION, sprouting again.

RE'GIBLE [*regibilis*, L.] easy to be ruled, governable.

RE'GICIDE [*of rex and caedo*, L.] a King-killer, a Murderer of Kings. L.

RE'GIMEN } [*regimen*, L. *regime*, F.]

RE'GIMENT } Government, Rule.

REGIMEN [*with Grammarians*] the Cases of a Noun governed by a Verb, or Participle.

REGIMEN [*with Physicians*] the Method to be observed by a Patient, with respect to his Diet, &c.

RE'GIMENT [*Military Term*] a Body of several Companies of Foot Soldiers, or Troops of Horse commanded by a Colonel.

REGIMENTAL, belonging to a Regiment.

REGIO *Assensu*, a Writ whereby the King

R E

or Queen gives royal Assent to the Election of a Bishop.

RE'GION [*regio*, L.] a Country, Coast, or Quarter. F.

REGION [*with Geographers*] a large Extent of Land, inhabited by many People of the same Nation.

REGION *Elementary*, a Sphere bounded by the Orb of the Moon, comprehending the Atmosphere of the Earth.

REGION *Etherial* } [*in Cosmography*] is
REGION *Celestial* } that vast Extent of the Universe, that contains the Heavens with all their Host.

REGION *Planetary* [*with Astrologers*] that Part of the Heavens where the neighbouring Planets move.

REGIONS [*in Astronomy*] are certain particular Divisions of the Air.

Upper **REGION** of the Air [*with Astronomers*] is that Part of it which is above the Tops of the highest Mountains.

The Middle **REGION** of the Air, is that which reaches from the Tops of the highest Mountains, down to the lower Region of the Air.

Lowest **REGION** of the Air, that Part of it which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun-beams.

Lowest **REGION** [*among Anatomists*] the lowest Part of the Abdomen, which is distinguished into three Regions, the Lower, Middle, and Upper.

RE'GISTER [*registre*, F. *registrum*, L. q. d. *iterum gestum*] a Memorial or Book of publick Records.

A **REGISTER** [*registrarius*, L.] an Officer who keeps Registers.

REGISTER of a *Parish Church*, a Book wherein Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials are registered.

REGISTER [*among Chymists*] a Contrivance in Furnaces to make the Heat immediately more intense or remiss, by letting more or less Air come to the Vessel.

To make **REGISTER** [*among Printers*] is to make the Pages and Lines fall exactly one upon another.

To **REGISTER**, to record or enter into a Register.

RE'GISTRY [*registrum*, L.] the Officer where Records are kept; also the Books and Rolls there kept, especially those wherein the Proceedings of the Chancery, or any spiritual Court, are recorded.

REGIUS *Professor*, [*i. e.* the King's Professor] a Title of every Reader of the five Lectures in the University, so called from King Henry VIII. who founded them. L.

REGIUS *Morbus*, the King's Evil. L.

REG'LET. See *Riglet*.

REG'NANT [*regnans*, L.] principal, chief, governing.

REG'NARDISM, the Subtilty of *Reynard*, or a Fox, Craftiness.

REG'NI,

R E

RE'GNI, an ancient People of *Britain*, who formerly had the Shires *Surrey* and *Suffex*, and Part of *Hampshire* in Possession.

RE'GOLA [in *Musick Books*] a Rule or Canon. *Ital.*

To REGORG'E [regorger, F.] to bring or cast up, to vomit.

To REGRA'FT [regreffer, F.] to graft again.

To REGRA'NT, to grant back.

REGRA'TE, Regret, Sorrow; also Esteem. *O.*

REGRA'TER } [regratier, F.] a Huck-

REGRA'TOR } ster, or one who trimmeth up old Wares for Sale; but it is commonly taken for him who buys and sells any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair, or within five Miles thereof.

To REGRA'TE [regrater, F.] to drive a Huckster's Trade.

REGRA'TERIA, a selling by Retail.

REGRESS [regres, F. regressus, L.] returning or coming back.

REGRESS'ION, State of going back.

To REGRET' [regretter, F.] to lament, or grieve for.

REGRET' [regretto, Ital. of re neg. and gratum, L.] Grief, Sorrow, Reluctancy, Unwillingness to do a Thing. *F.*

REG'ULA [in *Old Records*] the Book of Rules or Orders of a Monastery.

REG'ULAR [regulier, F. of regularis, L.] according to Rule, orderly.

REGULAR Body [in *Mathematicks*] is a Solid, the Surface whereof is composed of equal and similar Figures.

REGULAR Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another.

REGULAR'ITY [regularité, F.] Agreeableness to Rules, Exactness, strict Order.

REGULAR'LY, exactly, agreeably to Order.

REG'ULARS, such as live under some Rule of Obedience, and lead a monastick Life, &c. regular Clergy.

To REG'ULATE [reguler, F. regulatum, L.] to set in Order; to govern, direct, or guide; to frame or square; to determine or decide.

REGULA'TION [reglement, F.] the Act of regulating. *L.*

REGULA'TOR, one who regulates or directs. *L.*

REGULATOR [among *Watchmakers*] a small Spring belonging to the Balance of Pocket-Watches.

REG'ULUS } [among *Chymists*] is the pur-

REG'ULE } est Part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Fæces or Dregs are taken away.

To REGUR'GITATE [of re and gurgitatum, L.] to swallow again.

REGURGITA'TION, Resorption; a swallowing back.

R E

REHABILI'TATION [in the *Canon Law*] is a re-enabling or restoring to a former Ability. *L.*

To REHE'AR, to hear again.

REHEAR'SAL, Relation, Report; also private practising, as the Rehearsal of a Play, &c.

To REHEAR'SE [of re and bear] to relate or tell.

To REHEARSE, to practise in private, in order to publick Performance.

REHOBO'AM [רחבעם, H. i. e. the Breach of the People] King Solomon's Son.

To REJECT' [rejekter, F. rejectum, L.] to cast off, to refuse, to slight or despise.

REJECTA'NEOUS [rejectionus, L.] cast away, unprofitable, nothing set by.

REJEC'TION, a rejecting or casting off. *L.*

REIGHT [gereicher, Teut.] reached. *O.*

To REIGN [regner, F. regnare, L.] to rule as a King or Sovereign; to be in Vogue.

REIGN, Royal Authority; the Time of a King's Reign.

To REIMBARK' [rembarquer, F.] to take shipping again.

REIMBARKA'TION [embarquement, F.] a going on Ship-board again.

To REIMBODY, to embody again.

To REIMBURSE [remburser, F.] to pay back again, to repay.

REIMBUR'SEMENT, a paying back. *F.*

REIMPRES'SION, a second Impression or Edition of a Book.

REIN, Government. *O.*

REI'NARD [Rennard, F.] a Fox.

REI'NARD [rein, Teut. uncorrupt, and ard, Du. Nature, honestly minded] a proper Name.

REI'NARD } [of riin and ebt, Teut. Ho-

REY'NARD } nour, q. d. one whose good Name is unstained] a Surname.

To REINFEC'T [of re and infectum, L.] to infect or corrupt again.

REINFEC'TA, the Business not being done, without Success. *L.*

To REINFOR'CE [renforcer, F.] to add new Force or Strength, to recruit.

REINFOR'CED Ring [of a Cannon] is that which is next after the Trunnions, betwixt them and the Vent.

REINFORCE'MENT [renforcement, F.] Recruit, Supply.

To REINGRA'TIATE one's self with one, is to get into his Favour again.

REINS [reins, F. of renes, L.] the Kidneys; certain Bowels, whose Office is to strain the Urine, and cause it to run through the Vessels called Ureters, into the Bladder.

REINS [probably of regere, L. to rule] the Leather-thongs of a Bridle, or two long Slips of Leather, one to each Side of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider or Driver holds in his Hand to keep a Horse in Subjection.

To REINSERT, to insert again.

To REINSPI'RE, to inspire anew.

To

R E

To REINSTA'L, to seat, or put again in Possession.

To RE-INSTA'TE [of *re*, *in*, and *statuo*, L.] to restore to the former State and Condition.

To REIN'TEGRATE [*reintegrare*, F.] to restore one to his own.

To REINVEST, to invest anew.

To REJOI'CE [*rejoir*, F.] to fill with Joy, to delight, to be merry or glad.

REJOI'CER, one who rejoices.

To REJOIN' [*rejoindre*, F.] to join again, to get together again, to reply.

REJOIN'DER [in *Law*] is an Answer or Exception to a Replication; a second Answer. F.

REJOLT [*rejoiller*, F.] Shock, Succession.

To REJUM'BLE, as, it *rejumles in my Stomach*, i. e. it rises or works in my Stomach. N. C.

REIT, Sedge, or Sea-weed. O.

To REITER'ATE [*reiterare*, F. of *reiterationum*, L.] to do the same Thing over again.

REITER'ATION, Repetition.

To REKE [*rekan*, Sax.] to care for. O.

REKELA'GIS, Rakings, Revellings. C.

REKIL'NESS, Rashness. O.

To REKI'NDLE, to set on Fire again.

To REJU'DGE, to re-examine, to review, to make a new Trial.

REJUVENES'CENCY [of *rejuvenescere*, L.] to grow young again.

To RELAP'SE [of *relapsus*, L.] to fall sick again, to commit the same Fault.

A RELAP'SE [of *re* and *lapsus*, L.] a falling or sliding back, most commonly into a Disease or Sickness. F.

To RELA'TE [*relatare*, Ital. of *relatum*, L.] to tell or give an Account of; to belong to, to be agreeable or answerable.

To RELA'TE, to bring back again. Sp.

RELATER, one who relates.

RELATERS, they who stand at Advantage with Darts to kill Deer. O.

RELATION, Rehearsal of some Adventure, Battle, Siege, &c. F. of L.

RELATION [in *Logick*] one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Substance.

RELATION, Respect, Regard.

RELATION Inharmonical [in *Musical Compositions*] is a harsh Reflection, or flat against Sharp in a cross Form, viz. when some harsh and displeasing Discord is produced in comparing the present Note with that of another Part.

RELATIONS, Kindred, Kinsmen, or Kinwomen.

REL'ATIVE [*relativus*, L.] having Relation or Nearness to some other Things.

RELATIVE Gravity, the same with Specific Gravity; which see.

RELATIVE Propositions [among Logicians] are those which include some Relation and Comparison.

RELATIVE Terms [in *Logick*] where there is a Sort of Opposition, yet such as that the one cannot be without the other,

R E

A RELATIVE [with *Grammarians*] is a Word foregoing, called the Antecedent.

RELATIVELY, with relation to.

RELATIVENESS, a State of being relative.

To RELAX' [*relaxare*, L.] to loosen or slacken; to yield or give way.

RELAXAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] loosening Medicines. L.

RELAXA'TION, loosening, slackening; a Respite or Breathing-time. F. of L.

RELAXATION [in *Anatomy*] a Dilatation of the Parts or Vessels of the Body.

RELAXATION [in *Law*] a Release or Discharge; an Abatement or releasing Canonical Punishments.

RELAY' [of *rallier*, F.] a Place where the Dogs are placed in Readiness to be cast off when the Game comes that Way; or the setting of fresh Dogs upon a wild Beast.

RELAY [*relais*, F.] fresh Hounds or Horses; also the Stage or Place where they are kept.

To RELEASE' [*relachare*, or *relaisser*, F. *rilasciare*, Ital. *relaxare*, L.] to set at Liberty, to let go free from.

A RELEASE [*relaxatio*, L.] a Discharge, a setting at Liberty, a general Acquittance.

A RELEASE [in *Law*] a Deed by which Actions, Estates, Rights, &c. are extinguished, transferred, or abridged.

A RELEASEMENT [*relachement*, or *relaisement*, F.] a releasing or discharging.

RELEASER, one who discharges.

To REL'EGATE [*relegare*, F. *relegatus*, L.] to banish for a Time only.

RELEGA'TION, a Banishment. L.

To RELENT' [*relentir*, F. *rallentare*, Ital.] to wax soft, to grow pitiful and compassionate; to sweat or give like Marble; to abate, as the Extremity of Heat and Cold.

RELE'VANT, relieving. F.

RELEVA'TION [*relevement*, F.] a raising or lifting up again. L.

To RELEV'ISH [in *Law*] is to admit one to Mainprise upon Surety.

REL'ANCE, Dependence.

REL'ICKS } [*reliques*, F. *reliquia*, L.]

REL'IKES } Remains of the Bodies or Cloaths of Saints, preserved by Roman Catholics with great Veneration.

A REL'ICT [*relicta*, L.] a Widow.

RELIC'TA Verificatione [Law Phrase] is when a Defendant relinquisheth his Plea or Proof, and thereupon Judgment is entered for the Plaintiff.

RELIEF' [*relevatio*, of *relevare*, Ital.] charitable Assistance, Comfort, Succour, Supply, F.

RELIEF [*relevamen*, or *relevium*, L.] a Fine formerly paid to the King by every one that came to an Inheritance of Land held in Capite, or Military Service.

RELIEF. See Relievo.

RELIEF of a Hare, that Place where she goes in to feed in the Evening.

To

R E

To **RELIEVE** [*reliever*, F. of *relevare*, L.] to supply the Wants and Necessities of another; to succour.

To **RELIEVE** the Guard } [*Military*
To **RELIEVE** the Trenches } *Phrase*] is to bring fresh Men upon the Guard or Trenches, and to send those to Rest, who have been upon Duty before.

RELIEVER, one that relieves.

RELIEVO [in *Masonry*, *Carving*, &c.] imbossed Work; the protuberant setting or standing out of any Figures or Images above the Plan on which they are formed; it is distinguished into *Alto*, where it rises much, or after the Life; and *Basso*, when it rises but a little.

Alto **RELIEVO** [i. e. *High Relief*] when the Work is much raised.

Basso **RELIEVO** [i. e. *Low Relief*] when the Work is but little raised.

RELIGATION, a binding fast, a tying back. *L.*

RELIG'ION, the Worship of a Deity, Piety, Godliness. *F.* of *L.*

RELIG'IONIST, a Professor, or strict Observer of Religion.

RELIG'IOUS [*religieux*, F. *religiosus*, L.] belonging to Religion, devout, godly.

RELIG'IOUSLY, devoutly, piously.

RELIG'IOUSNESS, devoutness.

To **RELIN'QUISH** [*relinquere*, L.] to forsake, to yield up, or part with.

REL'QUARY [*reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Casket, in which the Reliques of diseased Saints are kept.

REL'QUATOR [*reliquataire*, F.] one who is behind-hand in his Accompts.

To **REL'ISH** [*Minsheu* derives it of *relecher*, F. to lick again] to have a good Savour, to give a Relish or Taste; to like or approve.

REL'ISHABLE, that relishes or tastes well; that may be liked or approved.

To **REL'IVEN**, to live again. *Spenc.*

RELLO'LEUM [among *Chymists*] a certain peculiar Virtue of a Plant, or other mixed Body.

To **RELUCT'** [*reluctare*, L.] to be averse to, to strive against.

RELUC'TANCE [*reluctatio*, L.] a wrestling or striving against, Aversion, Unwillingness.

RELUCTANT, averse, indignant.

RELUCTANTLY, unwillingly.

To **RELUC'TATE**, to be averse to.

To **RELUM'E**, to light anew, to rekindle.

To **RELY'** [of *re* and *lye*] to trust to, to depend upon.

To **REMAIN'** [*remanere*, L.] to be left, to stay or be behind.

REMAIN'DER, that which remains or is left.

REMAINDER [in *Law*] is an Estate limited to Land, Tenements, and Rents, to be left after the expiring of another particular Estate.

R E

REMAINDER [in *Mathematicks*] is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Number or Quantity from a greater.

The **REMAINS** [*remanentia*, L.] all that is left after a Person or Thing.

To **REMA'KE**, to make anew.

To **REMAN'CIPATE** [of *remancipatum*, L.] to sell or return a Commodity to him who first sold it.

To **REMAND'** [*remander*, F. of *remandare*, L.] to command back again.

REMA'NENT [*remanens*, L.] remaining.

To **REMARK'** [*remarquer*, F.] to observe, to take Notice of

A **REMARK** [*remarque*, F.] Note or Observation; Note or Worth.

REMARK'ABLE [*remarquable*, F.] worthy of Remark, observable, notable.

REMARK'ABLY, notably, observably.

REMARK'ABLENESS, Worthiness of being observed.

REMARK'ER, Observer.

To **REMBLE** [q. d. *remobiliare*, L.] to move or remove. *Linc.*

To **REME**, to take away, to deny. *O.*

REMED'ABLE, capable of being remedied.

REMED'IBLESS [of *remede*, F. of *remedium*, L. and *Leis*] that is not to be remedied, past Remedy.

REMED'LESSLY, incurably.

REMED'LESSNESS, State of being incurable.

REM'EDY [*remede*, F. *remedium*, L.] Medicine, Physick, Cure, Help.

To **REMEDY** [*remedier*, F.] to help.

To **REMEMBER** [*remember*, O. F. *re-membrare*, Ital. *rememorare*, L.] to call to mind, to have in one's Memory.

REMEM'BRANCE [*remembranza*, Ital. *rememoratio*, L.] remembering, Memory. *F.*

REMEM'BRANCER, one who puts in Mind.

REMEMBRANCERS [of the *Exchequer*] three Clerks there, viz.

The **REMEMBRANCER** [of the *King*] who enters into his Office all Recognizances taken between the Barons for any of the King's Debts.

REMEMBRANCER [of the *Lord Treasurer*] one whose Office is to put the Lord Treasurer, and the rest of the Judges in that Court, in remembrance of such Matters as are for the King's Benefit.

REMEMBRANCER [of the *first Fruits*] an Officer who takes all the Compositions and Bonds for first Fruits and Tenths, and makes Protests against such as do not pay them.

REMERCY'D [*mercied*, F.] thanked. *O.*

REMES, Realms. *O.*

To **REME'W**, to refuse. *O.*

REMIG'ATION, a rowing. *L.*

To **RE'MIGRATE** [*remigro*, L.] to remove back again.

U u u u

To

R E

To REMIND', to put one in Mind of.
 REMINIS'CENCE [*reminiscentia*, L.] the Faculty or Power of remembering or calling to mind. F.

REMISS' [*remis*, F. *remissus*, L.] negligent, slack, careless.

REMIS'SIBLE, that may be remitted or forgiven; pardonable. F.

REMISSION, Forgiveness, Pardon. F. of L.

REMISSION [among *Naturalists*] the Abatement of the Efficacy and Power of any Quality.

REMISSION [among *Physicians*] is when a Distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

REMISS'LY, negligently.

REMISS'NESS, Slackness, Carelessness.

REMISSNESS, Carelessness, Negligence, Coldness.

To REMIT' [*remittere*, F. *remittere*, L.] to send back, to return, to slacken, to abate, grow less; also to forgive.

REMIT'MENT, } a Return of Money,
 REMIT'TANCE, } &c.

REMIT'TER [in *Law*] the Restoration of a Man to his best and more ancient Title.

REM'NANT, that which remains, or is left of any Thing.

REMOLA'DE, a Charge or Sort of Poulitice for Horses.

REMON'STRANCE, a Complaint backed with Reasons; an expostulatory Declaration; more especially made to a Prince or Superior. F.

REMON'STRANTS, a Sect of *Arminians*, in *Holland*, so called from a Writing presented by them to the States of *Holland*, in the Synod of *Dordt*, A. C. 1611, concerning Predestination.

To REMON'STRATE [*remonstrare*, F. of *re* and *monstratum*, L.] to shew by Reason and Instances, to make appear.

REMORA, the Sea-Lamprey, a Fish; also a Let or Obstacle. L.

REMO'RA [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument to set a broken Bone. L.

To REMORD', to cause Remorse. O.

REMO'RSE [*remorde*, F. of *re* and *morfus*, L.] Check, or Sting of Conscience.

REMORSE'LESS, pitiless, unmerciful.

REMO'TE [*remotus*, L.] far distant.

REMO'TELY, distantly.

REMOTE'NESS, distance.

REMOVE'ABLE [of *removere*, L.] that may be removed.

REMO'VAL, Removing, Change of Place or Abode.

To REMO'VE [*removere*, L.] to carry or go from Place to Place, to take away.

REMO'VER, one who removes.

To REMOUNT' [*remonter*, F.] to mount again, to set or get up again.

To REMOUNT *Cavalry* [*Military Term*] to furnish Troopers, whose Horses have been killed or disabled, with new Horses.

R E

REMPLE' [in *Heraldry*] i. e. filled up, denotes that the Chief is filled up with a square Piece of another Colour.

REMU'ABLE [*remuer*, F.] removable, ready, unconstant. O.

To REMU'NERATE [*remunerer*, F. *remuneratum*, L.] to recompense or reward.

REMU'NERABLE, that may be rewarded.

REMUNERA'TION, a recompensing or rewarding. F. of L.

To REMURMUR [*remurmuro*, L.] to repeat in low, hoarse Sounds.

REN'AL Artery [among *Anatomists*] an Artery said to rise out of the *Aorta*, and to enter the Kidneys.

RENARD [*renard*, F.] a Fox.

RENAS'CENCY [*renaisance*, F. of *renasce*, L.] a growing again.

RENAVI'GATE [*renavigatum*, L.] to fall back.

RENAVIGA'TION, a sailing back. L.

To RENCOUN'TER [*rencontrer*, F.] to meet, or meet with.

A RENCOUN'TER [*rencontre*, F.] an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure.

To REND [pronounced, Sax.] to tear or pull to pieces.

RENDER, one who tears.

To RENDER [*rendre*, F. *reddere*, Ital. of *reddere*, L.] to return, to yield or give up, to translate out of one Language into another.

To RENDER, to separate, or dispose. C.

RENDEVOUS' } [*rendezvous*, F.] a

RENDE'ZVOUS } Place appointed for meeting, or a Meeting-place for an Army.

RENDS, the Seams between the Planks of a Ship.

RENEGA'DE } [*renegat*, F. of *re* and
 RENEGA'DO } *negando*, L.] one who has denied, or renounced the Christian Religion. Ital.

To RENE'GE [of *re* and *negare*, L.] to deny. *Shakspeare*.

RENES Succenturiati [with *Anatomists*] a Pair of glandulous Bodies placed above the Kidneys.

To RENEW' [*renouveler*, F. *renovare*, L.] to begin anew or afresh.

RENEW'ABLE, capable of being renewed.

RENEW'AL [*renouement*, F.] the Act of renewing.

RENGED, compassed about. O.

REN'IMED [*q. d.* Running Mead] a Place betwixt *Win-sor* and *Staines*, famous for the Meeting of the Barons against King *John*.

RENIT'ENCY [of *reniti*, L.] a resisting or striving against.

RENITENCY [with *Philosophers*] that Resistance there is in solid Bodies, when they press upon, or are driven one against another.

RENKS, Ranks. O.

REN'NET } a Sort of Pippin.

REN'ETING }

RENNET. See *Runnet*.

REN'NISH, furious, passionate. N. C.

RENNIS

R E

RENNS [of *rennen*, Teut.] runs. *Spenc.*
 To RENO'DATE [*renodatum*, L.] to tie again; to tie a double Knot; to unite.
 To RENO'ME [of *renom*, F.] Renown.
 To RE'NOVATE [*renovo*, L.] to renew, to restore to the first State.
 RENOVA'TION, a renewing, a making new.
 RENOVELANCES, Renewings. O.
 To RENOUNCE [*renoncer*, F. of *renunciare*, L.] to forsake, to quit Claim, or deny, absolutely to disown.
 RENOUN'CE, one who disclaims.
 RENOWN' [*renom*, F. of *re* and *nomen*, L.] Fame, great Reputation or Note.
 RENOWN'ED [*renomme*, F.] famous, very much noted.
 REN Radder, run readily. O.
 RENT [*rente*, F. *reditus*, L.] a Sum of Money issuing yearly out of Lands or Tenements.
 RENT'AL, an Account of Rent, &c.
 RENT Charge [*Law Term*] is where a Man makes over his Estate to another, yet reserves for himself a Sum of Money to be paid annually, with a Clause of Distress for Non-payment.
 RENT Seck [*i. e.* dry Rent] is that which a Man who makes over his Estate, reserves yearly to be paid him without any Clause for Distress.
 RENT Service [*Law Term*] is when a Man holds Lands, &c. of his Lord by Fealty and a certain Rent; or by Fealty Service, and Rent.
 RENTS of Affixe [*Law Term*] were fixed and determined Rents, anciently paid by Tenants in a set Quantity of Money or Provisions.
 RENTS rescute [*Law Term*] such Rents as were anciently payable to the Crown from Lands of Religious Houses.
 RENTER Warden, an Officer who receives the Rents or Profits belonging to a Company or Corporation.
 RENTY, handsome, well-shaped, *spoken of Horses and Cows*. N C.
 RENVER'SED [*renversé*, F.] overturned, turned upside down, perverted. Sp.
 To RENUM'ERATE [*renumeratum*, L.] to pay back.
 RENUNCIATION [*renociation*, F.] a renouncing or disclaiming a Thing. L.
 RE [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of *Recitativo*; which see.
 To RE-OBTAIN' [of *re* and *obtinare*, L.] to get again.
 RE-ORDAIN, to ordain over again.
 RE-ORDINATION, Ordination a second Time, there being a supposed Defect in the first.
 To REPAIR' [*reparer*, F. of *reparare*, L.] to mend, to rectify.
 To REPAIR [*reparer*, F.] to go or betake one's self to.
 REPAIR, amending, refitting.

R E

REPAIRS [*Hunting Term*] the Haunts or Places that the Hare runs to.
 REPAIR'ER [*reparateur*, F. *reparator*, L.] a Restor-er, a Maker new of a Thing.
 REPAIR'ERS, Artificers who chase Figures, and beautify Sword-hilts.
 REPAN'DITY [*repanditas*, L.] Crookedness, or swagging in the Back.
 REPAN'DOUS [*repandus*, L.] bent or bowed backwards.
 REPAR'ABLE, capable of being repaired.
 REPAR'ABLY, in a manner capable of being repaired.
 REPARA'TION, a mending of Things fallen to Decay, a making Satisfaction for Damages done, &c.
 REPARATIONE Facienda, a Writ, when one joint Tenant is willing to repair, and the other not, against him who is not.
 REPARTEE' [*repartie*, F.] a quick Reply, a witty sharp Answer.
 REPARTITION, a dividing or sharing again. F.
 REPARTITION, the regulating of a Tax, so that none can be overburdened.
 To REPASS' [*repasser*, F.] to pass over again.
 REPAST' [*repas*, F. q. d. *repastus*, L.] a single Meal.
 To REPAST [*repastre*, F.] to feed, to feast.
 REPAS'TUM [*Old Law*] one Meal's Meat, given to serve Tenants, while they were to work for their Lord.
 To REPAY' [*repayer*, F.] to pay back again.
 REPAY'MENT, a paying back, or over again.
 To REPEAL' [*repeller*, F. q. d. *re appellare*, L.] to revoke or make void a Law.
 REPEAL'ABLE, capable of being repealed.
 To REPEAT' [*repetere*, F. of *repetere*, L.] to say the same Thing over again.
 REPEAT'ER, one that repeats.
 To REPE and Renué, to rap and rend, *i. e.* to procure by any Means. O.
 To REPEAT', a Term used at the Game called *Piquet*.
 To REPEL' [*repellere*, L.] to beat or drive back.
 REPEL'LANCE, a repelling or disannulling.
 REPEL'LENTS [*repellentia*, L.] Medicines which allay the Swelling of a Part, and drive the Humours another Way.
 REPEL'LER, one that repels.
 To REPENT' [*repentir*, F. of *re* and *pœnitere*, L.] to be sorry for what one has done or omitted.
 REPENT'ANCE [*q. of re* and *pœnitentia*, L.] a Sorrow for past Deeds or Omissions, F.
 REPENT'ANT, penitent. *Chauc.*
 To REPEO'PLE [of *re* and *peupler*, F.] to people, or stock with People.

RE

REPERCUSSION, a driving back, or striking back. *F. of L.*

REPERCUS'SIVE, which striketh or b undeth back. *L.*

REPERTITIOUS [*repertitius*, *L.*] that which is found, a Foundling.

A REPERTORY [*repertoire*, *F. repertorium*, *L.*] a Book in which Things are methodically placed for the more ready finding them.

REPETA'TUR [*in Musick Books*] signifies let it be repeated, or repeat. *Ital.*

REPIA'NO [*in Musick Books*] signifies

REPIE'NO } full, and is used to distinguish those Violins in *Concerto's*, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole *Concerto*.

REPETITION, a Rehearsal, a saying over again. *F. of L.*

REIGNORA'TION, a redeeming of a Pledge. *L.*

To **REINE'** [*q. of re and piner*, *Dan.* to torment] to grieve, or grudge at.

REPIN'ER, one who murmurs.

To **REPLA'CE** [*replacer*, *F.*] to put again in the former Place.

To **REPLANT'** [*replanter*, *F.*] to plant again.

REPLEAD'ER [*of re and plaider*, *F.*] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

REPLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] is to replevy, or redeem a Distress.

REPLEGIARE *de averiis*, a Writ to release Cattle distrained, upon Surety to answer the Suit.

To **REPLEN'ISH** [*remplir*, *O. F. replere*, *of re and plenus*, *L.*] to fill.

REPLE'TE [*repletus*, *L.*] full, filled, replenished.

REPLETION, a being stuffed or filled, a Surfeit. *F. of L.*

A REPLEVIN } releasing of Cattle, or

A REPLEV'Y } other Goods distrained by virtue of a Writ called *Replegiare*, upon Surety to answer the Distrainer's Suit.

To **REPLEV'ISH** [*Law Term*] to let one to Mainprise or Bail upon Surety.

To **REPLEV'Y** [*replegiare*, *L.*] to recover by a Replevin; to redeem a Pledge.

REPLICA [*in Musick Books*] signifies to repeat, *Ital.* as *Se replica*, *si place*, i. e. repeat if you please.

REPLICA'TION [*replique*, *F.*] a making a Reply, a second Answer.

REPLICATION [*in Law*] the Plaintiff's Reply to the Defendant's Answer.

REPLICA'TO [*in Musick Books*] signifies repeat or play over again. *Ital.*

To **REPLY'** [*repliquer*, *F. of replicare*, *L.*] to answer.

A REPLY [*replique*, *F.*] an Answer.

REPLYER, one who replies.

To **REPO'LISH** [*repolis*, *F.*] to polish again.

RE

REPON'CES, a Sort of small wild Radishes. *F.*

To **REPORT'** [*rapporter*, *F. reportare*, *L.*] to tell, to relate.

A REPORT [*rapport*, *F.*] Talk, Tale, Story, Relation, Account, Reputation; also the Noise of a Gun that is discharged.

REPORT [*in Law*] is a Relation of Cases judicially debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Justice.

REPORT'ER, one who relates.

To **REPO'SE** [*se reposer*, *F.*] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a Thing to one's Care.

To **REPOSE** [*se reposer*, *F.*] to take one's Rest.

REPOSE [*repos*, *F.*] Rest, Sleep, Quiet, Peace.

REPOSE [*in Painting*] is the Place where the *Masses* or great Lights and Shadows are resembled.

REPO'SEDNESS, Quietness, the being at Rest.

REPOSITION [*of re and positio*, *L.*] a settling again.

REPOSITION [*among Surgeons*] the reducing or setting of a Member dislocated.

REPOSITION [*of the Forests*] an Act whereby several Forest Grounds made Purlicu were laid to the Forest again.

REPO'SITORY [*repositorium*, *L.*] a Store-house, or Place where Things are laid up.

To **REPOSSESS'** [*of re and possidere*, *F. or possidere*, *L.*] to put or go into Possession again.

REPREFE, Reproof. *O.*

To **REPREEN'D'** [*reprehendere*, *L.*] to improve or rebuke, to blame.

REPREEN'D'ER, Blamer.

REPREEN'SIBLE, that may be reprehended, reprovab. *F.*

REPREEN'SION, a reproving, Reproof, Reprimand. *F.*

REPRESA [*in Musick Books*] signifies a Repeat, or to repeat; a Character used to shew where the Repeat begins. *Ital.*

To **REPRESE'NT** [*representare*, *F. representare*, *L.*] to make appear, to shew; to lay before; to supply one's Place, to describe or express.

REPRESENTA'TION [*representatio*, *L.*] a representing, Portraiture, Figure.

A REPRESENT'ATIVE [*representator*, *L.*] one who represents the Person of another. *F.*

REPRESENTATIVE, serving to represent. *F.*

REPRESENT'MENT, a representing, a Representation.

To **REPRESS'** [*reprimer*, *F. repressum*, *L.*] to restrain, to keep back, to curb, or quell, to stop or stay.

RE-

RE

REPRES'SION, Act of restraining.

REPRES'SIVE, having the Power to restrain.

To REPRI'EVE [of *repandre*, F.] to take back, or respite a Malefactor for some Time.

A REPRI'EVE [*repi*, F.] a Warrant for the suspending the Execution of a Malefactor.

To REPRIMAND' [*reprimander*, F.] to reprove sharply and with Authority.

A REPRIMAND' [*reprimande*, F.] Reproof, Check, Rebuke.

To REPRINT' [*re-imprimer*, F. *re-imprimere*, L.] to print again.

REPRI'SALS [*reprisailles*, F.] a taking again, a seizing upon an Equivalent for the Loss sustained upon another's Account, or by another.

REPRI'SE, a retaking; also the Burden of a Song or Ballad. F.

REPRI'SES [*Lazo Term*] Allowance and Duties paid annually out of a Manor and Land; as Rent-charges, Annuities, &c.

To REPROACH [*reprocher*, F.] to upbraid or twit, to lay to one's Charge, or tax.

A REPROACH [*reproche*, F.] an upbraiding. Disgrace, Shame.

REPROACH'ABLE, that deserves Reproach. F.

REPROACH'FUL, abusive, shameful.

REPROACH'FULLY, abusively, shamefully.

RE'PROBATES [*les reprevez*, F. *reprobi*, L.] those whom (as some believe) God has predestinated to Damnation; also very wicked or lewd Persons.

To RE'PROBATE [*reprobatum*, L.] to reject, or cast off utterly.

REPROBATE'NESS, State of Reprobation.

REPROBA'TION, a casting out of Favour, a rejecting. F. of L.

To REPRODUCE [*re and produco*, L.] to produce again.

REPRODUCTION, a producing again, or anew. L.

REPROOF' [of *reprover*, F.] Rebuke, Check.

REPROVE'ABLE, worthy of Reproof.

To REPROVE [*reprover*, F.] to check, to chide.

REPROV'ER, Rebuker.

To REPRUNE, to prune a second Time.

REP-SILVER, Money anciently paid by servile Tenants to their Lords, to be quitted of the Duty of reaping their Corns.

REPTILE [*reptile*, L.] a creeping Thing, any Thing that crawls upon its Belly. F.

REPTI'TIOUS [*reptitius*, L.] creeping.

REPTON [probably of *rein*, Teut. clean, and *dun*, Sax. a Town, *q. d.* clean Town] a Town in Derbyshire, memorable for the Overthrows of *Etibald* and *Butbred*, two Kings of the *Mercii*.

RE

REPUB'LICAN [*republicain*, F.] a Commonwealth's Man.

REPUB'LUCK [*republique*, F. of *repubblica*, L.] a Commonwealth, a free State.

To REPU'DIATE [*repudier*, F. *repudiatum*, L.] to reject, put away, or divorce.

REPU'DIATED [*repudiatus*, L.] put away, divorced.

REPUDIATION, a putting away, a Divorce. F. of L.

To REPU'GN [*repugner*, F. *repugnare*, L.] to be against, or contrary to, to clash with.

REPUG'NANCY [*repugnance*, F. *repugnantia*, L.] Aversion, Opposition, Contrariety.

REPUG'NANCY [*repugnans*, L.] that clashes with, contrary to.

REPUG'NANTLY, by way of Opposition, or Contradiction.

To REPUL'LULATE [*repullulatum*, L.] to bud forth, to spring up again.

To REPUL'SE [*repulsum*, L.] to thrust or turn away, to reject or despise.

A REPULSE [*repulsa*, L.] a Refusal or Denial.

REPUL'SION, Act of repelling.

REPUL'SIVE, having the Power to drive back.

RE'PUTABLE, of good Report.

REPUTATION } Fame, Report, Credit,
REPU'TE } Esteem. F. of L.

To REPU'TE [*reputer*, F. *reputare*, L.] to think, count, or look upon.

REQUEST' [*requette*, F.] Supplication, Petition.

REQUEST' [among Hunters] is putting the Dogs afresh upon the same Scent.

To REQUEST [*requetter*, F. *requisitum*, L.] to intreat or humbly desire.

To be in REQUEST, to be much sought after, to be highly esteemed.

The Court of REQUESTS, a Court much the same as the Chancery, now quite laid aside.

To REQUI'CKEN, to re-animate.

RE'QUIEM [*i. e.* Rest] of *requiem eternam dona ei Domine*, Part of the Prayer in Latin, as to sing a Requiem, i. e. to sing a Mass for the Rest of the Souls of deceased Persons. L.

To REQUI'RE [*requerir*, F. *requirere*, L.] to ask or demand preumptory, or with Authority.

RE'QUISITE [*requis*, F.] necessary, convenient.

RE'QUISITELY, in a requisite Manner.

RE'QUISITENESS, Necessity.

REQUIT'AL, Reward, Acknowledgment. F.

To REQUITE, to reward, or make Amends for.

RE'RE-boiled, half-boiled. C.

RE'RE-County [in the Statutes of Westminster] some publick Place appointed for the Receipt

R E

ceipt of the King's Money, after the County-Court is done.

RERE-Mouse, a Bat.

RERE-Ward [*Arriere Garde*, F.] the Rear of an Army.

RES *Naturales* [*Physical Term*] natural Things, which are reckoned Three in Number, viz. Health, the Causes of Health, and its Effects. L.

RES *non Naturales* [among Physicians] Things not natural, which are reckoned six, viz. Air, Meat and Drink, Sleeping, and Watching, Motion, and Rest; Things which are let out of, or retained in the Body, and the Affections or Passions of the Mind; these are so called, because when they exceed their due Bounds, they often occasion Diseases. L.

RES *præter Naturam* [*Physical Term*] Things beside Nature, viz. Diseases with their Symptoms, Causes, and Effects.

RESA'LE, Sale at second hand.

To RESALU'TE, to salute again.

RESALUTA'TION, a saluting again.

RESARCELE'E [in Heraldry] a slenderer Cross charged on one that is larger.

RESCUIT' [*Law Term*] an admitting of a third Person to plead his Right in a Cause already begun between two others.

RESCUIT of Homage, the Lord receiving Homage of his Tenant at his Admission to the Land.

To RESCIND' [*rescinder*, F. *rescindere*, L.] to cut off, to disannul, to repeal.

RECIS'ION } a cutting off, a disannul-

RECIS'ION } ling or abolishing. F. of L.

RECIS'SORY [*recisfaire*, F. *recissorius*, L.] making void or repealing.

RESCRIBEN'DARY, an Officer in the Court of Rome, who sets a Value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

To RESCRIBE [*rescribo*, L.] to write over again.

RE'SCRIPT; [*rescrit*, F. *rescriptum*, L.] a Writing, an Answer to a Letter, &c.

To RES'CUE [*rescurre*, F.] to save or deliver, to free from an Oppressor.

A RES'CUE [*Law Term*] a Resistance against lawful Authority.

RES'CUE, Help, Deliverance.

RES'CUER, one who delivers.

RESCUS'SOR [*Law Term*] he who commits an unlawful Rescue.

RESCUS'SU, a Writ which lies for a Rescuer, or Rescussor.

A RESEARCH' [*recherche*, F.] a strict Inquiry; a diligent seeking after.

RESEARCH [in Music] a Sort of Prelude.

RESEARCH'ING [in Sculpture] the repairing of a cast Figure with proper Tools, or the finishing it with Art and Exactness.

RESEIZURE, a seizing a second Time.

RESEM'BLANCE [*resemblance*, F.] Likeness, Agreeableness.

R E

To RESEM'BLE [*resembler*, F.] to favour or be like

To RE'END' [of *repentan*, Sax.] to send back, or again. *Shakespeare.*

To RESENT' [*ressentir*, F.] to be sensible of, or to stomach an Action or Affront.

RESENT'FUL, easily provoked.

RESENT'MENT [*ressentiment*, F.] a sensible Apprehension of an Injury; also of Good.

RESERA'TION, an unlocking. F.

RESERVA'TION, a reserving or keeping in store; a Reserve or Restriction. F. of L.

RESERVATION [in Law] a Rent Service, which the Granter in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

RESERVE [*reservatum*, L.] something kept to be used as there shall be Occasion; also Exception or Limitation. L.

To RESERVE [*reserver*, F. *reservare*, L.] to keep in store, to lay up, to save.

To RESERVE [in Law] to keep or provide; as when a Man lets his Land, and reserves a Rent to be paid to himself.

Body of RESERVE, the last of the three Lines of an Army drawn up for Battle.

RESERVE Pear, a Pear more beautiful to the Eye than pleasing to the Palate, ripe in July.

RESERV'ED [*reservé*, F. *reservatus*, L.] grave, close, not free in Discourse; laid up, kept close.

RESERV'EDLY, not in an open Manner.

RESERVOIR, a Place where any Thing is kept in store.

RESET' [in Law] the receiving or harbouring an outlawed Person.

RESET'TER, a Receiver of an outlawed Person.

To RESET'TLE to settle again.

RE'STANCE, Residence, Abode, or Continuance in the same Place. L. T.

To RESIDE [*resider*, F. *residere*, L.] to stay, continue, or abide; also to be lodged or placed in.

RESIDENCE, continual dwelling or sojourning in a Place, Abode, or Dwelling-Place; the Abode of a Parson on his Benefice. F.

RESIDENCE [in Chymistry] the Setting.

RESIDENT [*resident*, L.] residing, dwelling.

A RESIDENT, a Minister of State, sent to continue some Time in the Court of a foreign Prince or State.

RESIDENTIA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Canon installed to the Privileges and Profits of Residence.

RESIDENTIARY, of a Resident.

A RESIDENTIARY, a Resident.

RESID'UAL [*residuum*, L.] Residue or Remainder.

RESIDUAL Figure [in Geometry] the remaining Figures after the Subtraction of a lesser from a greater.

RESIDUAL,

R E

RESIDUAL Root [in *Algebra*] a Root composed of two Parts or Members, only joined together by the Sign.

RESIDUE [*le residue*, F. *residuum*, L.] the Rest, the Remainder.

To **RESIGN** [*resignar*, F. *resignare*, L.] to render, to yield, or give up.

RESIGNA'TION, a voluntary resigning, surrendering, or giving up. F. of L.

RESIGNATION [among *Divines*] an entire Submission to the Will of God.

REIGNATION [in *Law*] the giving up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary.

RESIGNEE [in *Law*] the Party to whom the Thing is resigned.

RESIGN'EDLY, submissively.

RESIGNER, the Person resigning.

RESIGN'MENT [*resignatio*, L.] the Act of resigning or giving up.

To **RESILE** [*resilio*, L.] to start back, or spring back.

RESIL'ENCY } [of *resilire*, L.] the State
RESIL'ITION } or Quality of that which is resilient.

RESIL'IENT [*resiliens*, L.] leaping back, rebounding, or recoiling.

RESIN, Resin, a far and sulphurous Juice, owing partly spontaneously, and partly by Incision, out of several Trees. L.

RESINA Auri [among *Chymists*] a Crocus, or Extract drawn from Gold. L.

RESINA Terræ Potabilis, Sulphur sublimed and reduced to a Liquor. L.

RESINA'CEOUS [*resinaceus*, L.] rosin, yielding Resin, partaking of its Nature.

RESINE [among *Chymists*] an artificial Resin drawn from any Plant or Drug that abounds with resinous Particles.

RESINIF'EROUS [*resinifer*, L.] bearing Resin.

RES'INOUS [*resineux*, F. *resinosus*, L.] full of Resin.

RES'INOUSNESS, Quality of being resinous.

RESIPIS'CENCE [*resipiscentia*, L.] Repentance, Amendment of Life. F.

To **RESIS'T** [*resister*, F. *resistere*, L.] to withstand, to oppose.

RESIST'ANCE [*resistentia*, L.] the Act of resisting or withstanding. F.

RESISTANCE [among *Philosophers*] the Property of solid Bodies, which resist and oppose whatever comes against them.

RESISTANCE of the Medium [in *Philosophy*] the Opposition against, or Hinderance of the Motion of any natural Body moving in a Fluid.

RESIST'IBLE, capable of being resisted.

RESIST'LESS, incapable of being opposed.

RESOL'VABLE [*resolubilis*, L.] that may be resolved.

To **RESOL'VE** [*resoudre*, F. *resolvere*, L.] to solve or clear a hard Question; to soften or melt; to design or purpose; or reduce or turn into.

R E

A RESOLVE [*resolutio*, L.] Inattention; Design, Debate, Deliberation.

RESOL'VEDNESS, firm Disposition.

RESOLVEND [in *Arithmetick*] a Term in the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, &c. signifying the Number arising from increasing the Remainder after Subtraction.

RESOL'VENTS [*resolvens*, L.] Medicines which dissolve and disperse.

RESOLVENTS [in *Chymistry*] Liquors for the dissolving of Metals and Minerals.

RESOLV'ER, one who cherishes a strong Resolution.

RESOL'UBLE, that may be melted or dissolved. F.

RES'OLUTE [*resolu*, F.] fully resolved, stout, bold.

RES'OLUTELY, determinedly.

RES'OLUTENESS, a full Purpose to do a Thing; Courage, Bravery.

RESOLU'TION, a full Purpose or Intent to do a Thing; also Assurance, Boldness, or Courage; also the solving or clearing of a Matter; also the reducing Matter to its first Principles. F. of L.

RESOLUTION [among *Chymists*] a violent separating the Parts of mixed Bodies, by Means of a dissolving Ingredient.

RESOLUTION [among *Mathematicians*] a Method by which the Truth or Falseness of a Proposition is discovered, in an Order contrary to that of *Synthesis* or *Composition*.

RESOLU'TIVE, that is of a dissolving Quality. F.

RES'ONANCE, sounding back.

RES'ONANT [*resonans*, L.] sounding, or ringing again with an Echo.

To **RESORT** [*ressortir*, F.] to repair or betake one's self to.

RESORT [*ressort*, F.] a meeting together of People.

To **RESOUND** [*resonner*, F. of *resonare*, L.] to ring or echo again.

RESOUR'CE [*ressource*, F.] something to apply back to for Succour.

RESPECT' [*respectus*, L.] Esteem, Honour, Regard, Relation. F.

To **RESPECT'** [*respecter*, F. *respectare*, L.] to shew Respect; to consider or regard; to concern.

RESPECT'ABLE [*respectabilis*, L.] to be respected or revered. F.

RESPECT'FUL [*respectueux*, F.] full of Respect. submissive.

RESPECT'FULLY, civilly, obligingly.

RESPEC'TIVE, particular, relative. F.

RESPEC'TIVELY, particularly.

RESPEC'TU Computi, &c. a Writ for the respiting of a Sheriff's Account. L.

RESPER'SION, a besprinkling. L.

RESPIRA'TION, breathing; an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air is taken in by the Windpipe, and then driven out again.

To

R E

TO RESPIRE [*respirer*, F. *respirare*, L.] to take or fetch Breath; to breathe.

TO RES'PITE, to give some Respite, to put off.

RES'PIT ? [*respite*, F.] Breathing-time,

RES'PITE { Delay, Forbearance.

RESPLENDENCY [*resplendentia*, L.] great Lustre or Brightness.

RESPLENDENT [*resplendissant*, F. *resplendens*, L.] shining or glittering.

RESPLENDENTLY, brightly.

TO RESPOND [*respondere*, F. *respondere*, L.] to make or give an Answer.

RESPONDEAT Superior [*Law Phrase*] as where the Sheriffs of London are removeable for Insufficiency, it is said, *Respondeat Superior*, i. e. Let the Mayor and Commonalty of that City answer for it.

RESPONDENT [*respondens*, L.] a Student in an University, who answers an Adversary in a Disputation.

RESPONDENT [in *Canon Law*] he who makes Answers to such Questions as are demanded of him.

RESPON'SAL [*responsale*, L.] an Answer made by the Parish-clerk and People during the Time of Divine Service.

RESPONSA'LIS [in *Law*] is he that gives an Answer, or appears in Court for another at the Day assigned. L.

RESPON'SE [*responsum*, L.] an Answer; also the same as Responsal.

RESPON'SIBLE [*responsable*, F.] apt or able to answer for a Matter, or pay Money; answerable, accountable.

RESPON'SIBLENESS, Answerableness, Qualification to answer.

RESPON'SIONS, certain Accounts made to the Knights Templars, by such as occupied their Lands or Stocks.

RESPON'SIVE, answering.

RESPON'SORY Song, an Anthem in which the Choristers sing by Turns.

RESPORT, Respect or Care. O.

REST [*reste*, F. *reste*, Ital. *rast*, Teut.] the Remainder, or what is left.

REST [*perz*, Sax. *rast*, Teut. *rasse*, Belg. *vezzo*, Ital.] Quiet, Peace, Sleep.

TO REST [*rester*, F. *restare*, Ital.] to remain, or to be left.

TO REST upon [*arrestare*, F.] to lean or stay upon; as, to rest a Musket, &c.

TO REST [*perzan*, Sax. *raffen*, Teut and L. S.] to take Rest, to ease when weary, to sleep, to be quiet or still.

REST [in *Musick*] the same as Pause.

REST-HARROW, an Herb. *Annonis*, L.

RESTAGNANT [*restagnans*, L.] marshy, overflown.

RESTAGNA'TION, on overflowing or running over, a being all in a Plash.

RESTITU'TION, a restoring, or Re-establishment. F. of L.

REST'IBLE [*restibilis*, L.] that which is renewed or repaired every Year.

R E

RESTINC'TION, a quenching or putting out. L.

RESTINCTION [in *Chymistry*] the quenching of any Metal or Mineral in some exalting Liquor, to bring it to a greater Perfection.

RESTITUTION, a restoring or giving back again. F. of L.

RESTITUTION [among *Philosophers*] the returning of the elastick Bodies to their natural State, which is called the *Motion of Restitution*.

RESTITUTION [in *Law*] the settling of one in Possession of Land, &c. who has been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

RESTITUTIONE extracti ab Ecclesia, a Writ to restore a Man to the Church or Sanctuary, from which he had been forced away, being suspected of Felony. L.

RESTITUTIONE in Integrum, a Writ for the Bishop to remove the Temporalities or Barony of his Bishoprick.

RES'TIVE ? [of *restare*, L. to withstand]

RES'TY { drawing back; as a Horse; headstrong, stubborn.

RES'TIVENESS, a being restive.

REST'LESS, that cannot be quiet.

RESTLESS'NESS, Uneasiness.

RESTORA'TION [*restauratio*, F.] a replacing in a former State.

RESTO'RATIVE [*restorativus*, L.] of a restoring or strengthening Quality.

RESTORATIVE [among *Physicians*] a Medicine for restoring Strength.

TO RESTO'RE [*restaurare*, or *resituere*, L.] to re-establish or settle again, to give up again, to return; to set again in its first State or Condition.

RESTOR'ER, one who restores.

TO RESTRAIN [*refreindre*, F. *refringere*, L.] to keep in, to bridle or curb.

RESTRAINT [*refrictio*, L.] is when any Action is hindered or stopped, contrary to the Inclination or Choice of the Mind.

TO RESTRICT, to limit, to confine.

RESTRICT' Line [in *Palmistry*] is that which distinguishes and separates the Hand from the Arm.

RESTRICT'ION, Restraint, Limitation, Stint. F. of L.

RESTRICT'IVE [of *restrictivus*, L.] of a binding Quality.

RESTRICT'IVELY, with Limitation.

TO RESTRAIN'GE [*refringere*, L.] to bind hard, to make coercive.

RESTRAIN'GENT [*refringens*, L.] of a binding Quality.

RESUL ALLAH [i. e. the Messenger of God] a Title the Turks give to *Mubomet*.

TO RESULT [*resulter*, F. of *resultare*, L.] to follow, to accrue, to arise from.

RESULT [*resultat*, F.] Conclusion, Upshot, or Issue of Business.

RESULT'ANCY [*resultatio*, L.] a rebounding back.

RESULT'ANT

RE

RESULT'ANT [*resultans*, L.] resulting.
RESUM'ABLE, capable of being resumed.
To RESUME' [*resumer*, F. of *resumere*, L.] to take up again, as *to resume a Discourse*, &c.
RESUM'MONS, a second Summons to answer an Action.
RESUM'PTION, a resuming or taking up again.
RESUM'PTIVES, Medicines serving to restore decayed Nature.
RESUP'INE [*resupinus*, L.] with the Face upwards
RESUP'INATE [*resupinatus*, L.] lying with the Face upwards.
RESURREC'TION, a rising again from the Dead. F. of L.
To RESUS'CITATE [*of resuscitatum*, L.] to raise up again, to revive or renew.
RESUSCITA'TION, a raising up again.
To RE'TAIL [*retailer*, F.] to sell by Parcels.
RE'TAILER, a Seller of Things in small Quantities.
To RETAIN' [*retenir*, F. *retinere*, L.] to keep or hold back a Thing once delivered, and afterwards demanded again; to keep in Mind, to remember.
RETAIN'ABLE, that may be retained.
RETAIN'ER, one who does not continually dwell in the House of his Lord, but only uses his Name or Livery, or attends sometimes upon special Occasions.
A RETAINING Fee, a Fee given to a Sergeant or a Counsellor at Law, to keep him from pleading for the adverse Party.
To RETA'KE, to take again.
To RETALI'ATE [*of retaliatum*, L.] to do like for like, to return.
RETALIA'TION, a doing like for like.
To RETARD' [*retarder*, F. *retardare*, L.] to delay, to hinder or stop.
RETARDA'TION [*retardement*, F.] a hindering or delaying. L.
To RETAR'D [*Old Law*] to implead or prosecute at Law.
To RETCH [*recken*, L. S. and Teut. *recker*, Dan.] to stretch.
To RETCH [*hærcan*, Sax.] to strain, to vomit.
RETCH'LESS, slothful, lazy, careless. O.
RETCH'LESNESS, Carelessness. O.
RETE [among *Anatomists*] the Caul that covers the Bowels. L.
RETE Mirabile [in *Anatomy*] a fine Plexus, or weaving together of many small Arteries in the Brain. L.
RETE Penny [in *Old Records*] Rate Penny; a customary Due of a Penny from every Person, paid to the Parish-priest.
RETENEMEN'IUM [*Law Term*] Restraining, Detainment.
RETENTION, a Faculty of the human Mind, whereby it retains those simple Ideas, which before it received by Sensation or Reflection. F. of L.

RE

RÉTEN'TION [*of Urine*, &c.] the Stay of holding of it in the Bladder, &c.
RETEN'TIVE, apt to retain, or ho'd in.
RETEN'TIVENESS, Aptness to retain.
RET'ICENCE [*reticentia*, L.] Concealment, passing over in Silence. F.
RET'ICENCE, a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Mention is obliquely made of a Thing, in pretending to pass it over unmentioned.
RETIC'LE [*reticulum*, L.] a small Net.
RETICULA'RIS Plexus [in *Anatomy*] the folding of the corotid Artery in the Brain, resembling a Net. L.
RETIC'ULUM [among *Anatomists*] the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; also one of the four Stomachs of Animals which chew the Cud.
RETIFOR'MIS Tunica [in *Anatomy*] a Coat of the Eye, so called, because it resembles a Net.
RET'INA, one of the inner Tunicks of the Eye.
RET'INACLE [*retinaculum*, L.] a Stay or Hold.
RETINEN'TIA [*Old Law*] the Retinue of a Prince or Nobleman.
RETIN'UE [*of retinue*, O.F.] a Train of Attendants.
RETIRA'DE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a Parapet. F.
RETIRA'DE Compure, a Retrenchment consisting of two Faces, making a re-entering Angle.
To RETI'RE [*retirer*, F.] to withdraw, to depart, or go away.
RETIR'ED [*retiré*, F.] solitary, lonely; also withdrawn, departed.
RETIR'EDNESS, Privacy, Retreat, Solitude.
RETI'REMENT, Privacy, private Life, a retiring from Company.
RETOLD, related again.
REFORNEL'LO, is a *Retornel* in Musick; so they call those short Symphonies for Violins, Flutes, or other Instruments, which either begin a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes play a few Bars here and there in the Midst of a Song; and which also often play a few Bars after a Song is ended. Ital.
RETOR'TION, the returning of an Argument, F.
A RETOR'T [*retorte*, F. *retortum*, L.] a chymical Vessel, of a round Figure, with a hollow Beak or Nose wreathed backward.
To RETOR'T [*retorter*, F. of *retortum*, L.] to throw back, or return.
RETOR'TER, one who retorts.
To RETOSS, to toss back.
To RETOUCH [*retoucher*, F.] to improve by new Touches.
To RETRA'CT [*retracter*, F. *retractare*, L.] to recant or unsay.
RETRACTA'TION, a retracting, a revoking one's Opinion.
RETRAC'T } a Prick in a Horse's Foot
RETRAI'TS } with a Nail, &c.

X x x x

RETRACTION

R E

RETRAC'TION [in *Anatomy*] the contracting or shortening of a Part.

RETRA'HENS *Auriculam* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Ear inserted to the Middle of the *Concha Auriculæ*. *L.*

RETRAI'T, Picture, Portrait. *Spenc.*

RETRAX'IT, a Term in Law, when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes into Court, and says *he will proceed no farther*. *L.*

A RETRE'AT [*retraite*, *F.*] a retiring or going away; a retiring Place; also a Beat of Drum so called.

RETREAT [in *Architecture*] a diminishing or making small.

To **RETREAT**, to retire from a Place.

RETREATED, retired.

To **RETREN'CH** [*retrencher*, *F.*] to cut off, to abridge, to diminish, to lessen; also to cast up a Retrenchment.

RETRENCH'MENT [*retranchement*, *F.*] a cutting off, or paring away.

RETRENCH'MENT [in *Fortification*] any Work raised to cover a Post, and fortify it against an Enemy.

RETRENCH'MENT *Particular* [in *Fortification*] is that which is made in Bastions after some Part of them is won.

RETRIBUT'ION, a making Recompence or Requit: *F. of L.*

To **RETRIE'VE** [*retrouver*, *F.* *retroware*, *Ital.*] to recover, get again, or repair.

To **RETRIE'VE** [in *Falconry*] the springing or finding Partridges again, which have been once sprung, is *Retrieving*.

RETRIEV'ABLE, recoverable.

RE'TRIMENT [*retrimentum*, *L.*] Drops or Dregs.

RETROAC'TION, a driving back. *L.*

RETROACTIVE, driving back. *L.*

To **RETROCE'DE** [*retroceder*, *F.* *retrocedere*, *L.*] to go backward.

RETROCES'SION, a going backwards. *F. of L.*

RETROCES'SION of the Equinoxes [*Astronomy*] the going backward of the Equinoctial Point of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

RETROCUPOLA'TION, a coupling backwards.

RETRODUC'TION, a leading or bringing back.

RETROGRADA'TION [in *Astronomy*] a going backwards. *F. of L.*

RETROGRADE [*retrogradus*, *L.*] going backwards. *F. of L.*

RETROGRADE [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is so called, when it appears to move contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To **RE'TROGRADE** [*retrograder*, *F.* *retrogradi*, *L.*] to turn back, to go backwards.

RETROGRES'SION, a going backwards. *L.*

RETROMIN'GENCY, a staling backwards. *L.*

RETROMIN'GENTS [*retro mingentes*, *L.*] Animals that stale backwards.

R E

RETROPANNA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the turning of Hogs into a Forest after the Mast or Acorns are taken.

To **RE'TROSPECT** [*retrospectum*, *L.*] to look backward.

RETROSPEC'TION, a looking backwards. *L.*

RETROSPEC'TIVE, looking back.

To **RETUND** [*retundo*, *L.*] to blunt, to turn.

To **RETURN** [*retournir*, *F.*] to send or come back, to restore; to requite, to give an Answer.

A RETURN' [*retour*, *F.*] coming back, an Answer or Acknowledgment.

RETURN'ABLE, that may be returned.

RETURN'ER, one that returns.

RETURN'NO habendo, a Writ for the Return of the Cattle (distrained and replevied) to him that has proved his Distress lawfully. *L.*

RETURN [in *Law*] a Certificate from Sheriffs and Bailiffs, of what is done in the Execution of Writs, &c. directed to them.

RETURNS of a Trench [in *Fortification*] are the Turnings and Windings which run from the Lines of the Trench.

RETURNS } Days in each Term peculiarly set apart for the several Parts of Proceedings in any Cause to be determined, wherein *Crasino* signifies the Morrow after the Day annexed; *Ostavo*, eight Days after (inclusive); *Quindeno*, 15 Days after; *Tres*, three Weeks after; *Menje*, that Day Month; *Quingue*, that Day five Weeks.

RETURNUM Averiorum, a Writ for the Return of Cattle to the Defendant, when the Plaintiff doth not declare. *F.*

RETURNUM irreplegiabile, a Writ for the final Restitution of Cattle to the Owners, found by the Jury to be unjustly distrained. *L.*

To **REU**, to sit. *O.*

REUBEN [רֵאוּבֵן, *H. i. e.* the Son of Vision] *Jacob's* eldest Son by *Leab*.

To **REVE** [of *ranben*, *Teut.*] to bereave. *O.*

REVE, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manor.

To **REVEAL'** [*reveler*, *F. of revelare*, *L.*] to lay open, disclose, or discover.

REVEAL'ER, one who discovers.

REVEIL'LE [*reveil*, *F.*] the Beat of a Drum in the Morning, which summoneth Soldiers from their Beds.

To **RE'VEL** [of *reweiller*, *F.* to waken or keep awake] to make merry, especially in the Night-time; to riot.

REVEL *reut*, a riotous Concourse or Assembly of People.

RE'VELS, Dancing, Masking, Dicing, acting Comedies or Farces at Noblemens Houses, or Inns of Court.

Master of the REVELS, an Officer who has the ordering or chief Command in those Pastimes.

REVELA'TION, a discovering, laying open, or revealing. *F. of L.*

RE

To **REVENGE** [*venger*, F.] to punish for an Injury done.

REVENGE [*vengeance*, F.] taking Satisfaction for an Affront or Injury done.

REVENGEFUL, full of Revenge.

REVENGEFULLY, in a vindictive Manner.

REVENGEFULNESS, a Temper given to Revenge.

REVENUE [*revenu*, F.] the annual Profits of Lands, &c.

To **REVERB** [of *re* and *verbum*, L.] to repeat, to return, to reply, &c. *Shake/p.*

To **REVERBERATE** [*reverberer*, F. *reverberatum*, L.] to strike or beat back.

To **REVERBERATE** [among *Chymists*] to cause the Flame of a Fire to beat back or down on the Metal.

REVERBERATION, a beating back.

REVERBERATORY, serving to reverberate.

REVERBERATORY [*reverberatorium*, L.] a Sort of strong Furnace used for the calcining of Minerals, &c. by a reverberating Flame.

To **REVERE** [*reuerer*, F. *reuereri*, L.] to stand in Reverence, to honour with awful Respect.

To **REVERENCE** [*reverer*, F. *revereri*, L.] to honour or respect.

REVERENCE [*reverentia*, L.] submissive Carriage towards Superiors; also a Bow in Token of Respect. F.

REVEREND [*reverendus*, L.] worthy to be revered or honoured. F.

REVERENT } [*reverendus*, L.] re-

REVERENTIAL } [spectful, awful.

REVERENTIALLY, awfully.

REVERENTLY, respectfully, awfully.

REVERTER, one who venerates.

REVERTER [of *reuer*, to rave, or be light-headed] D. liriums, idle Talking, Conceit, or Fancy. F.

To **REVERSE** [*reverser*, F. *reversum*, L.] to repeal, to make void.

To **REVERSE**, to return. *Spenc.*

A **REVERSE** [*revers*, F.] that which is on the Back, or behind; also a Change.

A **REVERSE** [*Fencing*] a back Stroke.

REVERSED, repealed, abolished.

REVERSED [in *Heraldry*] turned backward, or upside down.

REVERSAL, Change of Sentence.

REVERSABLE, that may be reversed. F.

REVERSION, a returning, a coming back again. F.

REVERSION [in *Law*] is when the Possession of an Estate which was parted with for a Time, returns to the Donor, or his Heirs; also the Right which a Person has to any Inheritance of Place or Profit, after the Decease of another.

REVERSION of Series [in *Algebra*] is a Method to find a Number from its Logarithm being given.

REVERSIONARY, that comes by Succession.

RE

To **REVERT** [*revertere*, L.] to return, as an Estate or Honour does to the Crown.

REVERTIBLE, returnable.

REVES, Rents, Tithes. O.

To **REVEST** [*revestire*, F. *revestire*, L.] to clothe again. *Spenc.*

REVES'TIARY } [of *revestire*, L.] the

REVES'TRY } Place where the Church-vestments are kept.

REVIC'TION, a coming to Life again.

To **REVIC'TUAL**, to furnish with fresh Victuals or Provisions.

REVIEW [*revue*, F.] a second looking over, or Examination.

A **REVIEW Military**, the Appearance of a Body of Troops under Arms, to be viewed.

A **Bill of REVIEW** [in *Chancery*] a Bill taken out when a Cause has been heard, but some Errors in Law appear, or some new Matter is discovered after the making of the Decree.

REVIEWER, one who reviews.

To **REVI'LE** [of *re* and *viliis*, L.] to reproach, to taunt, or rail at.

REVI'LER, one who reviles.

REVI'SAL, a second Examination.

To **REVISE** [*revifum*, L.] to review, to look over again.

A **REVISE** [among *Printers*] a second Proof of a printed Sheet.

REVISER, one who revises.

To **REVISIT** [*revifiter*, F.] to visit again.

To **REVIVE** [*revivere*, F. of *re* and *vivere*, L.] to bring to Life again, to renew; to come to Life again, to recover.

To **REVIVE** [with *Chymists*] is to restore a mixed Body, which lies disguised by Things mingled with it, to its natural Form and Condition.

Bill of REVIVER [in *Chancery*] is when a Bill has been presented against one in that Court, and before the Cause is heard, either Party dies, a Bill is brought to revive the Cause.

REVIVIFICATION [among *Chymists*] the procuring again some Metals in their natural State, from the Mixtures they have been blended into by some Preparation, as Quick-silver is revived from Cinnabar, &c.

REVIV'ING [in *Law*] a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they are extinguished.

To **REUL**, to make rude, to behave one's self unmannerly. N. C.

A **REUL'ING Lad**, a Rigsby. N. C.

REUNION [*reunion*, F.] the Act of reuniting or re-joining.

To **REUNITE** [*reunir*, F.] to unite or join together again Things which were separated.

REVOCABLE [*revocabilis*, L.] that may be repealed or reversed.

REVOCATION, a repealing or revoking. F. of L.

REVOCATION [in *Law*] is the calling back of a Thing granted.

To **REVO'KE** [*revocquer*, F. of *revocare*, L.]

R H

to call back again, to repeal or make void, to renounce an Error.

To **REVOLT'** [*revolter*, F.] to rebel or rise against a sovereign Prince or State.

AREVOLT' [*revolte*, F.] Rebellion, Rising.

REVOLT'ER, one who detests a Party.

To **REVOL'VE** [*revolvere*, L.] to cast about in one's Mind.

REVOLU'TION, a rolling back, a notable Turn of Affairs, or Change in Government. F of L.

REVOLUTION [in *Astronomy*] the turning round, or Motion of any Body, till it return to the same Place it was in before.

REVOLUTION of the *Anomaly* [in *Astronomy*] is the Return of a Planet to any Point of its *Eccentric*, after it has departed from it.

The mean **REVOLUTION** of a Planet [in the *Zodiack*] is the Return of the Line of the mean Motion of that Planet from any one Point of the said *Zodiack* to the same Point again.

The true **REVOLUTION** of a Planet [in the *Zodiack*] is the Return of the Line of the true Motion of that Planet, from any Point of the said Circle to the same Point again.

REVOLU'TIONERS, Approvers of the great Turn of Affairs after the Abdication of King James.

REVOLU'TIONIST, one who approves of a Revolution.

REVUL'SION [among *Physicians*] the forcing of Humours to contrary Parts. F. of L.

REVULSO'RIA [among *Physicians*] is when the Course of the Blood, which gushes out at one Part, is turned another Way by opening a Vein in a remote Part.

To **RE'USE**, to extol or commend highly. N. C.

To **RE'VY** [*renvire*, F.] a Term used in a Game at Cards.

REW, rank, spoiled. O.

To **REW'IN** [*rewen*, Teut.] to take Pity. O.

To **REWARD'** [of *ne* and *peapn*, Sax.] a Recompence.

REWARD'ER, one who recompenses.

REW'ET, the Lock of a Gun.

RHABBARBARATE [*rhabarbara*, L.] tinged with Rhubarb.

RHABDOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Sagittal Suture*.

RHABDOL'OGY [*ῥαβδολογία*, Gr.] the Art of numbering or computing by *Napier's* Rods or Bones.

RHABDOMAN'CY [*ῥαβδομαντεία*, Gr.] a soothsaying by a Rod or Wand. L.

RHACHIT'IS [*ῥαχίτις*, Gr.] the Rickets, a Disease.

RHAGA'DES [*ῥαγάδες*, Gr.] a little Ulcer in the Fundament. L.

RHAGOI'DES [*ῥαγοειδής*, Gr.] the third Coat of the Eye, otherwise called the *Uvea Tunica*.

R H

RHAN'DIX, a Part in the Division of a County in *Wales* before the Conquest.

RHAN'TERS [among *Anatomists*] the inward Corners of the Eyes.

RHAP'SODY [*ῥαψωδία*, L. of *ῥαψωδία*, Gr.] a confused Collection of Poems; for a Contexture of a great Number of Heroick Verses, especially *Homer's* Poems.

RHEG'MA [*ῥήγμα*, Gr.] a breaking or **RHEX'IS** [*ῥήξις*, Gr.] bursting of any Part, as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the Belly, &c.

RHETO'RIANS, Hereticks in the Fourth Century, who maintained that all Hereticks had Reason on their Side, of what Sect soever they were.

RHETOR'ICAL [*ῥητορικὸς*, L. of *ῥητορικός*, Gr.] of Rhetorick, eloquent.

RHETOR'ICALLY, figuratively, like an Orator.

To **RHETOR'ICATE** [*ῥητορικατέω*, L. of *ῥητορικός*, Gr.] to use rhetorical Figures, to speak like an Orator.

RHETORICA'TIONS, Turns of Rhetorick.

RHETORI'CIAN [*ῥητορικός*, F. *rheter*, L.] one skilled in, or a Professor of, Rhetorick.

RHET'ORICK [*ῥητορική*, F. *rheterica*, L. *ῥητορική*, Gr.] the Art of speaking well and eloquently.

RHEUM [*ῥεῦμα*, F. *rhuma*, L. of *ῥεῦμα*, of *ῥέω*, to flow, Gr.] a Defluxion of Humours from the Head upon the Parts beneath, as upon the Eyes or Nose.

RHEU'MATICK [*ῥευματικός*, L. of *ῥευματικός*, Gr.] troubled with Rheum; also belonging to the Rheumatism.

REU'MATISM [*ῥευματισμός*, F. *rhumatismus*, L. of *ῥευματικός*, Gr.] wandering Pains in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Inflammation, Swelling, &c.

RHINE Land-Rod [in *Fortification*] a Measure of 12 Feet.

RHINE Grave [in *Germany*, *Rhein* Graef, Teut.] the Crunt Palatine of the Rhine.

RHINO'CEROS [*ῥινόκερος*, of *ῥίς*, the Nose, and *κέρας*, a Horn, Gr.] a large Beast in *India*, having a Horn upon his Nose.

A **RHIZO'TOMIST** [*ῥιζοτομίστης*, L. of *ῥίζα*, Root, Gr.] a Cutter of Roots.

RHOMBOI'DAL, belonging to the *Rhomboides*.

RHOMBOI'DES [*ῥομβοειδής*, Gr.] a Kind of Muffel-fish.

RHOMBOIDES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles of the Shoulder blade, so called from their Figure.

RHOMBOIDES [in *Geometry*] a Quadrilateral Figure, whose opposite Sides and Angles only are equal.

RHOMB'US [*Rhombe*, F. *ῥόμβος*, Gr.] a Turbot-fish.

RHOMBUS [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage resembling the Figure of a

RHOMBUS [in *Geometry*] a Parallelogram

R I

gram that has all its Sides equal, but not all its Angles.

RHONCHI'SONANT [*rhonchifonans*, L.] imitating the Noise of Snorting.

RHUBARB [*rhubarbe*, F. *rhubarbarum*, L.] the Root of a Plant, good to purge Choler and Phlegm.

RHYA'S [*Puiaz*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes, that causes continual watering.

RHYME [*rymbus*, L. of *Poëme*, Gr.] Metre or Verse, the Likeness of Sound and Termination at the End of Verses.

It's neither Rhyme nor Reason.

This old Saying is usually applied to such Persons as are impertinent, either in Discourse or Writing: and it is, indeed, an intolerable Fault to be either; for, though Rhyme be but a Jingle, it affords Delight by the Musicalness of its Cadence, when, for want of both Rhyme and Reason, it neither delights the Sense, nor improves the Understanding. It is probable it had its Original from the famous Sir Thomas Moore, Lord Chancellor of England, in the Time of King Henry VIII. of whom it is storied, that an Author asking Sir Thomas's Judgment of an impertinent Book he had written, he bid him turn it into Verse; which he did, and shewed it to Sir Thomas, who replied, *Why, dy, now, 'tis something like, now 'tis Rhyme, but before 'twas neither Rhyme nor Reason.*

RHYMER, one who makes Rhymes.

RHYPAROGRAPHER [*rhyparografus*, L. of *ρῥυπαρός*, of *ρῥυπαρός*, filthy, and *γραφος*, a Writer, Gr.] a Writer, or Painter of Trifles, or base Things.

RHYPTICKS [*rhypitica*, L.] cleansing or scouring Medicines.

RHYTHM [of *ρῥυθμός*, Gr. to bring to a Calculation] it is used to signify a certain Number of Pulses in any given Time.

RHYTHMICAL [*rhhythmicus*, L. *ρῥυθμικός*, Gr.] of or made in Rhyme.

RIB [*ribba*, Sax. and L. S. and Belg. *rippe*, Teut.] a Side-bone of the Body.

RIB [in *Archery*] a hard Goose Quill, which lies between the Feathers.

To **RIB-roof**, to beat or bang soundly.

RIBALD, noisy, impudent, &c. as Ribald Crows. *Shaksp.*

RIBALDRY [*ribande*, F. a Whore] Debauchery, or obscene Talk.

RIB'AULD, a luxurious Spendthrift, a Whoremonger. F. *Spenc.*

RIBBAND } [of *re* and *band*, or *bend*] a

RIB'BON } narrow Sort of Silk for Head-ornaments, &c. F.

RIB'BON [in *Heraldry*] the eighth Part of a Bend.

RIB'BLE RABBLE [of *rabbelen*, Belg. to prate] Dregs of a Mob.

RIB'BLE, a Fiddle, or Chittern. O.

RIBS [in a *Ship*] are the Timbers of the Futtocks when the Planks are cut off.

R I

RIBS of the Barrels [in a *Ship*] certain little-long Pieces of Wood belonging to the Barrels of the Yards.

RIC [*ric*, Sax. *reich*, Teut.] a Kingdom.

RIC [in *Falconry*] a Swelling in a Hawk's Head, a Disease.

RICE [*reis*, Teut. *ris*, F. of *oryza*, L.] a Sort of Indian Pulse or Grain.

RICE [among *Husbandmen*] the Shrouds or Tops of Trees, small Twigs. O.

RICER'CATE [in *Musick Books*], signifies a Kind of extempore Prelude or Overture; the same that the *English* call a *Voluntary*. Ital.

RICH [*ric*, or *pace*, Sax. *riche*, F. *reich*, Teut. *reck*, L. S. *recco*, Ital.] that has great Revenues or Incomes; plentiful, very precious.

RICH'ARD [*Vershegan* derives it of *ric*, Sax. *rich*, and *Heart*, i. e. liberal-hearted; but *Skinner* of *ric*, Sax. and *aerd*, Nature, Belg.] a proper Name of Men.

RICH-BOROUGH [formerly called *Richberge*, in the *Saxon Republic*, C. Br. *Rych Culyth*, i. e. the sandy Ford] a Place in *Kent*.

RICH'ES [*richeffe*, F. *ricchezza*, Ital.] a vast or great Estate, Wealth.

RICHES [among *Hunters*] a Company of Martens or Sables.

RICH'LY, wealthyly, splendidly, magnificently.

RICH'NESS, Opulence, State of being rich.

RICH'MOND [of *ric*, Sax. *rich*, and *mont*, Peace, or mound, a Mouth, Sax.] a Town in *Surry*, near the *Thames*.

RIC } [*hneac*, Sax.] a Heap of Corn or

RICK } Hay, piled up in the open Field.

RICK'ETS [*rickets*, of *rick*, Gr. the Back-bone] a Disease common to Children.

RICK'ETRY, having the Rickets, also crazy.

RIC'TURE [*ricitura*, L.] a gaping.

To **RID** [*hneaddan*, or *hneaddan*, Sax.] to free from or disengage; also to gain Ground in walking.

RID'DANCE, ridding or clearing, Dispatch, Deliverance Disincumberance.

RID'DELED [of *riden*, to wrinkle, F.] plaited, wrinkled. O.

A **RID'DLE**, [*rietzel*, Sax. *retzel*, or *retzel*, Teut.] a Sieve, an oblong Sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn. S. C.

A **RIDDLE** [of *apædan*, Sax. to guess] a hard Question, a dark Saying.

To **RIDDLE**, to sift in a Sieve.

To **RIDE** [*reiten*, Teut. *ridan*, Sax. *reiden*, Du.] to go on Horseback, in a Coach, Waggon, &c. also to manage a Horse.

To **RIDE** [of a *Ship*] a Ship is said to ride, when she is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she does not drive away by Wind or Tide.

To **RIDE a Peek** [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with one End of the Yards pecked up, and the other End hanging down.

To

R I

To **RIDE** a *Cross* [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with the Main yards and Fore-yards hoisted up; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To **RIDE** a *Shot* [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship rides with two Cables fastened together that it may be double in Length, which is called a Shot.

To **RIDE** a-*board* [*Sea Phrase*] to ride with the Ship's Side upon the Tide.

To **RIDE** *between Wind and Tide*, is when the Wind has equal Force over the Ship one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To **RIDE** *Hawse-full* [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship falls so deep into the Sea with her Head, in Strefs of Weather, that the Water breaks into her Hawses.

To **RIDE** *Portoise* [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Yards are down or struck upon the Deck.

To **RIDE** *Wind Road* [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Wind has more Power over the Ship in her riding than the Tide has.

A **RIDE** of Hazel or other Wood; a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

RIDEAU, a Curtain or Cover. *F.*

RIDEAU [in *Fortification*] a rising Ground commanding a Plain; also a Trench covered with Earth, in Form of a Parapet, to cover the Soldiers. *F.*

RIDERS [*Sea Term*] great Timbers bolted on other Timbers to strengthen them, when a Ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE [hng, *Sax.* ryg, *Dan.* a Back] the Top of a Hill, House, &c. also a Piece of Land between two Furrows.

RIDGE'ED, having Ridges.

RIDGE'ES [*Architct.*] the Spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

RIDGE-Band; a Part of a Horse's Harness, which runs across his Back.

RIDGE Gully, Goldsmith. *Cant.*

RIDGE'EL } [of *rejiendo*, *L.* with

RIDGE'LING } *Dim. ling*] the Male of any Beast that has been but half gelt.

RIDGE'Y, that has Ridges.

To **RIDICU**'LE [*ridiculifer*, *F.*] to render ridiculous, to make a May-game of.

RIDICU'LE [*Ridiculum*, *L.*] that which is ridiculous, Jest, Mockery, a Laughing-stock.

RIDICU'LOUS [*ridicule*, *F.* *ridiculosus*, *L.*] fit to be laughed at, impertinent.

RIDICU'LOUSLY, in a ridiculous Manner.

RIDICU'LOUSNESS, Quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING-Clerk, one of the six Clerks in Chancery.

RIDING-COAT, a large Coat to shield a Rider from Cold and Rain.

RIDINGS [in *Yorkshire*] Divisions, in Number three, West-Riding, East-Riding, and North-Riding.

RIDIT'TA, signifies the same as *Reditta* and *Replica*; which see. *Ital.*

R I

A **RIDOT**'TO, an Entertainment of Singing, Musick, &c. an Opera.

RIENS *arriere* [*Law Phrase*], a Kind of Plea used to an Action of Debt, upon Arrerages of Account. *F.*

RIENS *passé par le fait* [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of an Exception taken in some Cases to an Action. *F.*

RIENS *per Descent* [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of pleading, when an Heir is sued for the Debt of his Ancestor, and hath not Effects in his Hand. *F.*

RIER County, a Place appointed by the Sheriff (after his Court is ended) for the Receipt of the King's Money.

RI'FE [nyf, *Sax.*] frequent, common.

RI'FENESS, Commonness, Frequency.

To **RI**'FLE [*rifler*, *F.* *ruffele*, *Belg.*] to pillage or rob.

RI'FLER, Pillager.

RI'FLE'TUM, a Copice or Thicket, a Place full of Bushes or Thorns. *O. L.*

RI'FLING } [of *raffier*, *F.*] is, when

RA'FLING } a Company of Persons stake down a Piece of Money against a Commodity, and he that throws most upon the Dice takes it.

RI'-RAF [*Minbew* derives it of *riften rafken*, *Belg.*] Refuse or Drege, Scum of Things.

To **RI**'FT [*rifwer*, *Dan* of *Reapian*, *Sax.* to snatch] to split, to cleave.

A **RI**'FT, a Cleft, Chink, or Crack.

RI'FT [of a Horse's Hoof] that Part of it which is pared or cut off.

RI'FTS [in Horses] a Disease, when Corruption lodges in the Palate of the Mouth.

To **RI**'FT [*raefwer*, *Dan.*] to belch. *Line.*

RIG, a Horse, which having one of his Stones cut out, has got a Colt.

A **RIG** [of *ridendo*, *L.* Laughing] a wanton, ramping Girl.

To **RIG** about, to be wanton, to ramp.

To **RIG** a Ship [of *pihtan*, *Sax.*] to furnish a Ship with Tackling.

RIGADOO'N, a Sort of a French Dance.

RIG'ATION, the sprinkling or moistening any Thing. *L.*

Well **RIGGED**, a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are of a fit Size, in Proportion to her Burden. *Metaph.* A Person well dressed.

Over **RIGGED**, a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are too big for her.

RIG'GING, is all the Cordage or Ropes whatsoever belonging to the Masts or Yards, or any Part about the Ship.

RIG'GISH, rampant, ruttish, &c. *Shakef.*

To **RIG**'GLE, to move backward and forward.

RI'GHT [nygt, *Sax.* *recht*, *L. S.* and *Teut. ritta*, *Ital.*] Justice, Equity, Reason, Authority, Privilege.

RI'GHT [in *Law*] any Title or Claim, by virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

RIGHT

R I

RIGHT [*riht, Sax. recht, Teut. rehtus, L.*] straight, honest, just, true, proper, natural.

RIGHT Angle [in *Geometry*] is when one of its Legs stands exactly upright upon the other, and leans no more one Way than another.

RIGHT-Angled Figure [in *Geometry*] a Figure whose Sides are at right Angles, or stand perpendicularly one to another.

RIGHT-angled Triangle, is that which has one right Angle.

A RIGHT Line [in *Geometry*] is a Line which lies equally between its Points, without bending or turning any way.

RIGHT Sailing, is when a Voyage is performed in some one of the Cardinal Points.

RIGHT Sphere [in *Astronomy*] that which has the Poles of the World in its Horizon, and the Equator in the Zenith.

RIGHT the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] is to keep the Helm even with the Middle of the Ship.

To **RIGHT one**, is to do him Right or Justice.

RIGHT'EOUS, just, upright, equitable, reasonable.

RIGHT'EOUSLY, justly, equitably.

RIGHT'EUSNESS, Justice, Goodness, Virtue, Honesty.

RIGHT'FUL [*rihtful, Sax.*] that is grounded on just Right, lawful.

RIGHT'FULLY, according to Equity.

RIGID [*rigid, F. rigidus, L.*] exact in the observing of Rules and Discipline; strict, austere, severe.

RIGIDITY } [*rigidité, F. rigiditas, L.*]

RIG'IDNESS } Severity, Strictness.

RIG'IDLY, strictly, severely.

RIG'LETS [among *Printers*] thin Slits of Wood, put betwixt Lines in Poetry, or to lessen or enlarge Margins, &c.

RIGOL, a Musical Instrument, a *Clavichord*, or what makes merry or diverts; also a Diadem. *Shaks.*

RIG'OR [*Rigueur, F.*] a great stiff Cold, Roughness, Stiffness; a convulsive Shuddering, occasioned by Cold, or an Ague Fit. *L.*

RIG'OROUS [*rigoureux, F. rigorosus, L.*] full of Rigour, over-harsh.

RIG'OROUSLY, severely, cruelly.

RIG'OUR [*rigueur, F. rigor, L.*] Severity of Manners and Disposition; Sternness, Harshness, utmost Extremity.

RIG'OROUSNESS, Over-harshness.

A RILL [a Contraction of *Rivulus, L.*] a Rivulet or little Brook.

To **RILL**, to run in small Streams. *Prior.*

RILL'Y, full of Rills.

A RIM [*rima, Sax.*] the Border or Edge of any Thing.

RIMA [in *Surgery*] a Fissure or Cleft of a Bone. *L.*

RIME [*rhime, Sax. riim, L. S. Reiff, Teut.*] a falling Mist, which dissolves by Degrees; a Hoar Frost.

R I

RIME } [*rhime, Sax. reim, Teut. rime,*
RHIME } *F. rima, Ital. rithmus, L. of*
ῥίθμος, Gr.] the Likeness of Sound at the
End of Words.

Dogget **RIME**, paltry, pitiful Rhime, best adapted to Burlesque Poetry.

RIMO'SE [*rimosus, L.*] full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMOS'ITY [*rimositas, L.*] a being full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMPELED, rumpled, withered.

RIM'Y [of *hime, Sax.*] hazy, foggy.

RIND [*rind, Sax. rinde, Teut.*] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off.

To **RIND** [*Berriban, Sax.*] to take off the Rind.

RIN'DLE [*Rinne, Teut.*] a small Gutter.

To **RINE** [*Grinan, Sax.*] to touch. *N. C.*

A RINER, a very good Cast at Bowls. *Ch.*

RING [*hring, Sax. ring, Dan. ringh, Belg. rink, Teut.*] an Ornament for the Finger, &c.

To **RING** [*pangan, Sax. Rlingen, Teut.*] to make a Sound as a Bell, or any Vessel of Metal.

RING of Saturn [in *Astronomy*] a solid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an artificial Globe, which entirely encompasses that Planet, but does not touch it.

RING-Bolts [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins, which serve for bringing the Planks to.

RING-Bone [in a *Horse*] a callous Substance growing on the Hollow of the Pastern, above the Cornet.

RING-Dove [*Ringel Taube, Teut.*] a Wood-Pigeon.

RING-bead, an Instrument to stretch Wool-len Cloth with.

RING-Leader, one who is the Head of a Party or Faction.

RINGLET, a small Ring, a Circle, a Curl.

RING-freaked [spoken of *Cauls*] marked with round Streaks.

RING-Tail, a kind of Kite with a whitish Tail.

RING-Walk [*Hunt. T.*] a round Walk.

RINGWOOD [*Regenwood*, anciently the Metropolis of the *Regni*, q. d. the Wood or Forest of the *Regni*, into which they fled for Protection] in *Hampshire*.

RING-Worm, a Species of Tetter.

To **RINSE** [*rinser, F. renser, Dan.*] to wash lightly, to wash the Soap out of Linen after the Lather.

RI'OT [*riote, F.*] Excess, Luxury, Debauchery; also Rout, Rabble, Tumult.

RIOT [in *Laws*] denotes the forcible doing an/unlawful Act, by three or more Persons met together for that Purpose.

To **RI'OT** [*rioter, F.*] to make a Riot, to live riotously.

RI'OTING, Excess, Debauchery.

RI'OTISE, Riot, Debauchery. *Spem.*

RI'OTOUS [*rioteux, F.*] given to Luxury; lewd, disorderly, tumultuous.

RI'OT-

R I

RI'OTOUSLY, disorderly.
RI'OTOUSNESS, an irregular Course of Life, Luxury, Debauchery.
To RIP [*hnyppan*, *Sax.*] to cut up.
RIPA'RIÆ [*Old Law*] any Waters which run between Banks.
RIPA'RIOUS [*riparius*, *L.*] belonging to Water-Banks.
RI'PE [*ripe*, *Sax.* *riipe*, *L. S.* *reif*, *Teut.*] come to Maturity; as Fruits, &c.
To RI'PEN [*reiffen*, *Teut.* *riipian*, *Sax.*] to grow to Maturity.
RIPE'NESS, Maturity.
RIPIA'NO, the same as *Ripiano*, *Ital.* which see.
RIPI'ERS, Men who bring Fish from the Sea-coasts, to sell in the inland Parts.
RIP'PER, one who tears open.
A RIP'PER, a Pedlar, Dorser, or Badger. *Suffex.*
RIP'PLE, to fret on the Surface, as Water swiftly running.
To RIP'PEL *Flax*, to rub or wipe off the Seed-vessels. *N. C.*
RI'PRESA, the same as *Represa*, *Ital.* which see.
RIPT [*rypt*, *Sax.*] unfewed, cut open.
RIP-TOWEL, a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had reaped their Lord's Corn.
To RISE [*riian*, *Sax.* *riisen*, *Belg.* *riiser*, *Dan.*] to spring up, to proceed or come from, to get up, to swell.
RISE, Cause, Occasion, Preferment; the Head or Spring of a River.
To RISE the Tacks [*Sea Pbrase*] to hoist the Ropes called Tacks.
RI'SIBLE [*risibilis*, *L.*] capable of laughing.
RISIBIL'ITY [*risibilitas*, *L.*] the being capable of laughing.
RI'SING [of the *Sun*] its appearing above the Horizon.
RISING in the Body, a Distemper in Cattle.
RISING Timbers [in a *Ship*] the Hooks placed on the Keel of a Ship.
RISING [heretofore noted for a Castle called *Rising-Castle*, from its Situation] in *Norfolk*.
RISING [so called from its Effects of making the Dough rise] Yeast or Barm. *C.*
RI'SINGS [in a *Ship*] are those thick Planks which go fore and aft, on which the Timbers of the Decks bear.
RISK } [*risque*, *F.*] Hazard, Venture,
RISQUE } Peril.
To RISK } [*risquer*, *F.*] to venture or
To RISQUE } hazard.
RISK'ER, one who hazards.
RISSO'LES [in *Cookery*] a sort of minced Pies made of Capons Breasts, Calves Udder, Marrow, &c. fried.
RI'TE [*rit*, *F.* *ritus*, *L.*] an Order to be observed on solemn Occasion, a Church-ceremony.

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RITERNEL'LO, the repeating six Notes at the End of a Song, or of a Couplet of Verses at the End of a Stanza. *Ital.*
RITORNEL'LO, the same as *Retornello*, *Ital.* which see.
RITUAL [*rituel*, *F.* *rituale*, *L.*] a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church.
RITUALIST, a Stickler for Ceremonies in religious Worship.
RIVAGE, a Toll anciently paid to the King in some Rivers for the Passage of Boats, *F.* The Sea-shore. *Chauc.*
RIVAL [*rivalis*, *L.* q. d. *qui juxta eundem rivum pascit*] one who stands in Competition with another, especially in Love-Affairs.
To RIVAL, to stand in Opposition, to compete, to emulate.
RIVALRY [*rivalité*, *F.* of *rivalitas*, *L.*] Competition.
RIVALSHIP, State of Competition.
To RIVE [*riffen*, *Dan.*] to cleave asunder, or in Pieces.
To RIVEL [*geipled*, *Sax.*] to contract into Wrinkles.
RIVELING, turning in and out. *O.*
RIVEN, rent, split, torn. *Spenc.*
RIVER [*riviere*, *F.* of *rius*, *L.*] a great Stream of Water running from its Spring-head till it fall into the Sea.
RIVER-God, a God who presides over a River.
RIVERS [*i. e. de Ripariis*, *L.* of the Banks] a Surname.
RI'VET, a Pin clenched at both Ends.
A RIVULET [*rivulus*, *L.*] a little River or Brook.
RIXA'TION, scolding or brawling. *L.*
RIX'DOLLAR [*Reichsballer*, *Teut.*] a German Coin, worth 4 s. 6 d.
ROACH [*hroece*, *Sax.*] a Kind of Fish.
A ROAD [of *riian*, *Sax.* to ride, *route*, *F.*] a Highway to travel in.
A ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place near the Land, where the Ships may ride at Anchor.
A Bold ROAD, a broad high Campaign Road.
A Good ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.
A Wild ROAD [among *Sailors*] one which has but little Land on any Side.
ROAD'ER [among *Sailors*] a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.
To ROAM [of *room*, *Eng.* or *romcare*, *Ital.* or of *Roma*, *L.* *Rome*, q. d. to wander to Rome for the Sake of Religion] to range and ramble up and down.
A ROAM'ER, a Rambler up and down.
ROAN [*rouen*, *F.* *reano*, *Ital.* of *ravus*, *L.*] a certain Colour in Horses, a bay, black, or Sorrel Colour, intermixed all over with white or grey Hairs.

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To ROAR [*Ryran, Sax.*] to cry out like a Lion, to make a Noise as the Sea.

ROAR'ING, making a great Noise.

To ROAST [*rosten, Germ. gerosten, Sax.*] to dress Meat by turning it before the Fire; to impart dry Heat.

To rule the ROAST, to govern absolutely.

To ROB [*rauben, Teut. robber, or derober, F. q. d. to disrobe, pyppan, or rapsian, Sax.*] to plunder or take away by Force.

ROB, inspissated Juice.

ROB'BER, one who robs.

ROB'BERY [*robberie, O. F. Ranbereg, Teut. reaf, Sax.*] a taking away by Force.

ROB'BINS [*Sea Term*] small Ropes put through the Oylet Holes of the Sails, to tie the Sail to the Yard.

ROBE, a long Vest or Gown, which covers the whole Body.

To ROBE, to invest.

ROB'ERSMEN } [*Old Saxon*] a Sort of
ROB'ERTSMEN } stout, lusty, Night-Thieves, so called from Robin Hood.

ROBERT [*Cambden* derives it of robe, Counsel, and Beorth, *Sax.* famous] a proper Name of Men.

ROBERT Sauce [*in Cookery*] a Sauce made of Onion, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar.

ROBIGA'LIA, Feasts in May, in Honour of Robigus, a Roman Deity, thought to preserve the Corn from being robiginous, i. e. blasted.

Many talk of Robin Hood, who never shot in his Tow.

[This Robin Hood was a famous Robber, and storied to be an expert Archer in the Time of Richard the First, about the Year 1200; his principal Haunt was about Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire.] This Proverb is applicable to all ignorant Pretenders and Braggadocio's, either in Knowledge or Business. It intimates, that Bragging and Boasting are common Impertinencies in Conversation, equally among Travellers and Soldiers, as well as Poets and Painters, who never out-did Nature yet, but only in the Lye. But they who pretend themselves to be what they are not, will always be prating about what they do not know. So, *Non omnes qui Citbaram tenent, Citbarcedæ sunt, say the Latins; πολλοί μὲν ταρακχοφοί, παυροὶ δὲ τὸ σαυχοί, the Greeks; and Molti parlan di Orlando, cbi non widero mai suo brando, the Italians.*

Robin Hood's Pennyworth.

This Proverb is usually applied to such as, having gotten any Thing dishonestly, sell it at a Price much below the Value, according to the Proverb, *Lightly come, lightly go*; and Robin Hood is alluded to, because, being an expert Archer, and so coming easily by it, he could afford to sell Venison as cheap as Neck Beef; according to the Latins, *Aurea pro Æreis*; and the Greeks, *χρυσὴν χαλκίῳ*. But others, on

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the contrary, apply it to such as would buy lumping Pennyworths, still alluding to Robin, but upon another Consideration, viz. his being a Robber; who, though as *Cambden* calls him *Prædonem mitissimum*, the most gentle and generous of Thieves, when Cash run low, would have what he wanted at his own Rate, which his Chapmen were forced to take, or else he would have it for nothing.

ROBIN, a Sort of Pear, called also the Muscat Pear of *August*.

ROBIN Red Breast, a Bird.

ROBORAN'TIA [*among Physicians*] strengthening Medicines that comfort the Heart. L.

ROBORA'TION, a strengthening. L.

ROBO'REAN [*roboreus, L.*] of the Nature of, or belonging to Oak.

ROBUST' [*robuste, F. of robustus, L.*] strong like Oak, strong limbed, lusty.

ROBUST'EOUS [*robustus, L.*] strong like an Oak.

ROBUST'NESS, great Strength.

ROCAMBO'LE, the Seed of Spanish Garlic.

A ROCELO' [*of roc, Sax. of rock, Du.*] a great loose Coat or Cloak.

ROCHE, a Rock. F.

ROCHE Allum [*q. d. Rock Allum*] a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality.

ROCHESTER [*Wnope Cearpen, Sax.* probably so called of rocbe, F. a Rock, and Cearpen, *Sax.* a Castle or City] a City in Kent.

ROCH'ET [*roebetto, Ital.*] a Kind of Lawn Garment worn by Bishops, resembling a Surplice, but gathered at the Wrists. F.

ROCK [*rocbe, or roc, F. rocca, Ital. ruper, L.*] a Mass of Stone rooted in the Ground, or in Mountains.

ROCK [*rock, Belg. and Dan. rocken, Teut. rocca, Ital.*] an Instrument used in spinning Flax.

To ROCK, to be violently agitated, to reel to and fro. Young.

ROCKADIL'LO, a Sweatmeat. Span.

ROCK'ETS [*rochetti, Ital.*] Fireworks made of Paper, filled with Nitre, Charcoal, and Sulphur.

ROCK'Y, abounding with Rocks.

ROD [*rods, Du. radius, L.*] a Land-measure of 16 Feet and a half.

ROD [*Minibevu* derives it of Ραβδος, Gr.] a Wand or small Stick, a Bundle of small Sprigs of Birch, to correct Children with.

ROD Knights } Servitors who held Land
RAD Knights } by serving their Lord on Horseback. O. S.

ROD Net [*among Fowlers*] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

He makes a Rod for his own Brierch.

This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons who, for Want of Penetration into the Consequences

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Consequences of Things, and of the Qualification of knowing Men, are often prevailed on, by the Artifices of designing Persons, to do those Things, which will in the Consequence sensibly affect themselves, while they design them only for others, deeming themselves secure: as also such revengeful Spirits, who prosecute their private Resentments against others with such an unwary Precipitateness, that the heaviest Part of the Punishment frequently falls to their Share. ΟΥΤ' ΑΥΤΗ ΚΑΚΑ ΤΥΧΗΙ ΑΝΗΡ, ΑΛΛΩ ΤΥΧΩΝ, say the *Greeks*; and ΕΠΙ ΣΤΑΥΤΗ ΤΗΝ ΣΑΛΩΝΗΝ ΚΑΛΕΙΣ. *In tuum ipsius caput lunam deducis.* Latin.

ROD'ERICK [of note, Counsel, and pie, Sax. rich] a Name of Men.

RODGE, a Water-Fowl, something like a Duck, but lesser.

A RODOMONTA'DE [*Rodomontado*, Sp. *rodomontade*, F.] a vain glorious Bragging or Boasting.

To RODOMONTA'DE, to brag, to boast ostentatiously.

RODUNDEL'LUS [*Old Law*] a Roundel, an old riding Cloak.

A ROE [na, Sax. reb, Teut.] a kind of Deer.

ROE Buck [noah deop, Sax. raabuck, Dan. *ree bock*, Teut.] a kind of Deer.

ROES [raun, Dan. rogbe, Belg. rogen, Teut.] the Sperm or Seed of Fishes.

ROFE, did rend and rive. O.

RO'GAL [rogalis, L.] belonging to Rogus, or a great Funeral Pile.

ROGA'TION, an asking. L.

ROGATION-Weeks [of rogando Deum] is the Week preceding Whitsuntide, so called from the extraordinary Prayers performed on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and Abstinence from eating Flesh: 1. As a Preparation for the Devotion of holy Thursday. 2. Because of the Fruits of the Earth, which are then tender, that they might not be blasted. 3. Because of Campaigns, which are usually opened about that Time. It was first instituted by Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne in France, about the Year 452.

RO'GER [of rub, Teut. Rest, and gard, a Keeper; but Kilian derives it of rub, and geren, Teut. to desire, q. d. one desirous of Rest] a proper Name of Men.

ROGER, a Cloak Bag. O.

ROGGETH, rocketh, joggeth.

To RO'GITATE [rogitatum, L.] to ask often.

RO'GUE [some derive it of rogue, F. impudent; *Minsheu* from rogh, Sax. to malign or hate; but Skinner, rather of ρακος, Gr. or πλ, H.b. Evil] a Villain, Knave, Cheat; also a sturdy Beggar; also a Word, of Familiarity; as, a pretty Rogue.

RO'GUERY, Villainy, Knavery; also Drolling, Raillery.

RO'GUISH, knavish, wicked; also pleasant, wanton.

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RO'GUISHLY, knavishly.

RO'GUISHNESS, Knavishness, Waggoness.

To ROIL, to range. O.

ROIN, a Scar or Scab. O.

To ROIST, to swagger or boast. O.

A ROIS'TER [*rustre*, F. a Clown] a rude boisterous Fellow.

ROIS'TERER, bullying, noisy, &c. *Shakesp.*

ROIS'TON [q. d. *Reisia's Town*, from *Reisia*, a pious Lady, who, in the Time of the Normans, set up a Crucifix there] a Town in Hertfordshire.

A ROKE [of *Rock*, L. S. Smoke] a Sweat, as, to be all in a Roke.

A ROLE [Role, Belg. Rolle, Teut. Rolle, F. Rotulus, L.] a Bundle of any Thing rolled up; also a List of Names.

A ROLL [among Lawyers] a Sheet of Paper, or Skin of Parchment rolled up.

ROLL [of Parchment] the Quantity of 60 Skins.

ROLL [in a Ship] a round Piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-staff is let.

To ROLL [rollen, Belg. L. S. and Teut. rouler, F.] to make up into a Roll; also to draw a Roller or Rolling-Stone, &c. over any Thing to make it smooth and even.

Riddle ROLL [in Law] a small Piece of Parchment added to some Part of a Roll or Record.

ROL'LER, a Swathing Band for young Children; also a round Piece of Wood for removing great Stones; also for other Uses.

A Rolling Stone gathers no Moss.

There are a Set of People in the World of so unsettled and restless a Temper, and such Admirers of Novelty, that they can never be long pleased with one Way of Living, so as to continue long in one Habitation, but before they are long entered upon one Business, dip into another; and before they are well settled in one Habitation, remove to another; so that they are always busily beginning to live, but by reason of Fickleness and Impatience, never arrive at a Way of Living: Such Persons fall under the Doom of this Proverb, which is designed to fix the Volatility of their Tempers, by laying before them the ill Consequences of such Fickleness and Inconstancy. *Saxum volutum non obducitur musco*, say the Latins; *ἄλβας κυλινδομένος το ψύος ὁ πικρὸς*, the Greeks; *Pierre qui roule amasse point de mousse*, the French; and *Pietra mossa non fa mucchio*, the Italians.

ROL'LING-PIN, a round Piece of Wood with which Paste is made.

ROLLING-Press, a Press to print on Copper-plate.

The ROLLS, the Office where the Chancery-records are kept.

ROLLS of Parchment, Skins of Parchment sewed together, and rolled up, on which are ingrossed

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ingrossed all Acts of Parliament. The several Skins in a Roll are called *Presses*.

ROMAGE, Disturbance; as the *Romagers* of the Land. *Shakespeare*.

La ROMAIN, a French Grain, of quick Growth, and good Food for Cattle, called French Tares or Vetches.

RO'MAN [*Romain*, F. *Romanus*, L.] belonging to the City or Church of Rome.

ROMAN Beam, a sort of Balance or Stillicards, otherwise called a *Steller*.

ROMAN Catholics, such as follow the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of Rome.

ROMAN *Indiction*, a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, or 35 Years, at the End of which the Romans exacted their several Tributes, 1st of Gold, 2d of Silver, 3d of Brass and Iron.

ROMAN Letter, a sort of upright Letter, the Character that this Line is printed with.

ROMAN Order [*of Architecture*] the same as the *Composite*; which see.

ROMAN'CE [*roman*, F. *romanzo*, Ital.] a feigned Story, a Tale of a Tub, mere Fiction.

To ROMAN'CE [*parler Roman*, F.] to tell a magnificent Lie; to forge.

A ROMAN'CER [*romanzier*, F.] a Teller of Lies or false Stories.

ROMAN'CIST, a Writer of Romances.

ROMANIST, a Papist, one who belongs to the Church of Rome.

RO'MANS [*Romani*, L.] the People of Rome.

ROMAN'TICK [*romantique*, F.] belonging to, or that favours of a Romance.

ROMAN'TICKLY, in a romantick Manner.

ROMBOY'LED, with a Warrant. O.

ROME [*Roma*, L.] the chief City of Italy.

ROMER, wider. O.

ROME Scot } a certain Tribute former-
ROME Neigh } ly paid to Rome.

ROMIN, to roam or wander. *Chaucer*.

ROMISH, of the Church of Rome.

ROMP, a rude, boisterous Girl; also, rough, rude Play.

ROMPEE' [*in Heraldry*] is when a Cheveron is drawn in an Escutcheon broken, or with an Opening in the Middle.

ROM'ULUS, Grandson of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*, by his Daughter *Sylvia* and *Mars*, who being exposed on the Banks of *Tiber*, was nourished (they say) by a Wolf, and at last was hurried away in a Whirlwind; the Founder of the City of Rome.

RONDEAU' [*in Musick Books*] is a Name that is applied to all Songs or Tunes that end with the first Part or Strain, whether they be *Minuets*, *Sarabands*, *Gavotts*, *Jigs*, or any other Kind of Air; and for that Reason they have either the Letters *D. C.* or the Words *DA CAPO* at the End of them; which signify, that the first Part may be begun again; and there is also commonly the Word *FIN*, *FINE*, or *FINIS*, at the End of the first Part, which signify that it must be concluded

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there. And if those Words are not there, either there is, or ought to be, a Character or Mark over the last Note of the said first Part, that signifies the Word *FIN*, &c. Ital.

RON'DEL [*in Fortification*] a Tower sometimes erected at the Foot of the Bastions.

RO'NION, a fat bulky Woman.

RONTS, young Bullocks. *Spencer*.

RONTON, a Rake, &c. *Shakespeare*.

RONVILLE, a fine Pear that comes to its full Ripeness in January and February.

ROOD [*of Roads*, Belg. *Rad*, Eng. *radius*, L. of *Paedæ*, Gr.] the fourth Part of an Acre, containing 40 Perches.

ROOD [*noðe*, Sax.] a Cross.

ROOD Loft, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint.

ROOF [*hnoc*, Sax. *Minshaw* derives it of *Opus*, Gr.] the Top of a House or Coach; the Palate of the Mouth.

ROOF Trees [*in a Ship*] are small Timbers that bear up the Gratings from the Half Deck to the Forecastle.

ROOF'Y, having Roofs.

A ROOK [*hnoc*, Sax. *Roek*, Belg. probably of *raucus*, L. hoarse] a Carrion Fowl, resembling a Crow; also a notorious Cheat, or sharpening Fellow.

ROOK'ERY, a Nursery of Crows.

ROOK'Y, muttly. N. C.

ROOM [*num*, Sax. *Ruym*, Belg. large, *Raum*, Teut. Space; *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Pupa*, Gr. a Street] an Apartment in a House.

ROOM'ER [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be a *Roomer*, when she is very large.

ROOM'NESS, Abundance of Space.

ROOM'Y, capacious, large.

ROOP, Hoarseness. N. C.

ROOR, an Uproar. O.

A ROOST [*hnort*, Sax.] a Perch or Place for Fowls to rest on.

To ROOST [*Roosten*, Belg.] to rest as Fowls do.

A ROOT [*Roed*, Dan. *radix*, L.] that Part of a Plant which grows downwards; the Rise or Beginning of a Thing.

To ROOT, to fasten in the Earth, to impress deeply, to eradicate, to destroy.

ROOT [*among Mathematicians*] is a Number or Quantity considered in order to be multiplied once, or more Times by itself, to make thereby Products called Powers.

ROOT [*in Grammar*] an original Word.

Square ROOT [*in Arithmetick*] a Number, which being multiplied by itself, produces a Power called a Square; so 4 is the square Root of 16.

Cube ROOT, is a Number which, multiplied twice by itself, produces a Power called a Cube; so 4 is the Cube Root of 64.

ROOT'Y, abounding with Roots.

ROPE [*nape*, Sax. *Roop*, Belg.] a Cord.

RQPEYarn, the Yarn of any Rope untwisted.

Y y y y z To

To ROPE, to run thick and ropy, as some Liquors do.

To ROPEN, to reap. O.

ROPES, Guts. N. C.

ROPES, Guts prepared and cut out for Black Puddings. S. C.

ROPE-WEED, an Herb.

RO'PINNESS, Glutinousness.

RO'PY, clammy, slimy, or glutinous.

ROQUE'LAURE, pronounced *Rokelo*, a large Cloak worn by Men.

RORA'TION [*ros*, L.] a Falling of Dew.

RORID [*roridus*, L.] dewy, moist.

RORIFEROUS [*rorifer*, L.] Dew-bringing.

RORIF'LUOUS, flowing with Dew.

ROS [among Physicians] a kind of Moisture whereby all the Parts of a living Creature are nourished.

ROS Vitrioli [among Chymists] the first Phlegm that is distilled from Vitriol in *Balneo Mariae*. L.

ROS'AMUND [of *Rosa* and *Mundi*, *q. d.* the Rose of the World, or *Rosa*, L. and *mund*, Sax. a Mouth, from her rosy-coloured Lips] commonly called *Fair Rosamund*, Daughter to *William Lord Clifford*, and Mother to *William Longspee*, the first Earl of *Salisbury*, and Paragon to that Puissant Monarch *Henry the Second*, who, by his own Right, adjoined *Anjou*, *Main*, and *Tourain* in *France*; by his Wife, *Aquitain* and *Poitou*, and by Conquest, *Ireland*, to the Crown of *England*; and commanded from the *Pyrenean Mountains* of *France* to the *Orcaides* in *Scotland*. She has this Epitaph answerable to her Beauty;

Hic jacet in Tumba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda;

Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

ROSA'LIA, a Disease common to Children, not unlike the Measles.

ROSARY [*rosaire*, F. *rosarium*, L.] a Mass with Prayers to the Virgin *Mary*, a Set of Beads called Fifteens, containing 15 *Pater Nosters*, and 150 *Ave Maria's*.

Arch Confraternity of the ROSARY, an Order instituted by St. *Dominick*.

RO'SA SOLIS, a pleasant Liquor made of Brandy, Cinnamon, &c.

ROS'CID [*rosidus*, L.] abounding with Dew.

ROSE [*rosa*, L.] a Flower called the Flower of *Venus*, consecrated by *Cupid* to *Harpocrates*, the God of Silence.

ROSE'NOBLE, coined by King *Edward III.* 1350, called then the *Penny of Gold*, and current at 6s. and 8d. which our *Al. bymists* or *Hermesists* & Philosophers affirm, was of Gold made by the Powder of Projection or Philosophers Stone, by *Raymundus Lullius*, while he was in the Tower of *London*; and they go about to prove it from the Inscription; for as upon the one Side there is the King's Image in a Ship, to

notify that he was Lord of the *Seas*, with his Titles; so, on the Reverse, there was a *Cross Fleury* with *Lioneux* inscribed, *Iesus autem transiens per Medium eorum ibat*, which they profoundly expound, as *Iesus* passed invisible through the Midst of the *Pharisees*; so that Gold was made by a secret and invisible Art amidst the Ignorant; but others say, that the Text was only an Amulet used in that prodigious warfaring Age, to escape Dangers in Battle.

ROSE Royal, an ancient Gold Coin, in value L. 1, 10s.

Golden ROSE, a Rose which the Pope usually blesses at Mass upon a Sunday in *Lent*.

Under the ROSE, privately, secretly; also not to be divulged.

ROSE'MARY [*rosemaria*, F. of *rosmarinus*, L.] a Plant well known.

ROSE Pear, a Fruit that ripens in August and September.

RO'SEATE, rosy.

RO'SERY, a Plantation of Roses.

ROSICRU'CIANS, Chymists who call themselves Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

RO'SIERE, a Rose Tree. Spenc.

RO'SIL, or ROSILLY Soil, Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. S. C.

RO'SIN [*rosine*, F. of *resina*, L.] an oily Juice, that runs out of Pine Trees.

RO'SION, a gnawing. L.

ROSLAND [of *Rhos*, Brit.] heavy Land, or full of Ling; also watery or moorish Land.

RO'SSALIA, red fiery Spots breaking out all over the Body.

RO'STRATED [*rostratus*, L.] adorned with Beaks of Ships.

ROSTRIFOR'MIS Processus [among Anatomists] a Process of the Shoulder-Blade, and of the lower Jaw-Bone. L.

ROSTRUM [among Chymists] the Nose of an Alembick; also the Beak of a Bird, the Beak of a Ship.

RO'SY, like a Rose, fragrant as a Rose.

To ROT [*rotan*, Sax. *rotte*, Belg.] to putrefy, perish, or consume away.

ROT [*rot*, Belg.] a Disease in Sheep.

ROTA Aristotelica [i. e. Aristotle's Wheel] a Wheel considered as moving along a Plane till it has made one entire Revolution. L.

ROTA'TION, a turning round like a Wheel. L.

ROTA'TOR Major and Minor [in Anatomy] are two Apophyses, in the upper Part of the Thigh Bone, called Trochanters.

ROTE [of *rota*, L. a Wheel] as, to say a Lesson by rote, i. e. to say it readily, as a Wheel turns round.

RO'TGUT, bad Beer. Harvey.

RO'THER Beasts, honest Beasts. N. C.

RO'THER Soil, the Dung or Soil of such

RO'SOCH } Cattle. N. C.

RO'THER-Nails, such as have a very full Head, and are used to fasten the Rudder Irons in Ships.

ROTTEN

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ROT'TEN [of *rotan*, Sax. of *rotten*, Belg. to rot] unsound, perished by corrupting.

ROT'TENNESS [in a *Horse*] a Disease when the inward Parts are so wasted that they are past Cure.

ROT'ULI Placitorum [Old Law] Court-Rolls, or Records upon Roll. *L.*

RO'TULUS Wintoniæ [in *Doomsday Book*] so called, because it was formerly kept at *Winchester*. *L.*

ROTUND' [rotundus, *L.*] round.

ROTUND'ITY [rotunditas, *L.*] Roundness.

ROTUN'DUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards. *L.*

ROU, ugly, froward. *O.*

ROUSE [of *Roux*, *F.* red-haired] a Surname.

To **ROVE** [roder, *F.*] to ramble about.

ROUE, the Iron Pin, to which the Clinch Nail is fastened.

A RO'VEr [Rodeur, *F.*] a Rambler.

A ROVER [Roifver, *Dan.*] a Pirate Ship.

ROUGE, red. *F.*

ROUGE Crofs } [among *Heralds*] the
ROUGE Dragon } Names of two of the Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms.

ROUGH [hauh, Sax. raugh, Teut. roide, *F.* probably of *rudis*, *L.*] uneven, rugged; severe, harsh; hairy, or bristly.

ROUGH'CAST, a rude Model, also a Kind of rough Plaster.

ROUGH-DRAUGHT, a first unfinished Sketch.

ROUGH'GLY, rudely, uncivilly, harshly to the Ear, austere to the Taste.

ROUGH'INGS, later Pasture, or Grass which comes after mowing. *C.*

ROUGHT, had Pity on. *O.*

To **ROUL** [Military Term] Officers of equal Quality, who mount the same Guard, and take their Turns in relieving one another, are said to *roul*.

ROULA'DE, a trilling or quavering. *F.*

ROULA'DES [in *Cookery*] Veal Stakes dressed after a particular Manner. *F.*

ROUNCE, a little Poney or Tit. *Chauc.*

ROUNCE, the Handle, a Part of the Printing-press.

ROUN'CEVAL Peas [of *Rounceval*, a Place at the Foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*] a kind of large delicious Pease.

ROUND, [Rond, *F.* rund, *Dan.* Rotundus, *L.*] in form of a Circle or Ball.

ROUND, a Ring or Circle.

ROUN'DEL [rondelot, *F.*] a Song beginning and ending with the same Sentence. *Chauc.*

ROUND-Heads [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a Name given to the Parliament Party, who usually wore short Hair.

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ROUND-House [in a *Ship*] is the uppermost Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Master lies.

ROUND-House [of a *Parish*] a Prison to secure those who commit Disorders in the Night.

ROUND in ? [Sea Term] to let rise the **ROUND aft** } Main or Fore-Tack, &c. when the Wind larges upon them.

A ROUN'DER, a Circuit or Circumference of a Thing.

ROUNDS [among *Masons*] are the broken Pieces of Statues.

ROUNDS [among *Military Men*] a Watch which goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortified Place, or about the Streets of a Garrison.

ROUND'ELAY [of *Round and Lay*, a Song, *Rondeau*, *F.*] a Shepherd's Song, sung by several in their Turns, or as in a Round.

To **ROUND one in the Ear** [of *punish*, *Sax.* to mutter, *ruene*, Belg. *reanen*, Teut. to whisper] to chide sharply.

ROUND'ISH, somewhat round, inclined to a round Form.

ROUND'LY, in a round Form.

ROUND'NESS, the Quality of being round.

ROUN [in *Horses*] a fresh Colour.

ROUP, a filthy Boil, or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry. *C.*

To **ROURIGE**, to gnaw. *O.*

To **ROUSE** [of *rujan*, Sax.] to wake, to rise or stir up.

To **ROUSE up a Hart** [Hunting Phrase] to raise him from his Harbour.

To **ROUSE** [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk lifts up and shakes himself.

To **ROUSE a Hawser or Cable** [Sea Phrase] used for hauling in Part of the Hawser or Cable which lies slack in the Water.

A ROUS'ING Lye, an atrocious one.

ROUS'SELET, a Kind of delicious small Pear.

ROUT [rot, *Dan.* rotte, Teut. rbatud, *C.* Br. *Vossius* and *Menagius* derive them of 'P6Dac, Gr.] a Multitude or Throng of People, Company, or Flock, a Squabble, a Noise, also a Defeat of an Army.

A ROUT of Wolves [among *Hunters*] a Herd of these wild Beasts.

To **ROUT** [of *rotelen*, *L.* S. to make a rattling Noise, or *hputan*, Sax. to snort or sneeze] to snore, to bellow. *N. C.*

To **ROUT** [of *rotel*, Belg. a Beak or Snout, or of *hputan*, Sax. *Wrouter*, Belg.] to root up the Ground as Swine do.

To **ROUT** [mettre en deroute, *F.*] to put an Army to Flight.

ROUTE [Route, *F.*] a Road or Way; especially that taken by Military Forces.

ROUT'FUL, sorrowful. *O.*

A ROW [ryche, Teut.] an Order or Rank, Things ranged in a Line.

To

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To ROW [*rowan, Sax. Roide, Belg. Ruyen, Dan.*] to carry a Boat along.

ROW [*of Rür, F. a Street*] a Surname.

ROWEL [*of Roue, Reulle, F.*] the Goad or Pricks of a Spur.

A ROWEL [*among Surgeons*] a Sort of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread through the Nape of the Neck.

He looks one Way, and rows another.

We are beholden to *Watermen* for this Proverb, who first helped us to the Hint, but yet they are not the Mark it aims at; for while they do so, they are but doing their Duty, and contentedly go *backwards themselves* to help their *Passengers forward* in their Journey: But the Point of it is directed at *Sycophants*, and hollow-hearted *Hypocrites*, who, while they pretend to be carrying on the Interest of their *Friends*, mean nothing less, and are at the same Time undermining them. *Allera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera, says Plautus; Δεῖνός τις ὑποδύμας, ἀπείρανος ἐκ πόνου τρον, Aristo.*

ROWENA [*rowena, Sax. of rowu, Du. Peace, and pinnam, Sax. to acquire*] a beautiful Daughter of *Hengist*, General of the *Saxons*, who having the Isle of *Tbanet* given him by King *Vortigern*, for assisting him against the *Picts* and *Scots*, obtained as much Ground as he could encompass with an Ox Hide to build a Castle, which being finished, he invited King *Vortigern* to Supper; after Supper, *Hengist* calls for his Daughter *Rowena*, who, richly attired, and with a graceful Mien, enters with a golden Bowl full of Wine in her Hand, and drinks to King *Vortigern* in the *Saxon* Language, saying, *Wær Heal Blafþand Kyning, i. e. Be of Health Lord King*; to which he replied, *þuinc Heal, i. e. Drink Health*; which I think is the first Health we find in History, and claims the Antiquity of about 1300 Years. *Vortigern*, enamoured with her Beauty, married her, and gave her and her Father all *Kent*.

ROW'EN, rough Pasture full of Stubble and Weeds. C.

ROWEN Hay, latter Hay.

ROW'ING [*of Clotbs*] is the smoothing of them with a Roller, &c.

ROW'LAND [*Cambden derives it of row, Sax. Counsel, and Land. q. a Counsellor to his Country: but Verslegan of Row. Belg. Peace, and Land. q. d. Peace-maker of his Country*] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

See this Proverb in Letter O, under *Oliver*; *Rowland*, viz. General Monk, or as others explain it, King Charles the Second, who, as some say (though not very beautiful himself, yet got very fine Children) judiciously was called *Rowley*, alluding to a Stallion of that

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Name kept in the *Meuse*, which, tho' ill favoured himself, yet got very fine Colts; as it is reported the Lord *Rocheſter* told his Majesty, when he asked him the Reason of that Nickname.

To ROWNE [*rownan, Sax.*] to whisper. ROWN'ING, Silence, whispering in the Ear. O.

ROW'PAUD, calling. O.

To ROWT [*of hrowan, Sax.*] to low like an Ox or Cow. N. C.

ROW'TY [*spoken of Corn or Grass*] over-rank and strong.

ROY'AL [*royal, F. regalis, L.*] belonging to a King, kingly.

ROYAL Assent, the Assent of the King to an Act of Parliament.

ROYAL Exchange, a stately Pile of Building in the City of *London*, which was first founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, a Merchant, Anno 1565; but being burnt down, Anno 1666, is now built of excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Tower or Steeple, in which is an harmonious Chime of 12 Bells, and for Arch-work, that it is the noblest Structure for a Meeting place of Merchants in the World.

ROYAL Parapet [*in Fortification*] a Breast-work raised on the Edge of the Rampart towards the Country.

ROYAL Poverty, a modern Nickname for the Liquor called *Geneva*, or *Genevre*; because when Beggars are drunk, they are as great as Kings.

ROYAL Society, a Society incorporated by King *Charles II.* under the Name of the President, Council and the Fellows of the Royal Society for the Improvement of natural Philosophy.

The ROYAL [*Hunting Term*] one of the Starts of a Stag's Head.

A ROY'ALIST [*un Royaliste, F.*] one who is of the King's or Queen's Party, or maintains his or her Interest; a royal Person.

ROY'ALLY, regally, like a King.

ROY'ALTY [*royaute, F. regalitas, L.*] royal Dignity, Kingship.

ROY'ALTIES, the royal Rights or Prerogatives of a King or Queen.

The Ensigns of ROYALTY [*in England*] are the Crown, Sceptre, Cross, St. *Edward's* Staff, &c. used at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens.

To ROYNE [*rogner, F.*] to bit or gnaw. Spenc.

ROYNES [*in Old Records*] Currents, Streams, or Passages of running Water.

To RUB [*reiben, Teut. ῥύω, Gr*] to wipe hard.

RUB'BER, one that rubs; also the Instrument with which one rubs.

RUB'BISH [*probably of rudera, L. or ῥύος, Gr. Filth*] the Refuse of Building, as Brick, Mortar, Dirt, &c.

RUB'BICAN

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RU'BICAN, a mixed roan Horse.
RU'BICUND [*rubicund*, F. *rubicundus*, L.] Blood-red, ruddy.
RU'BID [*rubidus*, L.] of a red Colour, reddish.
 To **RU'BIFY**, to make red.
RUBI'GINOUS [*rubiginosus*, L.] rusty, foul.
RUBI'GO, Mildew [with *Botanists*] a Disease in Plants, L.
RU'BIOUS, of, pertaining to, or like a Ruby.
 To **RU'BRICATE** [of *rubricatum*, L.] to make or colour red.
RU'BRICK [*rubrica*, L.] Directions given in the Liturgy; so called, because formerly written or printed in red, the Office itself being in black Letters.
RU'BRICK [in the *Canon Law*] a special Title or Sentence of the Civil or Canon Law.
RUB'Y [*rubis*, F. of *rubere*, L.] a transparent Gem, of a Blood-red Colour.
RUBY [in *Heraldry*] the red Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.
RUCK, a Bird of a prodigious Strength and Bigness, which is said to be able to toss up a Lion with its Talons, &c.
 To **RUCK**, to squat down. N. C.
RUCK'ING, lurking. O.
RUCKTATION, a belching or breaking Wind upwards.
RUD'DER [*rodon*, Sax. *roeder*, Belg. and L. S.] a Piece of Timber which is hanged on the Stern-posts, and serves to direct the Course of a Ship.
RUD'DER, a Sieve for separating Corn from Chaff.
RUD'DINESS, the being of a fresh or red Colour.
RUD'DLE, a Sort of red Chalk.
RUD'DOCK, a Robin-red-breast; and a Land-Toad.
RUD'DY [of *rudu*, Sax. Redness, *rubidus*, L.] of a Blood-red Colour, fresh coloured.
RUDE [of *rudē*, Sax. fierce, or rather of *rudis*, L.] rough, coarse, unpolished; clownish, ignorant, saucy, uncivil.
RUDE'LY, unmannerly.
RUDE'NESS [*rudeffe*, F.] Incivility; Sauciness; Ignorance.
RUDGE-Bone, the Rump bone. O.
RUDGE washed Kersey [of *rugbe*, Belg. the Bick] a Sort of Kersey Cloth made of Fleete Wool, only washed upon the Sheep's Back.
RUDIMEN'TAL, rough, imperfect, just attempted.
RUDIMENTS [*rudimenta*, L.] the first Principles of any Art or Science.
RUE [*rue*, F. *rhéyon*, C. Br. *ruta*, L. of *Purē*, Gr. *raute*, Teut.] an Herb well known.
 To **RUE**, to sift, *Devonsh.* To pity. Cb.
 To **RUE** [of *reopyian*, Sax. *rowe*, Belg. *reuen*, Teut.] to repent of, or be much concerned for.
RUEFUL, sad, woeful,

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RUEFULLY, mournfully.
RUE'FULNESS, Mournfulness.
RU'EL Bone, the Whirl-bone of the Knee. O.
RUFF [*ruffel*, Belg. to wrinkle] an old-fashioned Ornament for the Neck; also a getting the better at a Game of Cards; also a Kind of Fish; also a Kind of Bird.
 To **RUFF** [at Cards] to trump.
 To **RUFF** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *ruff*, when she hits the Prey, but does not trust it.
A RUFFIAN [*ruffien*, F. *rusian*, Span. *ruffiano*, Ital. *ruffier*, Dan. a Lecher, *ruffare*, Dan. a Robber] an Assassin, a desperate Villain.
RUFFIAN, the Devil. Cant.
RUFFIANS Hall, *Smithfield*, where Trials of Skill were plaid by ruffianly People.
 To **RUFFLE** [*ruyffelen*, Belg. to fold into Ruffles, to rumple] to put into Disorder or Confusion.
RUFFLE, plaited Linen used as an Ornament; also Disturbance, Contention, Tumult.
RUFFLER, a notorious Rogue. Cant.
RUFF PECK, Bacon. Cant.
RUFTER Hood, a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when she is first drawn.
RUG [either of *rocc*, Sax. *rock*, Teut. a Coat, or *rooc*, Sax. *Pyris*, Gr.] a shaggy Coverlet for a Bed.
RUG'GED [*hpuhge*, Sax. *rugosus*, L.] rough, uneven; also severe, cross.
RUG'GEDLY, roughly, unevenly.
RUGO'SE [*rugosus*, L.] wrinkly.
RUGO'SITY, a being rough, Fulness of Wrinkles or Furrows.
RU'IN [*ruine*, F. of *ruina*, L.] Fall, Decay, Destruction, Undoing, Overthrow.
 To **RUIN** [*ruiner*, F. *ad ruinam redigere*, L.] to bring to Ruin, destroy, lay waste, or spoil.
RU'INOUS [*ruineux*, F. *ruinosus*, L.] falling to Decay, ready to fall.
RU'INOUSLY, destructively.
RULE [*regle*, F. *regula*, L.] a Law or Principle to go by; also Command, Sway.
 To **RULE** [*regler*, F. *regulare*, L.] to draw Lines with a Rule, to govern.
RULE [in *Arithmetick*] is a Method of resolving arithmetical Questions.
RULE of Three } [in *Arithmetick*] so
RULE of Proportion } called, because by means of three Numbers given, it finds out a fourth, which hath the same Proportion to one of those Numbers given, as they have one to the other.
RU'LER, a Governour; also an Instrument by which Lines are regulated.
RUM, a spirituous Liquor distilled from the steeping of Sugar Canes, in the *American* Sugar Plantations.
RUM, gallant. Cant.
RUMB } [*Rhambus*, L. of *Poucos*, Gr.]
RHOMB } the Angle which a Ship makes in

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in her sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where she is; one Point of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees and a Quarter. *P.*

RUMB Line [in Navigation] a Line described by the Motion of the Ship on the Surface of the Sea, so as to make the same on equal Angles with every Meridian.

Compliment of the RUMB, the Angle made with any Circle parallel to the Equator by the Line of the Ship's Course.

RUM *boozing-welts*, Bunches of Grapes. *Cant.*

RUMBOYL, the Watch. *Cant.*

RUM-Cully, a rich Fool. *Cant.*

RUM-Dropper, a Vintner. *Cant.*

RUM-Gutlets, Canary. *Cant.*

RUM Hooper, a Drawer. *Cant.*

To **RUM'BLE** [*rommelen*, Belg. *rammelen*, Teut.] to make a hollow Noise.

RUM'BLER, one that rumbles.

RUMIN'ANT [*ruminant*, L.] chewing the Cud,

RUMINANT Animals, such as chew the Cud, as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, &c.

RUMINANT Signs [in Astrology] those Signs in the Zodiack that are represented by Animals endued with that Quality.

To **RUM'NATE** [*ruminer*, *F. ruminatum*, L.] to chew the Cud; to weigh in the Mind, to study, to think seriously upon.

RUMINA'TION, a Ruminating. *L.*

To **RUM'MAGE** [probably of *reumen*, Teut. to empty, or *raum*, Space, *q. d.* to make Room for] to remove any Goods or Luggage from one Place to another, to clear a Ship's Hold of Goods.

RUM'MER [*q. d.* a Roomer, from Room] a broad-mouthed large Drinking-vessel; or such an one filled to the Brim.

RUM'NEY [formerly called *Romenal*, perhaps from the *Romani* who first landed on that Shore] a Place in *Kent*, 61 Miles S. E. from London.

RUM'MOUR [*Rumor*, à *ruendo*, L.] Report, Fame, Bruit, common Talk.

RUM'oured, generally talked of.

A **RUMP** [*rump*, Dan. *rumpff*, Teut.] the Tail piece, especially of a Bird, or of an Ox, Sheep, &c.

RUM Padders, Highwaymen. *Cant.*

To **RUM'PLE** [*rompele*, Belg.] to make into Rumples or Creases.

A **RUM'PLE** [*hnympel*, Sax. *rompel*, Belg.] a Fold in a Garment, &c. made by tumbling and towzing.

RUM-Ville, London. *Cant.*

RUM'SEY [*rum-sez*, Sax.] a Town in *Hampshire*, 61 Miles S. W. by W. from London, memorable for a Nunnery of veiled Nuns, erected there by King *Edgar*.

To **RUN** [*pannian*, Sax. *runne*, Belg. *rennen*, Teut.] to move with a swift Pace.

To **RUN** Goods, to land them clandestinely, without paying the legal Customs.

R U

RUN'AGATE [of *run* and *gate*, or *renegade*, Span.] a rambling or roving Fellow.

A **RUN'AWAY**, one who runs away from his Master's Service.

RUNCA'TION, a Wedding. *L.*

RUNCH'ES } Carlock dry and withered,

RUNCH'-Ball } *N. C.*

RUNCI'LUS } [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Sump-

RUNCI'NUS } ter-horse, or Load-horse; a Carr. horse.

RUN'DLE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a round Ball or Bullet.

RUN'DLET [*q. d.* Roundlet] a Cask for Liquors from 3 to 20 Gallons,

RUNE [*runa*, Dan.] a Water-course *N. C.*

RUNCE, a Flasket. *N. C.*

RUNGS [of a Ship] Ground Timbers, or Timbers that constitute the Floor of a Ship, and are bolted to the Keel.

RUN'LET. See *Rundlet*.

RUN'NEL, Pollard Wood, so called, from running up apace.

RUN'NER [of a Gaming House] one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out.

RUNNER, the upper Stone of a Mill.

RUNNER [on Shipboard] a Rope with a Block or Pulley at one End, and a Hook at the other, for hoisting of Goods.

To *overbale* the **RUNNER** [*Sea Phrase*] is to pull down the hooked End, to hitch it into the Sling.

RUN'NET [as some say, from *Rennet*, a Town in *Normandy*] the Maw of a Calf, commonly made Use of to turn Milk into Curds, Cheese, &c.

RUN'NING Knot [in Hunting] Collars for catching Hares and Conies.

RUN'NION, paulty, scurvy Wretch.

RUNT [of *rund*, Belg. an Ox, *rind*, Teut.] a Scotch or Welsh Cow, &c. also a short Fellow.

RUNTS, Canary Birds above three Years old.

RUPEE', an Indian Coin, value 2s. 3d.

RU'PTA [*Old Law*] a Troop or Company of Soldiers.

RUP'TILE, easy to be broken.

RUP'TION, a breaking or bursting. *L.*

RUP'TORY, a corrosive Medicine or Caustick.

RUP'TURE [*ruptura*, L.] a Breaking, a Rent; Breach of Friendship or Treaty. *F.*

RUPTURE [in Surgery] a Burstiness, or burst Belly.

To **RUP'TURE**, to break, to burst.

RU'RAL [*ruralis*, L.] belonging to the Country. *F.*

RU'RAL Dean, formerly he who, under the Bishop and Archdeacon, had the peculiar Care and Inspection of the Clergy and Laity of a District, now called Deanry.

RURICO'LIST [*ruricola*, L.] an Husbandman,

RURIGENOUS,

RURIGE'NOUS [*zurigeno*, L.] born in the Country.

RUS'CA *Apium*, a Hive of Bees. O. L.

RUSCA *Butrie*, a Tub of salted Butter.

RUSH [*ruke*, Sax.] a Sort of Plant growing in Water.

To **RUSH** [*hrooſan*, Sax. or *raſſelen*, to make a rattling Noiſe, *Teut.*] to enter into, or iſſue forth, haſtily and violently.

To **RUSH** in [*inperan*, Sax.] to enter violently and haſtily.

RUSHCANDLE, a ſmall Candle formed from a Ruſh.

RUSH-Grown [among *Archers*] the ſame as Bobtail.

A **RUSH'ING** [*hryppoca*, Sax.] an Irup-tion.

RUSHLIGHT, the ſame as Ruſhcandle.

RUSHY, abounding with Ruſhes.

RUSK, hard Bread for Stores.

RUSSEL [of *roux*, F. red, or *rouſſeux*, and *e*, Dimin. i. e. ſomewhat reddiſh] a Surname.

RUSSET [*rouſſet*, F. *raſſetta*, Ital. of *ruffus*, L.] a dark brown Colour.

RUSSETIN [*rouſſetin*, F.] a Sort of Apple.

RUST [*roſt*, Sax. *roſt*, Bel. *roſt*, Dan. and *Teut.*] a Sort of Cruſt which groweth upon Iron, &c.

To **RUST** [*roeſten*, Belg. *roſten*, *Teut.*] to contract Ruſt.

RUSTICAL } [*ruſtique*, F. *ruſticus*, L.]

RUSTICK } Country-like, clowniſh, un-mannerly.

RUSTICATED [*ruſticatus*, L.] made or become clowniſh.

RUSTICITY [*ruſticité*, F. of *ruſticitas*, L.] Clowniſhneſs, Downrightneſs.

RUSTINESS, State of being ruſty.

To **RUSTLE** [*hruſtlan*, Sax. *ruſſele*, Belg. *raſſelen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noiſe as Armour or new Garments do.

RUSTRE [in *Heraldry*] a ſquare Figure like a Maſcle, only the Maſcle is pierced ſquare, the Ruſtre is pierced round.

RUSTY [*roſtig*, *Teut.*] covered with Ruſt.

RUT, the Copulation of Deers, wild Boars, &c.

RUT [of *rota*, L.] the Mark or Track of a Wheel in the Road, &c.

To **RUT** [*rut*, F. *Menagius* derives it of *ragitus*, L. roaring, or *ruendo*, L. ruſhing, ſc. into Venerſy, or of *rotte*, Belg.] to cry like a Deer for the Deſire of Copulation.

RUT of the Sea [among *Mariners*] the Sea or Waves daſhing againſt any Thing.

RUTHIE [*reuve*, *Teut.*] Pity, Compaſſion. O.

RUTHLESS, relentleſs, pityleſs.

RUTTISH, wanton, lecherous.

RY'AL [*real*, Span.] a Spaniſh Coin, worth 6 Pence 3 Farthings *Engliſh* Money.

RYE [*pyge*, Sax.] a coarſe Kind of Bread, Corn; alſo a Kind of Graſs.

RYMERS about [*Ancient Deeds*] Vagabonds, or idle roaming Fellows.

S.

S. Sometimes ſtands for *Socius*, L. a Companion, or *Societatis*, L. of a Society, as *R. S. S.* ſignifies *Regiæ Societatis Socius*, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

S. S. S. ſignifies *Stratum ſuper Stratum*, i. e. Layer upon Layer, and is uſed for laying or packing up Things in a Veſſel.

S. [in *Muſick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Solo*, and is put in Pieces of Muſick of ſeveral Parts, to ſignify that, in ſuch Places, the Voice or Inſtrument performs alone. *Ital.*

S. [among *Physicians*] is a Characteriſtick Note of Weight and Meaſure, and ſtands for *Semis*, L. and ſignifies half what went before.

S. N. Sometimes ſtands for *Salvator Noſter*, L. i. e. our Saviour.

S. N. [among *Physicians*] ſtands for *ſecundum Naturam*, i. e. according to Nature.

SABAO'TH [סבאוט, *H. i. e.* Armies] as the Lord or God of Sabaoth, the Lord of Hoſts.

SAB'ATANS, Soldiers Boots.

SAB'ATHIANS, a Sort of Chriſtian Hereticks, ſo called, from one *Sabbathias*, a Jew, and afterwards an heretical Biſhop, in the 4th Century.

SABBATA'RIANS, a Name given to ſome Anabaptiſts, or rather Baptiſts, who obſerve *Saturday* as a Sabbath.

SAB'BATH [שבת, *H. i. e.* Reſt, *Sabbath*, F. *Sabbatum*, L.] the 7th Day of the Week, obſerved as a Day of Reſt, in Commemoration of God's reſting after the ſixth Day of Creation; or the firſt Day of the Week among Chriſtians.

SABBATH Day's Journey, a Meaſure of 729 *Engliſh* Paces and three Feet, or of 2000 Cubits, or 3648 Feet.

SAB'BATH-BREAKER, one who profanes the Sabbath Day.

SAB'BATICAL } [*Sabbaticus*, L.] belong-

SAB'BATICK } ing to the Sabbath.

SABBA'TICAL Year [among the *ancient Jews*] every ſeventh Year, in which it was not lawful to till the Ground, and Slaves were ſet at Liberty.

SAB'BATINE [in the Colleges of *Paris* in *France*] a Diſputation upon any Part of *Logic* or *Moral Philoſophy*.

SAB'BATISM [*Sabbatiſmus*, L. σαββατισμός, Gr.] a rigid keeping of the Sabbath.

SAB'BATUM [in *Doomſday-Book*] Piece or Quiet.

SABE'ANS, a Chriſtian Sect, who patched up *Chriſtiſm*, *Judaism*, *Mahometaniſm*, and *Heatheniſh* Superſtition together; they received Baptiſm in Commemoration of *John's* baptizing

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baptizing, but do not administer in the Name of the Trinity; they own four Sacraments, *Baptism*, the *Eucharist*, *Orders*, and *Matrimony*; the *Ministers* and *Laity* are allowed each of them two Wives.

SABEL'LIANS, a Sect of Christian Hereticks, Followers of one *Sabellius*; who taught there was no Distinction between the Persons of the Trinity, but that they were all one, as the Body, Soul, and Spirit makes but one Man.

SABINE [*sabine*, F.] a Plant.

SAB'LE [*le sabeline*, F. *sobel*, Teut.] a rich Fur, of Colour between Black and Brown.

SAB'BLE [*in Heraldry*] the Black Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen; in those of Nobility they call it a *Diamond*, and in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, *Saturn*.

SABL'ERE, a Sand or Gravel Pit. F.

SAB'IERE [*in Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber as long as the Beam, but not so thick.

SA'BRE [*sabre*, F. *jebel*, Teut.] a Sort of Scymetar, Hanger, or broad Sword.

SABULANA'RIUM, a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand within a certain Precinct.

SABULO'SITY [*sabulositas*, L.] Sandiness.

SABULOUS [*sabulosus*, L.] full of gross Sand, gravelly, sandy.

SAC [*saca*, Sax.] a Royalty of Privilege touching Plea, a Correction of Trespas of Men within a Manor. O. L. T.

SAC'CHARINE [*of saccharum*, L.] Sugar-like.

SAC'CHARUM [*σάκχαρον*, Gr.] Sugar, a Kind of Honey with a gummy Substance, formerly found in Reeds, but now the Juice of certain Indian Canes or Reeds, refined and hardened by boiling and baking.

SACCHARUM Saturni [among Chymists] Sugar of Lead. L.

SACCO'PHORI, a Sect of *Messalian* Hereticks, so called, from their covering themselves with Sacks.

SAC'COLI Adiposi [*in Anatomy*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muscles. L.

SAC'COLI Medicinales [among Physicians] several Simples tied up in little Bags, to be applied to the Parts aggrieved. L.

SAC'CULUS Chyliferus } [*in Anatomy*] a Passage which is the Beginning of the *Ductus Thoracicus*. L.

SACCULUS Cordis [*in Anatomy*] the Skin or Bag that encompasses the Heart; the same with *Pericardium*. L.

SAC'ICUS [*in Anatomy*] the Gut, otherwise called *Rectum*.

SACCUS cum Brochia [*Old Records*] a Custom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach to the King, for the Use of his Army.

SA'CER Ignis [*i. e.* sacred Fire] a Kind of Inflammation, otherwise called *St. Anthony's Fire*,

S A

SACER Musculus [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the *Os Sacrum*, and running under the *Longissimus Dorsi*. L.

SACER Morbus, an Epilepsy, so named, upon the Apprehension that something supernatural is concerned in its Production or Cure. L.

SA'CERBORCH } [*in Sax.*] a sufficient Pledge or Surety.
SICK'ERBORCH } [*in Sax.*] a sufficient Pledge or Surety.

SACERDO'TAL [*sacerdotalis*, L.] belonging to a Priest, priestly. F.

SA'CHEM, a great Prince or Ruler among the *West-Indians*.

SACK [*sac*, Sax. *sac*, F. *Sack*, Teut. *Sack*, C. Br. *sacco*, Ital. *saccus*, L. of *σακος*, Gr. of *ψα*, H.] a Bag made of coarse Cloth to put any Thing in.

SACK [*sac*, Sax.] a Wine called *Canary*, brought from the *Canary Islands*; also a Wine brought to us from *Malaga* in Spain.

SACK'CLOTH, a Kind of coarse Cloth.

To **SACK** [*saccager*, *σακκίζω*, Gr. *g. d.*] to carry off the Sacks to plunder or pilage, to lay waste or destroy.

SACK of Cotton, a Quantity from one hundred Weight and Half to 400 Weight.

SACK of Wool, 26 Stone; each Stone 14 Pounds.

SACKS of Earth [*in Fortification*] are for several Uses; as, to make Entrenchments in Haste, to place on Parapets, or at the Head of Breaches, or to repair them when beaten down.

SACK'BUT [*sequebute*, F. *sacabuche*, of *sacar* *des buche*, Span. to fetch the Breath from the Bottom of the Belly, because it requires a strong Breath] an Instrument of Wind-Musick.

SACK'CLOATH, coarse Cloth, of which Sacks are made.

SACK'FULL, full to the Top.

SACK'LESS [*saclean*, Sax.] guiltless, innocent. N. C.

SA'CRIFIELD Rents [*in the Manor of Chuton in Somersetshire*] certain small Rents, paid by some Tenants to the Lords of that Manor.

SA'CRAMENT [*sacramentum*, L. *quod sacra- tur fide interposita*] a Sign of an holy Thing, containing a divine Mystery, with some Promise annexed to it; an outward visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace.

SACRAMEN'TAL [*sacramentalis*, L.] belonging to the Sacrament.

SACRAMENTA'LIA [*Old Law*] certain Sacrament-offerings, heretofore paid to the Parish-Priest at *Easter*, &c.

SACRAMEN'TALLY, after the Manner of the Sacrament.

SACRAMENTARIANS [*sacramentarii*, F.] they who hold Errors about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a Name falsely given by the *Papists* to the *Protestants*, and chiefly to the *Calvinists*.

SACRAMENTO

S A

SACRAMEN'TO *recipiendo quidam vidua Regis, &c.* a Writ of Commission to one for taking an Oath of the King's Widow [i. e. the Widow of a Tenant to the King], that she shall not marry without the King's Licence. *L.*

SACRAMEN'TUM [in *Law Records*] an Oath, the common Form of all Inquisitions made by a legal Jury.

SACRAMEN'TUM Altaris, the Sacrament of the Mass, or what we now call the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

SA'CRED [*sacra*, *F. sacer*, *L. holy*] that deserves Veneration; not to be injured, or broken.

SA'CRED Writ [*Scriptura Sacra*, *L.*] the Books of Holy Scripture.

SA'CRIDLY, holily, religiously.

SA'CRIDNESS, Holiness,

SACRI'FICAL, of or belonging to a Sacrifice.

ASA'CRIFICE [*sacrificium*, *L.*] an Offering made to God. *F.*

SA'CRIFICER, one who sacrifices.

SACRI'FEROUS [*sacrifer*, *L.*] bearing holy Things.

To **SA'CRIFICE** [*sacrifer*, *F. sacrificare*, *L.*] to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give one's self to it; to quit or leave a Thing upon some Consideration.

SACRI'FICIAL } [*sacrificialis*, *L.*] be-
SACRIFICAL } longing to Sacrifices, or
sacrificial Meats, &c.

SA'CRILEGE [*sacrilegium*, *L.*] the stealing of sacred Things, Church-robbing; an Alienation to Laymen, and to profane and common Purposes, of what was given to religious Persons, and to pious Uses. *L.*

SACRI'LEGIUS [*sacrilegus*, *L. qui sacra legit*, i. e. *furatur*] belonging to, or guilty of Sacrilege.

SACRI'LEGIUSLY, in a sacrilegious Manner.

SACRIS'TAN [*sacristian*, *F. sacristarius*, *L.*] a Sexton, or Vestry keeper.

SACROLUM'BUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the superior Part of the *Os Sacrum*, posterior Part of the *Ilum*, and from all the Spines and transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins. *L.*

SA'CRUM Os [among the *Anatomists*] the broadest of all the Bones in the Back, that sustains all the other *Vertebrae* and turning Joints, and in Shape somewhat resembles a Triangle.

SACY'FOREST [*q. d. Salcy*, of *salicetum*, *L.* a Place where Willows grow] a Forest in *Northamptonshire*.

SAD [*Minsheu* derives it of *sat*, *Teut. suli*, i. e. of Tears, or *schatte*, *Teut. a Shadow*; because sorrowful Persons affect Solitude] sorrowful, melancholy, dull.

SAD Colour [of *satur*, *L.*] full, or by how much a Colour is the deeper or fuller it tends to Sadness or Blackness] a deep or dark Colour.

S A

To **SAD'DEN**, to make uneasy or melancholy.

SAD'DLE [*Sabl*, *Sax. Sadel*, *C. Br. and Dan. sattel*, *Teut. sella*, *L.*] a Seat for Horsemen.

To **SAD'DLE**, to put on a Saddle, to embarrass, also to oppress.

SAD'DLER, one who makes Saddles.

SAD'DUCEES [*Sadduceus*, *Gr.* so called from *צדק*, *Sadoek*, their first Founder; or, as some say, of *צדק* *Justice*] a Sect among the *Jews*, who received only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Being of Angels and Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Resurrection of the Body.

SAD'DUCISM, the Principles and Doctrines of the *Sadducees*.

SAD'NESS, Grief, Dejection.

SAFE [*sauf*, *F. salvus*, *L. salvo*, *Gr.*] out of Danger, secure, trusty.

A **SAFE** [*saue*, *F.*] a Sort of Cupboard to keep Victuals in, contrived with Holes to let in Air.

SAFE-Conduct [*sauf conduit*, *F.*] a Security given by the King under the broad Seal, or some other Person in Authority, to any Person, for his quiet coming into, or passing out of, the Realm.

SAFE-Guard [*sauve garde*, *F.*] Protection given by a Prince or Magistrate, &c. to those who implore Aid against Oppression.

SAFE-Guard [in *Military Affairs*] a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to some Part of the Enemy's Country, to secure it from being ravaged by his Men, &c. also Soldiers left in such Places for that Purpose.

SAFE'GUARD, a Sort of Dust-gown, or Riding-garment worn by Women; also a coloured Stuff Apron; also a swathing-band for Children.

SAFE-Pledge [*Law Term*] a Security given for a Man's Appearance at a Day assigned.

SAFE'NESS, Freedom from Danger.

SAFETY, Freedom from Danger, Security.

SAF'FLOW, Bastard Saffron.

SAF'FRON [*saffron*, *F. saffrono*, *Ital.*] a Plant bearing a blue Flower, the Pistillum or middle Part, which is a deep Yellow, is taken out, dried and pressed into flat Cakes, and is much esteemed for its Virtue, as a great Cheerer of the Heart; in *L.* called *Crocus Autumnalis*.

SAFFRON of Gold [among *Chymists*], a Chymical Preparation of Gold, that fired makes an Exploſion like Gun-powder, called *Aurum Fulminans*.

SAFFRON Walden [of *Saffron*, *Wall*, and *den*, a Dale, *Sax.*] a Town in *Essex*, 35 Miles N. by E. from *London*, so called from the great Store of *Saffron* growing there.

To **SAG**, to hang down on one Side.

To **SAG**, to waver, to be dismayed, &c. *Shakespeare.*

SAGA'CIOUS [*sagax*, L.] quick of Apprehension; subtle, shrewd.

SAGA'CIOUSLY, shrewdly, acutely.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS, Acuteness, Shrewdness.

SAGA'CITY [*sagacit  *, F. *sagacitas*, L.] Sharpness of Wit, Quickness of Apprehension or Understanding.

SAGA'MORE, a King or supreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

SAG'AN [among *Chymical Philosophers*] are imaginary Spirits of the four Elements.

SAGA'PENUM [*ζαγάπενος*, Gr.] the Gum of the Plant Fennel Giant.

SAGE, prudent, wise, discreet. F.

A **SAGE**, a wise Man, or great Philosopher. F.

SAGE [*sauge*, F. *salvia*, L.] a sweet-smelling, wholesome Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, &c.

SAGEBA'RO, } a Justice, or one who
SACHBA'RO, } hears Causes. O. L.

SA'GELY, wisely.

SA'GENESS [*sage  *, F.] Gravity or Prudence.

SAGE'ROSE, a Sort of Flower.

SAGHE [*ryge*, Sax. *sage*, Teut.] a Saw. N. C.

SAGIT'TA, an Arrow; also a Northern Constellation, consisting of eight Stars. L.

SAGIT'TA [among *Botanists*] the upper Part of a Coin, or Sprig of a Tree. L.

SAGIT'TA [in *Geometry*] is the versed Sine of an Arch. L.

SAGITTA'LIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] is that Suture of the Skull which begins at the *Coronal*, and ends at the *Lambdoidal Suture*. L.

SAGIT'TARY [*sagittarius*, L.] i. e. the Archer or Bowman; the Name of one of the Signs of the Zodiac.

SAGITTIFEROUS [*sagittifer*, L.] Shaft-bearing.

SAG'UM, a Sort of woollen Coat, or Cassock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* used, and particularly the *Gauls*. L.

SAICK [*saique*, F.] a Sort of Merchantships, used chiefly in the *Mediterranean*; as also among the *Turks*.

SAID, Pr  terite of *To say*.

To SAIG'NER a Mote [*Military Term*] is to empty or take the Water out of it by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be passed over more easily, after having laid Hurdles or Bull-rushes upon the Mud that remains.

To SAIL [*seglian*, Sax. *sey  *, Belg. *segeleu*, Teut. *seyler*, Dan.] to swim or pass thro' the Sea.

Main-SAIL, that which belongs to the Main-yard.

Fore-Top SAIL, that which is peculiar to the Fore-top Mast-yard.

SAILS [*segel*, Sax. *segebel*, Belg. *seyel*, Dan. *segel*, Teut.] large Pieces of double Canvas,

which catch the Wind, and serve to give Way to the Ship; every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard.

SAILS [among *Falconers*] the Wings of an Hawk.

After-SAILS, are those of the Main and Mizen Masts, which serve to keep a Ship to the Wind.

Head-SAILS, such as belong to the Fore-mast and Boltspirit, and are used to keep a Ship from the Wind, and flat her off.

SAIL'ING. See *Mercator's* and *Plain Sailing*.

SAIL'ORS, Seamen employed in ordering the Sails, getting the Tacks on board, and steering the Ship.

SAIM [*Saime*, Ital.] Lord.

SAI'NGARAZ [in *Cookery*] as *Rabbits* dressed    la saingaraz, i. e. larded, roasted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon.

SAINT'FOIN. Grass, otherwise called Holy Grass, Meddick Fodder, Trefoil, &c. much approved of for improving Land.

SAINT [*sanctus*, L.] a holy or godly Person. F.

SAINTS [in *Heaven*] those blessed Spirits, whom God has admitted to partake of his everlasting Glory.

SAINTS [in the *Romish Church*] those whom the Pope has canonized..

SAINT Anthony's Fire, a hot cholerick Blood, rising to a Tetters.

To SAINT, to make holy.

SAINT'SHIP, Quality of a Saint.

SAINT'LY, like a Saint.

SAKE [*saca*, Sax. *sake*, Belg.] Cause, as for my *Sake*, &c.

SAKE'BERE, he that is robbed of his Goods. O.

SAK'ER [*sacre*, Span.] a Kind of Hawk; also a Sort of great Gun.

SAKER Extraordinary, is 4 Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 10 Feet long, its Load 5 *b.* its Shot 3 Inches one Quarter Diameter, and about 7 *lb.* Weight.

SAKER Ordinary, is 3 Inches 3 Quarters Diameter at the Bore, 9 Feet long, its Load 4 *lb.* its Shot 3 Inches and a Half Diameter, and 6 *lb.* Weight.

SAKER Least Size, is 3 Inches and a Half Diameter at the Bore, 8 Feet long, its Load near 3 *lb.* and a Half, its Shot 4 *lb.* 3 Quarters, and 3 Inches Diameter.

SAKER'ET, the Male of a Saker Hawk.

SAL Alkali [of the Herb *Kali*, Arab.] an Ingredient used in making Glafs.

SAL AMMO'NIACK } [*Natural*] a Sort
SAL ARMO'NIACK } of Salt, taken from the Sulphur Pits of *Pozzuolo* in Italy.

SAL ARMONIACK [*Artificial*] a Sort of Salt made of five Parts of human Urine, one of Sea-Salt, Soot, &c.

SAL Gemme, a Salt so called from its transparent and chrystalline Brightness. L.

SAL

S A

SAL Lambrot [among *Chymists*] a Sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

SAL Petreæ Salt-petre, a Kind of Salt extracted out of the Earth, abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Air. *L.*

SAL Polychrestum [σαλπολυχρηστος, *Gr.*] a Preparation of Salt-petre, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur. *L.*

SAL Prunellæ, a Preparation of Salt petre with Flower of Brimstone.

SALA'CIOUS [*salace*, *F.* of *salax*, *L.*] lustful, lecherous, wanton.

SALA'CIOUSLY, lustfully.

SALA'CITY [*salacitas*, *L.*] Lechery, Lustfulness, Wantonness.

SAL'AD [*salade*, *F.*] a Sallet of Green Herbs.

SALAMAN'DER [*salamandre*, *F.* *salamandra*, *L.* *σαλαμανδρα*, *Gr.*] a spotted Creature like a Lizzard, which will for some Time endure the Flames of Fire.

SALAMANDER's Blood [among *Chymists*] the red Vapours which, in Distillation of Spirit of Nitre towards the latter End, fill the Receiver with red Clouds.

SAL'ARY [*salair*, *F.* *salarium*, *L.*] at first signified the Rents and Profits of a *Sale*, or House, but now Wages to Servants.

SALARY [in *Law*] is a Consideration made to a Man for his Pains and Industry in another's Business.

SALE [of *Callan*, *Sax.*] a putting up to be sold, selling.

SALE'ABLE, that is fit to be sold.

SALE'ABLENESS, Fitness for Sale.

SALEB'ROUS [*salebrosus*, *L.*] rough, uneven.

SALEW'D [*saluté*, *F.*] saluted. *Spenc.*

SALE'NA, a Salt Pit, Vat, or House.

SALES'MAN, one who sells Cloaths, or other Commodities.

SALIENT Angle [in *Fortification*] is an Angle which carries its Point outwards from the Body of the Work.

SAL'IENT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion or other Beast is drawn in a leaping Posture. *L.*

SALIGOT, the Plant *Walter Caltrop*.

SAL'II [among the *Romans*] Priests of *Mars*, who went dancing along the Streets in their Processions. *L.*

SAL'INE [*salinus*, *L.*] salt, brinish. *F.*

SAL'INOUS [*salinus*, or *salinosus*, *L.*] salt, full of Salt.

SAL'IQUE Law [in *France*] a Law made, as some say, by King *Pharamond*, or as others, by *Philip the Long*, by which the Crown cannot fall from the *Lance* to the *Disstaff*, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women. So called, as some say, from the Words *Si aliqua*, so often mentioned therein; or, as others say, from the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

SALISBURY } [*Σαλisburyας*, or *Sea-*

SAR'ISBURY } *πολις*, *Sax.* *q. d.* dry

S A

Town, for the old Town stood upon a Hill, where no Water was, but it is now situate in a Valley, a little Brook runs through the Streets; a City and Bishop's See in *Wiltshire*, 70 Miles W. S. W. from London.

SALIVA, Spittle. *L.*

SALIVA'RIOUS [*salivarius*, *L.*] like Spittle.

To **SAL'IVATE** [*salivatum*, *L.*] to gather or make Spittle, to cause to spit, to flux.

SALIVA'TION [among *Physicians*] is an Evacuation of Spittle, or drawing Humours out of the Mouth by salivating Medicines, which are commonly Mercurial Preparations. Salivation is also sometimes taken for a preternatural Increase of Spittle. *F.* of *L.*

SALE'NA [among *Chymists*] a Sort of Salt-petre.

SAL'LET [*salade*, *F.*] a Dish of raw Herbs.

SAL'LIGOT. See *Salligot*.

SAL'LOW [*saule*, *F.* *salix*, *L.*] a Kind of Willow-Tree.

SAL'LOW [*Saute*, *F.*] pale.

SAL'LOWNESS, livid Paleness.

SAL'LY [*Saillie*, *F.*] the issuing out of the Besieged from their Town or Fort, a falling upon the Besiegers, in their Works, to nail their Cannon, and to hinder the Progress of their Approaches; also a Flash of Wit, a Transport or sudden Fit of Passion, Heat, &c. Rant or Flight.

To **SAL'LY** [*salier*, *F.* of *salire*, *L.*] to issue forth as above.

To cut off a **SAL'LY** [*Military Term*] to get between those that made it, and Home.

A **SAL'LY** [among *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Bell.

SALLY Port, a Door through which a Sally is made.

SALMAGUN'DI } [in *Cookery*] an
SALMINGON'DIN } Italian Dish, or a
Hotch-potch of several Sorts of cold Meat. This Word had its Origin from *Catherine de Medicis*, Queen of *France*, whose Head-cook's Name was *Gondi*, and who used to wait upon her at Table; and she loving her Victuals pretty high seasoned, would often call for Salt, *Salmi Gondi*; whence this relishing Dish has obtained its Name.

SAL'MO, a Psalm or spiritual Song. *L.*

SALMOD'IA [in *Musical Books*] signifies to sing Psalms or spiritual Songs. *Ital.*

SAL'MON [*saumon*, *F.* *salmo*, *L.*] a large well-known Fish.

SALMON-PEEL, a young Salmon.

SALMON-Pipe, a Sort of Device or Engine to catch Salmon in.

SALMON ferye [in *Law*] the young Fry of Salmon.

SALMON-Trout, a large Trout resembling a Salmon.

SAL'PICON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo or Farce made of Gammon, Capon, Livers, fat Pullets, &c. *F.*

SAL.

S A

SALSAMENTARIOUS [*salsamentarius*, L.] belonging to salt Things.

SALSAPARILLA, the rough Bind-weed of Peru.

SAL'SIFIE, the Plant otherwise called Goat's Beard. *Tragopogon*, L.

SALSIPO'TENT [*salsipotens*, L.] ruling the Sea.

SALSOA'CID [*salsus* and *acidus*, L.] having a Taste of Saltiness and Sourness.

SALSU'GINOUS [*salsuginosus*, L.] full of Saltiness.

SAL'SURE [*salsura*, L.] a salting.

SALT [*sel*, F. *sal*, L. *realz*, Sax. *salz*, Teut.] the third of the five chymical Principles, and the first of those termed *Hypostatical*, being an active Substance, said to give Bodies their Consistence, and to preserve them from Corruption; as also to occasion all the Variety of Taste, and it is of three Sorts, *Fixed*, *Volatile*, and *Essential*.

Fixed SALT [among *Chymists*] is made by reducing the Matter to Ashes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water.

Volatile SALT [among *Chymists*] is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies of Animals, and from some fermented and putrefied Parts of Plants.

Essential SALT [among *Chymists*] is drawn from the Juice of Plants by Crystallization.

SALT of Glass [among *Chymists*] is the Scum which is separated from the Matter before it is vitrified, or changed into Glass.

SALT of Saturn [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Lead, opened and reduced to the Form of Salt, by distilled Vinegar.

SALT of Sulphur [among *Chymists*] is the Salt called *Sal Polychrestum*, soaked with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an acid Salt, by evaporating all the Moisture.

SALT of Tartar [among *Chymists*] is made by powdering what remains of it in the Retort, after the Distillation, or else by calcining bruised Tartar, wrapt up in Paper till it turns white.

SALT Petre [of *sal* and *petra*, L. of *πῆτρα* Gr. a Rock] a Kind of Mineral Salt, the main Ingredient of Gunpowder, and that which makes it take fire.

To **SALT**, to season with Salt.

SALTPIT, Pit where Salt is got.

SALTA'TION, a dancing or leaping. L.

SALTATORIUM [*Old Law*] a Deer-leap, or Place to keep Deer in.

SAL'TATORY [*saltatorius*, L.] belonging to leaping or dancing.

SAL'TER, one who deals in Salt, or Salt-Fish.

SAL'TIER [in *Heraldry*, *Sautoir*, F.] one of the Ordinaries, in Form of St. Andrew's Cross.

SALTIMBAN'CO, a Mountebank. *Ital.*

SALT'ISH [*saltis*] somewhat salt.

SALTMASH [of *Salt* and *Mash*] a Sir-name.

S A

SALT'NESS, Taste of Salt.

SALTS [*sauts*, F. *saltus*, L.] the leaping and prancing of Horses.

SALT'UARY [*saltuarius*, L.] a Forester.

SALTUO'SE [*saltuosus*, L.] full of Forests or Woods.

SAL'TUS, a Forest, L. [in *Law Records*] high Wood, in opposition to Coppice, or Underwood.

SALT'Z } [among *Chymists*] a Pickle

SUL'TZ } made of Salt dissolved by the Coldness or Moisture of a Cellar.

SALT-Silver, a Penny paid to the Lord by the Tenants, to be excused from the Service of carrying his Salt from the Market to his Larder.

SALVABIL'ITY, in a Condition to be saved, or a Possibility of being saved.

SALVA Gardia [*Law Term*] a Security given by the King to a Stranger, fearing the Violence of some of his Subjects, or seeking his Right by Course of Law.

SALVAGE [in *Civil Law*] a Recompence allowed to a Ship that has saved or rescued another from Enemies or Pirates. F.

SALVA'GIUS, savage, wild. O. L.

SALVATEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] that Vein, which from the Veins in the Arm is terminated in the little Finger.

SALVA'TION [among *Divines*] a being saved from endless Misery, and admitted to a State of everlasting Happiness. F. of L.

SALVATORY [among *Surgeons*] a Box to hold Salve, Ointments, &c.

SALU'BRIOUS [*salubre*, F. *saluber*, L.] wholesome, healthful.

SALU'BILITY [*salubritas*, F. *salubritas*, L.] Wholesomeness, Healthfulness.

SAL'VE, God save you; or, I wish you Health. L.

To **SALV'E** [*salvare*, L.] to save or preserve; also to palliate an Offence.

To **SALVE** a Ship or Goods, i. e. to save or preserve them.

To **SALVE** a Matter, to make up or accommodate an Affair or Difference.

SALVE [*Sealp*, Sax. *salve*, Belg. *salve*, Teut.] an Unguent, or Medicinal Composition for Plaisters, &c.

SALVEDIC'TION, a wishing Health to others. L.

SAL'VER [in *Law*] one who has saved a Ship, or its Merchandize.

SAL'VER, a Piece of wrought Plate, to set Glasses of Liquor upon.

SALVIA'TI, a sort of Pear.

SAL'VO, an Exception, a Come-off.

SALUTA'TION, Saluting, Greeting.

SAL'UTARINESS, Wholesomeness.

SAL'UTARY Diseases, such as are curable, and leave the Constitution better than before.

SALUTATO'RES, i. e. Saluters; a Set of Enthusiasts or Impostors in Spain, of the Order of St. Katharine, who pretended to the Cure

S A

Cure of many Distempers, by touching or breathing only upon the Patient.

To SALUTE [*salute*, F. *salutare*, L.] to shew Respect and Civility either in Words or Ceremonies; also to kiss.

A SALUTE [*salut*, F.] an outward Mark of Civility, a Bow or Congee, a Kiss.

A SALUTE [in *Military Affairs*] a Discharge of Guns in Honour of some Persons of Quality.

SALUTTER, one who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS [*salutifer*, L.] bringing Health or Safety.

SALUTIGEROUS [*salutigerus*, L.] bringing Commendation from one.

SAM, the same; also together. *Spenc.*

SA'MARA, the Seed of an Elm.

SAMA'RITANS, a People of *Samaria*, in *Syria*; also a Sect among the *Jews*, who rejected all the Scriptures, save only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Resurrection, but held there were Angels.

SAM'AR, a sort of long Robe.

SAME [*jamo*, Goth. *jammo*, Swed.] not different; of the like Kind, Sort, or Degree.

SANBENITO, a Coat of coarse Sackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; also a Coat of coarse Canvas, painted with Devils and ugly Shapes, which Persons condemned for Heresy by the *Spanish* Inquisition, wear when they go to Execution.

SA'MECH [among *Chymists*] Tartar, or the Salt of it.

SAME'NESS, a being the same.

SA'MITE [I conjecture *Spencer* means Velvet, which in the *Teut.* is called *sammitt*] Sattin. *Spenc.*

SAM'LET, a young Salmon.

To SAM'ME Milk, to put the Runnet to it, to curdle. *N. C.*

SAMP'PHIRE } [*Minsheu* derives it of
SAMP'PIKE } *Saint Pierre*, F. *q. d.* St. Peter's Herb] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea; it is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Dish.

SAMP'LAR [*exemplaire*, F. *exemplar*, L.] a Pattern or Model; also a Piece of Work by young Girls for Improvement.

SAMPLE [*exemple*, F. *exemplum*, L.] some Part of a Commodity given as a Pattern to shew the Quality or Condition of it.

SAM'POGNA. See *Zampogna*.

SAMP'SON [שמשון, *H. i. e.* his Son, or repeating of a Name] a Judge of *Israel*.

SAMPSUCHINON [Σαμψυχινον, Gr. *sampsuchus*, L.] an Ointment wherein *Margoram* is the chief Ingredient.

SAM'UEL [שמעאל, *i. e.* heard of God] a Prophet, &c.

SA'NABLE [*sanabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

SA'NATIVE, of a healing Quality.

SA'NATIVENESS, Aptness to heal.

S A

SA'NATIVE Waters, are Mineral Waters of any Kind.

SANBAL/LAT [סנבלט, *Heb. i. e.* a Bramble hid in secret] an Enemy to the *Jews*, about to rebuild the Temple; &c.

SANCE Bell [*q. d.* Saints Bell, or the *sanctus* Bell, rung usually when the Priest said, *Sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*] a little Bell used in Churches.

SANCTIFICATION, a hallowing or making holy. *F. of L.*

SANC'TIFIER, he that sanctifies.

To SANC'TIFY [*sanctifier*, F. of *sanctificare*, L.] to make holy; also to separate.

SANCTILOQUENT [*sanctiloquus*, L.] speaking holy or divine Things.

SANCTIMO'NIOUS [*sanctimonialis*, L.] pertaining to Holiness, saintly.

SANC'TIMONY [*sanctimonia*, L.] Holiness, Devoutness.

SANC'TION, a decreeing, enacting, or establishing any Decree or Ordinance; also the Decree or Ordinance itself.

SANC'TITY [*sainteté*, F. of *sanctitas*, L.] Holiness.

SANC'TUARY [*sanctuaire*, F. *sanctuarium*, L.] a holy or sanctified Place; in the *Old Law*, it was the most holy Place of the *Jewish* Tabernacle; also a Place privileged for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives, or a Place of Refuge.

SANC'TUM *sanctorum*, [*i. e.* the Holy of Holies] the innermost and holiest Place of the *Jews* Temple, where the Ark of God was kept.

SAND [*san'd*, Sax. *sand*, Du. *Dan.* and *Teut.*] fine Gravel.

SAN'DAL [*sandale*, F. *sandalum*, L.] a Sort of Slipper; an Attire for the Feet; also a Kind of Shoe open at Top, and fastened with Latches.

SAN'DALI, a Kind of Wool brought out of *India*.

SANDARACK [among *Chymists*] a Mineral not much unlike white Arsenick.

SAND Bags, are Bags holding about a cubick Foot of Sand or Earth, and are used to repair what is beaten down in Sieges.

SAND Blind, purblind, or short-sighted.

SAND Eel, an Eel which lies in the Sand.

SAN'DERS, a Sort of *Indian* Wood.

SAND'EVER [*suin de verre*, F. *i. e.* Glass, Grease] the Drosc of Glass.

SAND'GAVEL, a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Rodley* in *Gloucestershire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their Use.

SAND'LING, a Sea Fish.

SAN'DON [*i. e.* Sandy Town] in *Kent*.

SA'NDY, abounding with Sand.

SAN'DYX, Ceruse burnt till it resembles red Arsenick in Colour; or a red Earth, probably the red Orpiment.

SANE [*sanus*, L.] sound, whole in his Senses.

SANE'LY,

S A

SANELY, in a sound Manner.

SANE'NESS, Soundness.

SAN'GIACK, a Turkish Governor of a City or Province.

SAN'GLANT, bloody. *F.*

SANGLIER, a wild Boar. *F.*

SAGUIFICA'TION, is the turning of Chyle into Blood, which is performed in all the Parts of the Body, and not in any one particular Part. *F. of L.*

SANGUIF'LUOUS [*sanguine fluens*, *L.*] flowing with Blood.

SAN'GUINARY [*sanguinaire*, *F.* of *sanguinarius*, *L.*] blood-thirsty, cruel.

SAN'GUINE [*sanguineus*, *L.*] full or abounding with Blood; also of a ruddy Complexion; also brisk, forward, vigorous. *L.*

SAN'GUINE [in *Heraldry*] the murrey Colour.

SANGUINE'NESS, Ardour of Mind, Vehemence.

SANGUIS Calceus, whatever is of as quick and sharp a Taste as *Calx*. *L.*

SANGUISU'GA, a Blood-sucker, or Leech. *L.*

SAN'HEDRIN [סנהדרין, *Heb.* of סנהדרין, *Gr.*] the supreme Council or Court of Judicature among the *Jews*, consisting of the High Priest, and seventy Seniors or Elders; this was, as it were, their Parliament, to consult about, and decide the greatest Matters that could arise in their Ecclesiastical or Civil Commonwealth.

SAN'ICLE [*sanicle*, *F.* *sanicula*, *L.*] the Herb *Self-heal*, of great Use in outward or inward Wounds, Eruptions of Blood, Ulcers, and the bloody Flux.

SAN'IES [*sanie*, *F.*] corrupt Blood, Matter issuing out of a Wound or Ulcer. *L.*

SAN'ITY [*santas*, *L.*] Health, Soundness.

SANS, without, *F.* As *sans Ceren* only.

To **SAN'TER** [*sainte terre*, *F.* of *santa terra*, *L.* i. e. the Holy Land, because when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy Land, many idle Persons went from Place to Place upon Pretence they had taken the Cross upon them, or intended to do so, and go thither] to wander up and down.

SAP [*Sape*, *Sax.* *sap*, *Belg.* *saffi*, *Teut.*] the Juice of Trees, which, arising from the Root, runs to the End of the Branches, and serves for their Nourishment; also the softest and whitest Part of Timber.

Green SAP, the thickened Juice of the Buckthorn Berry.

To **SAP** } [*saper*, *F.*] to undermine or To **SAPE** } dig into.

A **SAP** } [*Fortification*] a digging at the A **SAPE** } Foot of a Work to undermine it; a deep Trench cut in order to make a Passage into a Covert Way, &c. *F.*

SA'PA, an old Form of Medicine, like *Rob*, which is a Juice boiled up to some Consistence, strictly that of Grapes.

S A

SA'PE *Sapientia* [among *Chymists*] common Salt. *L.*

SAPH'ENA [of *'NEC*, *Arab.* or probably of *Σαφης*, easy to be seen, *Gr.*] the Crural Vein, a Vein which goes down under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper Part of the Foot, where it sends forth several Branches.

SAPHE'TA [in *Architecture*] is the Board over the Top of a Window, placed parallel and opposite to the Window-Board at Bottom.

SAP *Green*, a painted Colour, made of the Juice of Buckthorn Berries.

SAP'ID [*sapidus*, *L.*] tasteable, of an high Relish.

SAP'IDNESS, Tastefulness.

SAP'IENCE [*sapientia*, *L.*] Prudence, Wisdom. *F.*

SAP'IENT [*sapiens*, *L.*] wise, sage.

SAPIENTIAE *Dentes*, Teeth so called, because they appear not till Persons are grown to Years of Discretion; the two hindermost Grinders in each Jaw-bone. *L.*

SAPIENTIP'OTENT [*sapientipotens*, *L.*] mighty in Wisdom.

SAP'LESS [*saploos*, *Dut.*] wanting Sap.

SAP'LING, a young Tree full of Sap.

SAPONA'CEOUS [*sapo*, *L.*] soapy, having the Qualities of Soap.

SAP'OR, Savour, Taste, Relish. *L.*

SAPORI'FICK [*q.* of *saporificus*, *L.*] causing Taste.

SAPORIFICK *Particles* [with *Philosophers*] such as by the Action on the Tongue occasion that Sense we call Taste.

SAP'OROUS *Bodies* [with *Philosophers*] are such as are capable of yielding some Kind of Taste.

SAP'PHICK *Verse* [so called of one *Sappho*, a famous Poetess of *Mitylene*, the first Inventress] a Verse in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry.

SAP'PHIRE [*saphir*, *F.* of *saphirus*, *L.* of *σάπφειρος*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a blue Colour, with golden Sparkles.

SAP'PINES, the being sappy.

SAP'PY, abounding with Sap.

SAR'ABAND [*sarabande*, *F.*] a Musical Composition always in triple Time, and commonly played very grave and serious; also a Dance of the same Measure.

A *Saraband* and *Minuet* are very much alike in some Respects, excepting the different Time or Movement they are played in; and a *Minuet* and *Passepied* differ in the same Manner.

SARAH [סרה, *Heb.* i. e. Dame or Mistress] a Woman's Name.

SARAZAN'TICK, like a *Saracen*.

SAR'CASM [*sarcasme*, *F.* *sarcasmat*, *L.* of *σάρκασμος*, *Gr.*] a biting or nipping Jest, a bitter Scoff or Taunt.

SARCAS'TICAL } scoffing, satirical,

SARCAS'TICK } done by way of

Sarcasm.

SARCAS'TICALLY, in a taunting Manner.

SAR'CEL

S A

SAR'CEL [in *Falconry*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

SAR'CENET [*Saracinetto*, Ital. *q. d. Saracen's Silk*] a thin Silk so called.

To SAR'CINATE [*sarcinatum*, L.] to load; also to sew, to mend Cloaths.

To SA'RCLE, to weed Corn.

SAR'CLING Time [of *sarcler*, F. to rake or weed] is the Time when Husbandmen weed Corn.

SARCOCE'LE [*σαρκόκηλη*, of *σαρξ*, Flesh, and *κλή*, a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture which consists of a fleshy Swelling of the Testicles. L.

SARCOCOL'LA [of *σαρκός*, and *κόλλα*, Gr. Glue] a Gum which drops from a Tree of the same Name in *Persia*.

SARCOE'PIP'LO'OCELE, a carneous elemental fleshy Rupture. Gr.

SAR'COMA [*σαρκώμα*, Gr.] a fleshy Excrescence in any Part of the Body.

SARCOM'PHALUM [*σαρκόμφαλος*, of *σαρξ*, and *ὄμφαλος*, the Navel, Gr.] is a fleshy Excrescence of the Navel.

SARCOPHA'GUS } [*σαρκόφαγον*, of

SARCOPHA'GUM } *σαρξ*, Flesh, and *φάγω*, to eat, Gr.] a Sort of Stone, of which anciently Coffins were made, so called, because it quickly consumed the dead Bodies. L.

SAR'COSIS [*σαρκώσις*, Gr.] a breeding of Flesh.

SAR'COTICKS [*sarcotica*, L. *σαρκωτικά*, Gr.] Medicines which fill up Wounds or Ulcers with Flesh.

SARCULA'TION, a weeding, or plucking up of Weeds. L.

SARCULATU'RA, a weeding of Corn. O. L.

SAR'DEL } [*Sardellen*, Teut. so called,

SAR'DINE } because plenty about *Sardinia*] a Sort of Fish.

SARDO'NIAN Laughter } [so called of

SARDON'ICK Laughter } *Sardinia*, and said to be caused by eating a certain venomous Herb growing there] an immoderate and deadly Laughter, an involuntary Shew of Laughter, occasioned by a convulsive Distortion of the Muscles of the Mouth.

SARDO'NYX [*sardon*, F. *σαρδόνυχος*, Gr.] a precious Stone, partly the Colour of a Man's Nail, and partly of a Cornelian Colour. L.

SARDONYX [in *Heraldry*] the Murry Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

SARE [*sebr*, Teut.] Sore. O.

SARGAS'SO, the Sea Lentile.

A SARK [*Sync*, Sax.] a Shirt.

SARKE'L'US [*Old Law*] a sort of unlawful Engine for destroying Fish.

SARMENT'OUS [*sarmentosus*, L.] twiggy or branching.

SARN, Pavement or Stepping-stones.

SARPLAR of Wool [of *serpillere*, F.] or half a Sack, contains 40 Tods.

SARPLIER [*serpillere*, F.] a Piece of Canvas to wrap Wares in; packing Cloth.

S A

SARRAS'INE [in *Fortification*] a kind of Port-cullice, otherwise called a Hearse, hung over the Gate of a Town with a Cord, to be let fall upon any sudden Surprise.

SARSAPARILLA, a Plant of *Peru*, and *Virginia*, a Sudorific of great Efficacy in the Gout and Venereal Distempers, &c.

SAR'SENET. See *Sarcenet*.

A SARSE [*say*, F.] a Sort of Sieve.

To SARSE [*sasser*, F.] to sift through a fine Sieve.

SART, a Piece of Wood Land turned into Arable.

SARTO'RIOUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, by which we throw one Leg over another, or cross the other. L.

To SARVE a Rope [*Sea Pbrase*] is to lay on Linen, Yarn, Canvas, &c.

SASH [probably of *fessa*, Ital.] a Sort of Girdle, worn by Military Officers.

SASH Window [of *chassis*, F. a Frame, as *fenetre chassis*, F.] a Window made of large Squares in wooden Work.

SASHOONS, Leather put about the small of the Leg under a Boot.

SAS'SAFRAS } [*saxifraga*, L.] the Bark

SAX'AFRAS } and Root of a Tree growing in *America*, which have an aromattick Smell and Taste, and are much used in Physick.

SAS'SE [*sasse*, Belg.] a Sluice or Lock, especially in a River that is cut with Flood-gates to shut up or let out Water, for the better Passage of Boats and Barges.

SA'TAN [שטן, *Heb.* an Adversary] the Devil.

SATAN'ICAL, of Satan, devilish.

SATCH'EL [*sackel*, Teut. *sacculus*, L.] a little Sack or Bag.

SATCHEV'EREL [of *saut*, F. a Forest, and *chevre*, F. a young She-goat] a Surname.

To SATE, to glut, to eat immoderately.

SATEL'LITE Instrument, a Mathematical Instrument, invented by Mr. *Romer*, Mathematician to the King of *France*, and may be added to a Watch. Its Use is to assist in finding the Longitude both by Sea and Land, by *Jupiter's* Satellites.

SATEL'LITES, Life-guards, or Officers attending upon a Prince. F. of L.

SATELLITES [in *Astronomy*] small secondary Planets, which are, as it were, rolled about, or waiting upon other Planets.

SATELLITES [of *Jupiter*] little wandering Stars or Moons, which move round the Body of *Jupiter*, first discovered by *Galileus*, by the Help of a Telescope.

SATELLITES [of *Saturn*] five small Stars that roll about *Saturn*, in the like Manner, discovered by *M. Cassini*, A. D. 1684.

To SATIATE [*satiatum*, L.] to satisfy, to cloy, or glut.

SATI'ETY [*satiété*, F. of *satietas*, L.] Fulness, Glot, Surfeit.

SAT'IN [*satén*, F.] a soft, close, shining Silk.

S A

SA'TIRA, a broad Dish or Platter. *O.*
 SA'TIRE. See *Satyr*.
 SATIR'ICAL, of or belonging to *Satire*,
 farcical, opprobrious.
 SATIR'ICALLY, with *Invective*.
 SA'TIRIST, one who *satirizes*.
 To SA'TIRIZE, to last with *satirical* In-
 vective.
 SATISFAC'TION, a being satisfied; Con-
 tent, Pleasure, Payment, Atonement, Amends,
 Reparation of Damage. *F. of L.*
 SATISFAC'TORY [*satisfactoire*, *F.*] suf-
 ficient to satisfy, to give Satisfaction.
 To SAT'ISFY [*satisfaire*, *F. satisfacere*,
L.] to fill with Meat; to humour, please, or
 content; to pay, to discharge a Debt; also to
 convince.
 SAT'ION, a sowing. *L.*
 SAT'TEN } [*fattin*, Teut. *fat*, *F. satino*,
 SAT'TIN } *Ital.*] a sort of Silk.
 SAT'TINEI, a thinner and lighter Sort of
 Sattin.
 SA'TRAP [*σατράπης*, *Gr.*] the chief Go-
 vernor of a Province in *Persia*.
 SA'TRAPY [*satrapia*, *L. of σατραπεία*,
Gr.] the Jurisdiction or Government of a *Sa-*
trapa; a Lord Lieutenant or President of a
 Country.
 SATURAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] Me-
 dicines which qualify sharp Humours.
 To SA'TURATE, to fill till no more can
 be imbibed.
 SATURDAY [*Seatepdag*, *Sax. of Seatep-*
ten, *Saturn*, an Idol worshipped by the an-
 cient *Saxons*] the 7th Day of the Week.
 SATURDAY-Shop [in the North of *Eng-*
land] a Space of Time of old, in which it was
 not lawful to catch *Salmon*.
 SATURI'ETY [*saturitas*, *F.*] Fulness,
 Excess, Glut.
 SAT'URN [*Saturnus*, *L.*] the most an-
 cient of the Heathen Gods, held to be the
 Son of *Caelus* and *Vesta*, deposed by his Son
Jupiter.
 SATURN [in *Astronomy*] the highest of
 the Planets, but the slowest in Motion, ac-
 cording to some, 71 Times, according to o-
 thers, 91 Times bigger than the Earth.
 SATURN [by *Astrologers*] is reckoned an
 Enemy to Man, and all living Creatures, and
 therefore termed the greater Infortunate.
 SATURN [among *Alchymists*] Lead.
 SATURN [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour
 in the Coats of several Princes, answering to
Diamond in Escutcheons of Noblemen, and
Sable in those of Gentlemen.
 SATURNA'LIA [among the ancient *Romans*]
 solemn Feasts and Sacrifices in Honour
 of *Saturn*, kept five Days, beginning the 17th
 of *December*.
 SATUR'NIA [among *Chiromancers*] the
 Line which goes through the Middle of the
 Palm of the Hand, to the Root of the middle
 Finger, called the Line of *Saturn*.
 SATUR'NINE, belonging to, or of the

S A

Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; barren, dull,
 heavy, melancholy.
 SA'TYRS [*Satyres*, *Fr. of σατύρες*, *Gr.*]
 fabulous Demi-Gods, among the ancient
 Heathens, half Beasts, half Men, having
 Horns and Goats Feet, imagined to preside
 over Forests.
 SA'TYR [*satyre*, *F. satyra*, *L. satyra*,
Gr.] a Kind of Poetry, sharply inveighing
 against Vice and vicious Persons; a Lampoon;
 also all Manner of Discourses, wherein any
 Person is sharply reproved.
 SATYRI'ASIS [*σατυρίασις*, *Gr.*] the lust-
 less Extension of the Penis; the Swelling of
 the Glandules behind the Ears; a sort of Le-
 prosy called also *Satyriasmus*. *L.*
 SATYR'ICAL [*satyrique*, *F. satyricus*, *L.*,
σατυρικός, *Gr.*] belonging to *Satyr*, sharp, se-
 vere, nipping, censorious.
 To SAT'YRIZE [*satyrizer*, *F.*] to rally
 after a satyrical Manner, to lampoon.
 SAT'YRIST [*satyrista*, *L. of σατυριστής*,
Gr.] a Writer of *Satyrs*.
 SAV'AGE [*sauvage*, *F. salvatico*, *Ital.*,
q. d. silvaticus, *L.* living in the Woods] wild,
 fierce, barbarous.
 SAV'AGES, wild *Indians*.
 SAV'AGELY, barbarously, cruelly.
 SAV'AGENESS, Wildness, Cruelty.
 SAV'AGERY, Savageness. *Shakefp.*
 SAVA'NA, a Pasture Ground in *America*,
Span.
 SAUCE [*sauces*, *C. Br. sauce*, *Fr. salsa*,
Ital. of salsus, *L.*] pickled Roots, Herbs, Sal-
 lads, &c.
 SAUCE Alone, an Herb. *Alliaria*. *L.*
 SAUCE'BOX, a pert petulant Fellow.
 SAUC'ER [*sauciere*, *F.*] a little Dish to
 hold Sauce; also for setting a Tea-cup upon.
 SAUC'ILY, impertinently.
 SAUCINESS, Pertness, Forwardness, Pe-
 tulance.
 SAUCIS'SE, Sausage. *F.*
 SAUCISSE [among *Gunners*] a long Train
 of Powder sewed up in a Roll of pitched Cloth,
 about two Inches Diameter, in order to fire a
 Bomb-chest. *F.*
 SAUCIS'SON, a thick Sort of Sausage. *F.*
 SAUCISSONS [in *Fortification*] Faggots or
 Fascines made of great Boughs of Trees bound
 together; the Use whereof is to cover Men, or
 to make Epaulements, &c. *F.*
 SAUCY [*salsus*, *L.* or of *sauce*, *Eng.*]
 pert, pragmatical, unmannerly.
 To SAVE [*servare*, *F. salvare*, *L.*] to
 deliver, keep or preserve, to spare.
 SAVE, used adverbially, signifies, *Except*,
Mill.
 SA'VE-ALL, a small Pan to save the Ends
 of Candles.
 SA'VER, Preserver.
 SA'VER Default [*Law Term*] is when
 a Man having made a Default in Court, com-
 eth afterwards, and giveth a good Reason why
 he did it. *F.*

SA'VIN

S A

SA'VIN [*sabina*, L.] a Plant, good for the Cure of Ulcers, &c.

SAUF and SAUGH, fallow. N. C.

SA'VING, preserving, sparing.

SAVING, except, save that.

SA'VINGLY, frugally.

SA'VINGNESS, Frugality, Parsimony.

SA'VIOUR [*salvator*, F. *salvator*, L.] a Person who saves and delivers.

SAUL [שׂוּל, Heb. i. e. asked or lent; also a Grave] the first King of Israel.

SAUNKE-FINE [Law Term] the final End of the Lineal Race, or Descent of Kindred. F.

To SAUN'TER [of *sauter*, or *sauteller*, F. to dance, *q. d.* to dance to and fro, or of *sainte terre*, F.] to go idling up and down. See, to *Santer*.

SAUN'TERER, Idler, Loiterer.

SA'VOUR [*savoir*, F. *sapor*, L.] Taste or Relish, Scent or Smell.

To SA'VOUR [*sauvorer*, F. *saporare*, L.] to taste or relish.

SA'VOURINESS, pleasing Flavour.

SA'VORY [*savoureux*, F. *saporus*, L.] having a good Savour, Taste, or relishing well.

SA'VOURY [*savourée*, F.] a Winter Pot-herb; good in Physick for Diseases of the Breast, to provoke Urine and the Courses.

SA'VOYS [of *Savoy* in Italy, from whence first brought] a Sort of fine Cabbage.

SAURPOOL, a stinking Puddle. N. C.

SAU'SAGE } [*sauçisse*, F. *salsiccia*, Ital.

SAU'CIDGE } minced meat made into a Sort of Pudding in Hogs Guts.

SAW [רָגָא, Sax. *sage*, Teut. *q. d.* say] an old or grave Saying, a Proverb, a Maxim.

To SAW [*sagen*, Teut.] to cut with a Saw.

SAW [*sage*, Teut.] an Instrument with Teeth for cutting Wood.

SAW Fish, a Sea Fish so named, as having a sharp-toothed Bone, like a Saw, in his Fore-head, about three Foot long.

SAWS, Proverbs or grave Sayings.

SAW-Wort, an Herb having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw. *Serratula*, L.

SAWSTANY, red-faced. S.

SA'XIFRAGE [*saxifraga*, the Stone-breaker, L.] an Herb good for the Stone, a Name common to various Plants, to which that Virtue is attributed. F.

SAXIFRAGA [with Physicians] Medicines which break the Stone in human Bodies.

SAX'ONS [Seaxna, שְׂאֹנִים, Sax. so called, as some say, from their crooked Swords called *Seaxner*] a warlike People, who, with the Angles and Jutes their Neighbours from *Jutland*, a Province in *Denmark*, got Footing in *Britain*, A. C. 440, subdued most Part of this Island, and divided it into seven petty Kingdoms, called the *Saxon Heptarchy*, which were all united under King *Egbert*, A. C. 819, by

S C

the Name of England. i. e. the Land of the Angles.

SAXON LAGE [Seaxen Laga, Sax.] the Law of the West Saxons, which was of Force in nine Counties, viz. Kent, Surry, Suffex, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire.

SAY [*sayette*, F.] a thin Sort of Stuff.

To SAY [Sezan, Sax. *sagen*, Teut. *seybe*, Belg.] to speak, or relate.

SAY of it [*essayer*, F.] taste of it. Suffolk.

To take SAY [Hunting Term] to draw a Knife leisurely down the Belly of a dead Deer that has been taken by hunting, to discover how fat it is.

SAY'ING, Expression, a noted Remark.

SCAB [of *scabies*, L.] a dry Scurf of a Pimple, Wheal, Sore, or Wound.

SCAB'BARD [*Misbeu* derives it of *scabbe*, Belg. a Cover] the Sheath of a Sword.

SCAB'BED Heels, a Distemper in Horses called the Frush.

One scabbed Sheep mays a whole flock.

This Proverb is applied either to such Persons who, being vicious themselves, labour to debauch those with whom they converse; or to such, who, not careful enough in preserving their own Virtue, expose themselves to the Contagion of Vice, by associating with those who are vicious; it admonishes of the Danger of such Society, it being like an infectious Distemper, and therefore ought to be carefully and industriously avoided. It is a trite Truth, and has the Testimony of several Nations to confirm it. *Grex totus in agris unius scabie cadit*, & *porrigine porci*, Juvenal. *Χαλαρὸν νοσήσαντων ἀνθρώπων νόσος*, Plutarch. *Il ne faut qu'une brebis regneuse pour gaster toute le Troupeau*, French. *Una pecora infecta n'ammorba una fetta*, Italian. *שב לבישא לא כשי לך*, the Hebrew.

SCAB'BINESS, the being scabby.

SCAB'BY [*scabiosus*, L.] scabbed, full of Scabs.

SCABEL'LUM [in Architecture] a Kind of Pedestal usually square.

SCA'BIOUS [*scabiosa*, L.] an Herb so called from its Virtue in curing the Itch.

SCA'BROUS [*scabreus*, F. *scabrosus*, L.] rough, rugged, unpolished.

SCA'BROUSNESS, Ruggedness.

SCACUR-CULE [with Chymists] a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of the Heart of a Hart.

SCAD'LE [spoken of young Horses that fly out] that will not abide touching. N. C.

SCAFE [spoken of Boys] wild.

SCAF'FOLD [*schafant*, F. *seawec*, Belg.] a Place

SC

a Place raised higher than the Ground or Floor, for the better Prospect.

To SCAFFOLD, to construct Pieces of Timber into a Scaffold.

SCAFFOLDING, slight Building.

SCA'LA [in *Anatomists*] the Canal or Cochlea of the Ear.

SCALA'DO [*escalada*, Span. *scalata*, Ital.] the mounting of a Wall of a fortified Town or Castle with Scaling Ladders.

AD SCA'LAM, a Phrase made use of in the ancient Way of paying Money into the Exchequer, where 20 s. and 6 d. was told for a Pound Sterling. L.

To SCALD [*echauder*, F. *scaldare*, Ital.] to burn with hot Liquors.

A SCALD Head [*q. d.* a scaly Head, or of scabie, a Rind, for it is a continued Rind, or Crust of Scurf] a scurfy or scabbed Head.

To SCALE [*escalader*, F. *scalare*, Ital. *per scalar ascendere*, L.] to ascend a Wall, &c. by Ladder, or take by Scalado.

To SCALE [*skaller*, Dan.] to take off the Scales of Fishes, &c.

SCALE [among *Mathematicians*] the Degree of an Arch of a Circle, or of Right Lines drawn or engraved upon a Ruler, as Sines, Tangents, Secants, &c.

SCALE of the Gamut } [*of scala*, a Ladder, L.] a Kind of Diagram, consisting of Lines and Spaces, whereby an artificial Voice or Sound may either ascend or descend.

The plain, SCALE, and the Diagonal, serve to represent any Numbers or Measures, whose Parts are equal one to another.

SCALE of Miles [in a Map] a Scale for the measuring the Distance of one Place from another.

To SCALE, to weigh in Scales. Sb.

SCALE'NI [among *Anatomists*] three Muscles of the Thorax, so called from the Inequality of the Sides.

SCALE'NUM [*σκεληνον*, Gr.] a scalenous Triangle, one that has three Sides unequal to one another.

SCALES [*escalle*, F. *scaglie*, Ital.] of a Fish, &c.

SCALES [Scale, Sax.] a Balance to weigh Things in.

SCALES [of *de l'ecbelle*, F. or *de la Scala*, Ital.] a Surname.

SCALINGA, a Quarry or Stones, Scales or Slatas. O. L.

SCALL [*q. d.* scald] Scurf on the Head.

SCAL'LION [*scalogna*, Ital. *q. d.* an Onion of *Afcalon*, a City of *Palestine*] a Kind of small Onion.

SCAL'LOP. See Scollop.

SCALP [*scelpe*, Belg. *scalpio*, Ital.] a Husk, the Skin covering the Skull-bone.

SCAL'PER } [*scalprum*, L.] an Instrument to scrape

corrupted Flesh from the Bones.

SC

To SCALP, to deprive the Scull of its Teguments.

SCA'LY, abounding with Scales.

To SCAM'BLE [of *σκαμῆς*, Gr. oblique] to rove and wander up and down.

A SCAM'BLING Town, a Town wherein the Houses Stand at a Distance one from the other.

SCAMIL'LI Impares [*Archibitecture*] Zocas or Blocks, which serve to raise the rest of the Members of any Pillar or Stone.

SCAM'MONY. [*scammonia*, L. *σκαμμονία*, Gr.] a purging resinous Gum brought to us from the Coast of *Barbary*.

To SCAM'PER, to run away in a Hurry.

SCAMMOZ'ZI's Rule, a two-foot Joint Rule, fitted for the Use of Builders, and first invented by a famous Architect of that Name.

SCAM'NUM Caducium } [Old Law] a

SCAM'NUM Caducum } Ducking-stool.

SCAM'NUM Hippocratis [i. e. *Hippocrates's Bench*] an Instrument six Ells long, used in setting of Bones.

To SCAN [*scander*, F.] to canvass a Business, to examine thoroughly.

To SCAN a Verse [*scandere*, L.] to measure or prove it according to the Number of its Feet.

SCAN'DAL [*scandale*, F. *scandalum*, L. of *σκανδαλον*, Gr.] a Stumbling-block, or Offence, bad Example, Shame, ill Name.

To SCAN'DAL } [*scandalifer*, F.

To SCAN'DALIZE } [*scandalizare*, L. of *σκανδαλίζω*, Gr.] to give Offence, to raise a Scandal upon one.

SCAN'DALOUS [*scandaleux*, F.] giving Offence, defaming, abusive, shameful, disgraceful.

SCAN'DALOUSLY, shamefully, disgracefully.

SCAN'DALUM Magnatum [i. e. Scandal of Great Men] an Offence done to the Person of any Peer or great Officer of the Realm by scandalous Words or Reports, &c. also the Writ that lies for their recovering of Damages thereupon.

SCAN'SION [in *Grammar*] the scanning of a Verse.

SCANT, less than is requisite, scarce.

SCANT'ILY, niggardly, penuriously, deficiently.

SCANT'INESS, the being scanty.

SCANT'LING [*escbantillon*, F.] Size and Measure.

SCANT'Y, short or scarce; also that has not Stuff enough allowed, or too strait, Speaking of a Garment.

SCANTILA'TUM [in *Anatomy*] a Denudation of the Glands of the Penis, when the Prepuce will not draw over it.

To SCAPE, to escape, to avoid, to shun. Milt. Also to get away from Hurt or Danger. Dryd.

SCA'PEGRACE, a vulgar Word for a Profligate.

SCAPHA

S C

SCAPHA [in *Anatomy*] the inner Rim of the Ear. *L.*

SCAPHOYDES [σκαφοειδής, *Gr.*] the 3d Bone of the *Tarsus* in the Foot, joined to the Ankle-Bone, and three hinder Bones.

SCAP'ULA [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Part of the Shoulder; the Shoulder-blade, a broad Bone of a triangular Figure. *L.*

SCAP'ULAR [*scapularis*, *L.*] belonging to the Shoulder-blade.

SCAPULARIS Externus [in *Anatomy*] the Scapular Vein which arises from the Muscles covering the *Scapulas*. *L.*

SCAPULARIS Internus [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which arises from the Muscles which lie in the Hollow of the *Scapulas*. *L.*

A SCAP'ULARY [*scapulaire*, *F.*] a long narrow Piece of Stuff worn by Monks and Nuns, over the rest of their Habit, hanging down from the Shoulders to the Feet.

SCAP'US [in *Architecture*] the Shaft or Shank of a Pillar between the Chapter and the Pedestal.

SCAP'US [among *Botanists*] the upright Stalk of a Plant.

SCAR [*escarre*, *F.*] *Scar*, *Sax.* *Eorðara*, *Gr.*] the Seam or Mark of a Wound.

SCAR [of *Cape*, *Sax.*] a steep Rock, the Clift of a Rock. *N. C.*

SCAR, Care or Value. *Shakesp.*

SCA'RAB [*scarabée*, *F.*] an Insect with beathed Wings.

SCARAMOU'CH, a famous Italian Buffoon or Posture-master, who acted in England 1673.

SCAR'BOROUGH [of *Scap*, sharp, and *Burg*, *Sax.* a Town or Fort, i. e. a Town or Fort by a sharp peaked Rock] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 169 Miles North from London.

SCARCE [of *escart*, *F.* *schears*, *Belg.* sparing] rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; also hardly.

SCARCE'LY, rarely, uncommonly.

SCARCE'NESS, Rarity, Uncommonness.

SCAR'CITY, Penury, Rareness, &c.

SCARCEHEED, Scarcity. *O.*

To SCARE [*schreen*, *Teut.* to vex, to drive away, *scrare*, *Ital.* to frighten] to put in Fear, to frighten.

SCARE-Crow, a Figure made of Straw or Clouts, set up in Gardens or Fields to scare away the Birds.

SCARF [probably of *Sceopp*, *Sax.* Clothing, or *seberffe*, *Teut.* a Segment, or *escarpe*, *F.*] an Ornament of Silk, &c. for Women, Military Officers, and Divines.

SCARF Skin [with *Anatomists*] the outward Skin, which serves to defend the Body, which being full of Pores, discharges Sweat, and other Moisture.

SCARF'ED, adorned with a Scarf.

SCARF'ED [*Sea Term*] pierced, fastened, or joined in.

SCARIFICA'TION, a cutting or lancing, mostly practised in Cupping. *F. of L.*

S C

SCARIFICATO'RIMUM, an Instrument with a Number of Points set in a Plain, which are all struck into the Part at once in scarifying. *L.*

SCA'RIFIER, one who scarifies.

To SCA'RIFY [*scarifier*, *F.* or *scarificare*, *L.*] to lance or open a Sore, to make an Incision in any Part of the Body.

SCAR'LET [*scarlatto*, *Ital.* *scarlate*, *F.*] a bright red Colour.

SCARP [*escarpe*, *F.*] the Slope of that Side of the Ditch which is next to the Place, and looks towards the Field. *Fortif.*

SCARPE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a Scarf, such as is worn by Military Officers, being a Subdivision of the Band.

POT-SCARS [of *pot*, *L. S.* and *seberben*, *Teut.*] Pot-sheards, or broken Pieces of Pots, *N. C.*

SCARS'DALE [*Sceapper*, *Sax.* *Sears* or *Rocks*, and *Dale*] a Valley in *Devonshire*; also a Sirname.

SCATCH [*escatbe*, *F.*] a Sort of a Bit for Horses.

SCATCH'ES [*escassés*, *F.*] Stilts.

SCATE [*schætte*, *Belg.*] a Sort of Patten to slide with upon the Ice; also a Sea-fish.

To SCATE, to slide on Scates.

SCATERBROUS [*scatebrosus*, *L.*] bubbling out, like Water out of a Spring; abound-ing.

SCATH [*Sceath*, *Sax.* *schade*, *Teut.*] Hurt, Damage, *Sp.* Mischief, Loss, Wrong, Prejudice. *Shakesp.*

To SCATH [*Sceathan*, *Sax.* *schaden*, *Teut.*] to injure, hurt, or do Damage to.

SCATH'LESS [*Sceath'earre*, *Sax.*] undamnified, unhurt. *O.*

SCATH'NESS [*Sceath'elcyrre*, *Sax.*] Injury, Damage, Hurt.

To SCAT'TER [*schetter*, *Belg.*] to disperse, to dissipate, &c.

SCATU'RIENT [*scaturiens*, *L.*] running over, issuing as Water out of a Spring.

SCATURI'GINOUS [*scaturiginosus*, *L.*] overflowing, full of Springs.

SCAV'AGE } [of *Sceaptan*, *Sax.* to

SCEV'AGE } shew] a Roll or Custom

SCHE'WAGE } exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. off Merchant-strangers, for Wares shewed or offered to Sale within their Liberties, by Statute of 9th Henry VIII.

SCAV'ENGER [*Scepan*, *Sax.* *schewen*, *Teut.* to scrape or brush] a Parish officer annually chosen to see that the Streets be cleansed from Dirt and Filth, who hires Rakers and Carts to clean the Streets.

SCAW'RACK, a Sort of Sea-weed.

SCELETON. See *Skeleton*.

SCEL'LUM [*skellum*, *Belg.* *schelm*, *Teut.*] a Rogue.

SCELOTYR'BE [σκλητοτύρβη, *Gr.*] a wandering Pain in the Legs, proceeding from the Scurvy; a Medicine against it.

SCENE [*scena*, *L.* of *σκηνη*, *Gr.* the Front

Front or Fore-part of a Theatre on which Plays are acted. *F.*

SCENES, the changing of Persons in every act of a Comedy; also the Picture representing Lands, Ships, Buildings, &c. round about the Stage.

SCENERY, the Appearances of Place or Things, &c.

SCENICAL } [*scenique*, *F.* *scenicus*, *L.*
SCENICK } of *σκηνικός*, *Gr.*] of or belonging to a Scene.

SCENOGRAPHICAL } [*scenographicus*,
SCENOGRAPHICK } *L.* of *σκηνογραφικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Scenography.

SCENOGRAPHY [*scenographie*, *F.* *scenographia*, *L.* of *σκηνογραφία*, *Gr.*] is the Representation of a Building or Fortrefs, as in Perspective, with its Shadows and Dimensions.

SCENOGRAPHICK Projection, is the Transcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which intersects the Optick Pyramid at a proper Distance.

SCENOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is that Side that declines from, or makes Angles with, a straight Line imagined to pass through the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally called by Workmen, the Return of the Foresight.

SCENOPE'GIA [*σκηνοπηγία*, *Gr.*] the Feast of Tabernacles, kept by the *Jews*, in Memory of their Travels through the Wilderness, where they lived 40 Years in Tents.

SCENT [*sensir*, *F.*] Smell, Odour, good or bad.

To **SCENT**, to smell; also to perfume.

SCENT'LESS, destitute of Smell.

SCEPPE, a Bushel. *O.*

SCEPTICAL } [*sceptique*, *F.* *scepticus*, *L.*
SCEPTICK } *σκηπτικός*, *Gr.*] of the Scepticks, or Scepticism; contemplative, that is in Doubt or Suspense, doubtful.

SCEPTICISM, the Doctrines and Opinions of Scepticks.

A SCEPTICK [*sceptique*, *F.* *scepticus*, *L.* *σκηπτικός*, of *τὸ σκηπτεῖσθαι*, *Gr.* to look out, observe, contemplate] a Sect of Philosophers who contemplated and considered Matters, but doubted of every Thing, and would admit of no Determination. Thence the Term is applied to those who maintain that there is nothing certain, nor any real Knowledge at all to be had, but that a Man ought to doubt and disbelieve every Thing.

SCEPTRE [*sceptre*, *F.* *sceptrum*, *L.* *σκηπτρον*, *Gr.*] a Royal Staff or Batton born by the King when he appears in Ceremony; (figuratively) Royal Authority, Power.

SCEPTRED, bearing a Sceptre.

SCHAR'PENNY } a small Duty an-

SCHAR'PENNY } ciently paid by Tenants, that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.

SCHE'DULE [*schedula*, *L.* *σχῆδῆλον*, *Gr.*]

a Scroll of Paper or Parchment, an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Lease, or other Deed, which contains some Particulars left out in the main Writing.

SCHE'MATISM [*schematismus*, *L.* of *σχηματισμός*, *Gr.*] Form or Figure, the Habit or Constitution of the Body.

SCHE'ME [*schema*, *L.* *σχῆμα*, *Gr.*] a Model, Draught, &c. the Representation of any Astronomical or Geometrical Figure or Problem by Lines, or of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment.

SCHEME [with *Astrologers*] a Representation of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment, or any Astrological Figure of the Heavens, called *Schema-Cæli*.

SCHEM'ER, Projector.

SCHER'EN-Silver } Money paid of old
SHEA'RING-Silver } to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenant, for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

SCHE'SIS [*σχῆσις*, *Gr.*] the Habit or Constitution of the Body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

SCHE'SIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adversary is feigned on Purpose to be answered, in *Latin* called *Adfectio*.

SCHE'TICK Fever, is opposed to the Hectick Fever, because it is seated mostly in the Blood, and is easily cured.

SCHIR'HOMA } [of *σκληρῶς*, to harden,
SCHIR'ROSIS } *Gr.*] an Induration of the Glands from gritty obstructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

SCHIR'ROUS, belonging to a *Schirrus*.

SCHIRRUS [*σχιρρός*, *Gr.*] a hard immovable Swelling that resists the Touch, and is without Pain.

SCHISM [*schisme*, *F.* *schisma*, *L.* *σχίσμα*, *Gr.*] a Division or Separation from the Christian Church, without just Cause.

SCHISMATICAL } [*schismatique*, *F.*
SCHISMATICK } *schismaticus*, *L.* of *σχισματικός*, *Gr.*] inclining to, or guilty of Schism.

SCHISMAT'ICALLY, in a schismatical Manner.

A SCHIS'MATICK, a Separatist, or one who separates from the Christian Church without any just Cause.

To **SCHIS'MATIZE** [*schismatizare*, *L.*] to rend from the Church.

ASCHO'LAR [*écolier*, *F.* *scholaris*, *L.* *scholær*, *Teut.*] one who learns any Thing at School or elsewhere; also a learned Person.

SCHOLAS'TICAL } [*scholastique*, *F.*
SCHOLAS'TICK } *scholasticus*, *L.* of *σχολαστικός*, *Gr.*] of a Scholar or School, &c.

SCHOLAS'TICALLY, agreeably to scholastick Distinctions.

SCHOLASTICK Divinity, School Divinity, which consists of nice and disputable Points.

SCHO'LIAS [*scholiaste*, *F.* *scholiastes*, *L.*]

[*σχολιαστής*, Gr.] one who makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator.

SCHO'LIIUM [*scholia*, F. *σχόλιον*, Gr.] a Gloss, brief Exposition, short Comment.

SCHOLIUM [among *Mathematicians*] a Remark made as it were by the bye, on any Proposition before treated of. L.

A SCHOOL, [*schule*, Teut. *schola*, L. *schola*, F. *σχολή*, Gr.] a Place wherein any Language, Art, or Science, is taught.

To SCHOOL, to check or chide severely, to reprehend.

SCHOOL'MASTER, Preceptor of a School.

SCHOOL'MEN [*schulmannen*, Teut.] Persons skilled in School-Divinity.

SCHOOL'MISTRESS, Governess of a School.

SCIAGRAPHY } [*sciagraphia*, L. of

SCIOGRAPHY } *σκιαγράφια*, of *σκία*, a Shadow, and *γραφῆς*, Description, Gr.] the first rude Draught of a Thing; also the Art of Dialling.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth, to shew the Inside of it.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Astronomy*] the Art of finding out the Hour of the Day or Night by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

SCIATHERICAL } [*sciathericus*, L. of

SCIATHE'RIK } *σκιαθηρικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to a Dial.

SCIA'TICA [*sciaticque*, F. *ισκιατικόν*, Gr.] the Hip Gout. L.

SCICK Vein [*Anatomy*] a Vein seated about the outer Part of the Ankle.

SCIDA'CEUM [among *Surgeons*] the Fracture of a Bone longwise.

SCIENCE [*scientia*, L.] Knowledge, Learning, Skill; properly that which is founded upon clear, certain, and self-evident Principles. F.

The VII Liberal SCIENCES are, Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Music.

SCIENTIFICAL } [*scientifique*, F.] that

SCIENTIF'ICK } causeth or promoteth Knowledge.

SCIENTIF'ICALLY, in a scientifick Manner.

SCILED [q. d. *sealed*] closed. O.

SCIM'ETAR, a Kind of broad and crooked Sword used by the *Turks*.

SCHINK, a cast Calf.

To SCINTIL'ATE [*scintillatum*, L.] to sparkle, &c. or to glister.

SCINTILLA'TION, a sparkling as Fire.

SC'OLIST [*sciolus*, L.] a Smatterer in any Kind of Knowledge or Learning.

SCIO'MACHY [*σκία* and *μαχη*] Battle with a Shadow.

SCIO'MANCY [*sciomania*, L.] of *σκιομαντία*, of *σκία*, and *μαντία*, Divination, Gr.] a Divination by Shadows; a calling up of Ghosts by Magick.

SCI'ON [*scion*, F.] a Graft, or young Shoot of a Tree.

SCIOPT'RIK [*of σκία*, and *επιτομαι*, Gr. to see] a Sphere or Globe of Wood, with a circular Hole through it, and a Lens placed therein. It is so fitted, that, like the Eye of an Animal, it may be turned round every way, and is used in making Experiments in a darkened Room.

SCIOPT'RICS, a Part of *Opticks*. See *Obscura Camera*.

SCIO'THERICK [*sciothericus*, L. *σκιοθηρικός*, Gr.] investigating Shadows.

SCIO'THERICK Telescope, a mathematical Instrument for observing true Time, for adjusting Pendulum Clocks, Watches, &c.

SCIRE *facias*, a Writ calling one to shew Cause why Judgment, passed at least a Year before, should not be executed.

SCIRO'NA, the Dew of Autumn. *Paracelsus*.

SCISCITA'TION, an enquiring. L.

SCIS'SURE [*scissura*, L.] a Cut or Cleft, Rent or Chap.

SCLEROPHTHAL'MY [*sclerophthalmia*, L. *σκληροφθαλμία*, of *σκληρός*, hard, and *οφθαλμία*, a Disease in the Eyes, Gr.] is a hard Blearedness of the Eyes, accompanied with Pain.

SCLERO'SIS, [*σκληρόσις*, Gr.] a hard Swelling of the Spleen.

SCLERO'TICKS [*sclerotica*, L. *σκληρότιμα*, of *σκληρόν*, to harden, Gr.] hardening Medicines.

To SCOAT } [a *Wheel*] is to stop it,

To SCOTCH } by putting a Stone or a Piece of Wood under it.

SCOBS [among *Chymists*] Pot Ashes, or the *Scoria* of any Metal.

To SCOFF [*scoppe*, Belg. probably of *σκαπτα*, Gr. or rather of *scopsen*, Teut.] to deride, to mock at.

A SCOFF, a Derision, a Mock.

A SCOF'FER, one who derides another.

SCOF'FINGLY, in derision.

To SCOLD [*scelde*, Belg. *scelton*, Teut.] to chide, wrangle, quarrel, to use angry or reproachful Words.

SCOLYASIS [in *Anatomy*] a Distortion of the Back-Bone.

SCOOL, a Shole of Fish. O.

SCOL'LOP [*scallop*, F. of *Scala*, Sax. the Shell of a Fish] a Shell Fish; also a Sort of indenting of any Thing.

SCOLOPEN'DRA [*scolopendre*, F. of *σκολοπενδρα*, Gr.] a venomous Worm, having eight Feet and a forked Tail; also the Name of several sorts of Insects.

SCOLOPOMACHÆ'RION [*σκολοπομαχαίρον*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Knife, with which Wounds in the *Thorax* are widened.

SCONCE [*scantzze*, Belg. *scantzze*, Teut. *skantzze*, Dan.] a small Fort, built for Defence of some Pass, River, &c.

SCONCE, a branched Candlestick,

To SCONCE [at the University of Oxford] is to set up so much in the Buttery Book upon one's Head, to be paid as a Punishment for some Duty neglected, or some Offence committed; to set a Fine upon.

A SCOOP [*schoepe*, Belg.] a wooden Shovel to throw up Water with.

To SCOOP, to lave out Water, also to cut hollow.

SCOOP'ER, a Water Fowl.

SCOPE [*scopus*, L. *σκοπος*, Gr.] the End or Mark at which one aimeth, a Prospect, Aim, End, or Purpose.

SCOPER-HOLES. See *Scupper-Holes*.

A SCOP'PERLOIT, a Time of Idleness, a Play Time. N. C.

SCOP'ULOUS [*scopulosus*, L.] Rocky.

SCORBU'TICAL } [*scorbutique*, F. *scor-*

SCORBU'TICK } *buticus*, L.] belonging

to, or troubled with the Scurvy.

To SCORCH [*scorcher*, F. *scorticare*, Ital. to bark Trees, because the Skin, like to Bark being parched, falls off] to dry or parch with Fire or Heat.

A SCORE [*Minsbeav* derives it of *schore*, Belg. a Fissure, because on Scores or Tallies Notches are cut] an Account or Reckoning; also an Account or Consideration.

A SCORE, twenty.

SCORE [among *Musicians*] the original Draught of the whole Composition, in which the several Parts are distinctly marked.

SCOR'RIA, Dross, Recrement of Metals. Lat.

SCORN [*schornen*, Belg. *ecorne*, F.] Contempt.

To SCORN [*schornen*, Belg. *ecorne*, F. to break the Horns or Corners] to contemn, to despise, &c.

A SCORN'ER, a Despiser or Contemner.

SCORN'FULL, full of Scorn, disdainful.

SCORN'FULLY, disdainfully, contemptuously.

SCORN'FULNESS, Disdainfulness.

SCOR'PION [*scorpio*, L.] a venomous Insect; a Fish; one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

SCORZONE'RA, the Plant called also *Spanish Salsifie*.

To SCOSS or **SCOURSE**, to change. O.

SCOT [*Sceauz*, Sax. *schofs*, Teut.] a Part, Portion, Shot, or Reckoning.

SCOT and **LOT** [*Sceauz* and *Lot*, Sax.] a customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability.

SCOT-ALE, the keeping of an Alehouse within a Forest by an Officer of the same.

To SCOTCH, to make little Incisions.

SCOTCH'COLLOPS, Slices of Veal fry'd after the Scotch Manner.

SCOT-FREE [*schofs-frey*, Teut.] excused from paying his Club or his Reckoning; free from Punishment.

SCO'TIA [*σκωτια*, Gr.] a Member hol-

lowed like a Demi-channel, between the *Torus* and the *Astragal*; the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars. *Archit.*

SCO'TISTS, Divines who follow the Opinions of *Scotus*, or *John Duns* called the *Subtle Doctor*, the Opposer of the *Thomists*.

SCO'TOMY [*scotomia*, L. *σκοτομια*, Gr.] a Dizziness or Swimming of the Head, causing a Dimness of Sight.

SCOTS, the People of Scotland.

SCOT'TERING [in *Herefordshire*] a Custom among the Boys at the End of Harvest, of burning a Wad of Peas Straw.

SCO'VEL, an Oven Mop.

To SCOUL } [either of *Sceal* *Eag*, Sax.

To SCOWL } squint-eyed, or *schielen*, Teut.] to knit one's Brows, to look gruff or crabbed, to put on a sour Look, or grim Countenance.

SCOUN'DREL [*scoundarulo*, Ital. or of *condere*, L. to hide, *q. d.* one who, conscious of his own Baseness, hides himself] a very Rogue, a pitiful rascally Fellow.

To SCOUR } [*scheuren*, Teut. *skurer*,

To SCOWR } *Dan.*] to cleanse or make clean, to purge by Stool; also to rob on the Sea.

To SCOUR the Length of a Line [Military Term] is to take a Line with the Shot, so that every Bullet which comes in at one End sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no Place of Security.

SCOUR'ER, one who cleans by Scouring.

SCOUR'ING [in *Horses*] a Looseness, a Disease.

SCOURING Long Sought, a Disease in Cattle.

SCOURINGS [with *Farriers*] gentle purging Medicines for Horses.

SCOURGE [*escourge*, F. *scoreggia*, Ital.] a Whip made of Thongs, &c.

To SCOURGE [*escourger*, F. *scoreggiare*, Ital. *corr.* of *corrigo*, L.] to whip, to chastise, to punish.

A SCOUR'ER, a Chastiser.

To SCOURSE, to exchange one thing for another. *Ainsw.*

SCOUT [*scauw*, Belg. *escoute*, F.] a Centinel who keeps Guard in an advanced Post.

To SCRABBLE [*krabbelen*, Belg. *krappelen*, Teut. to tear with the Nails] to feel about with the Hands.

LEAN SCRAG, a Boy which is nothing but Skin and Bones.

SCRAG of Mutton [of *Graig*, Scotch] the lean bony Part of the Neck.

SCRAG'GEDNESS, Leanness.

SCRAG'GY, very lean.

To SCRALL. See *Scrawl*.

To SCRAM'BLE [of *krabbelen*, Belg. of *Sepeopan*, Sax. to scrape] to snatch eagerly, to strive, to catch or lay hold of; also to climb up.

SCRAM'BLER, one who scrambles.

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To **SCRANCH**, to crash with the Teeth, to make a Noise in eating.

SCRAN'NEL, grating by the Sound.

To **SCRAPE** [*Scneopan, Sax. schraapen, L. S. skraber, Dan.*] to shave or rasp off.

SCRAPE [*skrap, Swed.*] Difficulty, Perplexity, Distress.

SCRAPER, one who scrapes, a wretched Fidler.

SCRAPS [*q. d. Scrapings*] small Bits.

SCRAT, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both Sexes. *O.*

To **SCRATCH** [*kratzen, Teut. kratzer, Dan.*] which *Minsheu* derives of *κράσσω, Gr.* to tear with the Nails.

SCRATCH Work, a Way of Painting in Fresco, by preparing a black Ground, on which was placed a white Plaster.

SCRATCH'ER, one that scratches.

SCRATCH'ES [*in Horfes*] a Disease, Chaps between the Hel and Joint of the Piaftern.

To **SCRAWL** [*for krabbelen, Du.*] to write after a sorry careless Manner.

SCRAWLER, a bad Writer.

SCRAY, a Sea Swallow, or Bird.

SCREABLE [*screibilis, L.*] which may be spit on.

To **SKREAK** [*of skriger, Dan.*] to make a Noise like a Door whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greased.

SCREAM, a shrill Cry.

To **SCREAM** [*screemen, Belg.*] to cry out, especially in a Fright.

SCRE'ATION, a Spitting. *L.*

To **SCREECH** [*kreischen, Hessian Dia.* to cry out with a loud Voice] to hoot or howl like a Screech Owl.

SCREECH-OWL, an Owl that hoots in the Night.

To **SCREEK**. See *To shriek*.

SCREEN [*scerniculum, L. schirm. Teut.*] a Device to keep off the Wind, or the Heat of the Fire; a Frame for sifting Gravel, Corn, &c.

To **SCREEN** [*secernere, L.*] to sift through a Screen; to shelter, protect, or defend.

A **SCREW** [*Escrou, F. schroeven, Belg.*] an Instrument for several Uses.

To **SCREW** [*schraeven, Belg. schrauwen, Teut.*] to press, to force with a Screw.

To **SCRIB'BLE** [*escrivaille, F. of scribo, L.*] to scratch or dash with a Pen; also to write ill, spoken of an Author.

A **SCRIB'BLER**, a mean or pitiful Writer.

SCRIB'BLE Scrabble, sorry or pitiful Writing.

SCRIBE [*scriba, L.*] a Writer or Penman, a Secretary, a Notary, a Scrivener.

SCRIBES [among the *Jews*] a Sect which managed the Affairs of the Synagogue, and expounded the Law to the People.

SCRIMER [*escrimeur, F.*] a Gladiator. *Shakep.*

SCRIMP'NESS, Scantiness.

SCRINE, a Coffer or Chest. *Spenc.*

S C

SCRIN'IUM, a Coffer or Casket to hold Jewels, a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in, an Office or Chamber. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM Dispositorium, [among the *Romans*] was the Office or Chamber where the Emperor's Commands and Orders were dispatched. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM Epistolarium [among the *Romans*] the Office of those who wrote the Emperor's Letters. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM Libellorum [among the *Romans*] the Office of Requests, where the Petitions, presented to the Emperor to beg some Favour of him, were usually kept. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM Memoriae [among the *Romans*] a Place where Minutes were kept to put an Officer in Mind of the Prince's Orders, to the End he might afterwards dispatch Letters-Patent at large for the same.

SCRIN'IUM Vestimentorum [among the *Romans*] the Wardrobe where the Emperor's Cloaths and Robes are kept.

SCRIP [*Minsheu* derives it of *scirpus, L.* because Wallets were anciently made of Bulrushes; but *Skanner* of *Scnape, Sax.* commodious, *q. d.* commodious for travelling] a Budget or Bag; a little Piece. *O.*

SCRIP'TURE [*scriptura, L.*] a Writing, but emphatically the Holy Scripture, the Writings of the *Old and New Testament*.

SCRIP'TURAL [*scripturalis, L.*] belonging to the *Holy Scripture*.

SCRIP'TURISTS [*scripturaires, F.*] those who ground their Faith on the *Scriptures* only.

SCRITCH-OWL [*scricciola, Ital. q. d.* Shrieking Owl] a Night-Bird.

SCRITORY. See *Scrutoire*.

SCRIV'ENER [*scrivano, Ital. scribo, L.*] one who draws up and engrosses Writings.

SCRIV'ENISH, Subtlety. *O.*

SCRO'BICLE [*scrobiculus, L.*] a little Ditch.

SCROBIC'ULOUS *Cordus* [in *Anatomy*] the Heart-pit, or Pit of the Breast.

SCRO'FULA } hard Glandules or

SCRO'PHULA } Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears, the King's Evil. *L.*

SCRO'FULOUS } [*scrofulosus, or scro-*

SCRO'PHULOUS } *phulosus, L.*] belonging to the King's Evil; hard, full of Kernels, or Swellings of the Glandules.

SCROLL [a Corruption of *Roll*, as *Minsheu* thinks] a Slip or Roll of Parchment.

SCROLL [in *Architecture*]. See *Voluta*.

SCROOBY GRASS, Scurvy-Grass, *Cochliaria. L.*

SCROTOCE'LE [of *scrotum*, and *Καλὸ, Gr.*] a Rupture of the *scrotum*.

SCRO'TUM, the Bag which contains the Testicles of the Male, which is composed of two Membranes besides a Scarf-Skip. *L.*

SCROTUM Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the Skin which

which encompasses the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*. L.

SCROYLS, Corsairs, insolent Fellows, Rebels. *Shaksp.*

A SCRUB [*Scneope*, Sax.] a Brush or Broom much worn. *Metaph.* a sorry Fellow.

To SCRUB [*Scneopan*, Sax. *scrappen*, Teut.] to rub hard.

SCRUB'BED [*scrubber*, Dan.] worn out, also slovenly, mean habited.

SCRUFF, little Sticks, Coals, &c. which poor People gather by the Side of the *Tbames* for Fuel.

SCRUPLE [*scrupule*, F. *scrupulus*, L.] Doubt, Niceness in Point of Conscience.

SCRUPLE [with *Apothecaries*] the third Part of a Dram, or 20 Grains Weight.

SCRU'POSE [*scruposus*, L.] full of Gravel Stones; also difficult.

SCRUPULOSITY } [*scrupulositas*, L.

SCRUPULOUSNESS } a scrupulous Humour, Nicety, a being scrupulous.

SCRUP'ULOUS [*scrupuleux*, F. *scrupulosus*, L.] full of Scruples, nice, precise.

SCRUP'ULOUSLY, carefully, nicely, doubtfully.

To SCRUISE, to press or thrust hard, to crowd.

SCRUT'ABLE [*scrutabilis*, L.] that may be searched.

SCRUTA'TION, a searching. L.

SCRUTINE'ER, one who makes a Scrutiny.

To SCRUTINIZE [of *scrutinium*, L.] to make a strict Enquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

SCRU'TINY [*scrutin*, F. *scrutinium*, L.] a strict Search or diligent Enquiry into a Thing; also a Perusal of Suffrages or Votes at the Election of Magistrates.

SCRUTO'IR } [*escrioir*, F. *scriptorium*,
SCRITO'RE } L.] a Sort of large Cabinet with a Door opening downwards for the Convenience of Writing.

A SCRY of Fowl, a great Flock.

A SCUD, a sudden Shower of Rain.

To SCUD away } [*schudde*, Belg. to trem-

To SCUDDLE } ble, of *schetesen*, to shake, Teut.] to run away all of a sudden.

SCUF'FLE [*q. d.* to shuffle, which *Mer. Caf.* derives from *συφιλίζειν*, Gr. to handle roughly, a Quarrel with Fighting, a Fray.

SCULK [*Hunting Term*] a Company, as a Skulk of Foxes.

To SKULK [of *schudde*, Belg. to hide, or *corr. of abscondere*, L.] to hide one's self, to lurk here and there.

SKULK'ER, one who skulks.

SKULL [*schedel*, Teut.] the Bone of the Head; also a little Oar to row with.

SKULL-CAP, a little small Cap.

SKULLS of Friers [*Old Phrase*] a Company of Friers or Brothers.

SKULL of Fishes [of *Scoli*, Sax.] a Shoal of Fishes.

A SCUL'LER, a Boat rowed with Sculls, also the Waterman.

SCUL'LERY, a Place to wash and scour in.

SCUL'LION [*couillon*, F. or of *culina*, L. a Kitchen] a Drudge who does the meanest Services in a Kitchen.

SCULP [*sculptura*, L.] a Cut, Print, or engraven Picture.

To SCULP [*sculpo*, L.] to carve, to engrave.

SCULP'TOR [*sculpteur*, F.] a Carver, or Engraver. L.

SCULP'TURE [*sculptura*, L.] the Art of carving Figures in Stone, Wood, &c. also a printed Picture.

To SCULP'TURE, to engrave.

SCUM [*skum*, Dan. *schäum*, Teut. *escume*, F.] Froth, Dross; the Dregs of the People.

To SCUM [*escumer*, F.] to take off Froth, Dross, &c.

SCUM'BER [among Hunters] the Dung of Fox.

To SCUM'MER [*skemmer*, Dan.] to squirt a watery Substance out of the Body. O.

SCUPPER Holes [of *scheopen*, Belg. *schöpfen*, Teut. to draw off] little Holes made through the Ship's Sides, through which the Water that comes from the Pump, or any other Way, is carried off into the Sea.

SCUPPER-Leathers [to a Ship] Leathers nailed over those Holes.

SCUPPER Nails, short Nails with broad Heads to fasten the Scupper Leathers.

SCURF [*schorf*, L. S. *Scoorpa*, Sax.] a whitish scaly Swelling, raised in the Skin of the Head.

SCUR'FINESS, being full of Scurf.

SCUR'FY, having much Scurf.

SCURRIL'ITY [*scurrilité*, F. *scurrilitas*, L.] Buffoonery, saucy, drolling, or scoffing, also Scandal.

SCUR'RILOUS [*scurrile*, F. *scurrilis*, L.] railing, saucy, abusive, scandalous.

SCUR'RILOUSLY, abusively, reproachfully.

SCUR'RILOUSNESS, a being full of Scurrility.

The SCURVY [*scorbut*, F. *scorbutum*, L.] a Disease, the Symptoms of which are yellow Spots on the Hands and Face, Weakness of the Legs, stinking Breath, &c.

SCURVY-Grafs, an Herb so called from its particular Virtue in curing that Distemper. *Cochlearia*. L.

SCURVY, bad, naughty, untoward, sorry, pitiful.

SCUT [*Cpyδ*, Sax. *kutte*, Belg. the Female Privities] the Tail of a Hare or Cony. It means also a loose Woman, which last I think rather to be derived from the Teut. *scutte*, a Filly.

SCUTAGE [*scutagium*, L. of *scutum*, L. *Scildpenig*, Sax. q. d. Shield Money] a Tax granted

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granted to King Henry III. for his Expedition to the Holy Land.

SCUTA'GIO *habendo*, a Writ to Tenants, who held by a Knight's Service, to attend the King to the Wars. *L.*

SCUT'CHEON [*escuffon*, *F. succienz*, *Ital.* of *scutum*, *L.* a Shield] the Ground on which a Coat of Arms is painted.

SCUTCHEON [*Architectura*] the Key or Centre Stone in a Building; also a small Plate of Brass or Iron set before a Lock.

SCUTCHEON [among Gardeners] a Bud to be grafted.

SCUTIF'EROUS [*scutifer*, *L.*] bearing a Shield.

SCUTIFOR'ME *O.* [among *Anatomists*] the Whirl-bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCUTIFORMIS *Cartilago* [*Anatomy*] one of the five Cartilages of the *Larynx*, so called from having the Shape of a Shield. *L.*

SCUTTEL'ATED [*scutella*, *L.*] divided into small Surfaces.

SCUT'FLE [*Scurel*, *Sax.*] a Dust Basket; a wooden Trough in a Mill, through which the Flower falls into a Tub; the Bowl on the Top-mast of a Ship.

SCUTTLES [in a *Ship*] little square Holes cut in the Deck, enough to let a Man through; they serve to let People down upon Occasion; these little Windows cut out in Cabins to let in Light.

SCUTUM, a Buckler; [in *Anatomy*] the Kneepan, or round Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCYLID [of *Scylan*, *Sax.*] hid, covered, withdrawn. *Cbauc.*

SCYL'LA, a Rock over against the Gulph *Charybdis*, so that the Passage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*; to avoid *Scylla*, he falls into *Charybdis*; [or in *English*, He leaps out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

SCYMITAR, a crooked *Persian* Sword.

SCYPHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Infundibulum or Funnel of the Brain. *L.*

SCY'REGEMOT [*Sciepmot*, *Sax.*] was formerly a Court held twice a Year by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Ealdermen, where all Laws were given in Charge to the County.

SCYTAL'IDES [*Σκυτάλιδες*, *Gr.*] the three small Bones in each Finger.

SCYTHE [*Syde*, *Sax. Senfe*, *Teut.*] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SDEIN, Disdain. *Spenc.*

SEA [*Sæ*, *Sax. see*, *Belg. See*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] that general Collection of Waters which encompasseth the Earth, and has several Names given it, according to the Countries it washes, as *British Sea*, *Irish Sea*, &c.

SEA Board [*Sea Term*] toward the Sea.

SEA Bind Weed, an Herb. *Convolvulus maritimus*. *L.*

SEA Cock, SEA Beam, SEA Devil, SEA Dragon, several Sorts of Fishes,

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SEA Chart? a Geographical Description
SEA Card } of Coasts, with the true Distances, Heights, &c.

SEA Coal, Coal conveyed by Sea.

SEA Drags, are what hang over Ships at Sea, or the Boat when it is towed.

SEA Gate [among *Sailors*] when two Ships are brought close to one another by means of a Wave, they say, *they lie aboard one another in a Sea Gate.*

SEA Longs, the Froth of the Sea.

SEA Marge, a Cliff, or the Banks of the Sea. *Shakespeare.*

SEA-NAVEL, a small Shell-Fish, resembling a Navel.

SEA Turn [among *Sailors*] the Gale of Wind which comes off from the Sea.

SEA Yoke, a sort of Tackle used when the Sea is so rough that Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hands.

SE'AH [*סאה*, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure about two Gallons and four Pints.

SEA-FARING, living chiefly at Sea.

SEA-GIRT, surrounded by the Sea.

SEAL [*Seal*, *Sax.*] Time, Season. *Eff.*

SEAL [*Sæl*, *Sax. siegel*, *Teut. Seel*, *F. Sigillum*, *L.*] the Print of a Coat of Arms, or some other Device made in Wax, and set to any Deed or Writing; the Piece of Metal, &c. on which the Figure is engraven.

To SEAL [*siegelen*, *Du. Seeler*, *F. Sigillare*, *L.*] to set a Seal to a Writing, &c.

To SEAL *Hermetically* [in *Chymistry*] is to stop the Mouth or Neck of a Glass Vessel, with a Pair of Pincers heated red hot.

A SEAL, a Sea Calf, the Skin of which is used in making Watch-Cases, &c.

SEAL'ER [in *Chancery*] an Officer who seals the Writs and Instruments there made.

SEAM [*Seam*, *Sax. Saum*, *Teut.*] a-Row of Stitches with a Needle.

SEAM [*Seime*, *Sax. saim*, *C. Br.*] Fat, Tallow; also the Fat of a Hog fry'd.

SEAM of Corn, [of *Seam*, *Sax.* probably of *σάγμα*, *Gr.* a Load] eight Bushels. *Eff.*

A SEAM [of *Wood*] a Horse Load. *Suff.*

SEAM [of *Glass*] 120 Pounds.

SEAMS [of a *Ship*] are Places where her Planks meet and join together.

The SEAMS [in *Horses*] a Disease.

SEAM'LESS, without a Seam.

SEAM'STER } [*Seamerstere*, *Sax.*] a
SEAM'STRESS } Man or Woman that
sews or makes up Linen Garments.

SEAM? [of *Sagena*, *L. σαγήνη*, *Gr.*] a
SEAN } Sort of large fishing Net.

SEAN Fish, a Fish taken with such a Net.
To SEAR [*Searan*, *Sax. essorer*, *F.*] to burn with a hot Iron, or a Wax Candle.

SEAR [either of *Sepan*, *Sax. Σαρς*, *Gr.*] dry, consumed. *Spenc.*

SEAR Cloth [*Seapciad*, *Sax.* of *Cera*, *Wax*, *L.* and *Cloth*] a Plaster for Pains, Aches, &c.

SEAR-Leaves, Leaves of a Tree withered or dead, as at the Fall of the Leaf.

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SEAR *Wood*, dead Boughs cut off from Trees of a Forest.

To SEARCE [*seffer*, F.] to sift finely. Boyle.

To SEARCH [*cercher*, or *chercher*, F.] to seek, look for, or be in quest of.

A SEARCH [*recherche*, F.] a seeking after, a looking for, &c.

A SEARCH'ER [*chercheur*, F.] one who searches, seeks, and looks for.

A SEARCHER, an Officer whose Business is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal to mark the Defects of woollen Cloth.

SEARSE } [of *fas*, F.] a fine Hair
SERSE } Sieve

SEASNAPLE, a kind of Shell-fish.

SEASON [*saison*, F.] one of the four Quarters of the Year, which are *Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn*, and *Winter*; also a proper Time to do any Thing in.

SEA'SONABLE, that which is done in Season, opportune, convenient.

SEA'SONABLY, opportunely.

SEA'SONABLENESS, Opportuneness.

To SEASON [*affaisonner*, F. *seasonare*, Ital. *saitzen*, Teut.] to salt, or give any Thing a Relish with Salt, Spice, &c.

SEA'SONINGS [in the *West Indies*] an aguish Distemper, which Foreigners are subject to at their first coming.

SEAT [*Seate*, Sax. *sacde*, Dan. *sitz*, Teut. *sedes*, L.] any Thing to sit on.

To SEAT, to place on Seats, to settle, to fix.

SEA'TER [*Seaton*, Sax.] an Idol worshipped by our Saxon Ancestors on *Saturday*. The Form of this Idol was an old Man on a Pillar standing on a Fish, a Pail of Water in his Right-hand, full of Fruits, and a Whale in his Left.

SEA'TON [*q. d.* Sea-Town] in *Devonshire*, 120 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SEAVES, Rushes. N. C.

SEAVY-Ground, such as is overgrown with Rushes.

SEAX [*Seax*, Sax.] a Sword made like the Scythe, used by the old Saxons.

SEBASTIAN [*σεβαστιανος*, Gr. reverend or majestic] a proper Name of Men.

SE'BERT [a Contraction of *Sigebert Ver-fegan*] a King of the *East Saxons*, the first of them that embraced Christianity.

SE'CANT [*secans*, L.] cutting.

SECANT [in *Geometry*] a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Circle, through one End of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line, called a Tangent, raised on the Outside, at the other End.

To SECE'DE [*secedo*, L.] to withdraw from Fellowship.

SECE'DER, one who withdraws from a Court or Society, on account of its Proceedings.

To SECE'RN [*seerno*, L.] to separate finer Matter from the grosser.

S E

SECES'SION, a going aside, a retiring, a revolting. L.

SECESSION [among *Physicians*] the going off of a Disease by Secretion.

SECESSION [of *Parliament*] the Adjournment or breaking up of it. L.

SECH'IN [*suchen*, Teut.] to seek out, Cbauc.

SECK'INGTON [*Secandune*, of *Secce*, a Flight, and *Dune*, Sax.] a Tower or Hill in *Warwickshire*.

To SECLU'DE [*secludere*, L. of *se*, i. e. *seorsim* and *claudo*] to shut apart from others, to shut out.

SECLU'SION, the Act of secluding. L.

SE'COND [*secundus*, L.] the last of two.

A SECOND [in *Astronomy*] the 60th Part of a Minute.

A SECOND, one who backs or defends another.

To SECOND [*seconder*, F.] to aid and assist another; to favour, to countenance.

SECO'NDA } the Second, or two in
SECO'NDE } Number. L.

SECOND Captain, one whose Company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SECOND Deliverance, a Writ lying after the Return of Cattle replevied, for replevying of the same Cattle again, by reason of some Fault in the Party that replevied.

SE'CONDHAND, any received from the first Possessor.

A SE'CONDARY [*secundarius*, L.] the second Man in any Place, he who is next to any Chief Officer, as of the Compter, who is the next Man to the Sheriff, &c.

SECONDARY [among *Philosophers*] the same with Second, as Secondary Causes.

SECONDARY Circles [in *Astronomy*] all Circles of the Sphere at Right Angles, as the *Azimuths* or vertical Circles, in respect to the Horizon; the *Meridian* and *Hour Circles*, in respect to the Equinoctial, &c.

SECONDARY Circles [in Reference to the Equinoctial] are Hour Circles.

SECONDARY Circles [in Reference to the Horizon] are *Azimuths*, or vertical Circles.

SECONDARY Circles [in reference to the *Ecliptick*] are such as, passing through the Poles of the great Circle, are at right Angles thereto, as the Circles of Longitude of the Stars.

SECONDARY Planets [in *Astronomy*] such as move round others, whom they respect as the Centre of their Motion.

SE'CONDINE. See *Secundine*.

SE'CRECY } [of *secretum*, L.] Pri-
SE'CRETNESS } vacy, the keeping of a

Matter secret.

SE'CREMENT, the separated Part.

A SE'CRET [*secretum*, L.] a Thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private. F.

SE'CRET [*secretus*, L.] private, hidden, close, or that keeps Counsel. F.

SE'CRETARISHIP, Office of Secretary. SE.

S E

SE'CRETARY [*secrtaire, F. secretarius, L.*] one who is employed in writing Letters, Dispatches, &c. for a Prince or particular Society.

To **SECRE'TE** [*secretum, L.*] to separate.

SECRE'TED, hid, concealed, put out of the Way.

SE'CRETLY, privately.

SE'CRETNESS, Privacy.

SECRE'TION [among *Chymists*] is the Separation of one Fluid from another, in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable. *L.*

SE'CRETORY, that performs Secretion.

SECT [*secte, F. of secta, L.*] a Party professing the same Opinion.

SECTA ad Curiam, a Writ lying against him who refuseth to perform his Suit, either to the County or Court Baron. *L.*

SECTA facienda per illum, &c. a Writ to compel the Heir to perform Service for all the Copartners. *L.*

SECTA Molendini, a Writ against him who having uted to grind his Corn at one Mill, leaveth it, and goeth to another. *L.*

SECTA unica tantum facienda, &c. a Writ for that Heir who is distrained by the Lord in more Suits than one, upon account of the Land of several Heirs descended to him. *L.*

SECTA'RIAN [*sectarius, L.*] belonging to a Sect.

SECT'ARY [*sectaire, F. sectarius, L.*] a Follower of a particular Sect or Party.

SECTA TOR [*sectator, L.*] a Follower, an Imitator.

SECTIO Cæsaria [among *Anatomists*] the same as *Hysterotomacota*. *L.*

SECT'ION, a cutting or dividing; also a Part cut off. *F. of L.*

SECTION [of a *Book*] a certain Division in the Chapters.

SECTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the cutting one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Conick SECTION, is the Figure made by the solid Body of a Cone's being supposed to be cut by a Plane; and these Sections are generally accounted four, the *Circle*, *Ellipsis*, *Hyperbola*, and *Parabola*.

SECTION [*Architecture*] the Draught of the Heights and Depths, or a Building raised on a Plane, as though the whole Fabrick were cut asunder, to discover the Inside.

SECTIS non faciendis, a Writ which lieth for a Woman who ought not to perform Suit or Court for her Dower. *L.*

SECT'IVE [*sectivus, L.*] that is or may be cut.

SECT'OR [*secteur, F.*] an Instrument useful in all the practical Parts of the *Mathematicks*. *L.*

SECTOR [of a *Circle*] a Portion comprehended between two Radii or Semidiameters, and the Ark of the Circle, making an Angle at the Centre.

SECTOR [of a *Sphere*] is the Conick Solid, whose *Vertex* ends in the Centre of the Sphere, and its Base is a Segment of the same Sphere.

SECULAR [*seculaire, F. secularis, L.*] be-

S E

longing to the Space of 100 Years; also Temporal, belonging to this World, or Life; also that is conversant in this World, without being engaged in a Monastick Life; as,

A **SECULAR Priest**, one who takes upon him the Care of Souls, and does not live under any Rules of religious Orders.

SECULAR Games [among the *Romans*] solemn Feasts celebrated at the End of every Age or 100 Years.

SECULARISA'TION, secularizing. *F.*

SECULAR'ITY [*secularitas, L.*] Worldliness; also a secular Life; or the Condition of a secular Person.

To **SEC'ULARIZE** [*seculariser, F.*] to make secular, as, to *secularize a Monk*.

SEC'ULARNESS, Worldliness.

SECUNDA Superoneratione Pasturæ, a Writ where Measurement of Pasture hath been made, and he, who first surcharged the Common, doth again surcharge it. *L.*

SECUND'ANS [*Mathematicks*] an infinite Series or Rank of Numbers, which begin from nothing, and proceeds as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion, as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, &c.

SECUNDARY [*secundarius, L.*] an Officer next under the chief Officer.

SECUNDARY Fever, is that which arises after a Crisis, or the Discharge of some morbid Matter, as after the Declension of the Small Pox and Measles.

To **SECUN'DATE** [*secundatum, L.*] to prosper.

SECUNDA'TION, a seconding, a forwarding, a prospering. *L.*

SEC'UNDINES [*secondines, F. secundina, L.*] the After-birth or Burden, *i. e.* the Placenta or Womb-cake with the Membranes including the Fætus before its Birth, and which are extracted after it is born.

SECUNDUM Naturam [*i. e.* according to the Course of Nature] is a Phrase used by Physicians, when all Things are duly performed, as in a State of Health.

SECURE [*securus, L.*] that is out of Danger, safe, fearless or careless.

To **SECURE** [*securare, L.*] to make secure, to save, shelter, or protect; also to apprehend or lay hold of.

SECURELY, safely.

SECURITATE Pacis, a Writ against him who threatens another with Death and Danger. *L.*

SECURITATEM Inveniendi quod, &c. a Writ against any of the King's Subjects, to stay them from going out of the Kingdom. *L.*

SECUR'ITY [*securité, F. securitas, L.*] Safety, the being out of Danger; also Surety for the Payment of Money; Bail; also Carelessness, Unconcernedness.

SE'DAN [of *sedes, L.*] a close Chair in which Persons of Quality are carried.

SEDA'TE [*sedatus, L.*] quiet, composed, undisturbed in Mind.

SE-

S E

SEDA'TELY, quietly, composedly.
SEDA'TENESS, a due Composure of Mind.
SE'DATIVE [*sedativus*, L.] of a quieting, allaying, or asswaging Quality.

SE DEFENDEN'DO [*i. e.* in defending himself] a Plea for one who is charged with killing another, saying, he was forced to do it in his own Defence; yet must he procure his Pardon from the Lord Chancellor, and forfeit his Goods to the King.

SE'DENTARY [*sedentarius*, F. *sedentarius*, L.] that is much given to sitting; that sits much, or works sitting.

SE'DENTARY Parliaments [*in France*] such as are fixed and settled in a Place.

SE'DENTARINESS, the Condition of one who sitteth much.

SEDGE [of *Sæg*, Sax. *seck*, Belg. of *se-cando*, L. a cutting] a Kind of Weeds.

SEDG'Y, abounding with Sedge.

SED'IMENT [*sedimentum*, L.] the Settlement or Dregs of any Thing. F.

SED'IMENT of Urine [among Physicians] certain Parts of the nourishing Juice, which being separated from the Blood with the Serum, by reason of their Weight, sink to the Bottom of the Urine.

SED'ITION [of *se*, *i. e.* *seorsum*, and *iens*, L. going] Mutiny, Strife, popular Tumult, Uproar. F. of L.

SED'ITIOUS [*seditiosus*, F. *seditiosus*, L.] apt or tending to raise Sedition; factious, mutinous.

SED'ITIOUSLY, mutinously.

TO SEDU'CE [*seducere*, F. *seducere*, L.]

to mislead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

SEDUCE'MENT } the Act of seducing or

SEDUC'TION } misleading. F. of L.

ASEDU'CER [*seductor*, F. *seductor*, L.]

one who misleads.

SEDUC'TIVE [*seductivus*, L.] apt to seduce or mislead.

SEDU'LITY [*sedulitas*, L.] continual Care,

Diligence.

SED'ULOUS [*sedulus*, L.] very careful, or

diligent, industrious.

SED'ULOUSLY, diligently.

SED'ULOUSNESS, Diligence, Assiduity.

SE'DUWAL [*Syrepale*, Sax.] the Herb

Setwal or Valerian.

SEE [of *sedes*, L.] a Seat, the Dignity or

Seat of an Archbishop or Bishop.

TO SEE [*Seon*, Sax. *seer*, Dan. *seben*, Teut.]

to perceive with the Eyes,

SEED [*Sæb*, Sax. *seed*, Dan. *saed*, Belg. *saat*,

Teut. *semen*, L.] that Matter which in all

Plants and Fruits is disposed by Nature for the

Propagation of the Kind.

SEED [of *Animals*] a white, hot, spirituous

Humour, made out of the thinnest Part of

the Blood in the Testicles and Epididymus.

SEED [in a figurative Sense] is the Cause

which produces some Effects, as the Seeds of

War, Virtue, Vice, &c.

TO SEED, to grow to such Maturity as to

shed the Seed.

S E

SEED-CAKE, a Cake, so called from the

Seeds that are mingled with it.

SEED-LEEP } a Vessel or Hopper in which

SEED-LIP } Husbandmen carry their

Seed-corn at the Time of sowing.

SEED Shedding [*in Cattle*] a Disease.

SEED'LINGS [*in Botany*] Roots of Gilli-

flowers which come from the Seeds sown;

also the young tender Shoots of Plants that are

newly sown.

SEEDSMAN, he who scatters the Seed.

SEED'Y, having Seeds, running to Seed.

SEEING-Glass, a Looking-glass. N. C.

TO SEEK [*suchen*, Teut. *gepecan*, Sax.]

to search or look for, to endeavour after; also

to be at a Loss, to be without Knowledge or

Experience.

TO SEEL [*or pylan*, Sax. to give away]

a Ship is said to *seel*, when she tumbles sud-

denly and violently, sometimes to one Side,

and sometimes to another, when a Wave passes

from under her Sides faster than she can drive

away with it.

LEE-SEEL [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship thus

rolls to the Leeward.

SEEL'ING [among Falconers] is the run-

ning of a Thread through the Eye-lids of a

Hawk when first taken, so that she may see

very little or not at all, to make her the better

endure the Hood.

SEELY, silly, Spenc.

TO SEEM [*sembler*, F.] to appear.

TO SEEM [*siemen*, Teut.] to become.

SEEM'LY [*ziemlich*, Teut.] becoming,

decent.

SEEM'LINESS, Comeliness.

SEEN, a Cow's Teat or Pap. C.

SEER, several, divers. O.

SEER [*q. d.* Fore-Seer] a Prophet.

TO SEE'SAW, to move with a reciproca-

ting Motion.

TO SEETHE [*reochan*, Sax. *fieden*, L. S.

and Teut.] to boil.

SEGGE [*rege*, Belg.] to say, to speak.

Cbauc.

SEG'GRUM, an Herb.

SEG'HIL [of *Sacce*, a Fight, or Siege,

Victory, Sax. and *Hill*] in Northumberland.

SEG'MENT [*segmentum*, L.] a Piece cut

off from something.

SEGMENT of a Circle [*in Geometry*] is a

Figure terminated by a right Line less than the

Diameter and Circumference, or it is a Figure

contained between a Chord and an Arch of the

same Circle.

SEGMENT of a Sphere [*in Mathematicks*]

is a Portion of it cut off by a Plane, in any

Part except the Centre, so that the Base of

such Segment must always be a Circle, and

its Surface a Part of that of the Sphere; the

whole Segment being either greater or less than

an Hemisphere.

SEGMENT Leaves [*in Botany*] Leaves of

Plants cut and divided into many Shreds.

SEG'NITY [*segnitas*, L.] Slothfulness.

To

S E

To SEG'REGATE [*segregatum*, L.] to separate or put apart.

SEGREGA'TION [*q d.* a taking out of the Flock] a separating, severing, putting apart. *L.*

SE'GREIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used of *Griffins* drawn in a leaping Posture.

SEIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used of a Lion or other Beasts, sitting like a Cat, with his Fore-feet straight. *F.*

SEIGN'IOR } Lord, Master. *Ital.*

SIGN'OR }

SEIGN'NIOR [in *Law*] the Lord of the Manor or Fee.

GRAND SEIGNIOR [*i. e.* Great Lord] the Emperor of the *Turks*.

SEIGNIO'RAGE [*seigneurie*, *F.*] a Privilege of the King, whereby he challengeth Allowance of Gold or Silver brought in the Mass, to his Exchange for Coin.

SEIGNIORY. [*seigneurie*, *F.*] the Jurisdiction or Power of a Lord, Lordship.

SEIMBOLE, half a Tun, or a Pipe of Wine.

SEI'MOUR [*de Sancto Mauro*, *L.* or *Saint Moor*, *F.*] a Surname.

SEINE [*règne*, *Sax.*] a Net used in Fishing.

SEINT [of *ceinture*, *F.*] a Girdle. *Chauc.*

SEJOUR'E, to sojourn. *Chauc.*

SER'IASIS [in *Pharmacy*] an Inflammation in the Head, proceeding from excessive Heat.

SEISIN [*Law Term*] Possession of, or a Right to Lands and Tenements.

SE'ISIN in *Fact* [*Law Term*] is an actual taking Possession in Person.

SEISIN in *Law*, is when something is done which the Law accounts a Seisin.

SEISI'NA Habenda, &c. a Writ for Delivery of Seisin to the Lord of his Tenements, after the King hath had the Year, Day, and Waste.

To SE'JUGATE [*sejugatum*, *L.*] to separate, or put apart.

SEI'ZABLE, that may be seized.

To SEIZE [*saisir*, *F.*] to take into Custody or Possession by Force, or wrongfully; to detain, to attack, to lay hold of, or catch.

To SEIZE } [*Sea Term*] to make fast or

To SEASE } bind; especially to fasten two

Ropes together with Rope-Yarn.

SEI'ZED of } [*Law Term*] possessed of.

SEI'ZED of }

The SEI'ZING [of a Boat] is a Ropetied to a Ring or little Chain in the Foreship of the Boat, by which means it is fastened to the Side of the Ship.

SEIZING [in *Falconry*] a Hawk's taking any thing in her Claws, and holding it fast.

SEI'ZURE, seizing, taking into Custody, Attachment, Distress.

SEJUNC'TION [*sejunctio*, *L.*] a parting or putting asunder.

SE'KEL, in like Manner. *O.*

S E

SE'LAH [שְׁלַח, *H.*] a Note of Musick in the Psalms of David.

SE'LANDER, a scabby Disease in Horses.

SEL'BY [of Sel, *Sax.* Good, and By, an Habitation] a Place famous for a Convent or Abbey, the Abbot whereof had the Title of Baron of the Realm: a Surname.

SEL'DOUTH [of Selb, seldom, and coust, known, *Sax.*] uncommon.

SEL'DOM [Seloon, of Selb, rare, and tone, *Sax.* seldom, *Teut.*] done not often.

SEL'DOMNESS, the not happening often.

SELECT' [*selectus*, *L.*] chosen out of others, Choice.

To SELECT' [*selectum*, *L.*] to pick out, to cull.

SELECT'LY, in a select Manner.

SELECT'NESS, Chosenness.

SELE'NITES [σεληνιας λιθος, *Gr.*] a Mirror Stone, or Muscovy Glass, the Brightness of which was heretofore thought to increase and decrease according to the Course of the Moon.

SELENOG'RAPHY of [σεληνη, the Moon, and γραφη, Description, *Gr.*] a Description of the Face of the Moon, as distinguished by Spots, &c. which may be seen by the Help of the Telescope.

SELEUC'CIANS, Hereticks in the primitive Church, who held that the Body of Christ ascended no higher than the Sun; that the Deity was corporeal; and that the Matter of the Universe was co eternal with him.

SELF [Silp, *Sax.* self, *Dan.* self, *Belg.* seig, *Teut.*] one's own Person.

SELF Heal, a Wound Herb: *Prunella*, *L.*

SELF'ISH, minding chiefly his own Interest.

SELF'ISHLY, in a selfish Manner.

SELF'ISHNESS, the being selfish.

SELF'SAME, the very same.

SE'LIBRA, half a Pound, or 6 Ounces, *L.*

SE'LION, a Ridge of Land which lies between two Furrows.

To SELL [ryllan, *Sax.*] to give for a Price.

SELL [sella, *L.*] a Saddle. *Spenc.*

SELL [*Architectura*] the lowest Piece of Timber in a Timber-building, or that on which the whole Superstructure is erected.

SELL, Self. *N. C.*

SEL'LA Curulis [among the Romans] the Curule Chair, or Chair of State, adorned with Ivory, in which the great Magistrate had a Right to sit and be carried in a Chariot. *L.*

SEL'LA Equinas. } [in *Anatomy*] a Part

SEL'LA Spbenoides } of the Brain made

of the four Processes of the Os Spbenoides; it contains the Glandula Pituitaria, and in Brutes the Rete Mirabile. *L.*

SEL'LENGER [of Saintleger, which comes from Saint Leodeger] a Surname.

SEL'LERY [σέλιον, *Gr.*] a Sallad Herb.

SEL.

S E

SEL'LANDER } [in *Horses*] a dry Scab
SEL'LANDER } growing in the very Bent
SO'LANDER } of the Ham of the Hind
 Leg.

SEL'LA Solida, a Chair or Seat made of a Piece of Wood, on which the *Roman* Angurs or Southsayers sat, when they were taking their Observations.

SELT, Chance. *N. C.*

SEL'VAGE [as *Skinner* thinks, *q. d. Salvage*, because it preserves and strengthens the Garment] the outward Edge of Linen Cloth.

SELVE Movement, Movement. *O.*

SELY, Hilly. *O.*

SEMARE [St. *Medard*] a Surname.

SEMAR'TON [St. *Martin*] a Surname.

SEM'BLABLE [*q. d. simulabris*, *L.*] seeming, likely. *F.*

SEM'BLANCE, Likeness, Appearance, *F.*

SEM'BLATIVE [of *semblant*, *F.*] resembling, like to.

SEM'BLAUNCE, the same. *Spenc.*

SEMBLAUNT, a Look. *O.*

To **SE'MBLE** [*sembler*, *F.*] to represent, to make a Likeness.

SEME of Corn, is eight Bushels.

SEME'OSIS [*σημεωσις*, *Gr.*] a noting or marking.

SEMEIOSIS [in *Physick*] an Observation whereby some Things being discovered they find out others that were unknown.

SEMEIO'TICA [*σημειωτικη*, *Gr.*] is that Part of *Physick* which treats of the Signs of Health and Sickness, enabling the Physician to make probable Guesses about the Constitution of his Patient.

SEMELIHEED, Seemliness, Comeliness, *O.*

SEMEN'IFEROUS [of *semen*, Seed, and *fero*, to bear] bearing Seed.

SEMENT'INÆ Ferie [among the *Romans*] certain Fasts appointed in Seed-Time, in order to pray the Gods to vouchsafe them a plentiful Harvest.

SE'MEN Veneris [among *Chymists*] the Scum of Brass. *L.*

SE'METS [according to *Dr. Grew*] the Apices of the Attire of a Plant.

SE'MI [*femis*, *L.*] a Half.

SEMI Arian, the Arian Sect was divided into two principal Parts; the one of which sticking more closely to the Opinion of their Master, maintained that the Son of God was unlike the Father; and the other refused to receive the word *substantial*, yet acknowledged the Son of God of a like Substance or Essence with the Father, and therefore were called *Semi-Arians*.

SE'MIBRIEF [in *Musick*] a Note of half the Quantity of a Brief or Breve.

SEMICIR'CLE, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter and half the Circumference; also a Mathematical Instrument, being half the Theodolite.

S E

SEMICIR'CLULAR, made in Shape of, or belonging to, a Semi-circle.

SEMICIRCUM'FERENCE, half the Circumference.

SEMICO'LON, a Stop or Point in a Sentence, between a Comma and a Colon, marked thus (;)

SEMICOMBUST' [*femicombustus*, *L.*] half burned.

SEMICON'GIUS, a Measure of half a Gallon. *L.*

SEMICONSPI'CUOUS [*femiconspicuous*, *L.*] half or partly visible.

SEMICOPE, a short Clock. *O.*

SEMICU'BICAL Paraboloid [in *Geometry*] a Curve or crooked lined Figure, whose Ordinates are in Sub-triplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter, i. e. the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameter.

SEMICU'BIUM, a half Bath, in which the Patient sits only up to the Navel in Water.

SEMI DIAM'ETER [in *Geometry*] is a Line drawn from the Centre of a Circle to any Point of its Circumference.

SEMI DIAP'ASON [in *Musick*] a defective or imperfect Octave.

SEMI DIAPEN'TE [in *Musick*] the lesser Third, having its Terms as 6 to 5.

SEMI DIA'PHANOUS [from *femi* and *diaphanous*] half transparent.

SEMI FIBULA'TUS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Body, the *Peroneus Secundus*. *L.*

SEMI FISTULAR Flowers [in *Botany*] such whose upper Parts resemble a Pipe cut off obliquely, as *Birchwort*.

SEMI'IFORM [*femiformis*, *L.*] half-formed, imperfect.

SEMIGLO'BULAR, of the Form of half a Globe.

SEMILU'NAR Valves [in *Anatomy*] Valves thus called from their Resemblance in Shape to a Half-moon.

SEMIMA'RES, half Males, a Name given to those that have been castrated, as Eunuchs, Geldings, &c. *L.*

SEMIMARI'NE [*Semimarinus*, *L.*] half Marine.

SEMIMEMBRANO'SUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, being half tendinous and Membrane like, lying immediately under the *Seminervosus*.

SEMI'NAL [*feminalis*, *L.*] seedy.

SEMI'NAL Leaves [among *Botanists*] are two small, plain, soft, and undivided Leaves, that first shoot forth from the greatest Part of all sown Seeds; which Leaves are generally very different from those of the succeeding Plant in Size, Figure, Surface, and Position.

SEMI'NALITY, a being feminal.

SEMI'NARIST [*feminare*, *F.*] one brought up in a Seminary.

SEMIN'ARY

S E

SEMINARY [*feminair* F. *feminarium*, L.] a Seed Plot, or Nursery for the raising of young Trees or Plants.

SEMINARY [in *Papish Countries*] a School, or College for training up of Priests to propagate their Doctrine in England, and other Protestant Countries, thence called *Seminary Priests*.

SEMINARY [figuratively] a School or College which is a Nursery for Learning.

To **SEMINATE** [*feminatum*, L.] to sow.

SEMINATION [with some Physicians] the Emission of the Male Seed into the Womb by Coition. L.

SEMINATUM, a sowing. L.

SEMINIFICK, bearing Seed.

SEMI-NERVOUS } in [Anatomy] a Muscle of the Thigh, so named from being half-tendinous and Nerve-like. L.

SEMIOPA'COUS [*semi* and *opacus*, L.] half-dark.

SEMIPE'DAL, consisting of a Foot and a half in Measure. L.

SEMIPELAGIANS, a Sort of Christian Hereticks, who endeavoured to find a Mean between the *Pelagians* and the *Oribodox*. They agreed with the *Pelagians* in the Power of Free-will, at least as to the beginning of Faith and Conversion.

SEMIQUADRAT } [in Astronomy] an Aspect invented by Kepler, when two Planets are distant one from the other 45 Degrees.

SEMIQUAVER [in Music] a Note half the Quantity of a Quaver.

SEMIQUINT'ILE [in Astrology] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are distant one from the other 35 Degrees.

SEMISEX'ILE [in Astrology] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are 30 Degrees distant one from another, and it is thus marked (SS).

SEMISSPEC'ULUM [among Surgeons] an Instrument to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder or Womb.

SEMISSPHERICAL, of or belonging to, or like the Half of a Sphere.

SEMI-PHEROIDAL, formed in the Fashion of a half Spheroid.

SEMI SPINA'IUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle inserted to the upper Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Breast.

SEMITERTIAN *Ague*, a sort of *Ague*, partaking of a Tertian and Quotidian.

SEMITONE [in Music] a half Tone.

SEMI VOW'ELS [in Grammar] certain Consonants, so called because they have half the Sound of Vowels.

SEMI } [among Apothecaries] half an Ounce. L.

SEMISSIS }

SEMITA *luminosa* [i. e. the shining Path] a bright Track in the Heavens, which a little before the Vernal Equinox, may be seen about

S E

fix o'Clock at Night towards the End of February and Beginning of October. L.

SEMIUS'TULATE [*semistulatus*, L.] half burnt or consumed by Fire.

SEM'IT, timber. N. C.

SEMPERVI'RENT [of *semper*, always, and *virens*, being green] Ever green.

SEMPERVI'VUM [with Botanists] the Herb Sengreen, Aygreen, or Houseleek. L.

SEMPITER'NAL [*sempiternel*, F. *sempiternus*, L.] continual, perpetual, endless, everlasting.

SEMPITER'NITY [*sempiternitas*, L.] Everlastingness.

SEMP'SRESS [reamer-*re*, Sax.] a Woman who lives by her Needle, i. e. by sewing.

SEMPT, sowed. O.

SENA [of סן, Chald.] the Leaves of a Shrub growing in the Levant.

SENACHERIB [סנחריב, H. i. e. the Bramble of Destruction] a King of Assyria.

SEN'ARY [*senarius*, L.] consisting of six.

SEN'ATE [*senatus*, F. *senatus*, L. of *Senex*, L.] properly the supreme Council among the ancient Romans, or the Place where they assembled; the Parliament or Bench of Aldermen in a City.

SEN'ATE-HOUSE, Place where the Senate is held.

SEN'ATOR [*senateur*, F.] a Member of the Senate, a Parliament Man, an Alderman. L.

SEN'ATORIAN [*senatorial*, F. *senatorius*, L.] belonging to a Senator.

SEND [Sendan, Sax. *sender*, Dan. *senden*, Teut.] to cause a Person to go, or a Thing to be carried.

To **SEND** [Sea Term] a Ship is said to *send* much, when she falls deep a-stern, or a-head into the Hollow between two Waves.

SENDAL, a Sort of thin Cyprus Silk.

SENDER, one who sends.

SENESCHAL'LO et *Marescallo quod non teneant*, &c. a Writ to the Steward and Marshal of England, prohibiting them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court, that concerned Freehold, Debt, or Covenant. L.

SEN'ESCHAL } [*Seneschal*, F.] the Lord High Steward; also the Head Bailiff of a Barony.

SEN'ESCHAL [in France] the chief Justice or Magistrate of a certain Precinct.

SENE'SCENT [*senescens*, L.] waxing old, growing in Years.

SENFY, Note, Sign, Likelihood, Appearance. N. C.

SENGREEN, the Herb Houseleek. *Sempervivum Majus*. L.

SE'NIOR, Elder. L.

SENIORITY [of *senior*, L.] Eldership.

SENIORITY [with Military Men] the Order of Time since the first raising of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commission.

S E

SEN'NA [*Senra*, L.] a Physical Tree.
SEN'NIGHT [contracted of *seven Nights*] a Week.

SEN'OCULAR [*seni* and *oculi*, L.] having six Eyes.

SEN'LY [of *St. Lizy*] a Surname.

SENT'LO [of *St. Loyd*] a Surname.

SENT'LOW [of *St. Loup*, i. e. *St. Love*] a Surname.

SENSA'TION [among *Philosophers*] that Perception the Mind has, when any Object strikes the Senses, or the perceiving Things by the Senses; this is performed by the immediate Action of the finer and more fluid Parts of Bodies upon the Organs of Sense. The Impulse communicated by these subtle Parts of Bodies upon the Organs fitly disposed, is thro' them transmitted to the Nerves, and by them to the Brain. L.

SENSE [*sens*, F. *Sensus*, L.] the Faculty of a living Creature, whereby it receives the Impression of outward Objects; also an Affection or Passion of the Soul, Judgment, Reason, Meaning, Signification.

Common SENSE, those general Notions arising in the Minds of Men, by which they apprehend Things after the same Manner.

SENSE'LESS, which hath no Sense, or Feeling; also void of Reason, foolish.

SENSE'LESSLY, foolishly, stupidly.

SENSE'LESSNESS, the being void of Reason; Foolishness, Stupidity.

SENSES, the five natural Senses, *Hearing, Feeling, Seeing, Tasting, and Smelling.*

SENSIBIL'ITY [*sensibilite*, F. *sensibilitas*, L.] the Quality of being sensible.

SEN'SIBLE [*sensibilis*, L.] that falls within the Compass of the Senses, that may be perceived or felt; also that feels, apt to perceive, apprehensive; also that is of good Sense or Judgment. F.

SEN'SIBLY, perceptibly, intelligently.

SENSIF'EROUS [*sensifer*, L.] that causeth Feeling or Sense.

SEN'SINE, since then. N. C.

SEN'SITIVE [*sensitivus*, L.] that has the Faculty of feeling or perceiving; as *the sensitive Soul*. F.

SEN'SITIVE Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as contract their Leaves and Flowers when touched, as if they were really sensible of the Contact, but as soon as the Hand is removed, spread themselves open, and flourish again.

SENSO'RIMUM *Commune* [in *Anatomy*] the Seat of Common Sense, that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves, from the Organs of all the Senses, are terminated or end, which is the Beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata*.

SEN'SORY [*sensorium*, L.] the Organ or Instrument of Sense; as the Eye of seeing, the Ear of hearing, &c.

SEN'SUAL [*sensual*, F. *sensualis*, L.] voluptuous, given to sensual Pleasures.

S E

SEN'SUALIST, a Voluptuary, an Epicure.

SENSUAL'ITY [*sensualite*, F. *sensualitas*, L.] Libertinism; a gratifying of the Senses, a giving up one's self to unlawful Pleasures.

SENSUAL'LY, voluptuously, in a sensual Manner.

SENSUALNESS, the being too much addicted to gratify the Senses.

SEN'TEN, sent. O.

SEN'TENCE [*sententia*, L.] a Number of Words put together, a wise or witty Saying; a Decree of a Court of Justice. F.

To SEN'TENCE [*sententier*, F.] to pronounce Sentence upon.

SENTENTIO'SITY, Sententiousness.

SENTENTIOUS [*sententiosus*, F. *sententiosus*, L.] full of pithy Sentences.

SENTEN'TIOUSLY, in short Sentences.

SENTEN'TIOUSNESS, the abounding with pithy Sentences.

SENTIENT [*sentiens*, L.] perceiving, or having Perception.

SEN'TIMENT, Opinion, Judgment. F.

SEN'TINEL } [*sentinelle*, F.] a private Sol-

SEN'TRY } dier upon Guard.

SEN'TINEL *Perdue*, a Sentinel placed near the Enemy in a dangerous Post. F.

SENTRY-BOX, a Box for the Accommodation of a private Soldier upon Guard.

SENVY [*Genepe*, Sax. *Sinapi*, L. *sinapi*, Gr.] the Plant of whose Seed Mustard is made.

SEN'ZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies without, as *Senza Stromenti*, without Instruments. Ital.

SEO'FRID [of *Seo*, the Sight, and *frid*, or *frede*, Peace, Sax.] a King of the *East Saxons*.

SEPARABIL'ITY, a Possibility of being separated, or the Quality of that which is separable.

SEP'ARABLE [*separabilis*, L.] that may be separated. F.

SEP'ARATE [*separé*, F. *separatus*, L.] distinct or particular.

To SEP'ARATE [*separer*, F. *separatum*, L.] to part, divide, or put asunder.

SEP'ARATELY, apart, distinctly.

SEP'ARATERS, the four middle Teeth of an Horse, so called, because they separate the Nippers from the Corner Teeth.

SEPARA'TION, the Act of separating or putting asunder. F. of L.

SEPARATION [with *Astrologers*] is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or partile Aspect, and the lighter, by reason of its swifter Motion, is going out of the Moiety of both their Orbs.

SEP'ARATIST, one who separates himself from the established Church.

SEP'ARATORY [among *Chymists*] a Vessel to separate Oil from Water.

SEP'ARA-

S E

SEP'ARATORY [*separator*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to pick Splinters, or Bones out of a Wound.

SEPI'ACE, if you please. *Ital.*

SEP'ILIBLE [*sepilibilis*, L.] that may be buried; also hidden and concealed.

SEP'IMENT [*sepimentum*, L.] a Hedge or Fence.

To SEPOS'ITE [*sepositum*, L.] to put aside, or part.

SEPOSITION, a setting aside or apart. *F.*

SEPHY'ROS [with *Physicians*] an hard and dry Imposthume; an hard Inflammation of the Womb. *Arab.*

SEPTAN'GLE [in *Geometry*] a Figure having seven Angles and as many Sides; the same as an *Heptagon*.

SEPTAN'GULAR [*septangulus*, L.] that has seven Angles, and as many Sides.

SEPTEM'BER [*septembre*, *F.* or *septem*, L. seven] a Month, so called, because the seventh Month from *March*.

SEPTEM'FLUOUS [*septemfluus*, L.] dividing or flowing into seven Streams.

SETEM'PEDAL, [*septempedalis*, L.] belonging to seven Feet, or seven Foot long.

SEPTENA'RIOUS } [*septenarius*, L.] of
SEPTENA'RY } the Number 7.

A SEPTENARY [*septenaire*, *F.* *septenarius numerus*, L.] a Number of 7; seven Years of one's Life.

SEPTEN'NIAL [*septennis*, L.] of the Space or Age of seven Years.

SEPTENTA'RIOUS [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of thirty Stars. *L.*

SEPTEN'TRIO, the North; also a Northern Constellation of seven Stars, called *Charles's Wain*. *L.*

SEPTENTRIO'NAL [*septentrionalis*, L.] Northern, belonging to the North.

SEPTENTRIONAL Signs [in *Astronomy*] the first six Signs of the Zodiack; so called, because they decline from the Equator towards the North: *Boreal Signs*.

SEP'TICA [*Septica*, *Gr.*] such Things as, by a mischievous Heat and Sharpness corrupt and rot the Flesh, which are otherwise termed *Putrescencia*. *L.*

SEPTE'ME, a Sequence of seven Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SEPTIFA'RIOUS [*septifarius*, L.] of seven different Sorts or Ways.

SEPTIFO'LIOUS Plants [of *septisfolium*, L.] such as cometh of seven Leaves.

SEP'TIFORM [*septiformis*, L.] that has seven Shapes.

SEPTILA'TERAL [*septem and lateris*, L.] having seven Sides.

SEPTIMA'NE [*septimanus*, L.] of the Order of seven; and belonging to a Week.

SEPTINA'RIAN, a Weekly Officer in Monasteries.

SEPTUAGENARY [*septuagenaire*, *F.* *septuagenarius*, L.] of the Number 70.

S E

SEPTUAGES'IMA, the third Sunday before the first Sunday in *Lent*; so called because it was about 70 Days before *Easter*.

SEPTUAGES'IMAL [*septuagesimus*, L.] belonging to *Septuagesima*.

The SEPT'UAGINT [so called, because it is said to have been translated by 72 Jewish Rabbies at the Appointment of *Ptolemy King of Egypt*] the most authentick *Greek Translation* of the *Old Testament*.

SEPTUM *Auris* [among *Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear. *L.*

SEPTUM *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the fleshy Part that divides the right Ventricle of the Heart from the left.

SEPTUM *Lucidum* } [in *Anatomy*] a
SPEC'ULUM *Lucidum* { kind of Partition which distinguishes the Ventricle of the Brain, so named from its Thinness and Transparency. *L.*

SEPTUM *Narium* [among *Anatomists*] that Part which separates the Nostrils one from another. *L.*

SEPTUM *Transversum* [in *Anatomy*] the Diaphragm or Midriff. *L.*

SEPTUN'CIAL [*septuncialis*, L.] belonging to seven Ounces.

SEP'IUNX, a Weight of seven Ounces. *L.*

SE'PTUPLE [*septuplex*, L.] seven Times as much.

SEPUL'CHRAL [*sepulchralis*, L.] belonging to a Grave, or Sepulchre. *F.*

SBPUL'CHRE [*sepulchrum*, L.] a Burying-place, Grave, or Tomb. *F.*

SEPUL'TURE [*sepultura*, L.] a Burying or Burial, an Interment. *F.*

SEQUA'CIOUS [*sequax*, L.] easily following.

SEQUA'CITY [*sequacitas*, L.] a following.

SEQUA'TUR *sub suo periculo*, a Writ that lieth where the Summons *ad Warrantizandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returneth that he hath nothing whereby he may be summoned; then goes out an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and if he do not come in at the *Pluries*, this Writ is issued forth.

SE'QUEL [*sequela*, L.] a Consequence or Conclusion, a continual Succession.

SEQUE'LA *Molendini*, is owing Suit, or being bound to grind Corn in a particular Mill. *L.*

SE'QUENCE [*sequentia*, L.] a following of Things in Order just one after another; also a Set of Cards of the same Sort of Colour. *F.*

SE'QUENCES, Verses answering one another.

SE'QUENT [*sequens*, L.] following.

To SEQUESTER [*sequester*, *F.* *sequestrare*, L.] to separate, sever, or put asunder; to withdraw or retire from the World.

To SEQUESTER [in the *Civil Law*] a Widow is said to *sequester*, when she disclaims.

to have any thing to do with the Estate of her deceased Husband.

To SEQUESTER [in *Common Law*] is to separate a Thing in Dispute from the Possession of the contending Parties, or the true Proprietor or Owner.

To SEQUES'TRATE, to dispose apart, to separate.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in *Civil Law*] the Act of the ordinary disposing of Goods and Chattels of a deceased Person, whose Estate no Man will meddle with.

SEQUESTRATION [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a seizing upon the Rents or Estates of Delinquents, for the Use of the Commonwealth. *F. of L.*

SEQUESTRATION [in *Common Law*] is the disposing of a Thing contended for, out of the Possession of either of the contending Parties.

SEQUESTRATION, is also the gathering of the Fruits of a void Benefice to the Use of the next Incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR } the third Person to
SEQUESTREE' } whom the keeping a Thing in Controversy is committed.

SEQUES'TRO *habendo*, a judicial Writ for dissolving the Bishop's Sequestration of the Fruits of a Benefice, &c. *L.*

SERAG'LIO, the Palace of the Grand Seigneur, and other Eastern Princes, where their Concubines are kept. *Ital.*

SER'APH a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about 5 s. Sterling.

SER'APH [שרפ, *H.*] one of the Orders of the Angels, called in the plural Number *Seraphim*.

SERAPH'ICAL } [seraphique, *F.*] belong-
SERAPH'ICK } ing to, or becoming the Seraphim.

SER'APHIM [שרפים, *H.*] the highest Order of Angels.

SER'APIES, Household Gods among the ancient *Egyptians*, some of whose Idols they placed in their famous Pyramids, to preserve the Corpses deposited there, and transport their Souls to Heaven.

SERASQUI'ER, a Generalissimo, or Commander in Chief of the *Turkish* Forces in *Europe*.

SERAVITIAN Marble [so called of *Seravio*, a Town in *Italy*] a Sort of Marble having Ash-coloured Spots.

SER'CIL *Feathers* [among *Falconers*] those Feathers of a Hawk, which are called Pinions in other Fowl.

SERE' [among *Falconers*] the yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

SERE', withered. *Spencer.*

SERRED Pockets, locked up. *O.*

SERENA'DE [serenato, *Ital.*] Night-Musick, played by a Lover at his Mistress's Door, or under her Window. *F.*

To SERENA'DE, to entertain with nocturnal Musick, *Spetch.*

SERENA'TA, a Concert of Musick performed in the Midst of the Night or Morning early, in the open Air or Street. *Ital.*

SERENE [seren, *F. serenus, L.*] clear, fair, without Clouds or Rain; calm, quiet.

MOST SERENE, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes, and to some Commonwealths.

SERE'NELY, calmly, tranquilly.

SERENITY } [serenité, *F. serenitas, L.*

SERENESS } Clearness of the Sky; fair Weather, Calmness of Mind; also a Title given to chief Magistrates of Commonwealths, &c.

SERGE [serge. *Teut.*] a Covering, a sort of Woollen Stuff. *F.*

SER'GEANT [sergent, *F. q. d. Serwens, L.*] an Officer who arrests People for Debt.

SER'GEANT [a *Military Officer*] an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot or a Troop of Horse.

SER'GEANT at Law } a learned Lawyer
SER'GEANT of the Coif } of the highest Degree under the Judge in the Common Law, as a Doctor is in the Civil.

SERGEANT at Arms, an officer appointed to attend the Person of the King, to arrest Traitors and Persons of Quality.

SER'GEANTS [of the Mace] Officers who attend the Lord Mayor of London for Household Service, or Matters of Justice.

SER'GEANTY [Common Law] a Service which cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but only to the King or Queen.

Grand SERGEANTY, is where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the personal Service of carrying his Banner, Lance, leading his Horse, being his Champion, Carver, &c. at his Coronation.

Petty SERGEANTY, is where one becomes Tenant to the King by yielding him annually some small Thing toward his Wars, as a Buckler, Bow, Arrow, &c.

SER'ICATED [sericated, *L.*] clothed in Silk.

SER'IES, is an orderly Process, or Continuance of Things one after another; Order, Course.

Infinite SERIES [in *Algebra*] are certain Progressions, or Ranks of Qualities orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is inquired after.

SER'IOUS [serieux, *F. serius, L.*] sober, grave, important, sincere, earnest.

SER'IOUSLY, sincerely, gravely, soberly.

SER'IOUSNESS, Gravity, Solemnity.

SERL'S Scale, a Mathematical Instrument used in Dialling.

To SERMO'CINATE [sermocinatum, *L.*] to talk or hold Discourse.

SERMOCINA'TION, a talking or holding a Discourse. *L.*

SER'MON [sermo, *L.*] a public Discourse upon a Text, &c.

SERMO'NIUM [in *Old Records*] a Sort of Interlude, or historical Play, which the inferior Orders of the Clergy, assisted by Boys and Children, used to act in the Body of the Church, suitable to the Solemnity of some high Procession-day.

To **SER'MONIZE** [*sermonner*, F.] to preach a Sermon.

SER'MOUNTAIN, an Herb.

SER'ON [of *Almonds*] the Quantity of two Hundred Weight.

SEROS'ITY [*serosité*, F.] Waterishness, Wheyishness, a watery Matter.

SEROSITY [among *Physicians*] the thinner Part of the Mass of Blood.

SEROTINE [*serotinus*, L.] late in the Evening.

SER'OUS [*sereux*, F. *serosus*, of *serum*, Whey, L.] belonging to the Humour called *serum*, waterish; more especially applied to the thinner or watery Part of the Mass of Blood.

SER'PENT [*serpens*, L.] a venomous Creature; also a Northern Constellation; also a Sort of Fire-work or Squib. F.

SERPENT, a Musical Instrument serving as a Basis to the Cornet. F.

SERPEN'TARY [*serpentinaire*, F. *serpentaria*, L.] the Herb Dragon-wort.

SERPENTARY Wood, a Sort of Wood growing in the *East-Indies*, going in and out.

SERPEN'TINE [*serpentinus*, L.] belonging to a Serpent, or winding about. F.

SERPENTINE Line, a crooked winding Line, inclosing itself continually.

SERPENTINE Powder, a weak Sort of Gun-powder that is not corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

SERPENTINE Stone [of *serpentinus*, L. and *Steen*, Stone, L. S.] a greenish Sort of Marble speckled with Black, plentifully found in the North East Parts of *Germany*; it turns very well in a Lathe, and has its Name from a Virtue attributed to it, *viz.* that it detects Poison by changing its Colour, if any be poured upon it, or into any Vessel made of it.

SERPENTINE Verses, Verses which begin and end with the same Words; as, *Ambo florentes atatibus, Arcades ambo.*

A **SER'PENTINE** [among *Chymists*] is a long winding Worm or Pipe of Lead or Pewter, which is placed in a Tub of Water in the Distillation of Spirits.

SER'PET, a Sort of Rush; also a Kind of Basket. O.

SER'PHERA [in *Chymistry*] a Medicine that dissolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

SER'PIGO, a Tetter or Ring-Worm. L.

SER'PILLUM, a Kind of wild Betony.

SERRA'TION [in *Surgery*] the Sawing of a Bone. L.

SERRA'TUS Major Anticus [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle arising from the Root of the *Scapula*, which is inserted to the eight upper Ribs, by certain fleshy Portions which resemble the Teeth of a Saw. L.

SERRATUS Minor Anticus, a Muscle which takes its Rise from the Process of the Shoulder-Blade, called *Caracoides*, and is let into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Ribs. L.

SERRATUS Superior Posticus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which is continued not only from the Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins, but also from all those of the *Thorax*; that hath a jagged Termination at the bending of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the End of the 12th Ribs. L.

SERRATUS Inferior Posticus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides*, springs from the two lower Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, and the three upper ones of the Chest, but is implanted at the bending of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Ribs. L.

SER'RIED [of *ferre*, F.] closely joined, or standing close together.

To **SERR** } to press close; to drive hard
To **SER'RY** } together.

SER'VAGE, Service. F.

SER'VANT [*servant*, F. *servus*, L.] one who serves another.

To **SER'VE** [*servir*, F. *servire*, L.] to attend to or wait upon; to do Service or Kindness.

To **SERVE a Battery** [Military Term] to see that the Guns play well.

To **SERVE a Rope** [Sea Term] to roll upon it spun Yarn, Canvas, or the like, to keep it from fretting or galling.

SER'VICE [*servitium*, L.] the State or Condition of a Servant, Office, or good Turn; also a Course, or certain Number of Dishes served up at a Table. F.

Divine SERVICE, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God; the Form of Public Worship in the Church, particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

SERVICE Personal, is that which is due from a Thing to a Person.

SERVICE Predial, are Rights that one Estate sometimes owes to another.

SERVICE Royal, the Rights and Privileges that within such a Manour belong to the King or Lord of it.

SERVICE, a Sort of Fruit, called also a *Sorb Apple*.

SER'VICEABLE [*serviable*, F.] ready to serve one, or to do him a good Turn, profitable, useful.

SER'VICEABLENESS, the being capable of doing Service, Usefulness.

SERVICE Tree, a Sort of Tree that bears Berries called Services.

SERVIEN'TIBUS, certain Writs which relate

relate to Servants and Masters breaking the Statute Laws made against their Abuses. *L.*

SER'VILE [*servilis*, *L.*] belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage, slavish, mean, pitiful, base. *F.*

SERVILITY } [*servilitas*, *L.*] the
SER'VILENESS } Quality or Condition
of a Servant, Slavishness; also slavish Humour, mean Spirit.

SER'VILELY, slavishly.

SER'VING Man's Joy, the Herb Rue.
Rota. L.

SERVITIUS *acquietandis*, a Writ judicial that lies for one distrained for Service to *F.* who owes and performs to *R.* for the Acquittal of such Services.

SERVITIUM [in *Law*] that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord upon account of his Fee. *L.*

SERVITIUM *forinsecum* [*Law Term*] is that Service which is due to the King. *L.*

SERVITIUM *intrinsicum* [*Law Term*] is that Service which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manour. *L.*

SERVITIUM *Regale* [*Law Term*] Royal Services, or the Rights and Prerogatives, that within such a Manour did anciently belong to the King, if Lord of it, which were generally reckoned to be six in Number, *viz.* 1. Power of Judicature, in Matter of Property. 2. Power of Life and Death, in Felonies and Murder. 3. A Right in Waifs and Strays. 4. Assessments, or Laying on of Taxes. 5. Of coining Money. 6. Assize of Bread, Beer, Weights, and Measures. All these entire Privileges were annexed to some Manours in their Grants from the King, and were sometimes made over to religious Houses.

SER'VITOR [*serviteur*, *F.*] a serving Man or Waiter.

SER'VITOR [in an *University*] a Scholar who attends or waits upon others for his Maintenance.

SER'VITOURS [of *Bills*] Servants of Messengers belonging to the Marshal of the King's Bench, who were sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Men to that Court; but now commonly called *Tip-Staves*.

SER'VITUDE [*servitudo*, *L.*] Bondage, Slavery, Thralldom. *F.*

SER'VUM [among *Physicians*] a watery, thin, yellowish Humour in the Blood, with a moderate Quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur, which is the Vehicle of it, that conveys it through the several Parts of the Body, and separates from it after it has stood some Time after Blood-letting.

SERYS, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. *O.*

SESAMOIDE'A *Osse* [among *Anatomists*] are certain small Bones in the Joints of the Hands and Feet, so called from their Likeness to *Sesamum* Seeds.

SESA'MUM, a Sort of *Indian Corn*.

SES'QUI, as much and half as much.
L.

SESQUIAL'TERA [according to *Helmont*] a Fever, also called a *Semitertian*.

SESQUIAL'TERAL Ratio } [in the
SESQUIAL'TERAL Proportion } *Mathematics*] is when any Number, Line, or Quantity, contains another once, with an Addition of its Muiety or Half.

SEQUIAL'TERAL Proportion [*Music*] a triple Measure of three Notes, or two such like Notes of common Time.

SESQUIPEDAL [*sesquipedalis*, *L.*] containing a Foot and a Half in Length.

SESQUIQUADRATE } [among *Astrologers*
SESQUIQUAR'ILE } is an Aspect of the Planets where they are 135 Degrees distant from each other.

SESQUIQUIN'TILE [among *Astrologers*] an Aspect when two Planets are 108 Degrees one from another.

SEQUITER'TIAN Proportion [in *Mathematics*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a third Part of it more.

SESS. Rate, Tax.

SES'SILIS [among *Physicians*] a Name given to a low flat Tumour, or the Eruptions in the Small Pox, when they rise not well, and are indented at the Top. *L.*

SES'SION, a Sitting or Meeting of a Council, Assize, &c. *F.* of *L.*

SES'SION [of *Parliament*] the Time from the first Sitting of Parliament, till it be prorogued or dissolved.

Court of SESSION [in *Scotland*] consists of 15 Lords or Senators, who sit 4 Months in Winter, and 2 in Summer, for determining Civil Causes, &c.

SES'SION [*Law Term*] the Sitting of Justices in Court upon Commissions.

Quarter SES'SIONS } the Assizes that are
General SES'SIONS } held 4 times a Year
in all the Counties in *England*, to determine Civil and Criminal Causes.

Petty SES'SIONS } kept by the High
Statute SES'SIONS } Constable of every
Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, &c.

SESTA, the sixth. *Ital.*

SESTER'TIUM [among the *Romans*] was a Sum about 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* Half-penny, *English* Money.

SESTER'TIUS [among the *Romans*] a Coin worth about 1 *d.* 3 Farthings, and 3 Quarters of a Farthing, *English* Money.

To SET [*Setzen*, *Sax.* sette, *Belg.* setzen, *Teut.* arsetzen, *Dan.*] to put, lay, or place, &c.

To SET the Land Sun. } [See
To SET the Ship by the Compass } *Phrase*] is to observe how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compass; or upon what Point of the Compass the Sun is; or when two Ships sail in Sight of one another, to mark upon what Point the chased bears, which is termed, To set the Chace by the Compass.

S E

To **SET** the *Miffen* [*Sea Term*] is to put the *Miffen-Sail* abroad.

To **SET** *Taught the Shrouds* [*Sea Term*] is to make them tuffer when they are too slack.

SET-Belts, Iron Pins for closing the Planks of a Ship, &c.

SET-FOIL [*of Septem Folia, L.*] an Herb, *Tormentilla, L.*

SETA'CEOS [*setaceus, L.*] full of Bristles, bristly.

SETH'IANs, certain Christian Hereticks, a Branch of the *Valentinians*, who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two *Angels*, and that *Abel* being killed, the Supreme Power would have *Setb* made as a pure Original; and also that the *Angels* by their mutual Impurities caused the Flood, which destroyed their Offspring; but some of them, having crept into the Ark, gave a new Origin to wicked Men.

SETT'GEROUS [*setiger, L.*] bearing Bristles, bristly.

SETON' [*setaceum, L.*] an Issue in the Neck, when the Skin is taken up and run through with a Needle, and the Wound kept open with a Skein of Silk or Thread.

SETE'E, a large long Seat with a Back.

SET'IER, a setting Dog to catch Fowl with; a Follower or Assistant to a Bailiff or Serjeant; a Companion of Sharper; a Pimp.

To **SET'IER**, to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helieboraster*, by which an Issue is made which causes ill Humours to vent themselves. *N. C.*

SETTERWORT, an Herb. *N. C.*

SETTING [*in Astronomy*] the Descent of a Planet below the Horizon.

SETTING [*Cock-fighting*] when a Cock has fought till he is not able to stand, then he is set to the other Cock, Back to Back, and if he does not strike, the Battle is lost.

SETTING-Dog, a Dog trained up for setting Partridges, Pheasants, &c.

SETTING Down [*among Falconers*] is when a Hawk is put into a Mew.

SET'TLE [*Seel, Sax. sessel, Teut.*] a wooden Bench, or Seat with a Back to it.

SET'TLE Bed, a Bed turned up so as to form a Seat, a Half Canopy Bed.

To **SET'TLE** [*of peban, Sax. or sedes, L. or Seel, Sax. a Bench or Seat, or rather of set, to plant*] to fix one's Abode, to establish, to adjust, to rest or subside as Liquors do.

To **SET'TLE** a Deck, is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at first.

SETTLEMENT, a fixed Place of Abode, a settled Revenue; also that which sinks to the Bottom of Liquors.

SETTLES, Grafts. *O.*

SEV'ANTLY, well, honestly. *O.*

SEVEN [*Seopon, Sax. seven, L. S. seven, Teut. of septem, L. of Egra, Gr.*] the Number 7.

SEVENFOLD, repeated seven Times.

S E

SEV'ENTEEN, Seven and Ten.

SEV'ENTH, the Ordinal of Seven.

SEV'ENTY, Seven Times Ten.

To **SE'VER** [*of separare, L.*] to part asunder, to separate.

SEVERAL [*q. separales, or of separare, L.*] many, divers, sundry.

A **SEVERAL**, a Particular.

SEVERALLY, distinctly, particularly.

SEVERAL'TY, Diversity.

A **SEVERAL Tail** [*Law Term*] is that whereby Land is given or entailed severally to two men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten.

SEVERAL Tenancy [*Law Term*] a joint or common Possession in several Persons; or a Writ which is laid against two Persons as joint who are several.

SEVERANCE [*of severare, L.*] the singling or severing two or more who are joined in one Writ.

SEVERANCE in Debt [*Law Term*] is when two or more Executors are named Plaintiffs, and one refuses to prosecute.

SEVERANCE [*of Corn*] is the setting out of the Tithe from the rest of the Corn; also the cutting it, and carrying it off from the Ground.

SEVE'RE [*severus, L.*] rough, sharp, harsh, crabbed, strict, cruel. *F.*

SEVERE'LY, rigidly, cruelly.

SEVERE'NESS, Sternness, Harshness, Cruelty.

SEVE'RIANS, Hereticks who condemned Marriage and eating of Flesh.

SEVER'ITY [*severité, F. of severitas, L.*] Austerity, Sourness, Gravity, Strictness.

SEV'IL Hole [*of a Horse Bit*] a Hole at the lower End on the Outside of the Line of the Banquet.

SEVOCA'TION, a calling aside. *L.*

SE'VUM [*among Physicians*] the Fate of the Caul, Sewet, Tallow.

SEW, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To **SEW** [*sepan, Sax. sjer, Dan.*] to stitch with a Needle; also to drain or empty a Pond.

To go **SEW** [*spoken of a Cow*] to go dry. *Suff.*

To **SEW** [*of exsiccare, L.*] a Ship is said to be sewed, when she comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry.

To **SEW**, to follow. *Spenc.*

SEWED, placed, following. *O.*

SEW'EL [*Hunting Term*] what is set or hung up to keep a Deer out of any Place.

SEW'ER [*seuer, F.*] an Officer who comes in before the Meat of a King or Nobleman, and places it upon the Table; a common Sewer, or Passage to carry off Water or Filth.

Clerk of the SEWERS, an Officer belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers.

Commissioners of SEWERS, Persons appointed by Act of Parliament, to see that Canals, Drains,

Drains, Ditches, and common Sewers be kept and maintained.

SEW'ET [*suif*, F. of *seum*, L.] the Kidney-fat of Beasts.

SEX [*sexe*, F. of *sexus*, L.] the different Nature of Male and Female, which distinguishes one from another.

SEXAGE'NARY [*sexagenaire*, F. *sexagenarius*, L.] belonging to the Number 60.

SEXAGENARY *Aritmetick*, is that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Division of Circles, &c. into 60 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds.

SEXAGENARY *Tables* [among *Astronomers*] are Tables made up of proportional Parts, so as to shew the Product of two Sexagenaries that are to be multiplied, or the Quotient of two to be divided.

SEXAGES'IMA, the Second Sunday before Lent, or the next to Shrove-Sunday, so called, as being about the 60th Day before Easter.

SEXAGES'IMAL *Fractions*, are such as always have 60 for their Denominator.

SEXANG'LE [*sexangulus*, L.] a Figure consisting of six Angles.

SEXANG'ULAR, having six Angles.

SEXEN'NIAL [*sexennalis*, L.] that is of six Year's Continuance, or done every sixth Year.

SEX'TAIN, a Stanza, a Staff containing six Verses.

SEX'TANT [*sexrans*, L.] an astronomical Instrument, being the 6th Part of a Circle; it has a Limb divided into Degrees, and is used as a Quadrant.

SEX'TARY, a Pint and an Half.

SEX'TILE [*sextilis*, L.] an Aspect when two Planets are distant 60 Degrees, or one-sixth Part of the Zodiack.

SEX'TON [*sacristain*, F. *sacrista*, L.] an Officer who looks to a Parish-church, keeps the Minister's Vestments, &c.

SEX'TRY, a Vestry.

SEX'TUM, the Title of the third Volume of the Canon Law.

SEX'TUPLE [*sextuplus*, L.] sixfold, or six Times as much.

SEY'SO, the Season of the Year.

To SHAB, to play mean Tricks.

SHAB'BILY, meanly, beggarly.

SHAB'BINESS, Meanness of Habit.

SHAB'BY [probably, *q. d.* scabby, *sc.* like a scabby Sheep] ragged, slovenly, mean habited.

SHACK, the Liberty of Winter-pasturage.

SHACK [in *Norfolk*] a Custom to have the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Men's Grounds, from the End of Harvest till Seed-time.

SHACK [in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*] the Liberty of Winter-pasturage, which Lords of the Manor have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at

Pleasure upon their Tenants Land, during the six Winter-months.

To go a SHACK, to go free at large.

SHACK'ING Time, the Season when Mast is ripe.

To SHACKLE, to fetter.

SHACKLES [*reacul*, *Sax.*] Fetters for Malefactors in Prison.

SHACKLES [of a Ship] a Sort of Rings which serve to shut up the Port-holes, having a Billet through them.

SHAD [*skade*, *Dan.*] a Sort of Fish.

SHADE [*schade*, *Sax.* *schatten*, *Teut.*] a Place sheltered from the Sun; also an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

SHADE of Exuberance [among *Astronomers*] the Shadow made by the greatest lurching-out Part of a globous Body.

To SHADE, to overspread with Opacity, to shelter, to protect, to paint with different Gradations of Colours.

SHA'DINESS, the being shady.

SHA'DOW [*schade*, *Sax.* *schadoue*, *Belg.* *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σνία*, *Gr.*] the Representation which any Thing makes of itself, being interposed between the Sun or a Light, and any solid Body; also a Place sheltered from the Sun.

To SHA'DOW [*schaderen*, *Sax.* *schaduwen*, *Belg.*] to make a Shade, to intercept the Light or Brightness of the Sun, or any luminous Body, from any Person or Thing; to screen, or cover.

SHAD'OWY, belonging to a Shadow.

SHA'DRACH [שרך, *Heb.* *i. e.* little tender Dung] one of the three Men who were preserved in the fiery Furnace.

SHA'DY [*schadepij*, *Sax.* *schatig*, *Teut.*] shadowy, making a Shade.

SHAFFA *Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of Arrows, 24 in Number.

SHAFT [*schepst*, *Sax.*] a Case of Arrows.

SHAFT [in *Architecture*] the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney.

SHAFT [*schast*, *Belg.* which *Fr. Jun.* derives of *σκαπτω*, *Gr.* to dig] a Hole like a Well, made by Miners to free the Works from the Springs that rise in them.

SHAFT'MENT [*schepst-munt*, *Sax.*] a Measure of about half a Foot, commonly taken on a Hand of the largest Size, from the Top of the Thumb held out strait, to the lowermost Corner of the Palm.

SHAFTS'BURY [*schepst*, *Sax.* a Shaft or Arrow, and *burg*, a Town, or, as *Cambden* will have it, *Spire Steeple*] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 88 Miles W. S. W. from London.

SHAG [*schaga*, *Sax.*] a Sort of hairy Stuff, also a Sort of Sea-fowl.

SHAG'GED [*schagge*, *Sax.*] hairy, having long rough Hair.

SHAG'GY, rough, hairy.

SHAG'REEN [*schagrin*, *F.*] a Sort of rough grained Leather; as a *Shagreen Case*.

To

rad.

SHARK [probably of *chercher*, F. to seek,

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or *ſceapan*, *Sax.* to cut in Pieces] a Kind of Sea-wolf, the moſt ravenous of Fiſhes, which will chop a Man in two at a Bite; whence it is commonly uſed for a ſharping Fellow, who lies upon the Catch.

To SHARK *up and down* [of *ſchercher*, *F.* to ſeek] to go ſhifting and ſhuffling about.

SHARNEBUDE, a Beetle. *O.*

SHARP [*ſceapp*, *Sax.* ſharp, *Dan.* ſcharp, *Belg.* ſcharft, *Teut.*] keen, ſmart, ſhrill, ſevere, biting, nipping, violent, quick, ſubtile.

To SHARP *one*, to trick or cheat him out of a Thing; to ſponge upon.

To SHARP'EN [*ſceappan*, *Sax.* ſcharffen, *Teut.*] to make ſharp, to whet.

A SHARP'ER, one who lives by his Wits, a Rook, a Cheat.

SHARP'ENING Corn, } a cuſtomary Pre-
SHARP'ING Corn, } ſent of Corn, which Farmers, in ſeveral Parts of England, make to their Smiths about *Chriſtmas*, for ſharpening their Plough-irons, Harrows, &c.

SHARP'LY, ſmartly, ſeverely.

SHARP'NESS, Keenneſs, Smartneſs, Severity.

SHARP-SET, very eager, very hungry.

SHARP-SIGHTED, endued with a ſharp and penetrating Sight.

SHARP-WITTED, witty, ſagacious.

SHASH [of *ſeſſa*, *Ital.*] the Linen of which a *Turkiſh* Turbant is made, a Girdle of Silk, &c. to tie about the Waift.

To SHATTER [probably of *ſchetteren*, *Belg.* ſchutteren, *Teut.*] to ſhake or break to Pieces. To endamage or impair.

SHAT'TER *brained*, crazy-headed.

SHA'VALDRIES, Feats of Chivalry.

To SHAVE [*ſceapan*, *Sax.* ſchawe, *Belg.*] to ſhear or pare; to trim or barb; to cut off the Hair with a Razor.

SHAVE Graſs, the Herb called Horſe-Tail.

SHAV'ER, a Barber; alſo a crafty Fellow.

SHAV'ING, a thin Slice.

SHAW [of *ſcepa*, *Sax.* a Shadow] a Tuft of Trees which encompasses a Cloſe, a Shade. *C.* Alſo a Sirname.

SHAW-Bander, a Kind of Viceroy or great Officer among the *Persians*.

SHAW-Fowl, an artificial Bird made by Fowlers on purpoſe to ſhoot at.

A SHAWEL [of *ſchauffel*, *Teut.*] a Shovel to winnow withal. *Suff.*

SHAW Zonck, the Grand Signior's Son. *Persian Lan.*

SHAWN, a muſical Inſtrument, a Sort of Pfaltery.

To SHEAD [of *ſceaban*, *Sax.*] to diſtinguiſh. *Loncaſh*

SHEAD'ING, a Tything or Diviſion in the Iſle of Man.

To SHEAF, to bind up into Sheaves.

SHEAF [*ſceap*, *Sax.*] a Bundle of Corn in the Straw or Hawlm.

To SHEAL, to ſeparate the Parts of a

S H

Thing; alſo to take out of the Shell. *N. C.*

To SHEAR, to reap. *N. C.*

To SHEAR [*ſceapan*, *Sax.* ſcheeren, *Teut.* ſchaeren, *Belg.*] to ſnip or cut with Sheers,

SHEAR-Graſs, a Kind of Herb.

A SHEAR-Man, a Shearer of Cloth.

SHEARS [*ſceapa*, *Sax.* ſcheere, *Teut.* ſchaere, *Belg.*] large Sciffors for cutting or clipping.

SHEARS [among Sailors] two Yards ſet up on End at ſome Diſtance, and bound acroſs each other next to the Top; their Uſe is to take out and put in a Maſt, and to hoife Goods in or out of Boats that have no Maſts.

SHEAR-Hooks [in a Ship] are Iron-hooks let into the Main and Fore Yard Arms, in order to cut and tear the Enemy's Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.

SHEAR Shanks [in a Ship] a Sort of Knot to ſhorten the Rope called a Runner.

To SHEAR [*Sea Term*] to ſwim to and again, as a Ship is ſaid to ſhear, when ſhe goes in and out, and not right forward.

SHEARD [*ſceapd*, *Sax.*] a Fragment.

SHEAR'ER, one who clips off the Fleece of Sheep.

SHEAT, } a young Hog. *C.* Alſo a Kind
SAUT, } of Fiſh.

SHEATS [in a Ship] Ropes bent to the Clew of the Sails, which ſerve in all the lower Sails, to bale aſt, or round off the Clew of the Sail; but in the Top-ſails they are made uſe of to bale home, i. e. draw the Foot of the Sail to the Main or Fore Yard Arm; alſo theſe Planks under Water which come along the Ship's Run, and are cloſed into the Stern-poſt.

False SHEAT, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail above the Shear-block, to ſuccour and eaſe the Sheat, leſt it ſhould break when there happens an extraordinary Guſt, or ſtiff Gale of Wind.

SHEAT-Anchor, the biggeſt Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariners laſt Refuge, when, in Streſs of Weather, they are forced to ride on a Lee-Shore.

SHEAT-Cable, the principal and biggeſt Cable.

To eaſe the SHEAT [*Sea Term*] is to veer it out, or to let it go gently.

To let fly the SHEAT [*Sea Term*] is to let it run out of itſelf as far as it will go, ſo that the Sail will not hang looſe, and hold no Wind.

The SHEATS are ſaid to be flown, when they are not haled home, or cloſe to the Blocks or Pullies.

To tally the SHEATS [*Sea Term*] is when the Seamen would have the Sheats of the Fore or Main Sail haled aſt.

SHEATH [*ſceade*, *Sax.* ſhaede, *Dan.* ſchelde, *Teut.*] the Caſe for a Sword, Knife, &c.

To SHEATHE a Sword, is to put it up in the Sheath.

To

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To SHEATHE a Ship [*Sea Term*] is to case that Part of it which is under Water, with something to keep the Worms from eating into her Planks, and then nailing on firm new Boards, but sometimes with milled Lead.

A SHEATH Fish [so called from its being covered with a thin Shell like a Sheath] a delicate Indian Fish of the Colour of a Muscle.

SHED [*q. d. a Shade*] a Penthouse or Shelter made of Boards.

To SHED [probably of *ſcedan*, *Sax.*] to spill, to send forth, as to shed Tears; also to cast the Teeth, Horns, &c.

SHED [of *ſcedan*, *Sax.* to distinguish, of *ſcheiden*, *Teut.* to separate] Difference between Things. *N. C.*

SHED Riners with a Whaver, i. e. winning a Cast that was very good, i. e. to strike off one that touches, &c. *Cbaſſ.*

SHEDDING of Seed, a Disease in Horses.

To SHEED, to depart. *O.*

To SHEEN, to shine. *Shakeſp.*

SHEEN [*ſebon*, *Teut.*] fair, shining. *Sp.*

SHEEN [so called from its shining] the King's Country-house upon the River of Thames in Surry, now called Richmond.

SHEEP [*ſceap*, *Sux.* *ſchaep*, *Belg.* *ſchaap*, *L. S.*] a very useful Creature, which yields both Food and Raiment.

SHEEPFOLD, an Inclosure for Sheep.

SHEEPHOOK, a Hook by which Shepherds catch hold of the Legs of their Sheep.

SHEEPISH [i. e. like a Sheep] faint-hearted, simple, silly.

SHEEPISHNESS, Faint-heartedness, Silkeness.

SHEEP's Head, a Virginian Fish, of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton; also a meer Blockhead, or heavy dull Fellow.

SHEEP'SHEARING, Time of shearing Sheep.

SHEER [*ſcype*, *Sax.*] altogether, quite; also spoken of Cloth, thin.

SHEER over, clear over. *Milton.*

To SHEER, to reap. *N. C.*

To SHEER [among Sailors] a Ship is said to shear, or go sheering, when, in her sailing, she is not steadily steered.

SHEET [*ſceat*, or *ſcece*, *Sax.*] a large Linen Cloth to lay on a Bed.

SHEKEL [*שקל*, *H.*] a Jewish Silver Coin, worth about half a Crown English, and another about half that Value; also a Gold Coin in Value about 1 l. 16 s. 6 d.

SHELDAPLE, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SHELD, stocked, parti-coloured. *Suff.*

SHELDRAKE, a Water-fowl.

SHELF [*ſylf*, *Sax.*] a Board fastened to a Wall to lay Things on; also the Till of a Printing press.

SHELF } [of *ſchelb*, *Teut.* crooked] a SHELVE } Heap of Sand in the Sea.

SHELL [*ſceala*, or *ſcyll*, *Sax.* *ſchelle*, *Belg.* *ſchale*, *Teut.*] the woody Husk or Cover of

S H

Nuts, and of Stones in Fruit; also the crustaceous Covering of Fish, &c.

To SHELL [*ſcealan*, *Sax.* *ſchellen*, *L. S.* *ſchalen*, *Teut.*] to take off the Shell or Husk.

SHELL-FISH, Fish inclosed in a Shell.

SHELTER [of *ſceala*, *Sax.* a Shell] a safe Place against ill Weather, Lodging; also Protection, Refuge.

To SHELTER one, to receive one into his House, to defend or protect him.

SHEL'VING, slanting.

SHEL'VY, rocky, full of Banks.

SHEM'MERING [of *ſchimmeren*, *Teut.*] glimmering. *O.*

To SHEND [*ſcentan*, *Sax.* *ſchenden*, *Teut.*] to blame, to disgrace, to spoil. *Sp.*

SHEND, blamed. *Spenc.*

SHENE, shining. *Cbauc.*

SHENG'ER, a small Salmon that is spawned before the Spawner finds its Way to the Sea.

SHENT, a Barrow Pig. *O.*

SHER'EN, simple, fearful. *O.*

SHER'EN, Sheep-cote. *O.*

SHER'HERD [*ſceap-hyrð*, *Sax.* *ſchaaff-birt*, *Teut.*] one who looks after Sheep.

SHER'HERDESS, a Country Lass that tends Sheep.

SHEPHERDS-ROD, an Herb, called in Latin *Virga Paſtoris*.

SHEP'HERDS Bodkin, Needle, Purse, several Sorts of Herbs.

SHEEP'PY [*ſceap-ſea*, or *ſceap Ige*, *Sax.* i. e. the Sheep's Isle, from Sheep that abundantly multiplied therein, called also *Ovini*, from *Ovis*, *L.* a Sheep] an Isle in the County of Kent.

SHERBET' [*ſerbetto*, *Ital.*] a pleasant Liquor much in Use among the Turks and Persians, who make theirs generally of Violet-Vinegar and the Juice of Pomegranates, and these with Sugar they form into a Kind of spongy Loaves, which almost immediately dissolve in Water. It is a Persian Word, whence the Italian is borrowed, as well as our Mixture of Water, Lemons, and Sugar, designed for Punch.

SHER'BOURN [*ſcip-burn*, *Sax.* i. e. the clear Fountain] a Town in Dorsetshire, 110 Miles W. S. W. from London.

SHERD, Piece of broken earthen Ware.

A SHER'IFF [*ſcin Gēf*, *Sax.* *q. d. a* Shire Reeve, or Governor of the Shire] a chief Officer appointed by the King yearly in every Shire, but they are two in Middlesex, chosen by the Citizens of London.

SHER'IFFALTY, } the Office of a Sheriff, SHRIEVALTY, } at the Time during which that Office is held.

SHERIFF-TOOTH, an ancient Tenure by the Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County-courts.

SHER'IFFWICK, the Jurisdiction of a Sheriff.

S H

SHER'MAN [*q. d.* Sheerman] one who sheers Worsted, Fustians, &c.

SHER'MANS Craft, *i. e.* ? an Art used **SHEER'MANS Craft**, } at Norwich, where Worsted, Stamens, Fustians, and other woollen Cloths are sheered.

SHER'RY [of Xeres, a Town in Andalusia, in Spain] a Sort of Wine.

SHER'WOOD [*q. d.* Sheerwood] in Nottinghamshire.

To **SHET'TEN**, to shut in. *O.*

To **SHEW** [*Scapin*, *Sax.* *schewen*, *Teut.*] to let see, to discover, to make known, to prove or make appear; also to appear or look to make a Shew as if.

A **SHEW** [*schew*, *Belg.*] Appearance, publick Sight; Pretence or Colour.

SHEW'ING [in *Law*] a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomsoever, in Plaints shewed and not avowed.

SHEWT of Blood [of *schatten*, *Teut.* to shed] a Disease in Beasts when they cast Blood at their Mouths.

SHIB/BOLETH [שנילה, *H.*] an Ear of Corn.

A **SHIDE** [of *scadan*, *Sax.* of *sheyden*, *Teut.* to divide] a Shiver or Segment

A **SHIELD** [*scylde*, *Sax.*] a kind of Buckler wherewith Foot-Soldiers were armed in former Times; it is also figuratively taken for Protection or Defence.

To **SHIELD** [*scyl'dan*, *Sax.*] to protect or defend.

To **SHIEVE** [*Sea Term*] to fall astern.

To **SHIFT** [*Minshew* derives it of *schaffen*, *Teut.* to do; but *Skinner* of *scyptran*, *Sax.* to divide] to escape, get off, evade; to dodge, as wild Beasts do when hunted; to divide, to distribute. *Cb.*

A **SHIFT** [*seachest*, *Teut.* a Business, according to *Minshew*] a Smock; a Trick or Device to escape or get off.

To **SHIFT** [*scippare*, *Ital.*] to make a Shift for.

To **SHIFT**, to bestow. *O.*

SHIFT'ABLE, capable of being shifted. *Shaksp.*

A **SHIFTER**, a Fellow who knows all Manner of Shifts and subtle Tricks.

SHIFT'ERS [*Sea Term*] Men on board a Man of War, who are employed by the Cooks to shift or change the Water in which the Flesh or Fish is put and laid, in order to fit it for the Kettle.

SHIFT'ING [in *Kent*] the Partition or dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of Gravelkind Nature.

SHIFT'LESS, helpless, devoid of means to act.

SHILOH [שילה, *H.* *i. e.* sent] a Name appropriated in Scripture to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

SHIL'LING [*scilling*, of *scild*, a Shield, *Sax.* because anciently coined with the Form of a Shield on it] a Silver Coin, in Value

S H

12*d.* and of which 20 make a Pound Sterling; although, among our Saxon Ancestors, it consisted but of 5*d.*

A **SHILLING Scots** [*schuling*, *L. S.*] in Value one Penny English.

To **SHIMPER**, to shine. *Suff.*

A **SHIN** [*scina*, *Sax.* *scheine*, *Teut.*] the fore Part of the Leg, or that next to the Foot.

To **SHINE** [*scinean*, *Sax.* *schinen*, *Teut.*] to look bright, to cast a Lustre.

It is good to make Hay while the Sun shines.

Though this good, honest, industrious Proverb is made a *stalking Horse* to the grossest Villanies, and is wire-drawn to countenance a thousand base Practices, as the temporizing and trimming of Turn-coats, cheating, Injustice, Drunkenness, Lawlessness, and all the Iniquities upon the Face of the Earth, Persons laying hold of Opportunity of satiating their impious Appetites under the Umbrage of it; yet, notwithstanding all Misapplications, the true Meaning of it is highly moral. It is a great Encouragement to Virtue and Goodness; it teaches us to let no Time (which often seems to be put into our Hands by good Providence) slip through our Fingers, of serving God, and doing good to ourselves and our Neighbours; for that the Sun will not stand still for us, as it did for Joshua in Gibeon, nor slacken its Course for such slow, negligent, idle, trifling, insignificant Mortals as we are, upon the little Occasions of Ambition, Preferment, Learning, or Livelihood; it therefore teaches to be active and vigorous, to take Time by the Forelock, which is bald behind, and being past, cannot be laid hold on; according to the Latin, *Frone capellata est, post est occurrere calva*; and the Greek, *Ουκ αει δερος εσταιται ποισσθαι καλιας*.

SHINGLE [*schendel*, *Teut.* *Minshew* derives it of *scindendo*, *L.*] a Lath or Cleft of Wood to cover Houses with.

SHINGLES [*q. d.* *cingula*, *L.* Girdles] a Disease, a spreading Inflammation about the Waist, which kills the Patient if it get quite round. **NOT SO**

SHIN'Y, luminous, splendid.

SHIP [*schip*, *Belg.* and *L. S.* *schiff*, *Teut.* *ship*, *Dan.*] a Sea boat, or Vessel for sailing.

To **SHIP**, to put aboard a Ship.

SHIP'BOY, a Boy that serves on Ship-board.

SHIP-Money, a Tax anciently laid upon the Ports, Cities, &c. of England, and revived by King Charles I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by Stat. 17 Charles I.

SHIP'PEN [of *scypene*, *Sax.*] a Cow-House, an Ox-stall. *N. C.*

SHIP'PER [*schipper*, *Belg.* and *L. S.* *schiffer*, *Teut.*] the Master of a Ship, commonly pronounced Skipper.

SHIP'TON

S H

SHIP'TON [*q. d.* Sheep-Town] in *Warwickshire*.

SHIP-WRECK, the Loss of a Ship at Sea, by a Wreck.

SHIP WRIGHT, one who builds Ships.

SHIRE [*scire*, of *scynan*, *Sax.* to divide] a Portion or Division of Land; of which Divisions there are 40 in *England*, and 12 in *Wales*, and 24 in *Scotland*, besides *Stewartries*, *Bailliaries*, and *Constabularies*.

SHIRE-Clerk, an under Sheriff, or his Deputy, or Clerk to the County-court.

SHIRT [*skirt*, *Dan.* *scyn*, *Sax.*] a Linen Garment, worn by Men next their Skin.

To SHIRT, to fit with a Shirt.

SHIRT Band, a Bond. *Yorksb.*

SHIRT'LESS, having no Shirt.

SHIT'TIM, a precious Wood which grows in *Arabia*, hard, tough, without Knots, and very beautiful.

A SHUTTLE COCK [of *scotan*, *Sax.* to shoot, or *schuttein*, *Teut.* to shake, and *Cock*] a feathered Cock to play with.

To SHIVER [*schaweren*, *Teut.*] to shake for Cold or Fear.

To SHIVER [*schelvere*, *Belg.*] to break into Shivers or Pieces, also to shake with Cold.

A SHIVER [*schelver*, *Teut.*] a Piece or Cleft of Wood.

A SHIVER [in a Ship] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs.

SHOAD, the Tin Stones in *Cornwall*, which are torn off from the Vein of Ore by Rains, or Currents of Water.

SHOAL. See *Shole*.

SHOARS [*schore*, *Belg.*] Props to set or bear up any Thing of Weight which leans forward; also a Land adjoining to the Sea.

To SHOAR [*schore*, *Belg.*] to underprop.

SHOCK [*schock*, *Belg.* *schackel*, *Teut.*] Brunt, Onset, Blow, Disaster; Encounter, or Engagement in a Fight.

A SHOCK [*schock*, *Teut.*] of Soap-boxes, wooden Traps, Gins, &c. is 10 in Number.

A SHOCK [among *Husbandmen*] several Sheaves of Corn set together.

To SHOCK [*schocke*, *Belg.* *schockelen*, *Teut.*] to clash with, to dash against, to oppose, or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

SHOD [*scod*, *Sax.*] fitted with Shoes.

SHODE, a Bush of Hair. *O.*

SHOE [*scio*, *Sax.* *shoe*, *L. S.* *schub*, *Teut.*] Attire for the Feet.

To SHOE [*sciozan*, *Sax.* *schumachen*, *Teut.*] to put on Shoes.

SHOE'BERRY [of *scio*, a Shoe, and by *pus*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Essex*.

SHOE'MAKER [*schoe-maecker*, *Belg.*] a Maker of Shoes.

To SHOGG [*shockeler*, *Teut.* but *Minsbew* derives it of *jagen*, *Teut.* to drive] to jogg, joggle, to make to vacillate to and fro.

S H

A SHOGG [*schockel*, *Teut.*] the Meeting of two hard Bodies, which strike against one another with Violence; a Shake or Concussion.

A SHOLE [*sciole*, *Sax.*] a Company of Fishes.

SHOLES [*q. d.* Shallows] Flats in the Water.

SHONDE [*schande*, *Teut.*] Shame. *G.*

SHONE, Shoes. *Chauc.*

SHOO'BERRY-Nest, Part of a great Flat which begins below *Lee Town*, about a Mile from the Shore, and runs down the River *Tbames*, to the North-east End of the *Whit-taker*.

SHOODS, Oat-Hulls. *Derbysb.*

SHOL'ING [*Sea Term*] as good *sholing*, i. e. a safe or convenient going in with the shore, when the Water grows shallow by Degrees, and not too suddenly, nor is sometimes deep, and sometimes shallow. &c.

To SHOOT [*scotan*, *Sax.* *schieten*, *L. S.*] to discharge Shot or Arrows; to grow up as Plants do; to fall like a Star.

A SHOOT, a young Sprout or Bud; a young Pig that has done sucking.

A SHOOT [*schust*, *Teut.* or *scoden*, *Sax.*] a shooting with Guns or Bows.

A SHOOT [*Hunt.*] a young Boar.

To SHOOT [*Sea Term*] the Ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one Side of the ship to the other.

SHOOTER, one who shoots.

SHOOTING-Stick [among *Printers*] used in locking up Pages in a Chase or Frame.

SHOP [*sciope*, *Sax.*] an Office for selling Wares.

SHOPBOARD, Bench on which Business is done in a Shop.

SHOPBOOK, Book in which a Tradesman enters his Accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, a Tradesman who keeps a Shop.

SHOP-Lifter, one who cheapening Wares, under Pretence of buying, takes an Opportunity to steal.

SHOP'MAN, an Underling in a Shop.

SHO'RAGE, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

SHORE [*sciope*, *Sax.* *schore*, *Belg.* but *Mer. Cal.* derives it of *σχισμα*, *Gr.*] a Coast or Track of Land on the Sea-side.

A SHORE [*schore*, *Belg.*] a Prop to support any Part of a Building.

A SHORE [*scynan*, *Sax.* to divide] a Cleft or Cranny. *O.*

SHORE'HAM [Scopeham, *Sax.* *q. d.* Shore Town] a Port in *Suffex*, 46 Miles S. by W. from *London*.

To SHORE UP [*schore*, *Belg.*] to underprop.

SHORES [in a Ship] Pieces of Timber set to bear up others.

Common SHORE [corrupted for *Sewer*] which see.

SHORLING

S H

SHORLING [of *schieren*, Teut. to shear] a Sheep's Skin after the Fleece is shorn off.

SHORT [*recept*, Sax. *court*, F. *courtus*, L. *kort*, L. S.] of small Length; also defective, scanty, narrow, brittle, &c.

To **SHORT'EN** [*arceoptian*, Sax.] to make short.

SHORT'HAND, compendious Writing.

SHORT'LY, speedily.

SHORT'NESS, Brevity.

SHORT'SIGHTED, one whose View is confined within a narrow Compass.

SHOT [*shot*, Belg. *schots*, Teut.] the going out of an Arrow, or Bullet, or Reach of a Bow, Gun, &c. as far as it can carry; all Sorts of Bullets for Fire-arms.

SHOT of a Cable [*Sea Term*] is the fastening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride safe in deep Waters.

SHOT [*scoten*, Sax.] hit or wounded by a Shot.

SHOT? [*recept*, Sax. a Part or Portion]

SCOT } a Reckoning, Club, or Score, in a Victualling house, &c. or the Money paid for it.

SHOT by the Board [*Sea Term*] is when a Yard is broken by the Enemy's Shot.

SHOT Flagon [*in Derbyshire*] a Flagon which the Host gives to his Guests, if they drink above a Shilling.

SHOT in Years, advanced in Years. *Sp.*

SHOT'TEN (spoken of *Fish*) [of *schutten*, Teut. to pour out] having spent the Roe, spawned.

SHOT'TEN Milk, curdled, turned to Curds or Whey.

To **SHOVE** [*recepten*, Sax. *schuyde*, Belg. *schieben*, Teut. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Σειω*, Gr.] to push or thrust.

SHOVEL [*scopel*, Sax. *schoeffel*, Belg. *schauffel*, Teut.] an Instrument for digging, &c.

SHOVELER, a Fowl of the Duck Kind.

SHOULD [*sceol'dan*, Sax.] ought; of the Verb *shall*.

SHOULDER [*sculdon*, Sax. *skulder*, Dan. *scholder*, L. S. *schulter*, Teut.] a Part of the Body joining to the Arm.

SHOULDER of a Bastion [*in Fortification*] is where the Face and Flank meet.

SHOULDER [*in Archery*] the Part of the Arrow-head a Man may feel with his Finger before it comes to the Point.

SHOULDER Pight [*in Horses*] a Disease when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse half downright.

SHOULDER Pineb, a Disease in Horses.

SHOULDER Splating, } a Hurt which be-

SHOULDER Torn } fals a Horse by some dangerous Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast.

SHOULDER Wrench [*in Horses*] a Strain in the Shoulder.

SHOUL'DRED Head [*among Archers*] a Sort of Arrow-head between blunt and sharp, made with Shoulders.

S H

SHOULDERING [*in Fortification*] a Retrenchment or Work cast up for a Defence on one Side, whether it be made of Heaps, or Baskets full of Earth, Faggots, &c. also a Demi-bastion, consisting of one Face and Flank; also a square Orillon in the Bastions near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a Casemate.

SHOULDERING Piece [*Architecture*] a Member, otherwise called a Bracket.

To **SHOUT**, to set up a loud Halloo or Huzza; to cry in Triumph.

To **SHOW**. See *To Sherw*.

A **SHOWEL**, a Blind for a Cow's Eye made of Wood. *S. C.*

A **SHOW'ER** [*reup*, Sax. *scheyre*, Belg.] a Distillation of Rain; any Thing falling thick.

SHOW'ERY, rainy.

SHOW'Y, gawdy, appearing fine.

SHRAPE, } a Place baited with Chaff or

SCRAPE, } Corn, to entice Birds. *C.*

SHKAPPING, scraping. *O.*

To **SHREAD** [*repcatan*, Sax.] to cut in small Pieces.

A **SHREAD** [*Scneab*, Sax.] a small cutting of any Thing.

A **SHREW** [of *scheyren*, Teut. to make a bawling] a scolding contentious Woman; also a Villain.

SHREW Mouse [*skomus*, Dan.] a Field-mouse, of the Bigness of a Rat, and Colour of a Weasel, very mischievous to Cattle, which going over a Beast's Back, will make it lame in the Chin, and its Bite causes the Beast to swell to the Heart, and die.

SHREWD [of *bescheyren*, Teut. to bewitch] bewitched, impious, vile, wicked, having the Qualities of a Shrew.

SHREWD [probably of *bescheyren*, Teut.] cunning, subtle, smart, witty.

SHREWD, artful, sly.

SHREWD'LY, sily, acutely.

SHREWD'NESS, Slyness, Acuteness.

SHREWS'BURY [of *repybe*, a Shrub, and *bypig*, a Town, Sax.] the County Town in *Shropshire*, 118 Miles N. W. from London.

To **SHRIEK** [*schryger*, Dan. or *schreyen*, Teut.] to cry out as one in imminent Danger.

To **SHRIEK** } [among Hunters] to cry or

To **SHRIKE** } make a Noise as a Badger does at Rutting-time.

A **SHRIEK** [*striccio*, Ital.] a vehement Outcry.

SHRI'ET } [*reript*, Sax.] Confes-

SHRIV'ING } sion of Sins made to a Priest.

SHRIGHT, a shrieking or crying out; also shrieked. *Spenc.*

SHRILL, a sharp Noise.

SHRIL'LING, shrill. *Spenc.*

SHRILL'NESS, Acuteness of Voice.

SHRIMP [probably of *schrump*, Teut. a Wrinkle, because of its wrinkled Back] a small Sea-fish; also a little short Fellow.

A **SHRINE**

S H

A SHRINE [*scrinan*, *Sax.* *escriu*, *F.* *scriein*, *Teut.* *scriinium*, *L.* a Desk or Cabinet] a Case to hold the Relicks of a Saint, or a Place where Prayers and Offerings are made to some Saint.

To SHRINK [*scrinican*, *Sax.* *scriincben*, *Teut.*] to contract, or lessen in Length or Breadth.

To SHRI'VE [*scrypan*, *Sax.*] to make Confession to a Priest; also to hear a Confession.

To SHRIVE, to meat, to reveal. *Sb.*

SHRIVE [of *scrieben*, *Teut.*] to write, lifted up in a Roll. *Shakeſp.*

To SHRIV'EL [probably of *scrumpeln*, *Teut.* or *schrompele*, *Belg.*] to wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles and Scrolls.

SHROUD [*scryve*, or *scrytin*, *Sax.* to clothe] a Garment to wrap a dead Corpse in.

SHROVE-TIDE [*q. d.* Shrive-tide, or the Time of Shrivng or confessing of Sins, see *Shrive* above] the Time just before *Lent*, when our Ancestors used to confess their Sins, in order to a more strict keeping the ensuing *Lent* Feast.

SHROVE-Tuesday, the Day before the first Day of *Lent*.

SHROVE-Mouse. See *Shrew Mouse*.

SHROWDS [in a *Ship*] those great Ropes that come from either Side of all the Masts, being fastened below to the Ship's Side by the Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Masts.

SHROWD, a Shelter, a Cover.

To SHROWD [*scryndan*, *Sax.*] to cover, to shelter.

To SHROWD [in *Husbandry*] is to cut off the Head-branches of a Tree.

To SHRUB *one*, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

A SHRUB [*scrybe*, *Sax.*] a Dwarf-tree; also a little sorry Fellow.

SHRUB *Nightshade*, a Plant. *Solanum*, *L.*

SHRUB'BY, abounding with Shrubs.

To SHRUG [probably of *schroeden*, *Belg.*] to shrew, to shrink up the Shoulders.

SHRUG, an Elevation of the Shoulders.

A SHUCK, an Husk, or Shell, as *Bean-Shucks*, *Bean-Shells*. *S.* and *E. C.*

To SHUD'DER [*schudder*, *Belg.* *schutteren*, *Teut.*] to shiver or shake with Cold, or a Fright.

SHUD'DERING, shivering, trembling. *Milton*.

To SHUF'FLE [*Minsheu* derives it of *schellen*, *Teut.* to thrust; but *Skinner* rather of the Noun *Shovel*] to mingle the Cards in any Game; to dodge, to shift off.

SHUF'FLER, one who shuffles.

To SHUN, to shove. *Suff.*

To SHUN [*arcunian*, *Sax.* or of *schewen*, *Teut.* but *Mer. Cas.* of *evaw*, *Gr.*] to avoid, to keep off from.

To SHUNT, to avoid.

To SHUT [*scuttan*, *Sax.*] to inclose, to stop up.

S I

To get SHUT of a Thing [of *scetan*, *Sax.* of *scyden*, *Teut.* to separate or disjoin] to get rid of, to clear one's self of a Thing.

SHUT'TERS, Frames of Wood to put before Windows.

A SHUT'TLE [*scetel*, *Sax.*] an Instrument used by Weavers.

SHY [*schew*, *Teut.* to avoid, or *scifo*, *Ital.*] reserved, coy, wary, suspicious, jealous.

SHY'LY, coyly, modestly.

SHY'NESS, Coyness, Reservedness.

SIAGONA'GRA [*σιανωαγρα*, of *σιανω*, a Jaw, and *αγρα*, Capture, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Jaw.

SIB [*rib*, *Sax.*] Kindred: hence the Word *Gossip*, *q. d.* Kindred of God, for a Godfather or Godmother.

SIB'D A-kin, as *No Sole sib'd*, nothing akin. *N. C.*

SIBBERED } [of *rybbe*, *Sax.* Kin-

SIB'BEREDGE } dred] the Banns of Matrimony. *Suff.*

SIBILA'TION, a hissing. *F.*

SIBYLS [*σιβυλλαι*, *Gr. i. e.* God's Council] certain Virgin Prophetesses among the ancient Heathens, who, as they believed, were inspired by *Jupiter*, and are thought by some to have prophesied concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Book of the SIBYLS, Books among the Romans, committed to the Custody of two Persons of the *Patrician Order*, called *Duumviri Sacrorum*, in which their Predictions were written, which were had in so great Authority among them, that they did nothing of Moment in Peace and War, without consulting them.

SIC'CITY [*siccité*, *F.* *siccitas*, *L.*] Dryness.

SICE-POINT [*le fix*, *F.* of *sex*, *L.*] at Dice is the Number Six.

SICERY [*sicherlich*, *Teut.*] surely. *N. C.*

SICHE'TUM } a small Current of Water
SICET'TUS } that uses to be dry in the Summer; also a Water-furrow or Gutter. *O. L.*

SICK } a little dry Water-Course which

SIKE } is dry in Summer-time. *N. C.*

SICK [*seoc*, *Sax.* *siech*, *Teut.* *siech*, *Belg.*] indisposed in Body.

To SICK'EN, to grow weak, or fall sick.

SICK'ER, sure, firm.

SICK'ERLY [of *securus*, *L.* *sicherlich*, *Teut.*] surely. *N. C.*

SICK'LE [*sicol*, *Sax.* *sickle*, *L.* *S. siebe*, *Teut.* of *secando*, *L.* cutting] a Hook for reaping Corn.

SICK'LIKE, such like. *O.*

SICK'LINESS, the being sickly.

SICK'LY [*seoclic*, *Sax.*] unhealthy, languishing. *•*

SICK'NESS, Indisposition of Body.

SICUT *Alias*, a second Writ sent out, when the first was not executed, so termed

ed from those two *Latin* Words contained in it.

SIDE [*Side*, *Sax.* *side*, *L. S.* *seite*, *Teut.* *seyde*, *Dan.*] the Side of any Thing.

SIDEBOARD, a Table on one Side of the Room subservient to the dining Table.

SIDE-BOX, Box on one Side of the Theatre.

SIDE, long; as *My Coat is very side*, i. e. very long; also proud, steep. *N. C.*

To **SIDE-wish**, to be of the same Side or Party, to take Part with.

SIDES of *Horn-works*, &c. [in *Fortification*] are the Ramparts and Breast-works which inclose them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

SIDE-LAYS [among *Hunters*] is when Dogs are set in the Way to be let slip at a Deer as he passes by.

SIDE/LING, sideways, awry.

SIDE/LONG [*sidelincts*, *Belg.*] oblique, athwart, sloping.

SID/ENHAM [probably of *rice*, *Sax.* long, and ham, *Sax.* a Town] a Town belonging to *Devonshire*.

SID/ER. See *Cider*.

SID/ERAL [*sideralis*, *L.*] belonging to the Stars.

SID/ERATED [*sideratus*, *L.*] blasted, Planet-struck.

SIDERA/TION, the blasting of Trees or Planets with an eastern Wind, or with excessive Heat or Drought; also a being benumbed, as when one is suddenly deprived of the Use of his Limbs and all Sense; a being Planet-struck. *L.*

SIDERA/TION [among *Surgeons*] is an entire Mortification of any Part of the Body, the same as *Sphacelus*.

SIDE/RIAL ? [*sidereus*, *L.*] belonging to

SIDE/RIAN } the Stars.

SID/ERIAL Year [among *Astrologers*] is the Space of Time in which the Sun, going from one fixed Star, returns to the same again, which consists of 365 Days, 6 Hours, and near 10 Minutes.

SID/ERITE [*siderites*, *L.* *ειδερτης*, *Gr.*] an Iron-like Stone, or the Load-stone drawing Iron.

SIDE'SMEN, Parish-officers who assist the Church-wardens.

SID/DINGS, or **SIDLINGI** [*Old Records*] Sidelings, Balks between or on the Sides of the Ridges of ploughed Lands.

SIDE/WAYS, along the Side, by the Side.

SID/Y, furly, moody. *Suff.*

SIEF *Album*, a Medicine for the Eyes.

SIEGE [with *Fowlers*] fitting as a Hern at Siege.

A **SIEGE** [*Siege*, *F.* a Seat] is the Encampment or sitting down of an Army before a Place in order to take it by Force; the whole Time of lying before it; or any Thing that is done for taking it.

To lay **SIEGE** to a Place [*assieger*, *F.*] to besiege it, as above.

A **SIEVE** [*sebe*, or *ryfe*, *Sax.* *sew*, *Teut.*] a Vessel or Tool for separating the coarser Part of any Thing from the finer.

To **SIFT** [*siften*, *Sax.* *siften*, *L. S.*] to separate the finer Part of any Thing pulverised by a Sieve; also to examine inquisitively and sily into a Matter.

SIFT/ER, one who sifts.

SIG [*sieche*, *Teut.*] Urine, Chamber-lee, *S. C.*

SIG/EBERT [of *Sige*, Victory, and beohpe, *Sax.* famous] a King of the *East Angles*.

To **SIGH** [*reopian*, *Sax.* *such*, *Belg.*] to fetch Breath deeply, by reason of Trouble of Mind, or Distemper of Body.

A **SIGH** [*suchte*, *Belg.*] such a drawing the Breath as above.

SIGHT [*sepið*, *Sax.* *siebt*, *Belg.* or *gesicht*, *Teut.*] the Sense of Seeing; also a Show or Spectacle.

SIGHT/LESS, without Sight, blind.

SIGHT/LINESS, Comeliness, Agreeableness.

SIGHT/LY, comely, agreeable, or pleasing to the Sight.

A **SIG/IL** [*sigillum*, *L.*] a Charm to be worn for curing Diseases, averting Injuries, &c.

SIGIL/LUM *Hermelis* [among *Chymists*] an extraordinary Way of luting Glasses.

SIGISMUND [either of *Sige*, Victory, and *Mund*, *Sax.* Peace, i. e. one who procures Peace, yet so as by Victory; or as *Versigean* and *Junies*, of *siege*, *Teut.* Victory, and *Mund*, a Mouth, *g. d.* one who conquers his Enemies by good Words and fair Means] a Christian Name of Men.

SIG/LES [of *sigla*, *L.*] Cyphers, Initial Letters put for the whole Word; as *R. S. S.* i. e. *Regiæ Societatis Socius*.

SIGMOIDA/LES [in *Anatomy*] certain Valves of the pulmonary Artery, shaped like a Half Moon; they separate to give Passage to the Blood from the right Ventricle of the Heart to that Artery, but they shut the Passage, and are closed up by the Blood, if it endeavours to return.

SIG/MOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are the Apophyses or Processes of the Bones, in Figure representing the Letter *C*, or *Sigma* of the ancient *Greeks*; also the Valves of the *Aorta*, or *Great Artery*, which hinder the Blood running back to the Heart.

SIGN [*signe*, *F.* *signum*, *L.*] a Mark or Token; Footstep; Representation; Miracle; Wonder.

To **SIGN** [*signer*, *F.* *signare*, *L.*] to put a Seal or set a Name or Mark to any Deed or Writing; to subscribe to.

SIGN Manual, a setting one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

A **SIG/NAL**

S I

A **SIG'NAL**, a Sign or Token given for the doing or knowing a Thing.

SIG'NAL, notable, remarkable, special, famous.

SIG'NALLY, notably, remarkably.

To **SIG'NALIZE** [*signaler*, F.] to make famous by some notable Action.

SIG'NATORY [*signatorius*, L.] that is used or serveth to seal with.

SIG'NATURE [*signatura*, L.] one's Hand or Mark set to a Writing.

SIGNATURE [among *Printers*] the Letters of the Alphabet they set at the Bottom of every printed Sheet, as A, B, C, &c.

SIGNATURE [among *Naturalists*] the Resemblance of a Vegetable or Mineral to any Part of a Man's Body.

SIGNS } Signs, Notes, Marks, or Characters, of which in Musick there are upwards of 50 different Sorts.

SIGNET, a Seal set in a Ring. F.

The **Privy SIGNET**, one of the King's Seals, with which his private Letters are sealed; as also Grants, and other Things which afterwards pass the Great Seal.

Clerk of the SIGNET, an Officer who continually attends upon the Principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy Signet for the sealing of such Letters, Grants, &c. L.

SIG'NIFER, one who carries the Colours, a Standard bearer, &c.

SIGNIFER [among *Astronomers*] the Zodiac Circle; so called from its having or carrying the 12 Signs.

SIGNIFICA'BIT *de excommunicato capiendo*, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary against a Man who stands obdolutely excommunicated 40 Days, for the imprisoning of him without Bail or Mainprize, until he submit himself to the Authority of the Church.

SIGNIFIC'ANCY [*significancia*, L.] the being significant.

SIGNIFIC'ANT [*significans*, L.] that expresses much, or is to the Purpose; clear, effectual, expressive.

SIGNIFIC'ANTLY, expressively.

SIGNIFICA'TION, Meaning, Sense. L.

SIGNIFICATIVE [*significativus*, L.] significant. F.

SIGNIFICA'TOR [among *Astrologers*] a Planet which signifies something remarkable in Nativities, &c.

SIGNIFICATORY, that which signifies.

To **SIG'NIFY** [*signifier*, F. of *significare*, L.] to mean or imply a certain Sense; to notify, to give Notice of; to be a Sign of, or Preiage.

SIG'NIOR [*signeur*, F. *signore*, Ital. of *senior*, L.] a Lord or Master.

SIG'NIORY, Lordship.

SIGN-POST, any Thing on which a Sign hangs.

SIGNS [*signa*, L.] Marks, Tokens, Resemblances,

S I

SIGNS Algebraical, are certain particular Marks, as (+) which signifies *more*, or that the Quantities between which it stands are to be added; and (−) signifying *less*, which implies Subtraction; and (×) or *into*, which signifies Multiplication; and one Letter below

another, as $\frac{a}{b}$ which denote Division, that *a* is to be divided by *b*, &c.

SIGNS Astronomical } are the Twelve
SIGNS Celestial } Constellations of the Zodiac, which are supposed to resemble living Creatures, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*. These were first called *Signs* by the ancient Astronomers, as being Marks to distinguish whereabouts the Sun is throughout his whole yearly Course.

SIGNUM, in *Saxon* Times before the Invention of Seals, was a (+) and usually, prefixed to the Name of a subscribing Witness in Charters and other Deeds, as (+), *Signum Roberti Episcopi Linc.* &c.

SIGNUM Morbi [among *Physicians*] the Symptom of a Disease.

SIKE [*soick*, Teut.] such. O.

A **SIKE**, a Quillet or Furrow. C.

To **SIKE**, to figh. O.

SIKE Muster [of *muster*, Teut. a Pattern or Model] *Men*, i. e. such Kind of Men. O.

SIKER [*seker*, Belg.] sure. Spenc.

SIL'CESTER [*Selcester*, Sax. a great or fair Town] in *Hampshire*.

SILE [of *Syl*, Sax.] Filth, so called because it subsides at the Bottom.

To **SILE** [of *pyl*, Sax. or *full*, L. S. a Threshold] to fit down; to sink or fall to the Bottom. N. S.

SIL'LENCE [*silentium*, L.] Cessation of Noise or Speaking.

To **SIL'LENCE**, to impose or command Silence; to put to a Nonplus; to suspend a Church Minister.

SIL'ENT [*silens*, L. *silentieux*, F.] who holds his Peace, or says nothing, that makes no Noise, still, quiet.

SILENTIARY [*silentarius*, L.] a Gentleman-Usher, who takes care that Silence be kept at Court, or elsewhere.

SIL'ENTLY, without Noise.

SIL'ENTNESS, being silent, Stillness.

SIL'ICIOUS [*silicius*, L.] flinty, belonging to a Flint.

SIL'ICULOSE [*silicula*, L.] husky; full of Husks.

SILIGINE'OUS [*siligineus*, L.] of fine Flour.

SIL'QUA [among *Botanists*] the Seed-Vessel, Husk, Cod, or Shell of such Plants as are of the Pulie-kind.

SIL'LIQUA [among *Gold-Finers*] a Weight called a Carat of which 6 make a Scruple.

SIL'IQUEOUS [*siliquosus*, L.] husky, that has Husks.

SILK [*Seol*, Sax. *Silke*, Dan.] a Yarn for weaving, &c. spun by Worms.

SILK Mercer, one who deals in Silk.

SIL'KEN, made of Silk, also soft.

SILK Thrower, or *Throwster*, one who winds, twists, and spins or throws Silk, in order to fit it for Use.

SILK-Weaver, one who weaves filken Stuffs.

SILK-WORM, the Worm that spins Silk.

SILK'Y, made of Silk, soft like Silk.

SILL [*ryl*, Sax. *seuil*, F. *solum*, L.] the Threshold of a Door.

SIL'LABUB } [*Minshew* supposes it to
SIL'LIBUB } be a Contraction of *swilling Bubbles*] a potable Liquor made by milking a Cow, into Cyder, Sugar, Spice, &c.

SIL'LIBAUK, a Syllabub. *Lincoln*.

SIL'LYHOW [*felix*, happy, and *heapt*, Sax.] a Membrane that covers the Head of the Fetus.

SIL'LINESS, Foolishness.

SIL'LOGISM. See *Syllogism*.

SIL'LON [in *Fortification*] a Work raised in the Midst of a Mote or Ditch, for a Defence, when it is too wide. *F*.

SIL'LY [of *illus*, L. of *σελλός*, Gr. a Taunt or Scoff; but *Skinner* rather of *felix*, Teut. pious, because such are commonly plain-hearted] simple, foolish.

SILPHS. See *Syphs*.

SIL'VAN [*silva*, L.] woody.

SIL'VER [*geolfeen*, Sax. *silver*, Belg. *silver*, Teut. and L. S.] a white Metal, next in Value to Gold.

SILVER [*rylfepn*, Sax. *silvern*, Teut.] of or belonging to Silver.

SILVER-bush, a rare Plant so called.

SILVER-Sickness } [*Law Term*] is when

SILVER-Squint } a Lawyer is bribed by the adverse Party, feigns himself sick, or not able to speak.

SILVER-Smith [*geolfeppmīð*, Sax. *silferschimid*, Teut.] one who makes Vessels of Silver, &c.

SILVER Spoon-head [among *Archers*] the Head of a Sort of Arrow, resembling the Head of a Silver-spoon.

SILU'RES, the Name of the People who anciently inhabited *South Wales*.

SIMARE, a Woman's Gown with long Sleeves. *F*.

SIMEON [*שמעון*, Heb. i. e. Hearing] a Man's Name.

SEMILA [*seminel*, Teut.] a Manchet or while Loaf. *O. L.*

SIM'ILAR [*similaire*, F. *similans*, L.] of like Nature.

SIMILAR Arks of a Circle [in *Geometry*] are such as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

SIMILAR Bodies [among *Philosophers*]

such as have their constituent Particles of the same Kind and Nature one with another, as to their sensible Qualities.

SIMILAR Figures [in *Geometry*] are such, the Angles whereof are respectively equal, and the Sides about those equal Angles are proportional.

SIMILAR Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] such Numbers as may be ranged into the Form of similar Rectangles or Squares, whose Sides are proportional; such are 12 and 48; for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4.

SIMILAR Parts [in *Anatomy*] such as though they be divided into several Pieces, yet they will be all of the same Nature, Substance, and Denomination one with another, as every Particle of a Bone is Bone.

SIMILAR Polygons [in *Geometry*] such as have their Angles severally equal, and the Sides about these Angles proportional.

SIMILAR Rectangles [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR Segments of a Circle [in *Geometry*] such as contain equal Angles.

SIMILAR solid Numbers [in *Mathematics*] are such whose little Cubes may be so ranked as to make similar and rectangular Parallelepipeds.

SIMILAR Triangles [in *Geometry*] are such as have all their three Angles respectively equal one to another.

SIMILAR Light [in *Opticks*] is such whose Rays are equally refrangible.

SIM'ILARITY, Likeness.

A SIM'ILE, a Similitude, a Parable. *L.*

SIMILITUDE [*similitudo*, L.] Likeness, Resemblance, Comparison. *F.*

SIM'ITAR } [*scimitarra*, Ital.] a sort
SCIM'ITAR } of broad Sword used by the Turks.

To **SIM'MER**, to boil gently.

SIM'NEL [*simila*, L. *Σιμιδαλις*, Gr. not unlikely, or *semmel*, Teut. fine Bread] a Cake or Bun made of fine Flour.

SIMON [*שמעון*, Heb. i. e. Hearing] a proper Name to a Man.

SIMON ISLIP, the first Erector of a Printing-press in England, A. C. 1471.

SIMON'ACAL [*simoniaque*, F. *simoniacus*, L.] belonging to, or done by Simony.

SIMO'NIACKS, Practisers in Simony.

A SIM'ONIST [*simoniaque*, F.] one who is guilty of Simony.

SIM'ONY [*simonie*, F. *simonia*, L.] the buying and selling of Church-livings, or other Spiritual Things for Money; so called from *Simon Magus*, who offered Money to the Apostles, that he might have Power to give the Holy Ghost to any he should lay his Hands on.

SIMOS'ITY [*simositas*, L. *Σιμόσις*, Gr.] a being crooked nosed.

To SIM'PER [from Simbelan, Sax. to keep Holidays, Skinner] to smile or look pleasantly.

SIMP'HON'IA. See *Symphonia*.

SIM'PLE [simplex, L. q. d. *fine plica*] pure, unmixed, uncompounded, plain, void of Ornament; also downright, void of Deceit, harmless; also silly or foolish. F.

SIMPLE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are such as do not consist of more Parts than one, connected by the Signs + and —.

SIMPLE Problem [in *Geometry*] is that which is capable but of one Solution.

SIM'PLENESS, Simplicity, Foolishness.

SIM'PLER } one who has Skill in Sim-

SIM'PLEST } ples, or a Gatherer of Herbs.

SIM'PLES, Physical Herbs, probably so called, as being the chief Ingredients of which compound Medicines are made.

SIM'PLETON, a half-witted Person.

SIM'PLEX Beneficium [Old Law] a lesser Dignity in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, a *Sine Cure*, a Pension of a Parish Church, or any other Benefice, opposed to a Cure of Souls. L.

SIMPLEX *Justiciarius*, a puny Judge that was not chief in any Court. L.

SIMPLICIA [among *Physicians*] Simples, or Medicines which are uncompounded.

SIMPLICITY [simplicité, F. *simplicitas*, L.] Singleness, Plainness, plain Dealing, downright Honesty; also Foolishness, Indiscretion.

SIM'PLING, gathering of Simples, or Physical Herbs in the Fields.

SIMPLY, singly, merely, foolishly.

SIM'PSON, the Herb Groundsel. *Senecio*, L. Suff.

A SIMUL'ACRE [simulacrum, L.] an Image.

To SIM'ULATE [simular, F. *simulatum*, L.] to dissimble or feign.

SIMULATION, a feigning, a counterfeiting, a Colour or Pretence. F. of L.

SIMULT'ANEOUS [simultaneus, L.] bearing a private Grudge.

SIN [sinne, *sund*, Teut. *sonde*, Belg.] Offence, Transgression against God's Law.

To SIN [sundiger, Teut. *synder*, Dan. which *Minsheu* derives of *aww*, Gr. to hurt] to offend, to provoke God, to transgress the Law of God.

A SIN'APISM [sinapismus, L. *συναισθησις*, Gr.] a Medicine of Mustard to raise Blisters, &c.

SINCE [sint, Teut. Dr. Tb. H. derives it of *sibence*] from that Time, because that.

SINCE'RE [sincerus, L.] honest, true-hearted, plain, downright. F.

SINCERE'LY, honestly, plainly, without Deceit.

SINCER'ITY [sincerité, F. *sinceritas*, L.] Uprightness, Plainness, Honesty.

SINE } [sinus, L.] is a Right Line

Right SINE } drawn from one End of an

Ark, perpendicular upon the Diameter drawn from the other End of that Ark, or is half the Chord, or twice the Ark. *Geom.*

SINE Complement of an Ark [Geometry] the Sine of what that Ark or Angle is less than 90 Degrees, or what is greater than 90 Degrees, when it exceeds them.

SINE versed of an Ark [Geometry] an Ark or Angle less than 90 Degrees, being that Part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Ark and the Right Line.

SINE Assensu Capituli [in Law] is a Writ which lies against a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, &c. or Master of an Hospital, that alienates or disposes of Land holden in Right of his House, without the Consent of his Chapter or Society. L.

SINE CURE [sine Cura, L.] a Benefice without Cure of Souls, or any Employment.

SINE Die [Law Term] dismissed the Court; when Judgment is given against the Defendant, it is said, *Eat inde sine die*, i. e. Let him go hence without a Day. L.

SIN'EW [sinu, Sax. *sene*, Dan. *senne*, Teut.] the tendinous Part of a Muscle.

SIN'EWINESS, muscular Strength.

SIN'EW shrinking [in Cattle] a Disease.

SIN'EWY [sinchte, Sax.] having strong Tendons.

SIN'FUL [sinfulle, Sax.] impious, wicked.

SIN'FULLY, wickedly, impiously.

SIN'FULNESS, Wickedness, Impiety.

To SING [singan, Sax. *singen*, Teut.] to make Melody with the Voice.

To SING'E [singan, Sax. *sengen*, Teut.] to scorch, to burn lightly.

SING'ER, one whose Profession is singing.

SING'ING-MASTER, one who teaches singing.

SIN'GLE [singularis, L.] simple, alone.

A SIN'GLE [among Hunters] the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To SINGLE out [of *singularis*, or *singulus*, L.] to pick out, or set apart from other Things, or Persons.

SING'LENE'S, Simplicity, Sincerity.

SIN'GLY, individually, separately.

SIN'GULAR [singularis, F. *singularis*, L.] particular, special, rare, extraordinary, choice, odd, affected.

SINGULAR Number [in Grammar] a Number whereby a Noun Substantive is applied to signify one Person or Thing, as *Homos*, a Man.

SINGULAR'ITY [singularité, F. of *singularitas*, L.] a being singular; Uncommonness, Excellency; a particular Way, Affectedness.

SIN'GULARLY, particularly, also in a singular Sense.

SIN'GULARNESS, Singularity.

SINGULTS [singultus, L.] Sighs. *Sp.*

S I

SINGUL'TUS, the Hiccough, a convulsive Motion of the upper Orifice of the Stomach. *L.*

SIN'ICAL Quadrant [among *Mathematicians*] an Instrument used in taking Altitudes and Distances, as well as for solving some Questions in Astronomy.

SIN'ISTER [*sinistre*, *F.* properly on or towards the Left Hand] unlucky, unfortunate, untoward, indirect, unfair, dishonest, unjust. *L.*

SINISTER Aspect [among *Astrologers*] is an Appearance of two Planets, happening, according to the Succession of the Signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same Degree as Gemini.

SINISTER Chief Point [in *Heraldry*] the next to the middle Chief on the Left Side.

SINISTER Base Point [in *Heraldry*] is next the Base Point at the Bottom of the Escutcheon on the Left Side.

SINISTER SIDE of an Escutcheon [in *Heraldry*] the Left Side.

To **SINK** [*rencan*, *Sax.* *sincken*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to fall or settle to the Bottom, to fall or faint; to plunge under Water.

To **SINK a Deck**, to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SIN'LESS, without Sin.

SIN'NER [*sunder*, *Teut.* *sondaer*, *Belg.*] an impious Person; a Transgressor of the Laws of God.

SIN'NET [among *Sailors*] a Line made of Rope Yarn, to bind about Ropes to keep them from galling.

SINON OM'NES, a Writ of Association, whereby, if all in Commission cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allowed, that two or more of them may dispatch the Business. *L.*

SIN'NIA [among *Paracelsian Chymists*] the white Grew in the Joints.

SIN-OFFERING, an Offering to expiate Sin.

SIN'OPER [*sinop's*, *L.* *sinow's*, *Gr.* *sinaber*, *Teut.* *sinople*, *F.* in *Heraldry*, the French Word signifies *Green*] Vermilion, this is either natural, and called Native Cinnabar, found in Quicksilver Mines; or facitious, which last is produced by subliming Mercury sublimate corrosive and Blimstone together.

To **SIN'UATE** [*sinus*, *L.*] to bend in and out.

SINUOS'ITY [*sinu'sité*, *F.* *sinu'sitas*, *L.*] a being full of Turnings and Windings.

SIN'UOUS [*sinu'x*, *F.* *sinuosus*, *L.*] crooked, that has many Turnings and Windings.

SINUS [in *Anatomy*] any Cavity or hollow Space in or between the Vessels of any animal Body.

SINUS [among *Naturalists*] Clefts or Fissures which are between the Strata or Layers of the Earth in Mines, &c.

S I

SINUS [among *Surgeons*] is when the Beginning of an Imposthume or Ulcer is narrow, but the Bottom large.

SINUS Meningium [in *Anatomy*] are certain Cavities, or hollow Parts in the Brain, which *Gallen* calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrane. *L.*

SINUS Ossium [in *Anatomy*] are those Cavities of a Bone which receive the Heads of other Bones.

SION [שֵׁן, *Heb.* *Dryness*] a Mountain in Judea.

SION COLLEGE, a College in London near Cripplegate, founded by Thomas White, D. D. for the Use of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, with Apartments for the Maintenance of 20 poor People.

SIP, a small Draught.

To **SIP** [*sippen*, *Belg.*] to drink a little, or drink a small Quantity.

SIP'HON [σῖφων, *Gr.*] an incurvated or crooked Glass Tube for drawing Liquors out of one Vessel into another without raising the Lees or Dregs. *L.*

SIP'PER, one who sips.

SIP'PETS [*q. d.* *soppets*] little Sops.

A **SIP'QUIS** [*i. e.* if any one, *scil.* *invocavit*, shall find] a Paper or Bill set up in some open Place, to proclaim any Thing that is lost, &c.

SIRECOGNOS'CAT, a Writ that lies for a Creditor against his Debtor, who, before the Sheriff, in the County Court, has acknowledged himself to owe his Creditor such a Sum, received of him in *Pecuniis Numeratis*, *i. e.* in Money numbered. *L.*

SIR [*Sieur*, or *Sire*, *F.* *Ser*, *Ital.* *Syr*, *C.* *Br.*] an Appellation of Honour to a Man.

SIRE [of *Sire*, *F.* a Master] a Father, a Male Beast that engenders. *O.*

SIR'ENS [*firenes*, *F.* and *L.* of *Σειρην*, *Gr.*] fabulous Sea Monsters or Mermaids, said to allure Persons by their melodious Singing; hence a Woman having a charming Voice is said to sing like a Siren.

SIRI'ASIS [σείρασις, *Gr.*] a great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes.

SIRIUS [σείριος, *Gr.*] the Dog Star.

To **SIR'NAME** [*surnommer*, *F.* *sunalm*, *Teut.*] to give the Family Name to a Person.

SIR NAME [*surnom*, *F.* *q. d.* the Name of a Sire or Father] a Family-Name.

SIRONES, little Pushes in the Palm of the Hand, or Sole of the Foot, containing small Insects or Worms.

SIR'RAH [*Sir ba*! *L.*] a Compellation of Reproach.

SIR'UP, [*sirup*, *F.*] See Syrup.

SIS'KIN, a Greenfinch, a Bird.

SIS'TER [*Spurtep*, *Sax.* *suster*, *L. S.* *sister*, *Dan.*] a Female born of the same Father and Mother, or one of them.

SIS'TERHOOD, Relationship of a Sister.

SIS'TER-IN-LAW, A Husband or Wife's Sister.

S I

SISTERLY, like or becoming a Sister.

SISTRUM [*Σίστρον*, Gr.] a sort of Musical Instrument of an oval Shape, like a Racket, used by the Ancients.

To **SIT** [*sitte*, Sax. *sitē*, L. S. *sitzen*, Teut. of *sedere*, L.] to repose upon a Seat; also to settle, to abide.

SITE [*situs*, L.] the Situation of any Place, Territory, or Building, or the Part of Earth it stands upon.

SITE [*Logick*] that Predicament which declares a Subject to be so placed.

SIT'FAST [of a Horse] a horney Knob in the Skin.

SITH ? [*sithan*, Sax.] since, after,

SITHENCE *Spen*.

SITH [*sith*, Sax.] Time.

SITHCUND'MAN [*sithcundman*, Sax.] such a Gentleman as had the Office to lead the Men of the Town or Parish; or a Man who had so much Land as he might be capable of Knight's Service.

A **SITHE** [*sithe*, Sax. *sense*, Teut.] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SITIC'ULOUS [*siticulosus*, L.] very thin.

SITUATE [*situē*, F. *situs*, L.] situated, seated.

SITUATION, the Manner of being situated, or seated. F.

SIVE [*ryfe*, Sax. *seve*, L. S. *sive*, Teut.] an Instrument or Vessel to sift with.

SIX [*six*, Sax. *sex*, L. *ἕξ*, Gr. *sechs*, Teut.] the Number 6.

SIXAIN [*Military Term*] an Order of Battle for Six Battalions. F.

SIXPENCE, half a Shilling Sterling.

SIXTH [*sixea*, Sax. *sixieme*, F. *sechste*, Teut.] the VIth, 6th.

SIXTH'LY, in the sixth Place.

SIX'TEEN [*sixtyne*, Sax. *sechszehen*, Teut.] XVI. 16.

SIXTEEN'TH, the Sixth from the Tenth.

SIXTY [*sixtez*, Sax. *sechszig*, Teut.] LX. 60.

SIZE [probably of *Incisa*, L. says *Skinner*, of *Affixe*, of *Affoir*, F.] Proportion, Bigness, Stature, Length.

SIZE [of *fixa*, Ital.] a Gluish Composition used by Plasterers, Painters, &c.

SIZE [at the University of Cambridge] is so much Bread or Beer, set upon any of the Scholars Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the Value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

To **SIZE** [among *Artiflers*] to do or draw over with Size.

To **SIZE** [at Cambridge] to score, as Students do in the Buttery Book, which at Oxford is called to battle.

SIZE'ABLE, which is of a fit convenient Size.

SIZ'EL [among *Minters*] the Remainder of the Bars of Metal, after the round Pieces of Money have been cut out, according to their respective Sizes.

S K

SI'ZER [at Cambridge] a Scholar of the lowest Rank; the same as *Servitor* at Oxford.

SIZE'LY, nice, proud, coy. N. C.

SIZIE'ME [*sixieme*, F.] a Sequence of six Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SI'ZINESS, Glutinousness.

SI'ZY, glutinous.

SKAD'DLE [of *peade*, Sax. perhaps of *spaden*, to do Damage or Mischief. Teut.] Hurt, Damage; ravenous, mischievous.

SKAD'DONS, Embryos of Bees.

SKAFFAUT, an Engine of War, for Defence of the Soldiery. *Cbauc*.

A **SKAIN** } [*ragene*, Sax.] an Irish short
SKE'IN } sword.

A **SKAINE** [*escaigne*, F.] a Length of Thread, Yarn, &c. as it is wound on a Reel.

SKAR'FED [*Sea Term*] when one Piece of Timber is let and fastened into another.

To **SKATCH** a Wheel, to stop the Wheel of a Cart or Waggon, by putting a Stone or Piece of Wood under it.

SKATE [*peada*, Sax. *shade*, Dan.] a sort of Fish.

SKAT'ER, one who skates.

SKATH'Y [of *peath*, Sax.] ravenous, mischievous. N. C.

A **SKEEL**, a Collock. N. C.

SKEE'LING, an Isle or Bay of a Barn. *Suff*.

SKEF'INGTON [of *reap*, Sax. a Sheep, and Town] the Name of a Village.

SKEG, a sort of wild Plumb of a reddish Colour, growing in Hedges.

The **SKEG** [in Ships] that small and slender Part of the Keel, which is cut slanting, and left a little below the Stern-post.

SKEG'GER [probably of *Seagga*, Sax.] a Kind of small Salmon.

SKEG'GER Trout, a kind of Fish, or Salmon.

SKEL'ETON [*squellette*, F. *sceletor*, L. of *σκελετος*, Gr.] of a Man or Animal, is when the Bones are cleared, and put together again in their natural Order.

SKELETA [Old Records] a little Bell for a Church-steeple.

SKEL'LARD, wrapped, cast, become crooked. *Derbysh*.

SKEL'LET [of *Esculetto*, says Dr. Tb. H.] a small Vessel with Feet for boiling.

A **SKEL'LUM** [*skelm*, Belg. *schelm*, Teut. and L. S.] a Rogue.

SKEPE, a flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn in. C.

To **SKER**, to glide or move swiftly. *Sb*.

To **SKERE** [*schueren*, L. S.] to make clean, scour. *Cbauc*.

SKETCH [*esquisse*, F.] the first Draught of a Fancy, especially in Painting and Drawing.

To **SKTECH** [*esquisser*, F.] to chalk out, to design.

SKET'LOE [of *peath*, Sax.] Loss, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice.

SKEW [*sebew*, Teut. *schef*, L. S.] as to look

S K

look a-skew, to squint or leer, or look at contemptuously, or disdainfully.

SKEWER [*schew*, Dan.] a long slender wooden Pin, used by Butchers, &c.

To **SKEWER**, to fasten together with Skewers.

SKEYN. See *Skain*.

To **SKID** a Wheel, to stop a Wheel of a Waggon at the Descent of a Hill. S. C.

A **SKIFF** [*esquif*, F. *schiffo*, Ital. of *Scapha*, L.] a Shallop, or the lesser of two Ship-Boats.

SKIL'FUL, experienced in.

SKIL'FULLY, expertly, dexterously.

SKIL'FULNESS, the being experienced.

SKILL [*skill*, Dan. *Minshew* derives it of *schpla*, or *scio*, L. but seems rather to be of שכל to be wise] Capacity, Knowledge, Experience.

SKIL'LED, that has Skill, or is well versed in.

To **SKIM** [*escumer*, F.] to take off the Top, Froth, or Cream of liquid Things.

To **SKIME**, to look a-squint, to glee. N. C.

SKIM'MER, a Vessel pierced with Holes to take off the Skum.

SKIM MILK, Milk from which the Cream has been taken.

The **SKIN** [*skind*, Dan. *schinde*, Belg.] the Hide of an Animal; also the outward Rind of Fruit.

To **SKIN** [*seinden*, L. S. and Teut.] to flay off the Skin.

Nearer is my Shirt, but nearer my Skin.

Some Friends are nearer to a Man than others: Parents and Children than other Relations; Relations than Neighbours, and Neighbours than Strangers; but, above all, a Man is nearest to himself, *Charity begins at Home*; but this Charity at Home stands in a slippery Place, upon the Brink either of an ungenerous *Self-Love*, or of a foreign extravagant *Affection*, and it is very apt to slide into one or other of these discommendable Extremes. The Adage indeed intimates, that we ought to value our Bodies more than our Goods; to part with our Clothes off our Backs, rather than have our Skin stripped over our Ears; that our Charity and Hospitality should commence at our own Houses, for the Entertainment of our Families, Relations, and Friends. It does not mean, that it ought always to lie sneaking at Home, and never shew itself abroad; it should be as extensive as the Light, and bestow here and there a kind Ray upon Strangers, as well as on Bosom Friends and Acquaintances, according to our Circumstances, though not so as to make a Man a *Foie de se* by his good Offices to others. *Ma chemise m'est plus proche que ma Robe*, F. *Tunica pallio propior*. Latin. *Plus prest est la Chemise que la Robe*, F. *Амурастовъ нъ збывъ шати*. Gr.

S K

A **SKINK**, a four-footed Serpent, a Kind of Land Crocodile.

To **SKINK** [*scenkan*, Sax. *sebenken*, L. S. and Teut.] to serve Drink at Table.

SKINK'ER [of *shenker*, Dan. *sebenke* Teut.] a Butler or Cup-Bearer.

SKIN'NER, one who deals in Skins.

SKIN'NINESS, the being skinny, Leanness.

SKIN'NY, having much Skin, lean.

To **SKIP** [of *esquiver*, F. to fly back, or *squittare*, Ital. to dance] to leap or jump to and fro.

A **SKIP**, a Leap or Jump.

A **SKIP** } a Basket, but not one to be car-

A **SKEP** } ried in the Hands. S. C.

A **SKIP Jack**, a pitiful Fellow that skips or scampers up and down, a Laquay.

A **SKIP KENNEL**, a Foot Boy.

A **SKIP'PER** [*schipper*, Belg. and L. S.] a Master of a Ship; also a Ship-Boy.

SKIP POUND [q. d. *Ship Pound*] is the Dividend of a Last of Corn, laden in a Ship, and contains from 300 to 400 lb.

To **SKIR**, to glide, or move swiftly. *Skakelp*.

To **SKIR'MISH** [*escarmoucher*, F. *escaramu-car*, Span. *scharmuccia*, Ital. *schermutse*, Belg. *scharmutz'in*, Teut.] to fight in Confusion, or without Order, as straggling Parties do before the main Battle is joined.

A **SKIR'MISH** [*escaramoucher*, F. *escaramu-za*, Span. *scharmuccia*, Ital. *schermutse*, Belg. *scharmutzei*, Teut.] a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confusion, without observing Order.

SKIR'RET [*seberiwale*, Ital. *chirriwa*, Span. or of *suycher-foot*, Belg. Sugar-sweet] the Plant *Skirwort*, whose Root is something like a Parsnip, counted a great Dainty, and strengthening Food.

SKIR'IS, the Part of a Garment below the Waist; the Borders of a Country.

SKIT, a Whim or Fancy.

SKIT'TISH [*Skinner* derives it of *skittan*, Gr.] jadish or resty, as some Horses are; also humorous, fantastical, wanton, frisking.

SKIT'TISHLY, wantonly.

SKIT'TISHNESS, wanton Sprightliness.

SKLEIR [not unlikely of *schleyer*, Teut. a Hood] a Scarf. O.

SKLEND'RE, slender. O.

To **SKLE'REN**, to cover. O.

To **SKREAM** of human, Sax. *scraman*, Ital. *schreyen*, Teut.] to squall out, to make a shrill sudden Noise with the Voice.

A **SKREEN** [*escrein*, F. *Somnerus* derives it of *perunbye*, Sax. *Minshew* of *seerniculum*, L.] a Device to keep off the Wind, Hail, &c. See *Screen*.

To **SKREFN** [probably of *schirmen*, Teut.] to defend or protect from; also to sift through a Screen.

SKROW, furly, dogged. Suff.

To **SKUE**, to go sideling along; to waddle. **SKULL**.

S L

SKULL, the Bones of the Head.
SKUPPER Holes. See *Scopper Holes*, or *Scupper-Holes*.
SKUTE [*shuyte*, Du.] a little Boat.
SKY [*sky*, Dan. or of *finan*, to shine, or *reca*, *rean*, to behold, or of *reua*, Sax. a Shadow, to which *exla*, Gr. alludes] the Azure Concave which surrounds the Earth.
SKY-LARK, a fine singing Bird.

When the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.

The Lark is a lofty Bird, and soars, perhaps, as high as any of the Inhabitants of the airy Region; and if there be no other Way of coming at them, till the Sky, falling down on their Heads, bears them down into our Hands, we shall be little the better for them. This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons who buoy themselves with vain Hopes, but in Embryo, ill conceived, and as likely not to go out half their Time, or not to last till their Accomplishment; as fondly as the Lad, who, seeing the Lord Mayor in his pompous Procession, said, See what we must all come to! *Ad illos radis qui dicunt, Si Cælum ruat*: Lat. *Οὐρανὸν πίπτει μέλι καρπὸς ἢ γὰρ καὶ κύνες*, Greek.

SKYEY, of or belonging to the Sky.
SKY-COLOURED, Azure, like the Colour of the Sky.

SKY-LIGHT, a Window placed in the Ceiling of a Room.

SKY-ROCKET, a Fire Work, made to mount into the Sky.

SKY'VENAGE, the Precincts of the Town of Calais in France, so called while it was in the Possession of the English.

SLAB, the outside sappy Plank, sawn off from the Sides of a Timber Tree.

A **SLAB**, a Puddle. See *Slabby*. C.

SLAB, a Table of Marble for Hearths.

To **SLAB'BER**. See *Slaver*.

SLAB'BERER, one that slabbers.

SLAB'BY [of *slabbe*, Belg.] plashy, full of Dirt.

SLACK [*Slæc*, Sax. *fleck*, Belg. *schlapp*, Teut. and L. S. *lache*, F. *laxus*, L.] loose, not tight; also slow.

To **SLACK'EN** [*placian*, Sax.] to let loose a Cord, &c. that is tight, to grow remiss.

SLACK'LY, loosely, remissly.

SLACKN'ESS, Looseness, Remissness.

SLADE [*slæde*, Sax.] a long flat Piece or Slip of Ground. O.

SLAG [*schake*, Teut.] the Recrement or Dross of Iron.

SLAIE, a Weaver's Reed.

To **SLAKE**, to quench.

SLAM [either of *schlam*, Teut. Mud, *q. d.* to overwhelm with Mud, or of *scalgen*, Teut. to smite] the winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

S L

SLAM, a Substance in the making of Allum; produced often by the over or under calcining it.

A **SLAM Fellow** [*essance*, F.] a tall slim Fellow. See *Slim*.

SLAN'DER [*eschandre*, F. of *schanden*, to scandalise, Teut. *scandalum*, L.] a Reproach, Scandal, Backbiting, speaking Evil of.

To **SLAN'DER** [*eschandrer*, F. *schanden*, Teut. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *λινδρῆν*, Gr.] to backbite, to speak Evil of.

SLAN'DERER, one who reviles or calumniates.

SLAN'DEROUS, apt to slander or rail at; foul-mouthed, abusive.

SLAN'DEROUSLY, reproachfully.

SLAN'DEROUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

SLANK [probably of *schlange*, Teut. a Snake, because of its Length and Slenderness] slim, slender; a Sort of Sea-weed.

SLANT [probably of *slangbe*, Belg.

SLANT'ING { a Snake } glancing or deviating aside, not straight.

To **SLAP**, to strike, to give one a Buffet or Blow, commonly with open Hand, or some broad, flat Thing.

A **SLAP** [*schlappe*, Teut. *Alope*, L.] a Buffet or Blow.

SLAP-DASH, all at once.

SLAPE, slippery. N. C.

SLAPE ALE, pale Ale, as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-Grass, or any other Liqueur.

A **SLAP'EL**, a Piece, Part, Portion. Suff.

To **SLASH** [probably of *schleissen*, Teut. to rend, to tear asunder] to cut, or dash against. N. C.

SLATCH [*Sea Term*] is when the middle Part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship, or in the Water, they say, *Hale up the Slatch of the Rope*, &c.

SLATE [Dr. Tb. H. derives it of *eslat*, F.] a scaly Sort of stony Substance, for roofing Houses, and other Uses.

SLAT'ER, one who covers with Slates or Tiles.

SLAT'TERN [*slodde*, or *slorke*, Belg.] a flattering Woman, i. e. one who does not dispose Things in their Places, but leaves all at Random; also one who is not tight, neat, and careful in her Apparel.

A **SLAVE** [*eschlave*, F. *eschlava*, Span. *schlave*, Teut. *q. d.* a *Scalvonian*, of which a great Number was taken Captives by the Germans and Venetians] a perpetual Servant, a Drudge, a Person in the absolute Power of a Master.

To **SLAVER** [of *slabbe*, or *slabbere*, Belg. *q. d.* of *dislabiare*] to let the Spittle run out of the Mouth.

SLAUGHTER [*slæhte*, Sax. *schacht*, Teut.] a slaying or killing.

To **SLAY** [*slægan*, Sax. *schlagen*, Teut.] to kill.

A **SLAY** [*Slæ*, of *slægan*, Sax.] an Instrument

S L

strument belonging to a Weaver's Loom, also to a Stocking Frame.

To SLEAK *out the Tongue*, to put it out by way of Scorn. *Chebb.*

SLEA'SY *Holland* [*Silesia Holland*] a Sort of Cloth made in *Silesia* in Germany; but the Term is commonly used for a thin slight *Holland*.

SLEAVE, a Kind of Fish.

SLEAVED, as sleaved Silk, is such as is wrought fit for Use.

SLEAZ'Y, slight or ill wrought, as some Sorts of Linen Cloths are.

SLECK, small Pit-Coal. *N. C.*

To SLECK [*i. e.* to flake] to quench or put out Fire; also to allay Thirst.

SLED } [*sledde*, Belg. *schlitten*, Teut.

SLEDGE } [*slede*, Dan.] a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough, or other weighty Things, to be drawn, or such on which Traitors are usually drawn to the Place of Execution. It signifies also a genteel Carriage without Wheels, used by the Nobility and Gentry in cold Climates to divert themselves in Winter upon the Snow.

A SLEDGE [*Sleeg*, Sax.] a Smith's large Hammer, to be used by both Hands in beating out Iron upon the Anvil.

To SLEECH, to dig up Water. *N. C.*

SLEEK, smooth, glossy.

To SLEEK, to make glossy.

To SLEEP [*slæpan* Sax. *slæpe*, Belg. *schlafen*, Teut.] to take Rest by sleeping.

SLEEP, [*slæp*, Sax. *slæpe*, Belg. *schlaf*, Teut.] Rest taken by sleeping.

SLEEP'ER, one that sleeps.

SLEEP'ERS [in a Ship] are those Timbers which lie before and behind in the Bottom, their Use being to strengthen and bind fast the Timbers called Futtocks or Rungs; as also to line out, and make the narrowing of the Floor of the Ship.

SLEEP'INESS, the being much inclined to Sleep.

SLEEP'LESS, without Sleep.

SLEEP'Y, inclined to Sleep.

SLEEPY *Evil* [in Swine] a Disease.

SLEEPY-Grave [*Siapignava*, Sax.] a Tomb or Sepulchre.

SLEET [probably of *slide*, *q. d.* sliding or Slippery Rain] Rain and Snow falling together.

To SLEET a Dog, is to set him at any Thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.

SLEET'INESS, the being sleety.

SLEET'Y, abounding with Sleet.

SLEEVE [*slief*, Sax. *leeve*, Du.] that Part of a Garment that covers the Arm.

SLEEVE'LESS [*q. d.* lifeless] without Sleeves; impertinent, as a *sleeveless* Errand, a trifling Errand.

SLEIGHT, Dexterity.

SLENDER [*slender*, Belg.] slim, not thick, or large about in Bulk.

SLEN'DERNESS, Slimness.

SLEN'DERLY, Slimly.

SLEPEN [*schlafen*, Teut.] to sleep. *Cb.*

S L

SLEPT, Preterite of *sleep*.

To SLEY, to part into Threads.

A SLICE [*slice*, Sax.] a thin or broad Segment.

To SLICE [*slizan*, Sax.] to cut into Slices.

SLICK [*slicht*, Belg. *schlicht*, Teut. *pluth*, Sax.] smooth.

To SLICKEN [*slichten*, Belg. *schlickien*, Teut.] to smoothe or make slick.

SLICK'NESS, Smoothness.

SLID'DER, slippery, falling. *O.*

To SLIDE [*slidan*, Sax. *slidden*, Du.] to glide along, to move on Ice.

A SLIDE [*slide*, Sax.] a Place frozen to slide on.

A SLID'ER, one who slides.

SLIDING of Courage, easily daunted. *O.*

SLIDING Rule } mathematical Instru-
SLIDING-Scale } ments to be used with
out Compasses in Gauging, &c.

SLIGHT [*slicht*, Teut.] light, mean, not elaborate, not strong or serviceable.

A SLIGHT, cunning Trick, Dexterity; also Disesteem.

To SLIGHT [*slichten*, Belg.] to take little Notice of, to disesteem; also to do Work slightly.

SLIGHT'LY, gently, also negligently.

SLIM, slender.

SLIM [of *schlim*, Sax. *schlim*, Teut.] naughty, crafty. *Lincolnsb.*

SLIME [*slim*, Sax. *slim*, L. S. *schleim*, Teut. *limus*, L.] soft Mud; also a clammy or gluish Humour.

SLIMING [in Falconry] is said of a Hawk's muling longways, in an entire Substance, without dropping any Thing.

SLIM'NESS, the being slim.

SLIM'Y [*slimig*, Sax. *schleimig*, Teut. *limosus*, L.] full of Slime; ropy.

SLIN'ESS, Craftiness, Reservedness.

To SLING [*slinge*, Belg. *schlinge*, Teut. *slenger*, Dan. to cast or throw with a Sling; to fix into hooked Ropes any great Bundles or Vessels of Commodities, for heaving and removing them by Cranes.

A SLING [*slinge*, Belg. *schlinge*, Teut. *slinge*, Dan.] an Instrument to throw Stones with; also another used by Brewers Servants to heave Barrels out of a Dray, and for other Uses.

SLING'ING the Yards [Sea Phrase] is when the Yards are fast bound aloft to the Cross, and to the Head of the Mast, by any Rope or Chain; which is done, that if the Tie should happen to break, or be shot into Pieces in a Fight, the Yard might nevertheless be kept from falling down on the Hatches.

To SLINK [of *slincan*, Sax.] to steal or sneak away.

A SLINK [of *slank*, Belg.] a Cast Calf.

To SLIP [*slippan*, Sax. *slippen*, Belg. *schlipfen*, Teut.] to slide, to fall, to mistake.

A SLIP, a Sliding, a Fall, a Mistake; a narrow Piece rent or cut from any Thing; a Twig and Sprig pulled off from a Branch.

A SLIP.

S L

A SLIPPER [slappen, Sax.] a Sort of loose Shoe to be worn within Doors, or in dry Places.

SLIPPERINESS, the being slippery.

SLIPPERY, apt to make one slip.

SLIP/SHOD, having the Shoes barely slipped on.

SLIP/SLOP, bad L'ignor.

To SLIT [slitan, Sax. slider, Dan.] to cut a Thing according to the Grain; as Wood, Whalebone, &c.

A SLIT [slite, Sax. schlitze, Teut.] a Cut or Slice.

To SLIVE [of slæver, Dan.] to creep, or go about dromically.

To SLIVER [slipan, Sax.] to cut into Slivers or thin Slices.

A SLIVERLY Fellow, a subtle, crafty Fellow; a Knave. *Lincolnsh.*

SLOATES of a Cart, those Under-pieces which keep the Bottom of the Cart together.

SLOCK'EN [q. d. slackened] softened, as *flocken* with overmuch Moisture. O.

SLOCK'ER, or } one that enticeth away

SLOCK'STER, } another Man's Servants.

SLOE [sla, Sax. scoben, L. S. see, Belg. slæn, Dan.] a Sort of small black wild Plum.

SLOE-WORM [slap-pynm, Sax. q. d. Slow-Worm, because it is slow in Motion] an Insect.

SLOWGARDE, Sloth, Sluggishness. Cb.

A SLOOP, a small Sea Vessel.

SLOP, bad watly Liquor.

To SLOP [probably of *slabbe*, Belg.] to dash with Water.

To SLOPE, to take an oblique Direction.

SLOPING } slanting, cut sideways or

SLOPE } slanting.

SLOPINGLY, obliquely.

SLOPPY, abounding with Wet, plashy.

SLOPS [of *slabbe*, Belg.] a wide Sort of Breeches worn by Seamen.

SLOPS [Sciloppi, Ital.] physical Potions.

To SLOT [of sluyte, Belg. of *schließen*, Teut.] to shut a Door. *Lincolnsh.*

The SLOT of a Deer [of shoot, Belg.] a Term among Hunters for the View or Print of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.

The SLOTE of a Ladder or Gate, the flat Step or Bar. N. C.

SLOTH [probably of *schloosze*, Teut. negligent, or of our *Slow*] Idleness.

SLOTH'FUL, lazy, dromish, idle.

SLOTH'FULLY, lazily.

SLOTH'FULNESS, Idleness, Laziness, Dromishness.

A SLOT'TERN? [slodde, or *flocken*, Du.]

A SLAT'TERN } See *Slattern*.

SLOUCH [probably of *stoff*, Dan.] a great lubberly Fellow, a Country Bumpkin.

To SLOUCH, to have a downcast Look, also to uncock a Hat and wear it down.

SLOUCH'ING, clownish, awkward in Behaviour,

S L

SLOV'EN [sloeff, Du. or of *schlans*, Teut. careless] a nasty, beastly Fellow.

SLOV'ENLINESS, Nastiness, Clownishness.

SLOV'ENLY, nasty, clownish.

SLOUGH [of *slough*, hollow, or *luh*, Sax. a Lake] a deep and muddy Place.

SLOUGH [probably of *luh*, Sax. a Lake] the Damp in the Coal-mine, so called because of its Moisture.

A SLOUGH, a Husk. N. C.

SLOUGH, the Scar of a Wound, or a Piece of corrupt Flesh cut out of a Sore; also the spongy or porous Substance in the Inside of the Horns of Oxen or Cows.

SLOUGH of a wild Boar, the Soil or Mire wherein he wallows, or the Place in which he lies in Day-time.

SLOUGH-Silver, a Rent formerly paid to the Castle of *Wigmore*, instead of some Days Work in Harvest, performed for the Lord of the Manor.

SLOUTH [probably of *slough*, Sax. concave or hollow, q. d. a hollow skin] the Cast skin of a Snake.

SLOUTH [Hunting Term] a Herd or Company, as a *Sloath* of Bears, i. e. a Company of Bears.

SLOUTH-Hound. See *Sluth* Hound.

SLOW [slap, Sax.] dilatory, tedious in Motion.

SLOW in Motion [in *Astrology*] is when a Planet's daily Motion happens to be less than its mean Motion.

SLOWLY, dully, tediously.

SLOWNESS, Dullness, Tediousness.

SLOW'WORM [slap-pynm, Sax.] a small Viper.

To SLUB'BER over [Skinner chuses to derive it of *schlyten*, Teut. or of *lubricare*, L.] to do carelessly, or without Application.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, a paltry, dirty Wretch. *Hudib.*

A SLUICE [slayse, Du. escluse, F. schluse, Ital. schiuse, Teut.] a Frame of Wood set in a River to keep out the Water; a Vent or Drain for Water on Land.

To SLUICE, to open a Drain.

SLUG [of *schlagen*, to smite] a heavy Sort of great Gun; a Sort of Shot for a Gun.

A SLUG [of *sluggen*, Du. to act slothfully] a Ship that sails heavily; also a Sort of Snail without a Shell.

A SLUG'GARD [sluggerig, Du.] a slothful, dromish Person.

SLUG'GISH, slothful.

SLUG'GISHLY, slothfully.

SLUG'GISHNESS, Slothfulness.

To SLUM'BER [slumetan, Sax. schlummen, Du. slimmer, Dan.] to sleep unsoundly, to doze.

SLUM'BER, light and gentle Sleep.

To SLUMP, to slip or fall plump down into any wet or dirty Place. N. C.

S M

To **SLUR** [*floeren*, Du.] to draw along unevenly; to soil or dawb; to bespatter.

A **SLUR**, a Miscarriage, a Mark of Ignominy.

A **SLUT** [*flodde*, Du. or probably of *lutum*, L.] a nasty, flatteringly Woman.

SLUTH Hound, a Dog in Scotland that has an excellent Sense of Smelling.

SLY [*schlaw*, Teut. *Minnew* derives it of *schleichen*, Teut. to creep] craftily reserved in Words or Deeds; hypocritically designing, fraudulent.

SLY'LY, artfully, insidiously.

To **SMACK** [*smæcan*, Sax. *schmacken*, Teut. *smager*, Dan.] to take a Taste, or Relish of with the Smack of the Lips.

A **SMACK** [*smæc*, Sax. *smack*, Belg. *schmack*, L. S. *smæc*, Dan.] a Taste, Relish, Smattering.

A **SMACK** [*schmatz*, Teut.] an eager Kiss with a Noise made by the Lips.

SMACKS, small Vessels with one Mast, which attend Men of War in carrying the Men or Provisions on Board.

A **SMACK'ERING** [*smacken*, L. S.] a longing for or being desirous of; as to have a *smackering* after a Thing.

A **SMACK'ING-COVE**, a Coachman. *Cant.*

SMAK'A, a Smack or little Ship. *O. R.*

SMALL [*smæl*, Sax. of *smale*, Dan. *smal*, Du. *schmal*, Teut. narrow, scant] little.

SMALL Coal, Coal from Wood, used in lighting Fires.

SMALL Craft [*Sea Term*] all such Lines, Nets, and Hooks, as are used to catch Fish; also all Manner of small Sea-vessels, as Catches, Hoys, &c.

SMALL Piece, a Scotch Coin, in Value 2 d. Farthing *English*, of which three make a Noble.

SMALL-Pox, a Disease, the epidemical Distemper of *England*.

SMALL'AGE, a wholesome Herb often put into Broth. *Apium*, L.

SMALL'NESS, Littleness.

SMALT [*schmalte*, Teut.] a blue Colour in Powder used in Painting; blue Enamel.

SMARAG'DINE [*smaragdinus*, L. of *σμαραγδίνος*, Gr.] a precious Stone, transparent, of a lovely green Colour, very beneficial to the Eyes.

To **SMART** [*smæcpan*, Sax. *smerte*, Belg. *schmertzen*, Teut.] to be painful as a Sore.

A **SMART** [*smerte*, Dan. *schmertze*, Teut.] a Pain, as of a Wound or Sore.

SMART, brisk, quick, witty, biting, sharp, violent.

SMART'LY, briskly, sharply.

SMART'NESS, Briskness, Sharpness.

To **SMARTLE** away, to waste away. *N. C.*

SMATCH, an ill Taste, a Twang.

A **SMAT'TERER** [of *smæcan*, Sax. to

S M

taste] one who has some Smatch or Tincture of Learning.

A **SMAT'TERING** [*smæc*, Sax.] a superficial or slight Knowledge.

To **SMEAR** [*smæpan*, Sax. *smieren*, Du. *schmieren*, Teut.] to daub about with Grease, Soot, Dirt, &c.

SMECTYM'NUS, a Word made out of the first Letters of the Names of five Presbyterian Ministers, viz. *Stephen Marshall*, *Edmund Calamy*, *Thomas Young*, *Matthew Newcomen*, and *William Spurrow*, who wrote a Book against Episcopacy, and the Common Prayer, A. C. 1641, whence they and their Followers were called *Smectymnians*.

SMEG'MA [*σμήγμα*, Gr.] Soap, or any Thing that scours; a Wash-ball.

SMEG'MATICK [*smegmaticus*, L. *σμηματικός*, Gr.] belonging to Soap, soapy.

To **SMELL** [*smell*, Du. warm, or *smellen*, Du. to make small; because Odours are hot, and dissipate themselves, or Scent, into small Particles] to perceive Scent by the Nostrils.

SMEL'LING, is probably occasioned by the Effluvia of odorous Bodies mingling themselves with the Air entering by the Nostrils, which are covered with a very nervous and sensible Coat; and there, insinuating themselves into the Processes of the olfactory Nerves, do move them variously, according to their various and different Natures, and so communicate to the Brain such corresponding Motions, as enable the Soul to judge differently of the Bodies emitting such Effluvia; hence when the Effluvia produce a grateful Sensation, we say it hath a *sweet Smell*, but when a disagreeable one, we say it *stinks*.

SMELLING Cheat, a Garden or Nofegay. *Cant.*

A **SMELT** [*smelt*, Sax. Dan.] a Fish.

To **SMELT** [*schmelten*, L. S. *schmelzen*, Teut.] (among *Refiners*) to melt Metal in the Ore in a Furnace, called a Smelting-Furnace.

To **SMERK** [*smærcian*, Sax.] to smile or look pleasantly.

SMETH, an Ointment to take away Hair.

To **SMICK'ER** [*smærcian*, Sax.] to look amorously or wantonly.

SMICK ET, a Woman's Shift.

To **SMILE** [*smiler*, Dan.] to look pleasantly, to laugh silently.

SMILE, a gentle, pleasurable Laugh.

SMIL'INGLY, with a pleasing Look.

SMIR'ED [*smæpan*, Sax. *gelächmiert*, Teut.] anointed. *O.*

To **SMITE** [*schmitten*, L. S. *Fr. Junius* derives it of *σμεῖν*, Gr.] to strike or hit.

To **SMITE** [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *smite*, when she wipes her Beak after feeding.

SMIT'ER, one who smites.

SMITH [*smid*, Sax. *smid*, Belg. and Dan. *schmied*, Teut.] one who works Iron.

SMITH'ERY

S M

SMITH'ERY [of *smið-er-je*, Sax. *schmiederey*, Teut.] the Trade of a Smith.

To follow **SMITH'ERY** [*smiðan*, Sax. *smieden*, Belg. *schmieden*, Teut. *smider*, Dan.] to work Iron.

A **SMITH'Y** [*schmiede*, Teut.] a Smith's Shop.

SMITING [of *smiðtan*, Sax. to infect] infectious. *Lincolnsh.*

SMITING Line [in a Ship] is a small Line fastened to the Miffen Yard-arm, which serves to loose the Miffen-sail, without striking down the Yard; for being pulled hard, it breaks all the Rope Yarns with which the Sail was fu'd; whence

SMICE *the Miffen* [Sea Phrase] is to pull that Rope, that the Sail may fall down.

SMOCK [*smock*, Sax.] a Linen innermost Garment worn by Women.

SMOCK FACED, having a palish or womanish Complexion.

SMOCK'LESS, without a Smock, stark-naked.

SMOKE [*smoca*, Sax. *schmooch*, L. S.] the fiery Exhalations which ascend from Fire.

To **MOKE** [*smocian*, Sax. *smooke*, Belg. *schmocken*, L. S.] to tend forth an Exhalation; to smoke Tobacco.

SMOKE Farthings, an yearly Rent anciently paid for the customary Dues, offered by the Inhabitants of a Diocese at *Whitsuntide*, when they made their Processions to the Mother or Cathedral Church.

SMOKE Silver } Money formerly paid to
SMOKE Penny } the Ministers of several Parishes instead of Tythe-wood.

SMOK'ER, one who smokes.

SMOK'NESS, the being smoky.

SMOK'Y, abounding with Smoke.

SMOOGED, smoked. *Shakep.*

SMOOTH [*smæthe*, Sax. sleek] even, not rough.

To **SMOOTH** [*smæthian*, Sax.] to make smooth, plain, or even.

SMOOTH Boiling of Sugar [in Confectionary] is when the Sugar is boiled to such a Degree, that a Person dipping the tip of his Finger into it, and after applying it to his Thumb, a small Thread or String sticks to both, which immediately breaks, and remains in a Drop upon the Fingers.

SMOOTH-FACED, having a mild plausible Air.

SMOOTH'LY, evenly, without Hindrance.

SMOOTH'NESS, Evenness.

To **SMOTH'ER** [*smoðian*, Sax. *smooere*, Belg. *deschmoeren*, Teut.] to suffocate.

A **SMOTH'ER**, a great Vapour or Smoke.

SMOP'PLE, brittle; as smopple Wood, smopple Pie-crust, &c. *N. C.*

To **SMOULD'ER**, to burn without Vent.

SMUG [*smicpe*, Sax.] spruce, neat.

To **SMUG up one's self** [*schmucken*, Teut.]

S N

[*smucker*, Dan.] to trim, to set one's self off to the best Advantage.

To **SMUG'GLE** [*smeekele*, Belg. *schmeckeelen*, to sawn and flatter, Teut. *smaggerer*, Dan.] to handle, feel, kiss amorously; also to run Goods ashore, or bring them in by Stealth.

SMUG'GLERS, such as run ashore uncultivated Goods.

SMUG'NESS, Neatness, Spruceness.

To **SMUT** [*smetten*, Sax. *smetten*, Belg. *schmutzen*, Teut.] to daub with Smut.

SMUT [*smette*, Belg. *schmutz*, Teut.] the Soot of a Chimney; also a Disease in Corn; also obscenity.

To **SMUTCH**, to black with Smoke.

SMUT'TILY, blackly, obscenely.

SMUT'TINESS, the being daubed with Soot; Obscenity.

SMUT'Y, daubed with Soot; obscene in Discourse.

SMYTHIETH, forgeth as a Smith. *Ch.*

SNACK, Share; as, to go Snacks with one.

SNACK'ET, a Hair for a Cosement.

A **SNAPPLE** [of *snavel*, Belg. *schnabel*, Teut. a Beak] a Sort of Horse's Bit.

A **SNAG** [*schnecke*, Teut.] a Snail. *Suff.*

A **SNAG**, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch. *Suff.*

SNAG'GER, a forked Instrument to pierce Eels.

SNAG'GLE Tooled [of *schneble*, Teut. a Beak, or nagle, Teut. a Nail] having the Teeth standing out.

SNAIL [*snagl*, Sax. *Snegel*, Dan.] an Insect hurtful to Garden plants.

SNAKE [*snaca*, of *snican*, Sax. to creep, *snake*, Belg.] a Sort of Serpent.

SNAKE'ROOT, a Plant growing in America.

SNAKE Weed, an Herb, otherwise called Adders-wort, and Bifort. *Biforta*, L.

To **SNAP** [*schnappen*, Teut. *snapper*, Dan. *bapper*, F.] to break in two, to catch; also to snub or speak roughly.

A **SNAP**, a Sort of Noise; also a Morsel or Bit; also a Kind of fishing for Pike.

To **SNAP** [*knacken*, Teut.] to make a Noise by hitting the Fingers one against the other, or against the Ball of the Thumb.

SNAP Dragon, a Sport; a Flower. *Antirrhinum*. L.

A **MERRY SNAP** [of *knapp*, Teut. cheerful, or knapa, Sax. a Boy, because they are merry] a merry Fellow.

SNAP'HANCE [*Schnapbahn*, Teut.] a Firelock, a Gun that Strikes Fire without a Match.

To **SNAP** [of *schnappen*, Teut.] to make a sudden Motion or Catch from one's Mouth, as Dogs do, when any Thing is thrown at them, or Fishes at the Bait] to check. *N. C.*

SNAP'PED, nipped with Cold, spoken of Fruits and Herbs. *N. C.*

SNAP'PER, one who snaps.

SNAP'PISH, surly, crabbed, rude, rough.

S N

SNAP/ISHNESS, Surliness, Peevishness.
SNAP'SACK. See *Knap'sack*.

A **SNARE** [of *snare*, Belg. a Rope or Nerve, of *befchnaerer*, Dan.] a Gin or Trap to catch Birds or Beasts; also a Wire-gin or Stall-net to catch Fish.

To **SNARE**, to prune Timber-trees.

To **SNARE** [of *befchnaerer*, Dan.] to insnare, intangle, or take in a Snare. See to *insnare*.

To **SNARL** [of *snarben*, Teut.] to grin like a Dog; also to be intangled, as a Skein of Thread, &c.

SNAR'LER, one who growls and murmurs.

The **SNAT**, the burnt Wick or Snuff of a Candle. *N. C.*

To **SNATCH** [of *snappen*, Teut.] to catch suddenly; to wrest or take away eagerly, or by Force.

SNATCH Block [in a Ship] a great Block or Pulley, having a Shiver cut through one of its Checks, for the ready receiving in of any Rope; it is chiefly used for the Fall of the Winding-tackle, which is let into the Block, and then brought to the Capstan.

To **SNATHE** [of *schneiden*, Teut. to cut] to prune Trees. *N. C.*

SNEAD } the Handle of a Scythe.
SNEATH } *C.*

To **SNEAK** [of *snican*, Sax. *sniger*, Dan.] to creep up and down shamefully, to lurk about, to act mean-spiritedly.

SNEAK'INGLY, meanly, abjectly.

SNEAK'INGNESS, Bashfulness, Niggardliness.

SNEAKS } a sneaking, sorry Fellow,
SNEAKS'BY } who scarce dares shew his Head; a miserly, niggardly Person.

To **SNEAK**, to check or chide. *N. C.*

SNEAP'ED, beaked, billed, *i. e.* having Bills or Beaks, as *sneap'd* Birds.

SNEB, Check, Rebuke. *Spenc.*

To **SNECK** the Door, to latch it. *N. C.*

SNACK'ET of a Door, a String that draws up the Latch. *N. C.*

To **SNEE** } to abound or swarm, as he
To **SNIE** } *snies* with Lice.

To **SNEER**, to laugh foolishly, or scornfully.

To **SNEEZE** [of *niezen*, Sax. *niesen*, Teut.] *sefer*, Dan.] an Action well known.

SNEEZING-Powder [of *niese-pulver*, Teut.] Snuff.

SNEEZING-Wort, an Herb so called from its Faculty of causing one to sneeze. *Plantag. L.*

SNELL [of *snell*, Du. *schnell*, Teut. *Isnell*, F. swift and nimble] a Name.

SNET [Hunting Term] the Fat of all Sorts of Deer.

SNEVER, slender. *N. C.*

A **SNEVER Sparrow**, a slender Stripling. *N. C.*

S N

To **SNIBB** [of *snibbe*, Du.] to check, to reprimand.

To **SNICK'ER**, } to laugh privately, to
To **SNIG'GER**, } laugh in one's Sleeve,
To **SNIP** [of *snippen*, Du.] to cut with Scissors or Shears.

SNIP, a vulgar Word for a Taylor.

SNIP'PER, one that snips.

SNIFE [of *sniffe*, Sax. *snippe*, L. S. *schneffe*, Teut.] a Kind of Fowl.

To **SNITE** [of *schentzen*, Teut. *snydec*, Dan.] to blow the Nose.

A **SNITE**, a Bird, called also a Bail.

SNITHE WIND [of *snidan*, Sax. to cut, of *schneiden*, and *wind*, Teut.] a cutting Wind. *Lincolnsb.*

SNITING [in Falconry] is the Sneezing, as it were, of a Hawk; or when a Hawk, as it were, wipes her Bill after feeding.

To **SNIT'TLE** [of *snitan*, Sax. *schnitzelen*, to cut in Pieces, Teut.] to cut, to kill.

SNIVEL [of *snipel*, Sax.] Snot.

To **SNIV'EL**, to run at the Nose.

SNIV'ELLER, a poor mean Creature.

SNIV'ELLING [of *snipel*, Sax. Snot, Snivel] peaking, snotty-nosed, childish, pusillanimous, as a *snivelling* Fellow.

SNOD, neat, handsome. *N. C.*

SNOD'DE, a smooth Roll or Bottom of Thread, Silk, &c. *Old Rec.*

SNOG'LY, handsomely, as *snogly* geared, handsomely dressed. *N. C.*

SNOG Malt, smooth, with few Combs.

To **SNOOK**, to lie lurking for a Thing.

To **SNORE** [of *snorker*, Dan. *schnarcken*, Teut.] to make a Noise through the Nostrils in sleeping.

To **SNORT** [of *snorcher*, Dan.] to make a Noise like a Horse when frightened.

SNOT [of *snote*, Sax. *schnot*, Teut. *snot*, Belg. and Dan. *Junius* derives it of *snos*, Gr.] a Sort of Phlegm voided at the Nose.

SNOT'TY, daubed with Snot.

SNOUT [of *snautze*, Teut. *snayte*, Belg. *snade*, Dan.] the Nose of a Beast, Fish, &c.

SNOW [of *snap*, Sax. *snecuw*, Belg. *snee*, Dan. *schnee*, Teut.] a Meteor well known in northerly and southerly Climates, especially beyond the Tropicks.

To **SNOW** [of *snap*, Sax. *sehneyen*, Teut. *sneer*, Dan. *nieger*, F. *ningere*, L.] to descend in Snow.

SNOW Apple, a Kind of Apple.

SNOW-BALL, Snow formed by the Hand into a Ball.

SNOW'DEN [of *snap*, Sax. Snow, and Dan. Sax. a Den, because of the Snow always seen upon the Top of it] a Hill in *Caernarvonshire*.

SNOW Drops, a Flower.

SNOWY, white like Snow.

To **SNUB** [of *snuffe*, Belg.] to take one up sharply; to keep under, or in Subjection.

SNUBS, Knots in Wood. *Spenc.*

A **SNUDGE**

A SNUDGE [of *snican*, *Sax.* to creep] an old Curmudgeon or close-fisted Fellow, a creeping Fellow.

To **SNUDGE** along [of *sniger*, *Dan.* or *snican*, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk looking downward, and poring, as though the Head was full of Business.

SNUFF [of *snopel*, *Sax.* *schnuppulder*, *Teut.* *snoff*, *Belg.* *Snor*, *g. d.* Snot-Powder; because it brings it away] a sneezing Powder.

To **SNUFF** [*snuffe*, *Belg.* *schnuiffen*, *Teut.*] to take Snuff, also to take Exceptions at.

To **SNUFFLE** [*snoffele*, *Belg.* *schnuffen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise in Respiration through the Nose, to speak in the Nose.

A SNUFFLING Fellow } [*snufflung*, *Sax.*] a snotty-nosed, mean, low spirited, sneaking Fellow.

SNUG, lying close, hidden.

To **SNUGGLE**, to lie close together.

SNURL, a Rheum or Cold in the Head. *N. C.*

SNUSH, Snuff.

SNUT-Nosed, flat-nosed.

A SO } [of *seau*, *F.* a Pail or Bucket]

A SOA } a Tub with two Ears, to carry on a Staff. *N. C.*

SO [*rpa*, *Sax.* *so*, *Teut.* *soo*, *L. S.* and *Belg.*] thus, in like Manner.

To **SOAK**, to lie drenched in Moisture.

SOAK'ER, a hard Drinker.

SOAM, an Horse-load. *W. C.*

SOAP. See *Sope*.

To **SOAR**, to fly aloft.

SOAR'AGE [in *Falconry*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

SOAR-HAWK [with *Falconers*] a Hawk so called from the first taking her from *Eyrie*, till she has mewed or cast her Feathers.

SOAVE, sweet, agreeable. *Ital.*

SOA'VEMENTE, sweetly, agreeably. *Ital.*

To **SOB** [*propian*, *Sax.* to lament. *Martianus* derives it of *godew*, *Gr.*] to sigh in Weeping or Lamentation.

SO'BER [*sobre*, *sobrius*, *L.*] moderate, temperate, modest, grave, serious.

SO'BERLY, temperately, calmly.

SOBRIETY } [*sobrietas*, *F.* *sobrietas*, *L.*]

SO'BERNESS } a Virtue by which one abstains from eating and drinking more than is requisite or fit for Nourishment; Moderation, Temperance, prudent Carriage.

SOC [*Old Law Term*] a Power or Liberty of Jurisdiction.

SOCA, a Signiority, or Lordship, endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of Tenants called *Sockmen*. *O. L.*

SOC'AGE } [of *Sec*, *F.* a Plough-share,

SOC'AGE } [*societas*, *F.* *societas*, *L.*] or *poec* or *poene*, *Sax.* a Privilege] a Tenure of Land by inferior Services in Husbandry, to be performed to the Lord of the Fee.

SOC'AGER } [in *Old Law*] a Tenant who holds Lands and

SOKE'MAN } Tenements by Sockage.

SO'CIABLE [*sociabilis*, *L.*] delighting in, or fit for Company and Conversation.

SO'CIABLENESS [*sociabilitas*, *L.*] a being sociable or social.

SO'CIABLY, in a sociable Manner.

SOCIETY [*societas*, *F.* *societas*, *L.*] Company, Fellowship, Conversation; also a Company of several Persons joined together for some common Interest, or to assist one another in the Management of any particular Business.

The **Royal SOCIETY**, a Fellowship of noble, learned, and ingenious Men, founded by King *Charles II.* under the Name of the President, Council, and Fellows of the *Royal Society of London*, for improving natural Knowledge, viz. *Mathematical*, *Physiological*, *Mechanical*, and *Chymical*; who for some time met at *Gresham College in Bishopgate-street*.

SOCIN'IANISM, the Opinions and Principles of the *Socinians*.

SOCIN'IAN, a Sect so called from one *Laelius Socinus*, their Author; afterwards promoted by *Faustus Socinus*, at *Sienna*, 1555. He asserted that Christ was mere Man, and had no Existence before *Mary*, denied the Personality of the Holy Ghost, original Sin, Grace, Predestination, the Sacraments, and Immenity of God.

SOCK, the Shoe of the ancient Comedians.

SOCK'ET [*souchette*, *F.* a Trunk or Stalk] Part of a Candlestick; also a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halberd, &c.

SOCKETS [in a *Ship*] are the Holes which the Iron Pin of the Guns, called *Murdering Pieces* and *Fowlers*, are let into.

SOCK'MEN [*socmanni*, *O. L.*] a Sort of Tenants who tilled the inland or peculiar Demefnes of their Lord; but, after the Conquest, those who held by no servile Tenure, but paid their Rent as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom, were so called.

SOCKS [*soci*, *L.*] Cloathing for the Feet.

SOC'NA [*poene*, *Sax.*] a Privilege, or Liberty and Franchise.

SO'COME [*Old Law Term*] a Custom of grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond **SOCOME**, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Love **SOCOME**, is when they do it freely, out of Love to their Lord.

SOCQUE, a Sandal or wooden Shoe worn by Friars called *Recollects*. *F.*

SO'CRATES [of *saw*, to save, and *xpa-reas*, to hold] an excellent and learned *Greek* Philosopher, who lived about 428 Years before Christ, in the Time of *Haggai* and *Zachariah* the Prophets, whom the Oracle of *Apollo* pronounced the wisest Man upon Earth. He was most noted for the Study and Practice of Moral Philosophy, for which being envied, his Enemies accused him of Contempt of their Gods.

Gods, for which he was condemned to die; but soon after, the *Athenians* shewed their Sorrow for the Loss of him, by slaying his Accusers, and erecting Statues in Honour of him.

SOD [*sode*, Du. *Terra sodea*, Ital.] a Sort of Turf, or the Superficies of a Heath pared off.

SODA'LIS, a Companion, an Associate. *L.*

SODALITIOUS [*sodalitius*, *L.*] belonging to Society.

SODALITY [*sodalitas*, *L.*] Fellowship, Society.

SOD'DEN, boiled.

To **SODER** [*soder*, *F.*] to cement with metallick Matter.

SOD'OM [סדום, *Heb.*] one of the five Cities in the Land of *Canaan*, which were utterly destroyed by Fire.

SODOM Apples, Apples said to grow about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the Eye, but being full of Soot and Smoke, they crumble away at the first Touch.

SOD'OMITE [*sodomita*, *L.*] one who commits the Sin of Sodomy; a Bogglerer. *F.*

SODOMITICAL [*sodomiticus*, *L.*] belonging to Sodomy.

SOD'OMY [*sodomie*, *F.* *sodomia*, *L.*] Buggery, a Sin of the Flesh against Nature, so called because committed by the Inhabitants of *Sodom*.

SOF'A, a Sort of Alcove much used in the Eastern Countries, being an Apartment of State, raised about two Feet above the Floor, and furnished with rich Carpets and Cushions, where Persons of the greatest Honour are entertained.

SOF'EES [among the *Turks*] a Sect accounted religious *Puritans*, who commonly read in the Streets and public Places, being always very busy with their Books, that Notice may be taken of their counterfeited Devotion; when they speak, it is but two Words at a Time, *Allab Ecceok*, i. e. God is Great; or *Subbaron Allab*, i. e. God is pure; or *Iffigfie Allab*, i. e. God defend.

SOFT [*soft*, *Sax.* *saft*, *Belg.* *sausti*, *Teut.*] yielding to the Touch; also silly.

To **SOFT'EN** [*saustigen*, *Teut.*] to make soft.

SOFT'ISH, somewhat soft, silly.

SOFT'LY, gently, tacitly, mildly.

SOFT'NER, one that makes soft.

SOFT'NESS, the being soft.

SOIL [*solage*, *F.* *solum*, *L.*] Ground considered with respect to its Quality or Situation; Country.

To **SOIL** Milk, to cleanse or strain it. *N. C.*

A **SOIL** Dish, a straining, &c. Dish.

SOIL [*Hunting Term*] the Mire in which a wild Bear wallows.

To take **SOIL** [*Hunting Term*] to run into the Water, as a Deer when close pursued.

To **SOIL**, to dung, muck, dirty, foul.

SOIL'URE, a Belt. *Shakesp.*

To **SO'JOURN** [*sojourner*, *F.* *soggiornare*, Ital. q. *subdiurnare*, *L.*] to tarry, stay, or continue for some time in any Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

SOIT fait droit comme il est desiré, *F.* [let it be done as it is desired] a Form used when the King gives his Royal Assent to a private Bill preferred in Parliament.

SO'KA { [*roenwa*, *Sax.*] the Privilege of

SO'KE } Tenants excused from customary Impositions; the Territory in which the chief Lord exercised his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory or Jurisdiction; a Quit-rent or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant for acting in the Quality of a *Sockman* or *Freeholder*.

SOKE Reeve, the Rent-gatherer in the Lord's Soke.

To **SOKE** [*poctan*, *Sax.*] to sleep; also to drain or empty one's Pocket.

SOKEMAN'RY, the free Tenure, or holding Land by Socage.

SOKE'MEN. See *Sockmen*.

SOKE'N, Trade, Dealing. *O.*

SO'KER, a Topper, a hard Drinker.

SOL [*soliel*, *F.*] the Sun, the King of the Planets, the Eye of the World, and Fountain of Light. *L.*

SOL [among *Chymists*] Gold.

SOL [among *Heralds*] the Gold-colour in the Coats of sovereign Princes.

SOL [in *Musick*] the Name of one of the Notes in the Gamut.

SOL'ACE [*solatium*, *L.*] Comfort, Consolation, Delight.

To **SOL'ACE** [*solatier*, *O. F.* *solaxare*, Ital. of *solari*, *L.*] to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's self.

SOLACE [among *Printers*] is when one Man affronts another, the offended Person asks Leave of the rest of his Fellow Workmen to *solace* him, which, if granted, he spends 6 d. or 1 s. &c. on them; and if the Offender refuses to spend double as much, after an Hour's Consideration, he is excluded from receiving Part of any Benefits which shall accrue to his said Fellow Workmen, or holding Society with them, till he has so done.

SOLACHS, the Grand Signior's Foot-Guards, being about 300 in Number, who attend upon him, armed with Bows and Arrows.

SOLAE'US [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle which helps to stretch out the Foot. *L.*

SOLAN'DER, a Disease in a Horse.

SOL'AR [*solaire*, *F.* *solaris*, *L.*] belonging to the Sun.

SOLAR Month [among *Astronomers*] is that Time in which the Sun runs over one Sign of the Zodiac.

SOLAR Year [among *Astrologers*] is either *Tropical* or *Sidereal*; the *Tropical* is the Time the Sun employs in going through the Zodiac

Zodiac, or returning to the same Equinoctial Point, which is about 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 16 Seconds. It is something longer in finishing the *Solar, Astral, or Sidereal Year*.

The **SOLAR**, or *Sidereal, or Astral Year*, is the Space the Sun takes up in coming back to any particular fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, *viz.* about 365 Days, 8 Hours, and 9 Minutes.

SOLARIUM, a Sun-dial. *L.*

SOLARIUM, a Place raised and exposed to the Sun, where People used to walk; a Terrace-walk. *L.*

SOLARIUM [in ancient *Writings*] an upper Room or Garret, which in some Part of *England* is still called a *Solar*.

SOLD, the Perfect and Participle of *Sell*.

SOLDAN, a Mahometan Prince, as the *Soldan of Egypt*.

To **SOLDIER** } [*solder*, *F. soldare*, *Ital.*

To **SOLDER** } of *solidare*, *L.*] to join, or fasten with Solder.

SOLDIER } [*soldure*, *F.*] a Composition

SOLDER } used by Plumbers, Silver Smiths, and other Artificers in the working and binding of Metals.

SOLDIER [*soldoyer*, *O. F.* of *sold*, *Teut.* Hire, *soldato*, *Ital.* *saldad*, *Span.*] one who serves in the Wars for certain Pay.

SOLDIERY [*la soldatesque*, *F.*] the Militia, or Body of Soldiers.

SOLE [of the Foot, *soble*, *Teut.* *solea*, *L.*] the Bottom, or hollow Part of the Foot, from the Heel to the Toes.

SOLE of the Foot [in a Horse] is, as it were, a Plate of Horn, which encompassing the Flesh, covers the whole Bottom of the Foot.

SOLE [*solus*, *L.*] only, or alone.

SOLE Tenant [*Law Term*] a Man or Woman who holds Lands in his or her own Right, without any other joined with them.

SOLEATED [*soleatus*, *L.*] shod, having Shoes on.

SOLÆCISM [*solæcism*, *F. solæcismus*, *L. ὁλῆκισμος*, *Gr.* the Word is derived from the *Soli*, a People of *Attica* in *Greece*, who being transplanted to *Cilicia*, in Lesser *Asia*, quite lost the Purity of their Mother-tongue, inasmuch that they became notable for their rude Pronunciation and uncouth Expression] an Impropriety of Speech contrary to the Rules of Grammar.

SOLE'LY, singly, alone.

SOLEMN [*solemnis*, *L.*] celebrated in due Order at some stated Time; done with Reverence.

SOLEMNLY, gravely, reverently.

SOLEMNNESS, the reverential doing of a Thing.

SOLEMNITY [*solemnité*, *F. sollemnitas*, *L.*] a solemn Action, the Pomp or celebrating of an anniversary Feast.

SOLEMNIZATION, solemnizing.

To **SOL'EMNIZE** [*solemnizer*, *F. solemnizare*, *L.*] to celebrate, to do or set forth after a solemn Manner, as to *solemnize a Victory, a Marriage, &c.*

SOL'EN [*σολην*, *Gr.*] an oblong, hollow chirurgical Machine, in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed; a Cradle.

To **SOLICIT** [*solicito*, *L.*] to importune, to excite, to implore, to attempt, to disturb.

SOLICITATION, Importunity, earnest Invitation.

SOLICIT'OR, one who importunes, also the Name of an Officer in Chancery.

SOLICIT'OUS, anxious, extremely careful.

SOLICITOUS'LY, anxiously.

SOLICIT'UDE, extreme Anxiety.

SOLICIT'RESS, female Petitioner.

SOL'ID [*solide*, *F. solidus*, *L.*] massive, hard, firm, strong; real, substantial, sound, lasting.

A **SOLID** [among *Geometricians*] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, *viz.* Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and is often used in the same Sense as *Body*.

SOLID Angle [in *Geometry*] is one made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and those joining in a Point like that of a Diamond well cut.

SOLID Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as arise from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any other whatsoever; thus, 18 is a solid Number, made of 6 multiplied by 3, or of 9 multiplied by 2.

SOLID Problem [in *Mathematics*] one which cannot be geometrically solved but by the Intersection of a Circle, and a Conick Section, or by the Intersection of two other Conick Sections, besides the Circle.

SOLIDA'TA, the Pay of a Soldier. *O.*

SOLIDA'TION, a making solid or firm.

SOLID'ITY [*solidité*, *F. soliditas*, *L.*] Firmness, Soundness, Massiveness.

SOLIDITY [*Figuratively*] Soundness of Judgment. Depth of Learning, &c.

SOLIDITY [in *Architecture*] the Choice of a good Foundation, and sound Materials to work with.

SOLIDITY [in *Philosophy*] a Quality of a natural Body opposed to Fluidity, which consists in the Parts of Bodies being woven and entangled one with another, so that they cannot spread themselves several Ways, as fluid Bodies do.

SOLIDITY of a Body [*Geometry*] is the Number of little, determinate, solid Measures which are contained in it.

SOL'IDO, as a Bond in *Solido*, i. e. a Bond or Writing obligatory for the whole.

SOLIDUS, anciently a whole Piece of Gold Coin, now taken for a Shilling. *L.*

SOLIFID'IAN [of *solus* and *fides*, *L.*] one who holds, that Faith only, without Works, is necessary to Salvation.

SOLI.

SOLIL'OUY [*soliloquus*, F. *soliloquium*, L.] a discoursing or meditating alone with one's self.

SOL'PEDE [*solipes*, L.] whole-footed.

SOL'ITARINESS, Condition of being solitary.

SOL'ITARILY, in a lone State.

SOL'ITARY [*solitaire*, F. *solitarius*, L.] lonesome, unfrequented, retired, private; also that loves to be alone.

SOLITARY Sparrow, a Sparrow naturally given to Melancholy, living lonesome in By-places.

SOLITUDE [*solitudo*, L.] a Desert, or uninhabited Place; also a Retirement or solitary Life. F.

SOL'LAR [*soller*, Teut. of *solarium*, L.] an upper Room of a House.

SOLLICITO, Grief, Sorrow. *Ital.*

SOLLICITA'TION, an intreating earnestly; an importuning or pressing; Motion, Inducement, Instance. F. of L.

SOLLICITOR [*solliciteur*, F. *sollicitator*, L.] one who solicits.

SOLLICITOR [in *Law*] one employed to take care of, and follow Suits in Law.

SOLLICITOUS [*sollicitus*, L.] full of Care and Fear; much troubled or concerned about a Business.

SOLLICITUDE [*sollicitudo*, L.] great Care, Trouble, Anxiousness of Mind. F.

SOLO [in *Musick Books*] stands for singly or alone. It is frequently used in Pieces of Musick of several Parts, when one Part is to perform alone, as *Flosto solo*, the Flute alone, *Organo solo*, the Organ alone, and *Violino solo*, the Violin alone.

SOLO [in *Musick*] is also used to distinguish those Sonatas, for one Violin and a Bass, or one Flute and a Bass, from those with two Violins and a Bass, or two Flutes and a Bass. And so the 5th Opera of *Corelli's* Sonatas, which are composed for one Violin and a Bass, are commonly called *Solos*, to distinguish them from the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Operas, which are composed for two Violins and a Bass. *Ital.*

SOL'OMON [שְׁלֹמֹן. *Heb. i. e.* Peaceable] King David's Son.

SOLO'MON's Seal, an Herb. *Polygonatum*, L.

SOLON, one of the seven wise Men of Greece, and a Lawgiver to the *Athenians*, who lived *Anno Mundi* 3391, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priscus* reigned in Rome. *Cræsus* asked him, who in the World was more happy than he? he answered, *Tellus*, who though he was poor, yet was a good Man, and content with what he had; died well, and in a good Age; for that till one be dead, he cannot be called happy; as *Cræsus* afterwards found true by Experience.

SOLS, 2 a French Coin of 2 *Deniers*, where-
SOUS, 3 of 20 make a *Livre*, valued at 3 5ths of a Farthing *Englisb*.

SOL'STICE [*solstitium*, L. q. *solis stasis*] is the Time when the Sun being come to either of the Tropical Points, or got farthest from the Equator, seems for some Days to be at a Stand before it returns back, which happens twice a year, in the Summer and Winter.

The *Festival SOLSTICE* } [in Northern
The Summer SOLSTICE } Countries] is when the Sun entering the Tropick of Cancer, on June 22, makes the longest Day and the shortest Night.

Hyemal SOL'STICE } [in Northern Coun-
Winter SOL'STICE } tries] is when the Sun comes to the Tropick of Capricorn; which is on the 22d of December, and makes the longest Night and shortest Day; for under the Equator there is no Variation, but a continual Equinox or Equality of Days and Nights.

SOLSTI'TIAL [*solstitialis*, L.] belonging to the Solstice. F.

SOLSTITIAL Colure. See *Colure*.

SOLUBIL'ITY, the being able to be loosed are paid.

SOL'UBLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be unloosed or dissolved. F.

SOLUBLE [among *Physicians*] loose; or apt to go to Stool.

SOLUBLE Tartar [among *Chymists*] a Salt chymically prepared, by boiling 8 Ounces of Cream of Tartar, with 4 Ounces of fixed Salt of Tartar.

SOLVIBLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be resolved or explained; that is able to pay. F.

To SOLVE [*solvere*, L.] to resolve or decide.

SOLVENCY, the being able to make Payments.

SOLVEN'DO esse [in *Law*] signifies that a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is a Person solvent. L.

SOLVENT [*solvens*, L.] able to pay.

A SOLVENT [among *Chymists*] any Menstruum or corrosive Liquor, which will dissolve Bodies. The same as *Dissolvent*.

SOLUTIO Chymica, is a resolving any mixed Body into its Chymical Principles, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth, and Water. L.

SOLUTIO Continui [among *Surgeons*] is a dissolving of the Unity and Continuity of Parts, as in Wounds, Fractures, &c. L.

SOLU'TION, a Loosening. F. of L.

SOLU'TION [of *Questions*] the unfolding explaining, or answering them.

SOLUTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the answering any Question, or the Resolution of any Problem.

SOLUTIONE Feudis Militis Parliamenti, a Writ of the Knight of the Shire, or Burgeis in Parliament, to recover his Allowance, if it be denied. L. T.

SOL'UTIVE, which loosens the Belly, as a Solutive Medicine.

SOMA-

S O

SOMATO'LOGY [*σωμα* and *λογία*] the Doctrine of Bodies.

SOME [*from*, *summe*, *Sax. Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σωμα*, *Gr.* a Body] a Part of the whole.

SOME'BODY, some Person, any one not specified.

SOMERSETSHIRE, *Somersetſhire*, of *Somerset*, *Sax.* which was formerly the County Town] a Western County of England.

SOME'THING, some one Thing partly.

SOME'TIMES, at particular Times, now and then.

SOME'WHAT, Part of a Thing, partly.

SOME'WHERE, in some Place.

SOMNAM'BULO [of *somnus* and *ambulo*, *L.*] one who walks in his Sleep.

SOMNIC'ULOUS [*somniculosus*, *L.*] drowsy, sleepy.

SOMNICULOS'ITY [*somniculositas*, *L.*] Sleepiness, Drowsiness.

SOMNIFERA, Medicines which bring or cause Sleep. *L.*

SOMNIFEROUS [*somnifer*, *L.*] bringing Sleep.

SOMNIF'ICK [*somnificus*, *L.*] causing Sleep.

SOMNI'FUGOUS [*somnifugus*, *L.*] driving away Sleep.

SOMNO'LENCE [*somnolentia*, *L.*] Drowsiness, Sleepiness.

SOM'NOLENTIA *Continua* [with *Physicians*] constant Drowsiness, or Inclination to Sleep. *L.*

SOME *While* [*from* *phyle*, *Sax.*] sometimes, one Time or another.

SOME'WILNE, some one. *O.*

SON [*Suna*, *Sax.* *Sone*, *Belg.* *Sohn*, *Teut.* *Son*, *Dan.*] a Term applied to a male Child in respect of the Parents.

SONA, a Sound, or Sounds, which is the proper or chief Object of Musick, and which, if performed in an agreeable Manner, one after the other, is then called Melody; but if one with another, in an agreeable Manner, it is called Harmony. *Ital.*

SONA'TA, a Musical Composition for Instruments.

SONE'NESS, a Noise. *O.*

A SONG [*Sang*, *Sax.* *Song*, *L. S. Gesang*, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] a Verse or Composure sung; Notes of Birds, &c.

SON'CAL } a Handful of gleaned Corn.
SON'CLE } *Herefordshire.*

SONG'STER, a Singer of Songs.

SONG'STRESS, a Female Singer.

SON-IN-LAW, a Person married to one's Daughter.

SON'NET [*sonetto*, *Ital.*] a Sort of Italian Poem, consisting of 14 Verses, all whose Rhyme curiously answer one another. *F.*

SONORIF'ICK [*sonorus* and *facio*, *L.*] producing Sounds.

SON'OROUS [*sonoré*, *F. sonorus*, *L.*] sounding, or making a loud Noise.

S O

SON'OROUSLY, very loudly.

SON'OROUSNESS, Loudness of Sound, Harmoniousness.

SON'SHIP, Relation of a Son.

SON'TICK [*fonticus*, *L.*] hurtful. *O.*

SOOL } any Thing eaten with Bread
SOWL } *N. C.*

SOON [*sona*, *Sax.*] quickly.

SOON, the Evening. *N. C.*

SOOP } [*soupe*, *F. suppe*, *Teut.*] Pottage,
SOUP } especially made after the French Way.

To SOOP UP. See *Sup up*.

SOOT [*Soot*, *Sax.*] Smoke condensed.

SOOT'ERKIN, a kind of false Birth, said to be produced by the Dutch Women from sitting over their Stoves.

To SOOTH [*soothian*, *Sax.*] to assent to, flatter, or encourage.

In SOOTH, } of *Suð*, *Sax.* true indeed,
For SOOTH, } verily, truly, spoken by way of Taunt.

SOOTH'LY, } True, or Truth. *Sp.*
SOOTH'LICK, }

To SOOTH'SAY, to foretel by divination.

SOOTH-SAYER [of *Suð*, true, and *Soga*, a Testimony, *Sax.*] a Diviner.

SOOT'INESS, the being daub'd with Soot.

SOOT'Y, daubed or abounding with Soot.

SOP [*soppe*, *Belg.* *soga*, *Span.* *soppa*, *Ital.*] Bread soaked in Broth, Gravy, Dripping, Wine, or any other Liqueur.

To SOP [*soppe*, *Belg.*] to dip into, or soak in Broth, &c.

SOPE [*Sape*, *Sax.* *sæbe*, *Dan.* *scepe*, *L. S. seife*, *Teut.* *sapo*, *L.*] a Composition for cleaning and scouring. &c.

To SOPE [*sapan*, *Sax.* *scepen*, *L. S. seiffen*, *Teut.*] to daub with Sope.

SOPE Wort, an Herb which puts forth jointed Stalks with Leaves like Plantain. *Saponaria. L.*

SOPH, a Sophister; one two Years at the University.

SO'PHI [*i. e.* pure and holy] a Title of the supreme Monarch of Persia.

SO'PHIA [*Σοφία*, *Gr.* *i. e.* Wisdom] a proper Name of Woman.

SO'PHISM [*sophisme*, *F. sophismus*, *L.* *Σοφισμα*, *Gr.*] a cunning or shifting Argument or Speech.

SOPHISM [in *Logic*] a subtil, but false and deceitful Argument.

A SO'PHIST } [*sophiste*, *F. sophista*, *L.*

SO'PHISTER } [*Σοφιστής*, *Gr.*] a subtil cavilling Disputer; also a young Student at the University of Cambridge.

SOPHIS'TICAL [*sophistique*, *F. sophisticus*, *L.* *Σοφιστικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Sophism; captious, deceitful.

SOPHIS'TICALLY, in a captious Manner.

SOPHIS'TICATED [*sophisticatus*, *L.*] adulterated; it is used more especially of Wines.

Wines and chymical Preparations, that are not made good in their several Kinds, &c.

To **SOPHISTICATE** [*sophistiquer*, F.] to debase, corrupt, or spoil Liquors, &c. by mingling.

SOPHISTICATION, an Adulteration or Falsifying.

SOPHISTRY [*sophisterie*, F. *sophistica*, L. *σοφιστική*, Gr.] the Art of circumventing or deceiving by false Arguments.

SOPHRO'NIA [*σοφρονη*, Gr. i. e. Prudence and Temperance] a Name of Women.

SOP'INESS, the being smeared with Sope.

SOP'ITED [*sopitus*, L.] laid to sleep.

SOP'ORAL Arteries [among Anatomists] the Carotid Arteries, so called, because, if tied, they immediately incline the Person to sleep.

SOPO'RATIVE, causing Sleep.

SOPORIF'EROUS [*soporifer*, L.] bringing Sleep,

SOP'PY, besmeared with Sope.

SOR'BILE [*sorbilis*, L.] that may be, or is easily supped.

SOR'BONIST, a Divine belonging to the College of Sorbonne in France.

SORBON'NE [so called from the Village of Sorbonne near Paris] a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity, in the University of Paris, founded by the French King St. Lewis IX. and Ralph de Sorbonné, his Confessor, A. D. 1264.

SORBON'NIQUE, an Act of Divinity, so called, because it was held in the Hall of the Sorbonne.

SORBS [*forba*, L.] the Berries of the Service-tree, good to purge watery Humours, and against the Scurvy.

SOR'CERER [*forcier*, F.] one that uses Witchcraft, a Wizard, Magician, Enchanter.

SOR'CERESS [*forciere*, F.] a Witch, or Hag.

SOR'CERY [*forceliere*, F.] Witchcraft, or Enchantment, a Magical Art that works by the Assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

SORD, Sorrel-coloured. O.

SOR'DET ? [*sourdine*, F.] a little Pipe

SOR'DINE { put into the Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

SOR'DID [*sordide*, F. *sordidus*, L.] foul, filthy, base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

SOR'DIDLY, dirtily, meanly.

SOR'DIDNESS ? [*sorditas*, L.] Filthiness,

SOR'DITY { Baseness.

SORE [*fore*, Belg. *saar*, Dan. *schwar*, Teut.] an Ulcer or Wound that is raw or painful.

SORE, or **SORELY** [*forpen*, Sax. *saare*, Dan. *schauer*, Teut.] great, vehement, much.

SORE [among Hunters] a Male-Deer in its fourth Year. O.

SORE a Cold, very cold. C.

SORE Age [among Falconers] the first Year of every Hawk.

SORE Hawk, a Hawk is so called from the first taking her from the Eyry, till she has mewed or cast her Feathers.

SOREL [among Hunters] a Male Fallow Deer of three Years old.

SORE'LY, grievously, greatly.

SORE'NESS, Painfulness.

SO'RING [Hunting Term] the Footing of a Hare in the open Field.

SORO'RICIDE [*fororicida*, L.] one that killeth his Sister.

SORI'TES [*σωριτες*, Gr.] an Argument or imperfect Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former is still made the Subject of the latter, till, in Conclusion, the last Predicate is attributed to the first Subject; as, *A Horse is an Animal, an Animal is a Body, a Body is a Substance; therefore a Horse is a Substance.*

SORN [Scottish and Irish] an arbitrary Exaction, by which a Chieftain lived at pleasure in free Quarters among his Tenants; also one who obtrudes himself upon another for Bed and Board, is said to *sorn*.

SOR'RAGE, the Blades of green Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, &c.

SOR'Range, any Disease or Sore that happens to Horses.

SOR'REL [*supic*, Sax.] a Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste used in Sallads. *Acetosa*, L.

SOR'REL, [*for*, *fore*, and *foret*, F. *sauritto*, Ital.] a reddish Colour in Horses.

SOR'RILY, meanly, abjectly.

SOR'RINESS, Meanness, Paltriness.

SOR'ROW [*Sæp*, Sax. *forge*, Care, Teut.] an Uneasiness in Mind, upon the Thoughts of Goods lost, or the Sense of an Evil, either present or in Expectation.

To **SOR'ROW** [*forngian*, Sax. *forngen*, to be full of Care, Teut.] to grieve or be uneasy in Mind.

SOR'ROWFUL [*surrigfauld*, Dan.] full of Grief.

SOR'ROWFULLY, mournfully.

SORROWFUL'NESS, the being much afflicted with Sorrow.

SOR'RY [*forng*, Sax.] that grieveth, or is much concerned; also paltry or pitiful, of little Value.

SORS, the principal Money lent upon Usury, distinct from Interest. O. R.

SORT [*sorte*, Ital. *forti*, L.] a Kind, Manner, Way, Fashion. F.

SORT of Balances [among Tradesmen] is four Dozen in Number.

To **SORT** [*assortir*, F.] to dispose Things in their proper Classes.

SORT'ILEGE [*fortilegium*, L.] a Soothsaying, or Divination by Lots; Sorcery.

SORT'ING Kersey, a Kind of Cloth.

SO'RUS Accipiter, a Sore-hawk. O. L.

SO'RY, a kind of Mineral, a Sort of Vitrinol made of Chalcitis or Cadmia.

S O

SOSMENU'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to hold out the Sound of a Note firmly in an equal and steady Manner. *Ital.*

SOSP'RO [in *Musick Books*] a little Character called a Rest. *Ital.*

A **SOSS**, a mucky Puddle. *N. C.*

To **SOSS**, to throw one's self abruptly into a Chair.

SOT [roß, *Sax.* fot, *F.* a Fool, probably of ἄσωτος, *Gr.*] one who is void of Wit or Sense, a blockish dull Fellow; also a Drunkard.

SOTE. [fot, *L. S.*] sweet. *O.*

SOTHALE, an Entertainment anciently made by Bailiffs, to those of their Hundred, for Gain.

SOTH'FAST [roßfirt, *Sax.*] true, faithful.

SOT'TISH, filly, also inclined to Drunkenness. See *Sot*.

SOT'TISHLY, in a stupid Manner.

SOT'TISHNESS [fottise, *F.*] Drunkenness, Folly, Stupidity.

SOUCE [font, *salt*, *Belg.* fultre, *Teut.* of *salum*, *L.*] a Sort of Pickle for Hogs Flesh, &c.

To **SOUCE**, to pickle.

SOVEN'ANCE, Remembrance.

SOV'REIGN [souverain, *F.* *souvrano*, *Ital.*] absolute, chief, supreme; also excellent in its Kind.

A **SOV'REIGN**, an absolute Monarch or Prince; also a gold Coin current at 22 s. 6 d. in the Time of King Henry VIII.

SOV'REIGNTY [souveraineté, *F.*] the State or Quality of a sovereign Prince, supreme Power.

SOUGHT, searched out.

SOUL, [rapl, or rapul, *Sax.* siel, *Dan.* siel, *Belg.* seele, *Teut.*] the Principle of Life; also the immortal Part of Mankind capable of enjoying and suffering after the Separation from the Body.

SOUL'D, inspired with a Soul. *O.*

SOUL-Foot, Money paid the Priest at the Opening of a Grave.

SOUL-Less [sapul-lear, *Sax.*] dead, without Life; also dull, stupid.

SOULESCEAT, a Legacy anciently bequeathed at Death by our zealous Ancestors to the Parish-priest, instead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

SOULK, wretched. *O.*

SOUL-Mass Cakes, Cakes given to the Poor on All-Souls-Day.

SOUND [Sund, *Sax.* sund, *Dan.* gesond, *Belg.* gesund, *Teut.*] entire, whole, healthy, solid, discreet; right or true.

A **SOUND** [son, *F.* of *sonus*, *L.*] the Object of Hearing, caused by the tremulous Motion, or shaking of the Air, so that if such Motion be *uniform*, it produces a musical Note or Sound; but if *difform*, it yields a Noise. Mr Holder's Definition.

To **SOUND** [sonder, *F.* *sonare*, *L.*] to make a Sound, &c.

S O

A **SOUND** [in *Geography*] is any great Inlet of the Sea, between two Head-lands, where there is a Passage through, as *Plymouth Sound*, &c.

The **SOUND** [fund, *L. S.* and *Dan.* the Sea] the Straights of the *Baltic Sea*, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, so called by way of Eminency, as being the largest and most remarkable of all others.

To **SOUND** [sonare, *L.*] to make or yield a Sound or Noise.

To **SOUND** [sonder, *F.*] to try the Depth of the Waters of the Sea; to pump or sift one.

SOUND } [among *Hunters*] a Herd or
SOUND'ER } Company of Swine.

SOUND'ING Line [sonde, *F.* or of *Sond*, *Sax.* a Messenger] a Line 120 Fathoms in Length, for sounding the Depth of the Sea.

To **SOUND the Pump** [Sea Term] to measure what Depth of Water there is in it.

SOUND'LY, healthily; also, extremely.

SOUND'NESS, Healthiness, Solidity of Judgment.

SOUP [suppe, *Teut.*] strong Broth.

SOUR [sup, *Sax.* juer, *Belg.* sur, *L. S.* and *C. Br.* sur, *F.* sawer, *Teut.*] sharp or acid in Taste, crabbed in Looks or Temper.

To **SOUR** [rupgan, *Sax.*] to grow sour, acid, or sharp in Taste.

To **SOUR** a Person, to do him a Displeasure or Injury.

SOURCE [source, *F.*] the Spring-head of a River; the Place from whence it takes its Rise, and flows; and the original Cause, or Root of any Thing. *F.*

SOUR-CROUT, a Kind of pickled Cabbage.

To **SOURD**, to arise or proceed. *O.*

To **SOURDE** [sourder, *F.*] to proceed, to spring. *Cbauc.*

SOUR'ISH, a little sour.

SOUR'LY, crabbedly.

SOUR'NESS, Crabbedness.

SOUS, a French Penny. *F.*

SOUSE, the Offal of Swine. *O.*

To **SOUSE**, to strike with sudden Violence, as a Bird does its Prey; also to pickle.

SOUSE'E [in *Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hogs Ears and Feet, sliced and stewed in Vinegar and Sugar. *F.*

SOUT'AGE, a Tax of 40s. heretofore laid on every Knight's Fee. *O. R.*

SOUTAGE, coarse Cloth for Bagging; Hop-Bags.

SOUTH [Suð, *Sax.* suyd, *Belg.* sud, *Teut.* sud, *F.*] that Part which is opposite to the North.

SOUTHAMPTON [of *South* and *Anton*, the Name of a River] a famous Sea-port in *Hampshire*, 75 Miles S. W. from *London*.

SOUTH'ERLY } *Suðerne*, *Sax.*] toward,
SOUTH'ERN } or of the South.

SOUTHERN Wood, a Plant. *Abrotonum*, *L.*

SOUTH'ING, tending southerly.

SOUTH'SAWS, true Speeches. *O.*

SOUTH'WARK [Soudpewg, *Sax.*] a Borough Town adjoining on the South-side of *London*.

S P

SOUTH Wind [*Suthwin's, Sax.*] the Wind which blows from the *South*.

SOU'VENANCE, Remembrance. *Spent.*

SOW [*ſowu, Sax. ſowve, Belg. ſaw, Teut. ſus, L. ſui, Gr.*] a female Swine; an Inſect; a large Tub with two Ears; alſo a great Lump of melted Iron or Lead.

To SOW [*Sapen, Sax. ſaen, Teut. ſaaden, Du. ſaer, Dan.*] to ſow Corn.

To SOW [*ſiapan, Sax. ſjer, Dan. ſuere, L.*] to ſew with a Needle.

SOW Back'd Horſes [among Farriers] ſuch as have ſtraight Ribs, but good Backs.

SOW Bread, an Herb. *Cyclamen, L.*

To SOWE [of *ſceau, F.* a Seal] to Seal.

SOW-Thiſtle, an Herb. *Sonchus.*

SOWER, one who ſows.

SOW'INS, Flummary made of four'd Seeds and Oat-meal.

To SOWEL one by the Ears, is to pluck one by the Ears. *Lincolnſb.*

SOWLE-GROVE, the Month of February, ſo call'd by thoſe of *South Wales*.

SOWNE [in the *Excbequer*] leviable, or that may be collected.

SOW'TER [*ſutor, L.*] a Shoemaker or Cobler. *O.*

SOYL [*ſolum, L.*] Earth, Ground, Mold, Dung.

To SOYL [*ſouiller, F. ſogliare, Ital.*] to foul.

SPACE [*ſpatium, L.*] Diſtance either of Time or Place.

SPACE [in *Philofophy*] Diſtance conſidered every Way, whether there be any ſolid Matter in it or not; and is either *absolute* or *relative*.

Absolute SPACE [in *Philofophy*] conſidered in its own Nature, and without any Regard to any Thing external, always remains the ſame, and is immoveable.

Relative SPACE [in *Philofophy*] is that moveable Dimenſion or Meaſure of the former, which our Senſes define by its Poſition to Bodies within it, and this the Vulgar uſe for immoveable Space. *Relative Space*, in Magnitude and Figure, is always the ſame with *Absolute*, but it is not neceſſary it ſhould be ſo numerically.

SPA'CIOUS [*ſpacieux, F. ſpaciouſus, L.*] that is of a large Extent, or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, wide.

SPA'CIOUSLY, largely.

SPA'CIOUSNESS, Largeneſs, Widenefs.

A SPACT Lad or Wench, one apt to learn, ingenious. *N. C.*

SPADE [*ſpad, Sax. ſpade, Dan. ſpate, Teut.* which *Mirſow* derives of *Spatba, L. spatn, Gr.*] a Shovel for digging the Ground; alſo one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.

A SPADE [of *ſpado, L.*] one that is gelded, either Man or Beaſt.

S P

A SPADE ? [Skinner inclines to derive **A SPAY'AD** } it of *ſpawa, F.*] a Deer of three Years old.

Cutting SPADE, a Tool with which they cut Hay-Reeks or Corn-Mows; alſo one of the Figures on Part of a Pack of Cards.

SPAD'ERS, Labourers who dig in the Mines in *Cornwall*.

SPAGIR'ICA MEDICINA. See *Hermetical Phyſick*.

SPAGIR'ICAL } [*ſpagirique, F. ſpagiri-*
SPAGIR'ICK } *cus, L.*] belonging to Chymiſtry, chymical.

SPAGIRICK Art [*ſpagirique, F. ſpagiria, L. of ſpay, and ἀγιστή, Gr.* to extract, and to collect] the Art of Chymiſtry, which teaches how to ſeparate and extract the purer Part of Subſtances of mixed Bodies.

SPA'GIRIST [*ſpagirique, F. ſpagirus, L.*] one who proteſſes or practiſes Chymiſtry.

SPA'HI, a *Turkiſh* Horſeman completely armed.

SPAL'LES [of *ſpauls, O. F.*] Shoulders, *Spenc.*

SPALT, a white, ſcaly, ſhining Stone, uſed to promote the Fuſion of Metals.

SPAILS [of *ſpaltien, Teut.* to cleave] Chips of Wood.

A SPAN [*Span, Sax. ſpanne, Teut. empan, F. ſpanna, Ital. ſpitbama, L.*] a Meaſure containing 9 Inches, or 3 Handfuls.

To SPAN [*Spannan, Sax. ſpannen, Teut.* to extend] to meaſure with the Hand.

To SPAN a Child, to wean it. *N. C.*

SPAN new, very new, that was never worn or uſed. *S. C.*

SPAN'CEL, a Rope to tie a Cow's Hind-Legs. *C.*

A SPAN'GLE [*ſpaughe, Belg. ſpang, Dan.*] a ſmall round thin Piece of Gold, Silver, or Tinfel.

SPANG'LED, ſet off with Spangles.

SPANG'LING, glittering. *Milton.*

SPAN'IEL [*ſpagnaul, F. q. d. Canis Hiſpanicus, L.* a *Spaniſh* Dog] a Sort of Dog.

SPA'NISH [*Hiſpanicus, L.*] belonging to the Country of *Spain*.

SPANISH, a Sort of Earth uſed in the making of Bricks;

SPANISH Flies, a Kind of green Flies uſed in the Composition of Blistering Plaſters. *Cantharides, L.*

SPANISH Pick-Tooth, an Herb.

SPANISH Wool, red Wool colour'd in *Spain*, for the painting the Face.

To SPANK [of *ſpan, Sax.*] to ſlap with the open Hand.

SPANK'ING, large, jolly, ſpruce, as a *ſpanking Laſt*.

SPAN'NER, the Lock of a Carbine or Fuſee.

A SPAR [*ſpart, Teut. ſparre, Belg.*] a Bar of Wood; alſo *Muscovy Glaſs*.

S P

To SPAR [ræppan, Sax.] to shut as a Door, &c.

SPAR [among Miners] Stones like Gems found in Lead Mines.

SPARS, the Spokes of a Spinning Wheel.

SPAR'ABLES [q. d. Sparrow Bills, Dr. Tb. H. or of ræppan, Sax. to fasten] small Iron Nails for Shoes.

SPAR'RADRAPUM [among Surgeons] a Piece of Linen tinged on both Sides either with a thick Ointment or Plaster. L.

SPAR'AGUS. See Asparagus.

To SPARE [ræppan, Sax. spabran, Teut. spargner, F. parcere, L.] to save, to husband; to favour, to forgive, to pardon.

SPARE, thin, lean; that is spared or saved.

To SPARE a Game Cock, is to breathe him, to embolden him to fight.

SPARE-Deck, the Innermost Deck in some great Ships, called also the Orlop

'Tis too late to spare, when all is spent.

Some Persons are so much for Enjoyment, in the Present Tense, that they cannot think of being thrifty, but in futuro; and by that Means, often from an opulent Fortune, precipitate themselves into a Condition of Indigence. To such this Proverb is a good Admonition to Frugality and Providence, and not by Excesses and Luxury to out-run the Consumable; and not to forget Parsimony while we have something left to spare. It likewise holds good in a Thriftiness of our Time, not to be continually procrastinating and putting off necessary Duties, till we have no time left us to perform them in. *Sera in fundo parsimonia*, says Seneca: Δεινὸν δὲ ἐντελευτῇ φρεσὶν, says Hesiod.

SPARGA'NOSIS [σπαργάνωσις, Gr.] an Extension of the Breasts, caused by too great Abundance of Milk.

SPAR'HAWK [Spar hapoc, Sax.] a Kind of short-winged Hawk.

SPAR'ING [among Cock-fighters] the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him.

SPARK [Sparc, Sax. sparke, Belg.] a very small Part of Fire; also a brisk young Gallant, or Lover.

SPARK'ISH, fine, spruce, genteel, gay, gallant.

SPARK'ISHNESS, Gaiety, Briskness.

To SPARK'LE [sparclein, Teut. or of ræpc, Sax.] to cast forth Sparks of Fire: to knit in a Glass, and send forth small Bubbles, &c. to glance with the Eye.

SPARK'LINGLY, with lively Lustre.

To SPARRE } [of ræppan, Sax.] to
To SPAR } search out by the Track,
to ask, inquire, to cry at the Market-place. N. C.

SPAR'RID, barred, bolted, locked. Cb.

SPAR'ROW [Spanpa, Sax. sperling, Teut.] a common small Bird.

S P

SPARROW-GRASS. See Asparagus.

SPARROW-Net, a Net for catching Sparrows.

SPARROW-Hawk [Spar hapoc, Sax. sperber, Teut.] one Sort of Hawk.

SPAR'RY, consisting of Spar.

SPARTH, a double Ax or Spear. O.

SPASM [spasme, F. spasmus, L. σπασμός, Gr.] the Cramp, a Disease; the shrinking or plucking of the Sinews.

SPAS'MATICK [spasmaticus, L. of σπασμός, Gr.] troubled with the Cramp.

SPASMODICKS [of σπασμός and ἰδύμ, Gr. Grief or Pain] Medicines against Convulsions.

SPASMOLOGY [of σπασμός and λόγος, Gr. to say] a Discourse or Treatise of the Cramp.

SPAS'MUS [according to Cardan] a convulsive Motion whereby the Member becomes rigid and inflexible; also another Kind which he calls Tetanus, by which he understands sudden Convulsions and Motions, which cease and return alternately.

SPAS'MUS Cynicus, the Dog Cramp. L.

SPAT, the Spawn of Oysters; also a Sort of Mineral Stone.

SPAT'Æ Placitum [Old Law] Pleas of the Sword, or a Court-martial, for the speedy Execution of Justice upon Military Offenders.

SPA'THE [spatula, L. σπαθή, Gr.] an Instrument broad at the lower End, to take up Conerves, Electuaries, &c.

To SPAT'TER [ræpethan, Sax.] to dash or sparkle upon.

SPAT'TER-dashes, a Sort of light Boot without Shoes.

SPAT'ULA, a Spatle or Slice, an Instrument for spreading Salves and Plasters; a wooden Instrument used by Confectioners and Cooks to stir Syrups or Liquors. L.

SPAV'IN [sparvin, F. sparvano, Ital.] a Disease in Horses when the Feet swell; a Stiffness in the Ham, which makes them to halt.

A SPAUT, a Youth. N. C.

A SPAW, a Spring of Water passing through the Mineral, receiving its Tincture.

To SPAWL [spewen, Du. spitzen, Teut.] to spit.

SPAWN [probably of spenne, Du. Juice, &c. or Spana, Sax. a Dog or Pap] the Semen or Milt of Fish.

To SPAY [of spado, L.] to castrate a Female.

To SPEAK [ræacan, Sax. spreke, L. S. sprechen, Teut.] to utter Words, to talk, to discourse.

SPEAK'ER, one who speaks.

SPEAKER of the House of Commons, a Member chosen by the House, and approved by the King, who is, as it were, the Common Mouth of the rest.

SPEAKER of the House of Peers, is usually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

SPEAL

S P

SPEAL [probably of *spille*, Teut. a Spindle for Spinning] a Splinter. *N. C.*

SPEAR [*rpeape*, *Sax.* *speer*, Teut.] a Pike or Lance pointed with Iron.

SPEAR-Men. See *King's Pensioners*.

SPECHT. [*specht*, Teut.] a Bird.

SPE'CIAL [*specialis*, *L.*] particular, singular, excellent, extraordinary. *F.*

SPECIALITY [*specialité*, *F.* of *specialitas*, *L.*] a Bond, Bill, or such like Deed under Hand or Seal.

SPECIALITY, special or particular Acquaintance with any Person. *O. R.*

SPE'CIES [*specie*, *F.*] a Kind or Sort; also Money paid in Tale; also Images or Representations of Objects. *L.*

SPECIES [in *Algebra*] are those Letters, Notes, Marks, or Symbols, which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Denomination.

SPECIES [in *Logick*] is one of the five Predicables.

SPECIES [in *Metaphysics*] is an *Idea* that relates to one more general one, to which it is subservient, having under it *Individuals* and *Singulars*.

SPECIES [in *Physick*] simple Ingredients in the Druggists and Apothecaries Shops, out of which compound Medicines are made.

SPECIES [among the Writers on *Pharmacy*] some Aromatick or Purging Powders, which were formerly kept ready prepared in the Shops to make up *Electuaries*, *Pills*, *Tablets*, &c.

Visible SPECIES [in *Philosophy*] are those wonderfully fine, superficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produces, and delineates in their Proportion and Colours in the Bottom of our Eyes.

SPECIFIC'AL } [*specificque*, *F.* special,
SPECIF'ICK } particular, that belongs to the Character of a Thing, and distinguishes it from another of a different Species or Kind.

SPECIF'ICALLY, in such a Manner as to constitute a Species.

SPECIFICA'TION, an expressing, declaring, or particularizing. *F.*

SPECIF'ICK Gravity [among *Philosophers*] is the peculiar Gravity that any Species of natural Bodies have, so as to distinguish them from all other natural Bodies of different Kinds.

SPECIFICK Medicines, are such as have a particular Virtue against some Diseases; as *Quinquina*, or the *Jesuit's Bark*, to cure *Agues* or intermitting Fevers.

To **SPE'CIFY** [*specifier*, *F.* *specificare*, *L.*] to particularize or mention in express Terms, to express in particular.

SPECIL'LUM, a Surgeon's Instrument usually called a Probe; a little Looking Glass. *L.*

SPE'CIMEN, an Example, Essay, Proof, a Model or Pattern. *L.*

SPE'CIOS [*specieux*, *F.* *speciosus*, *L.*]

S P

fair in Appearance, plausible, seemingly just and allowable.

SPECIOUS *Algebra*, the modern *Algebra*, practised by Species or Letters of the Alphabet, was first introduced by *Vieta* about the Year 1590; and by it he made many Discoveries in the Process of *Algebra*, not before taken notice of.

SPE'CIOSLY, with plausible appearance. **SPECIOUS'NESS**, Plausibleness of Appearance.

A **SPECK** [*rpece*, *Sax.*] a small Spot.

SPECK'ED, having Specks, spotted.

SPECK'LED, having many Speckles or Spots.

SPECK'LEDNESS, Spottedness.

SPECT'ABLE [*spectabilis*, *L.*] to be looked on.

SPEC'TACLE [*spectaculum*, *L.*] a public Shew or Sight. *F.*

SPEC'TACLES [of *spestando*, *L.*] Glasses to help the Sight. *F.*

SPEC'TATIVE [*speculativus*, *L.*] belonging to Speculation, speculative, contemplative.

SPECTA'TOR [*spectateur*, *F.*] a Beholder or Looker-on.

SPECTA'TRESS [*spectatrice*, *F.* *spectatrix*, *L.*] a Female Beholder.

SPEC'TRE [*specrum*, *L.*] a frightful Apparition, a Ghost, a Spirit, a Vision. *F.*

To **SPEC'ULATE** [*speculer*, *F.* *speculatum*, *L.*] to contemplate, observe, or view; to consider seriously, to meditate upon.

SPECULA'TION, Contemplation, &c. a Notion; also the Theory or Study of an Art or Science, without regard to the Practice of it. *F.* of *L.*

SPECULATIVE, belonging to Speculation, apt to speculate; studious in the Observation of Things Divine or Natural. *Speculative* is also opposed to *Practical*.

SPECULATIVELY, theoretically, ideally.

SPECULATOR, a Theorist, a Contemplator.

SPECULUM [*Astrology*] a Table framed after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cusps, with their Aspects and Terms.

SPECULUM Ani [among *Surgeons*] is an Instrument to dilate the Fundament, to extract Bones, or any Thing that may be there lodged. *L.*

SPECULUM Matricis [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to open the Womb. *L.*

SPECULUM Oris [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to screw up the Mouth that the diseased Parts of the Throat may be discerned, or for the Conveyance of Nourishment or Medicines.

SPEECH [*rpece*, *Sax.*] Language, Discourse.

SPEECH'LESS, without speaking, unable to speak.

SPEED

S P

SPEED [*spied*, Belg. *spuud*, Gr.] Diligence, Haste, Dispatch.

To **SPEED**, to hasten, also to succeed.

SPEED, a Distemper incident to young Cattle.

The more Haste, the less Speed.

This Proverb is a good Monition to Calmness and Sedateness in the Management of any Business; it is a Reprehension to precipitate and hurrying Tempers, who frequently, by Over-Eagerness, mar what is under their Hands; it is much the same in Sense with our common Proverb, *Haste makes Waste*; and there are several Proverbs in several Languages to the same Purport: *Qui trop se haste en chemin, en beau chemin se fourvoye souvent*, say the French: *Qui nimis properat, minus prosperat*, and *Nimium properans serius abjicitur*, say the Latins: And it likewise answers to the *Festina lente*: And accordingly, *Tarry a while, that we may make an End the sooner*, was the common Saying of Sir Amias Porret. *Ἡ ἀναστροφή τὴν τοῦ πλοῦτος τίς τῆς, say the Greeks*; which is much of the same Import as *Canis sibilans cæcos parturit Catulos*, among the Latins.

SPEEDILY, quickly, hastily.

SPEEDINESS, Quickness, Hastiness.

SPEEDWELL, the Herb *Fluellin*. *Veronica*. L.

SPEEDY [*spedigb*, Du.] quick, hasty, swift.

SPEAK'ING up of the Ordnance [in Gunnery] is when a Quoin is fastened with Spikes close to the Breech of the Carriages of the Great Guns, to keep them close to the Ship's Sides.

A **SPEER**, a Chimney-post. *N. C.*

To **SPELL** [*espeler*, F. *pellian*, Sax. to tell or relate] to name the Letters of a Syllable or Word.

A **SPELL** [*Spel*, Sax.] a Sort of Charm to drive away a Disease, by hanging a Sentence or Word written upon a Piece of Paper about the Patient's Neck.

SPELL, a History, Tale. *Chauc.*

To **SPELL** [*Sea Term*] to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and to brace the Weather Brace, that the Sail may lie loose to the Wind.

To do a **SPELL** [*Sea Phrase*] is to do any Work by Turns in a short Time, and then leave it.

To give a **SPELL** [*Sea Phrase*] is to be ready to work in such a one's Room.

Fresh **SPELL** [*Sea Term*] is when fresh Men come to work, especially when the Rowers are relieved with another Gang.

SPELT [*spelze*, Teut.] a Sort of Corn.

To **SPELT**, to split, to break. *Morl.*

SPELTER, a Sort of imperfect Metal, the same as *Zink*.

S P

SPEN'CER [*le dispensier*, F. i. e. Steward] a Surname.

To **SPEND** [*spendan*, Sax. *spendieren*, Teut. *spendere*, Ital. *dispendere*, L.] to lay out, to consume or waste, to pass away Time.

SPEND'ING the Moutb [*Hunting Term*] spoken of Hounds barking.

SPENE, a Cow's Teat or Pap.

SPEND'THRIFT, an extravagant Prodigal.

SPENT [*Sea Term*] the same as broken down; as a Mast or Yard, which is broken down by foul Weather, is said to be *spent*.

What is got over the Devil's Back, will be spent under his Belly.

This Proverb is used of such covetous Persons, who have, by unjust, fraudulent, and oppressive Methods, amassed to themselves worldly Riches. It intimates that such ill-gotten Wealth is commonly wasted by a profuse Heir in Riot and Luxury, and seldom descends to the third Generation. *Male parva male dilabuntur*, say the Latins. *וְהָיוּ בְנוֹתָיו וְבָתְרָהֶם מְרִיכָה*, the Hebrews.

SPE'RABLE [*sperabilis*, L.] that may be hoped for.

SPE'RAGE. See *Sparrow-Grass*.

SPERM [*sperme*, F. *sperma*, L. *σπέρμα*, Gr.] the natural Seed of any Animal; also the Spawn or Milt in Fish.

SPER'MA Ceti [i. e. Whale's Seed] an oily Substance drawn from the Brains of a certain kind of Whale, and well purify'd.

SPERMATICAL } [*spermatique*, F.] of
SPERMAT'ICK } or full of Sperm.

SPERMATICK Parts, are those concerned in secreting the Seed.

SPERMATICK Vessels and Parts [*Anatomy*] the Arteries and Veins, which bring the Blood to, and convey it from, the Testicles; also the Vessels through which the Seed passes: Also all whitish Parts of the Body, which, because of their Colour, were antiently thought to be made of the Seed: Of this Sort are the Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Gristles, &c.

To **SPER'MATIZE** [*spermatizer*, F. *spermatizare*, L. *σπέρματιζω*, Gr.] to throw out Sperm.

SPERMATOCE'LE [of *σπέρμαλος*, and *κύστη*, Gr.] a Rupture caused by the Contraction of the Vessels which eject the Seed, and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

To **SPERSE** [*spersus*, L.] to disperse, to scatter.

SPERST, dispersed. *Spenc.*

To **SPET**, to bring or pour abundantly. *Milt.*

To **SPEW** [*spaan*, Sax. *spieuen*, Teut. *spen*, Dan.] to vomit.

SPHACELIS'MUS [*σφακελισμός*, Gr.] a gangreening, corrupting, or perishing of any Part of the Body.

SPHACELATED, affected with a

SPHA-

S P

SPHA'CELUS [σφαῖλος, Gr.] a perfect Mortification of a Part, when the native Heat is wholly extinguished, and all Sense taken away, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Nerves, and Arteries, but in the very Bones, being insensible of the Knife and Fire; called also *Necrosis* and *Sideratio*.

SPHÆR'AMACHY [σφαῖρα, and μάχη, Gr.] a playing at Tennis, Hand-Balls, or Bowls.

SPHÆROCE'PHALUS, a Sort of Thistle having Heads like Spheres.

SPHAGITI'DES [σφαγίτιδες, Gr.] the Jugular Veins; two great Veins on each Side of the Throat, which nourish all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

SPHENOIDALIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] the Seam of the Skull, which furrounds the Bone called *Os Sphenoides*, separating it from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Os Petrosus*, and the *Os Frontis*. L.

SPENOIDES [σπένειδες, Gr.] a Bone of the *Cranium*, common both to the Skull and the upper Jaw, which is seated in the Middle of the Basis of the Skull, and joined to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the Sphenoidal Suture except in the Middle of its Sides.

SPHENOPALA'TINUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Gargarcon*, which arises from a Process of the *Sphenoides*, and is inserted to the hinder Part of the *Gargarcon*.

SPHENOPHARYNGÆI [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the inner Wing of the *Os Sphenoides*, or *Os Cuneiforme*, thence passing downwards into the Gullet, which they serve to widen.

SPHENO PTERYGO PALATINUS. See *Pterygo-palatinus*.

A SPHERE [σφαῖρα, L. of σφαῖρα, Gr.] any solid round Body, conceived (according to the Rules of Geometry) to be formed by the Circumvolution of a Semicircle round about its Diameter. F.

SPHERE [figuratively] the Compass or Reach of one's Power or Knowledge.

SPHERE [with *Astronomers*] the whole Frame of the World, as being of a spherical or round Figure, and more strictly the *Primum Mobile*, which encloses all the other Orbs and heavenly Bodies.

SPHERE Direct, ? is when both Poles of **SPHERE Right, ?** the World are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial passes through the *Zenith*; so that the Equator, and all its Parallels, such as the Tropicks and Polar Circles, make right Angles with the *Horizon*, and are divided by it into two equal Parts; so that the Sun, Moon, and Stars ascend directly above, and descend directly below the *Horizon*; as at all Places situated just under the Equinoctial Line.

Oblique SPHERE [*Astronomy*] such a Situation of the World, as that the Axis of it inclines obliquely to one of the Sides of the

S P

Horizon, one of the Poles being elevated less than 90 Degrees above it, and the other depressed as many below it. This Position happens to all Places wide of the Equator, and in such Places the Sun and Stars ascend and descend obliquely, and some of them never ascend at all.

Parallel SPHERE, is when one Pole is in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the Equator being also parallel to the *Horizon*, and all the Parallels of the Equator being also parallel to the *Horizon*. This Position is peculiar to those Parts which lie directly under the North and South Poles; in which places all the Stars in their Course, neither ascend above the *Horizon*, nor descend below it, but move in a Road parallel to it.

Material SPHERE, a Mathematical Instrument representing the principal Cycles of the Sphere, for the more easy conveying an Idea of the Motions of the Heavens, and the true Situation of the Earth.

SPHERE of Activity of any natural Body [among *Philosophers*] is that determinate Space of Extent all round about it, to which, and no farther, the Effluvia continually emitted from that Body do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature.

SPHERE of a Planet [*Astronomy*] the Orb or Compass in which it is conceived to move.

SPHERE of a Planet's Activity [*Astronomy*] the Extension of a Planet's Light and Virtue, so far as it is capable of making or receiving a Planetick Aspect.

SPHERICAL ? [spherique, F. sphericus, SPHER'ICK } L. of σφαῖρικός, Gr.] belonging to, or round like a Sphere.

SPHERICALLY, in the Form of a Sphere.

SPHERICK Geometry, ? is the Art of describing on a Plane, the Circle of a Sphere, or any Parts of them in their just Position and Proportion, and of measuring their Arks and Angles when projected.

SPHERICAL Triangle, the Portion of the Surface of a Sphere, included between the Arks of three great Circles of the Sphere.

SPHERICAL Angle, is the mutual Aperture or Inclination of two great Circles of the Sphere, meeting in a Point.

SPHERIS'TICUS [σφαριστικός, Gr.] one who exercises that Game at Balls we commonly call Racket.

SPHEROID' [in *Geometry*] a Solid Figure made by the Plane of a *Semi-Ellipsis*, turned about one of its Axis, and is always equal to two-thirds of its circumscribing Cylinder.

SPHEROID'ES [in *Anatomy*] Parts that approach near to a Sphere in Shape.

SPHEROID'ICAL, of or like a Spheroid.

SPHER'ULE, a little Sphere. *Sphaerula*.

SPHINC'TER [σφιγκτηρ, Gr.] a Name common to several Muscles, which bind, strengthen, or draw together any Part. L.

SPHINC'TER

S P

SPHINC'TER Ani [in *Anatomy*] a large, thick, fleshy Muscle, which encompasses the *Anus*, or End of the straight Gut, and serves to keep in the Excrements. *L.*

SPHINC'TER Vagina [Anat.] a Muscle lying immediately under the *Clitoris*, which strengthens the Neck of the Womb.

SPHINC'TER Vesicae [Anat.] a Muscle seated in the upper Part of the *Glandulae Prostatæ*, whose Contraction hinders the involuntary Egress of the Urine.

SPHINX, a Beast like an Ape, a Monkey, a Marmoset.

SPHINX [with *Poets*] a monstrous Witch or Hag near *Thebes*, said to have a Head and Face like a Girl, a Body like a Dog, Wings like a Bird, and Claws like a Lion; which put forth Riddles, and killed those who could not expound them.

SPHYG'MICA [Σφυγμική, Gr.] that Part of Physick which treats of Pulses, or those Medicines which move them.

SPHYG'MUS [Σφυγμός, Gr.] the Pulse, the beating of the Heart and Arteries.

SPICA, properly the Top of any Herbs; chiefly used for those of the Lavender Kind. *L.*

SPICA'TA, a Term given by Physicians to some Compositions that take in such Ingredients as are called *Spica*.

SPICA'TE [*spicatus*, *L.*] in the Form of an Ear of Corn.

SPIC'CATO [in *Musick-Books*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct Manner. *Ital.*

SPICE [*espices*, *F.*] *Indian Drugs*, Cloves, Mace, &c.

To **SPICE**, to season with Spice.

A **SPICE** of a *Distemper* [of *species*, *L.*] the Beginning or Remains of it.

SPICE, Raisins, Plums, Figs, and such like Fruit. *Yorksh.*

SPIC'ERY [*Specerrey Laden*] the Commodity of Spices, or a Place where Spices are kept.

SPICIFEROUS [*specifer*, *L.*] bearing Ears of Corn.

SPIC'ING Apple, the meanest of all Apples that are marked red.

SPICK and **SPAN**, a vulgar Phrase for quite new.

SPICK'NEL, an Herb, otherwise called *Mew*, *Baldmoney*, and *Bearwort Meum*.

SPICOS'ITY [*spicositas*, *L.*] a bearing Spikes, or being picked like an Ear of Corn.

SPIC'Y, fragrant, aromatick.

SPID'ER [*q. d. spinner*, of its spinning, or of *spyder*, *Dan.*] an Insect well known.

SPIG'COT [of *spiker*, *Du.*] a Stoppole for a Tap.

SPIGUR'NEL [so called from *Galfridus Spigurdnel*, who was appointed for that Office by King *Henry III.*] he that hath the Office of sealing the King's Writs.

S P

SPY'KES ? [of *spica*, *L.*] an Ear of Corn, **SPE'EKS** } which is sharp or pointed at the End, large, long, Iron Nails, with flat Heads, used to fasten Planks of Timber.

SPIK'ED [among *Sailors*] the Touch-Hole of a Gun is said to be *spiked*, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no Use can be made of it by an Enemy.

SPIK'ED [*spicatus*, *L.*] sharp-pointed.

SPIKE'NARD [*spicanardi*, *L.*] a sweet-smelling Plant.

A **SPILL**, a small Gift in Money.

To **SPILL** [*spillen*, *Sax.* *spillen*, *Belg.*] to let Water or Liquor accidentally drop out of a Vessel.

To **SPILL**, to spoil, to corrupt, to destroy.

To **SPIN** [*spinnan*, *Sax.* *spinnen*, *Teut.* *spinder*, *Dan.*] to make Yarn, &c.

To **SPIN** out, to burst out, as Blood out of a Vein, &c.

SPINA Ventosa [in *Anatomy*] an Ulceration, in which are Bones eaten by malignant Humours, without any Pain of the *Periosteum*, or Membrane that covers it.

SPINÆ Dorsi [in *Anatomy*] are the hinder Prominences or Knobs of the Vertebrae, or turning Joints of the Back. *L.*

SPIN'AGE [*espinars*, *F.* *spinagie*, *Belg.* *spinnachia*, *Ital.*] a Pot Herb well known.

SPINA'LIS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle accompanying the Spines of the Neck; it arises from the five superior transverse Processes of the Vertebrae of the Thorax and inferior ones of the Neck, and is inserted into the inferior Part of the Vertebrae of the Neck laterally.

SPINA'TI [in *Anatomy*] Muscles whose Office is to bend and stretch out the Body backward, move it obliquely. *L.*

SPIN'DLE [*Spindel*, *Sax.* and *Teut.* *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *σπείδιλος*, *Gr.*] an Instrument used in spinning.

SPINDLE [in a Ship] the main Body of the Capstan or Draw-Beam in a Ship.

SPINDLE, the Axis of a Wheel of Clock or Watch.

To **SPINDLE** [among *Gardeners*] to put forth a long and slender Stalk.

SPINDLE-TREE, a Shrub. *Eucynoma* & *Theophrasti*, *L.*

SPINE [*spina*, *L.*] the Backbone; also the upper Part of the Share-bone.

SPIN'ET [*spinetto*, *Ital.*] a musical Instrument, a Sort of small Harpsichord.

SPINET'TO, a Spinet. *Ital.*

SPIN'GARD, a Sort of Brass Gun. *O.*

To **SPINGE**, to sprindle. *O.*

SPINIFEROUS [*spinifer*, *L.*] Thorn-bearing.

SPINK, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SPIN'NER, one who spins.

SPINOS'ITY [*spinofitas*, *L.*] Thorniness; also Difficulty.

SPINOUS or **SPINY** [*spineus*, *L.*] thorny.

S P

SPIN'STER, a Title given in Law to all unmarried Women, from a Viscount's Daughter to the meagrest.

SPIRACLE [*spiraculum*, L.] a Pore, or breathing Hole.

SPIRAL [of *spira*, L.] turning round like a Skrew. F.

SPIRAL Line [in *Geometry*] is a curved Line which winds and turns round, seeming to be almost a Circle; only it does not meet to run again into itself, but keeps on at a proportionate Distance, like the coiling of a Rope, or the Folds of a Serpent when it lies close in several Turns.

Proportional SPIRALS [in *Geography*] are such Lines as the Rhum Lines on a Terrestrial Globe.

SPIRA'LLY, in a spiral Form.

SPIRA'TION, a Breathing. F. of L.

SPIRE [*spira*, Ital.] a Steeple that rises tapering by Degrees, and ends in a sharp Point at Top.

To **SPIRE** [of *spirare*, L.] to breathe.

To **SPIRE** [*epier*, F. *spirare*, L.] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

SPIR'IT [*esprit*, F. *spiritus*, L.] an immaterial Being, a Substance distinct from Matter; also Virtue or supernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul itself; also the Ghost of a dead Body; also Wit, Liveliness, Genius, or Disposition.

SPIRIT of Mercury [with *Chymists*] is one of the five Principles, which may be separated from a mixed Body by Fire. 'Tis subtle, light, penetrating, and active, and hath its Particles in a very quick Motion; this is that which probably causes the Growth and Increase of all Bodies on the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRIT of Salt [among *Chymists*] is made of a Paste composed of one Part of Salt, and three of Potters Earth, distilled over a reverberatory Fire.

SPIRIT of Salt dulcified, is when equal Parts of this, and Spirits of Wine, are mingled together, and digested by a gentle Heat for about three or four Days.

SPIRIT of Sulphur [with *Chymists*] is the acid Part of Brimstone changed into a Liquor by means of Fire; it is commonly called Oil of Sulphur *per Campanam*.

Universal SPIRIT [among *Chymists*] is the first Principle in Chymistry, which can be admitted for the Composition of mixed Bodies; which being spread out through all the World, produces different Things according to the several Matrices or Pores of Earth in which it settles.

SPIRITS [in an *Animal Body*] were reckoned of three Sorts, the *Animal Spirits* of the Brain, *Vital* in the Heart, *Natural* in the Lungs. Late Authors distinguish them only into two Kinds, the *Vital* and *Natural* (which are the same) in the Mass of Blood.

The *Animal SPIRITS* [among *Naturalists*]

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are a very thin Liquor, which distilleth from the Blood to the external or cortical Substance of the Brain exalted into Spirit, and thence through the medullar Substance of the Brain, the *Corpus Callosum* and *Medulla oblongata*, are derived, into the Nerves, and in them perform all the Actions of Sense and Motion.

The *Vital SPIRITS* } [among *Naturalists*] are the most subtle Parts of the Blood, which cause it to act and ferment, so as to make it fit for Nourishment.

To **SPIRIT away**, to entice or convey away secretly.

SPIR'ITED, lively, vivacious, full of Fire.

SPIR'ITEDNESS, Vivacity, Sprightliness.

SPIR'ITLESS, destitute of Spirits.

SPIRITS } [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Life and Spirit, **SPIRITOSO** }

SPIR'ITUAL [*spirituel*, F. *spiritualis*, L.] that consists of Spirit without Matter; also *Ecclesiastical*, in opposition to *Temporal*; also devout, pious, religious.

SPIRITUA'LITIES [*spiritualia*, L.] the Profits which a Bishop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a Temporal Lord, viz. the Revenues which arise from his Visitations, the ordaining and instituting of Priests, Presentation-money, &c.

SPIRITUA'LITY [*spiritualité*, F.] Spirituality, Devotion.

SPIRITUAL'ZA'TION [*spiritualisation*, F.] the Extraction of the most pure and subtle Spirits out of natural Bodies.

To **SPIRITUALIZE** [*spiritualiser*, F.] to explain a Passage after a spiritual Manner; to give a mystical Sense.

To **SPIRITUALIZE** [in *Chymistry*] is to reduce a compact mixed Body into the Principle called *Spirit*.

SPIRITUAL'IST, a Contemplator, a Theorist, one absorbed in spiritual Meditation.

SPIRIT'UALLY, in a spiritual Manner.

SPIRIT'UOUS [*spiriteux*, F.] full of Spirit.

To **SPIRIT** [*spruyten*, Du.] to spring out in a sudden Stream, &c.

SPIRT'NET, a Sort of Fishing-net.

SPISS [*spissus*, L.] thick, gross.

SPI'S'SITUDE } [*spissitas*, L.] Thickness

SPI'S'SITY } or Grossness.

To **SPIIT** [*spetan*, Sax. *spitzen*, Teut. *spytter*, Don. *sputare*, L.] to evacuate Spit.

A **SPIIT** [*spitu*, Sax. *spit*, Belg. *spies*, Teut.] an Instrument for roasting Meat.

SPIITCHCOCK'EEL, a large Sort of Eel, that is usually roasted.

SPIIT-DEEP, as much Ground in Depth as may be dug up at once with a Spade.

SPIITE [*spit*, L. S.] Malice.

SPI'ITEFUL, full of Malice.

SPI'ITEFULLY, maliciously.

SPI'ITEFULNESS, the being spiteful.

SPI'TAL [Contract of *Hospital*] a Mansion

S P

Mansion for poor or sick People. See *Hospital*.

SPITTER [among *Hunters*] a red Male Deer near two Years old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp and spit-wife.

SPITTLE [*speichel*, Teut. *sputum*, L.] the Moisture of the Mouth.

SPLAN'CHNICA [*σπλαγχνικά*, of *σπλᾶγγνιον*, to operate upon the Bowels. Gr.] Medicines proper for Diseases of the Intestines.

SPLAN'CHNOLOGY [*σπλαγχνολογία*, of *σπλάγχνον*, the Entrails, and *λογία*, a Word, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise, or Description, of the Entrails of a human Body, &c.

To **SPLASH**, to dash any Liquid upon.

SPLASH'Y, wet, watery.

To **SPLAT** a Pike } [in *Carving*] is to
To **SPLAY** a Beam } cut it up.

SPLAY-FOOTED, one who turns his Toes much outward.

SPLAY'ING of the Shoulder, a Disease in Horses caused by a Slip, so that the Shoulder departs from the Breast, and leaves a Rift in the Film under the Skin, and makes a Horse trail his Legs after him.

SPLEEN [*splen*, L. of *σπλήν*, Gr.] a Bowel under the short Ribs, which is a Receptacle for the Salt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that there, by the Assistance of the animal Spirits, it may be volatilized, and returning into the Blood may help its Fermentation; also a Distemper in that Part; also Hatred, Grudge, Spite.

SPLEEN WORT, an Herb. *Scolopendrea*. L.

SPLE'GET, a Tent for a Wound.

SPLEN'DENT [*splendens*, L.] bright, shining.

SPLEN'DID [*sp'endide*, F. *splendidus*, L.] glorious, magnificent, noble, stately.

SPLEN'DIDLY, brightly, luminously.

SPLEN'DIDNESS, Brightness, Gloriousness.

SPLEN'DOUR [*splendeur*, F. *splendor*, L.] great Light or Brightness; also Glory, Magnificence.

SPLE'NETICK [*spleneticus*, of *σπληνητικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Spleen; also sick of the Spleen, troubled with a Disease or ill Humours of that Part.

SPLENETICK Artery [among *Anatomists*] the greatest Branch of the *Cæliaca*, an Artery which goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

SPLE'NICA, Medicines against the Spleen.

SPLENICA Vena [in *Anatomy*] the left Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which is bestowed upon the Stomach and Caul, a Part of the Gut *Colon* and the Spleen.

SPLE'NICAL [*splanique*, F. *splenicus*, L.] of *σπληνικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or proper for the Spleen.

SPLENI Musculi [in *Anatomy*] Muscles

S P

that arise from the four upper Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Back, and from the two lower of the Neck, which, ascending obliquely, adhere to the upper transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, and are inserted into the upper Part of the *Occiput*; their Use is to pull the Head backwards to one Side. L.

SPLE'NIUM [*σπληνίον*, Gr.] a long Plaster of Cloth to be laid on the Body of one sick of the Spleen; also a Bolster made of Linen doubled several Times, which is used upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures.

SPL'ENT } [in a *Horse*] a hard Swelling
SPLINT } on the Bone of the Leg.

SPLENTS [in *Surgery*] Pieces of Wood used in binding up broken Limbs; also the Pieces of a broken Bone.

To **SPLICE** [*splicen*, Du.] to join one Rope to another, by interweaving their Ends, or opening their Strands, and with a Fid to lay every Strand in order one into another.

To **SPLICE** [among *Gardeners*] is to graft the Top of one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together.

SPLIN'TER, a thin Piece of Wood.

SPLINTER [*splinter*, Belg. *splind*, Dan. *splittar*, Teut.] a small Shiver of Wood.

To **SPLIT** [*splitte*, Belg. *splitter*, Dan.] to cleave or cut asunder, also to perplex a Cause or Law-suit, by raising new Difficulties.

SPLIT [*Sea Term*] a Sail is said to be split, when it is torn.

SPLIT'TER, one who splits.

SPLUT'TER, Tumult, Bustle.

SPO'DIUM [*σποδιον*, Gr.] the Cinders after the melting of Iron or Brass; also Ivory calcined in an open Fire. L.

To **SPOIL** [*spolier*, F. *spoliare*, L.] to rob or plunder.

To **SPOIL** [*Spillan*, Sax. *spille*, Belg.] to mar or damage.

SPOIL'ER, a Plunderer, Pillager.

SPOILS [*spolia*, L.] Plunder, that which is taken by Violence.

SPOKES [*Spæcan*, Sax.] the Rays of a Wheel.

SPOKES'MAN [of *Spæcan*, Sax.] one who speaks in the Behalf of another.

SPOLIA'TION, a spoiling or robbing. L.

SPOLIATION [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for an Incumbent against another in any Case, where the Right of Patronage cometh not in Debate.

SPON'DEE [*spondæus*, L. of *σπονδαῖος*, Gr.] a Foot of Latin or Greek Verse, consisting of two long Syllables, as *Cælum*.

SPON'DYLES [*spondyli*, L. of *σπονδυλος*, Gr.] the Chime-Bone.

SPON'GINESS, Softness, like a Sponge.

SPON'GIOUS [*spongiosus*, L.] spongy; or like a Sponge.

SPON'GIOUSNESS, the being spongy.

S P

SPON'GOIDEA *Offa* [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Cerebriformia*. L.

SPON'SAL [*sponsalis*, L.] belonging to a Spouse or Marriage.

SPON'SION, an Engagement, Promise, or Obligation. L.

SPON'SOR, an Undertaker or Surety for another; a Godfather. L.

SPON'SUS, a Bridegroom [among *Chymists*] *Mercury*, so called as the Husband to *Sulphur*, to express their Fitness to join or be joined one with another. L.

SPONTANE'ITY, Voluntariness.

SPONTA'NEOUS [*spontaneé*, F. *spontanéus*, L.] free, acting of its own Accord.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY, voluntarily.

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, Voluntariness.

SPOOL [*spobl*, Du.] a small Cane or Reed to wind Yarn on, &c.

To **SPOOM**, to pass swiftly. Dryd.

A **SPOON** [*spoen*, Belg.] an Utensil for eating liquid Things.

SPOON'ING [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, being under Sail, is put right before the Wind, which is generally done in some great Storm: when they find the Ship too weak to endure the lying under the Sea, and when there is Danger lest she should bring her Masts by the Board, by her violent feeling or rolling about, and so founder: they generally set up the Fore-sail to make her go the steadier, and this is termed *Spooning the Fore Sail*.

SPORA'DES [in *Astronomy*] such Stars as were never yet ranked in any particular Constellation. L. of Gr.

SPORA'DICI MARI [among *Physicians*] are those Diseases which are rise in many Places, or which (though different in Nature) seize several People at the same Time, and in the same Country.

SPORT [of *diporto*, Ital. according to *Skinner*] Pastime, Divertissement.

To **SPORT** [of *se diportare*, Ital.] to divert with Play, to play.

SPORT'FULL, frolicsome, wanton.

SPORT'IVE, frolicsome, gay, merry.

SPOR'TULA [*sportelgeld*, Teut. *Old Records*] Gifts, Gratuities, Salaries. L.

SPOT [probably of *spott*, Teut. *Ignominy*] a Speck, Stain, or Colour; Dirt, &c.

SPOT'LESS, immaculate, free from Impurity.

SPOT'TED, having Spots or Specks.

SPOT'TY, full of Spots.

SPOTS in the Sun [in *Astronomy*] certain opacous or shady Masses, which sometimes appear sticking to the Sun's Body, whose various Figures or Motions may be discerned by means of convenient *Telescopes*.

A **SPOUSE** [*epouse*, F. *sposa*, Ital. *sponsa*, L.] a Bridegroom or Husband, a Bride or Wife.

SPOUS'AGE, betrothing.

SPOUS'AL, betrothing.

S P

SPOUSE *Breach*, Adultery, or Incontinence between married Persons, opposed to simple Fornication. O. L.

A **SPOUL** [*spuyte*, Belg.] a Pipe to carry off Water.

SPOUT [at *Sea*] a Mass of Water, collected between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in Shape of a Pillar or Water-spout. These Spouts frequently happen in the *West-Indies*, and bring Ships that are near them into great Danger, unless they be dispersed and broken by Shot from great Guns.

S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, L. *The Senate and People of Rome*.

A **SPRAIN** [more properly *Strain*, probably of *estreint*, or *etrint*, F. a wringing hard] a violent Contortion or wresting of the Tendons of the Muscles, occasioned by some sudden Accident.

To **SPRAIN**. See *To strain*.

SPRAINT, sprinkled. O.

SPRAINTS, the Dung of an Otter.

A **SPRAT** [*sprot*, Dan.] a small Fish.

To **SPRAWL** [*spried*, Belg. a *Grafs Plot*] to lie on the Ground, to stretch out at full Length.

SPRAY, a Bough or Sprig. O.

SPRAY [of the *Sea*] a Sort of watery Mist like a small Rain, occasioned by the dashing of the Waves, which flies some Distance, and wets like a small Shower.

To **SPREAD** [*spreden*, Belg. *utbreiden*, L. S. *sprader*, Dan. to sprinkle] to lay open, to expand, to cover over.

SPREAD'ER, a Publisher, a Propagator.

SPREN, Broken-Wood, or Wind-fall.

SPRENT, foringed, leaped. O.

SPRIG [*Sprie*, Sax. *brig*, C. Br.] a small Twig or Branch of a Plant; it signifies somewhat more than a Slip; as having more Leaves and small Twigs on it than a Slip, and being generally of some Growth and Maturity.

SPRIG'GY, having several Sprigs.

A **SPRIGHT** [q. d. *Spirit*] a Phantom or Hobgoblin.

SPRIGHT'FULL, brisk, lively.

SPRIGHT'FULLY, alertly, briskly.

SPRIGHT'FULNESS, Briskness, Liveliness.

SPRIGHT'LINESS, Liveliness.

SPRIGHT'LY [q. d. *springhtfully*] full of Spirit and Life, lively, brisk.

SPRIGHTS, short Arrows formerly used in Sea fights, which had wooden Heads made sharp; they were discharged out of Musquets, and passed through the Sides of a Ship where Bullets could not enter.

A **SPRING**, a Piece of tempered Steel useful in several Machines to give them Motion.

A **SPRING** [*Sprie*, Sax. *springb*, Belg. of *springen*, Teut.] a Fountain, Original; a Principle of Motion; one of the Seasons of the Year; a Device for catching of Fowls.

Barren **SPRINGS**, are such as usually flow from Coal-mines, or some sulphureous Mineral,

S P

ral, which being of a blackish and harsh Quality, instead of nourishing Plants, kill them.

SPRING A-bour [of a Watch] the Part in the Middle of the Spring-box, about which the Spring is wound or turned.

SPRING-Box [of a Watch] the Box which contains the Spring, being a Case or Frame shaped like a Cylinder.

SPRING-Tides, the Tides at New and Full Moon, which flow highest, ebb lowest, and run strongest.

To **SPRING** [springen, Sax. springen, L. S. and Teut. springer, Dan.] to sprout or shoot forth like Plants or Flowers; to arise, come, or sprout out, as a River of Water does; to arise or proceed, to take a Run or Leap.

To **SPRING a Mast** [Sea Term] when a Mast is only cracked, but not broken in any Part, it is said to be sprung.

To **SPRING** [in Fowling] to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

To **SPRING a Leak** [Sea Term] is to begin to leak.

SPRING'GAL [of springing, q. d. a young Shoot] a Stripling or young Man.

SPRINGE [spring, Sax.] a Snare or Device made of twisted Wire to catch Birds or small Beasts.

SPRING'GINESS, the being springy or elastic.

SPRING'GY Bodies } [among Philosophers]

ELASTIC Bodies } such as having had their Figure changed by the Stroke or Percussion of another Body, can recover again their former Figure, which Bodies not so qualified will not do: thus, if a Piece of Steel be bent any Way, it will return to its former Straightness, but a Piece of Lead will stand bent in any Form.

SPRING'OLDS, or *Springalds*; warlike Engines.

To **SPRINK'LE** [sprinkle, Belg. sprengen, Teut. besprengen, Dan. Ospringen, Sax.] to bedew with some Liquor, to wet with Drops of Liquor.

SPRINK'LER, one who sprinkles.

A **SPRINK'LING**, a wetting by Drops here and there.

SPRIT Sail [sprit, Du.] the Sail which belongs to the Bolt-sprit Mast.

To **SPROUT** [spruyten, Sax. spruyte, Belg. sprengen, Teut.] to bud forth as Plants.

SPROUTS [sprouten, Sax. spruyce, Belg. spruten-kool, L. S.] a Sort of young Colewort.

SPRUCE, neat, or fine in Garb.

SPRUCE Beer [sprutz-beer, Teut.] a Sort of Physical Drink, good for inward Bruises, &c.

SPRUCE-Leather, i. e. *Prussian Leather*.

SPRUCE'LY, neatly, finely.

SPRUCE'NESS, Neatness, Fineness in Dress.

S P

SPRUNT, very active or brisk, wonderful, lively.

A **SPUD**, a short sorry Knife; a little despicable Fellow.

SPUL'ERS of Yarn [not unlikely of spule, a Bobbin, Teut.] Men employed to see if it be well spun, and fit for the Loom.

To **SPUME** [spumare, L.] to froth or foam.

SPUME [spuma, L.] Froth, Foam, Scum of Gold or Silver.

SPUMIFEROUS [spumifer, L.] bearing Froth.

SPUN Yarn [among Sailors] the Yarn of untwisted Ropes, whose Ends are scraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the End of other Ropes, and so made as long as Occasion shall require.

SPUNGE [spongia, L.] a Substance which grows under the Rocks, a Sea-fungus or Mushroom.

SPUNGE [among Farriers] that Part of a Horse's Shoe next the Heel.

A **SPUNGE** [in Gunnery] a Rammer or Staff, with a Piece of Lamb-skin about the End of it, for scouring great Guns before they are charged with fresh Powder.

To **SPUNGE**, to clear a great Gun with a Sponge, in order to prevent any Sparks of Fire from being lodged in it, which would endanger the Life of him that should load or charge it again.

To **SPUNGE**, to wash or rub a Thing over with a Sponge.

To **SPUNGE upon**, to eat or drink at the Cost of another without Invitation.

SPUNG'ING-House, a House where Persons arrested for Debt are kept for some Time, either till they agree with their Adversary, or are removed to a closer Confinement.

SPUN'GINESS, the being of a spongy Nature.

SPUN'GY [spongius, F. spongius, L.] hollow like a Sponge.

SPUNK, Touchwood, half-rotten Wood, Match for Guns; also a Substance which grows on the Sides of Trees.

A **SPUR** [sprue, Sax. spohr, Teut. sporen, F.] a Device to make a Horse go.

To **SPUR** [spore, Belg. spochien, Teut.] to prick a Horse with a Spur; to put or egg on, or to put forward.

SPUR-Rial, a Sort of Gold Coin current in the Time of King James I.

SPURGALLED, hurt with the Spur.

SPURGE [esurge, F.] a Plant; the Juice of which is so hot and corroding, that it is called *Devil's Milk*, which, being dropped upon Warts, eats them away. *Tyrtimalis*. L.

SPURGE Flax, a Kind of Shrub.

SPUR'GET, a Peg or Piece of Wood to hang any Thing upon. N. C.

SPURIOUS [spurius, L.] base-born, badly, not genuine, false, counterfeit.

SPURIOUS

S Q

SPURIOUS Diseases [among Physicians] are such as degenerate from their Kind, as a Pleurisy, &c.

SPURIOUS Flesh [among Anatomists] the Flesh of the Lips, Gum, Glans Penis, &c. that is of a Constitution different from all the rest.

SPURIOUSLY, illegitimately, falsely.

SPURIOUSNESS, the being false or counterfeit.

To **SPURK** up, to spring up strait, to brisk up. S. C.

SPUR'KETS [of a Ship] are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compassing Timbers, or betwixt the Timbers called Rungs on the Ship's Sides, afore and aft, above and below.

SPUR'LING [esperlan, F.] a small Sea-fish.

To **SPURN** [Sponnan, Sax.] to kick at.

SPUR'RER, one who spurs.

SPURRE-Way, a Horse-way through a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by Right of Custom. O.

SPUR'RY, a Sort of Herb. *Spergula*. L.

To **SPURT** [sprutzen, Teut.] to burst out, as Liquor out of a Bottle, &c.

A **SPURT**, a Start or sudden Fit.

SPU'TATIVE [of sputare, L.] spitting much.

To **SPUT'TER**, to speak hastily and loudly.

SPUT'TERER, one who sputters.

To **SPY** [espier, F. spyder, Dan. Spytian, Sax.] to discover with the Eye.

A **SPY** [espion, F.] one who clandestinely searches into the State of Places or Affairs, especially as to what passes in an Army.

A **SQUAB**, a soft stuffed Cushion, or Stool; also a thick fat Man or Woman.

A **SQUAB Rabbit**, Chicken, &c. one so young as scarce fit to be eaten.

SQUAB'BLE, a Quarrel, Brangle, or Dispute.

SQUAB'LED [among Printers] is when several Lines are mixed one with another.

SQUAB'BLER, a litigious quarrelsome Person.

SQUA'DRON [escadron, F. Squadront, Ital. quad. Acies quadrata, L.] a Body of Horse from 100 to 200 Men.

A **SQUADRON** [of Ships] a certain Number, especially of Men of War, or a Troop.

SQUAL'ID [squalidus, L.] foul, nasty, filthy, ill-favoured.

SQUALID'ITY [squaliditas, L.] Filthiness, Nastiness, Ill favouredness.

SQUAL'L [Sea Term] a sudden Storm of Wind or Rain.

To **SQUALL** [schallen, T.] to bawl out.

SQUAL'LEY, a Note of Faultiness in the making of Cloth; also inclinable to sudden Storms.

SQUAME'OUS [squamosus, L.] scaly, or like Scales.

S Q

SQUAMI'GEROUS [squamiger, L.] Scale-bearing, or having Scales.

SQUAMO'SA Offa [Anatomy] the Bones of the Skull behind the Ears. L.

SQUAMOSA Sutura [Anatomy] one of the Seams or Sutures of the Skull, so called, because the Parts of the Bones are joined together aslope, and like Scales. L.

SQUA'MOUS [squamosus, L.] scaly, that has Scale.

To **SQUAN'DER** [herabwenden, Teut. squandere, Ital. of expandere, L.] to lavish, to spend or waste.

SQUAN'DERER, a profligate Spender.

SQUARE [carre, F. quadratus, L.] consisting of four equal Sides, and as many Right Angles.

A **SQUARE** [carre, F. squadra, Ital. quadrata, L.] such a Figure as above.

To **SQUARE** [carre, F. squadrare, Ital. quadrare, L.] to make square; to suit.

A **SQUARE**, an Instrument used by Masons, Carpenters, &c. for squaring.

To **SQUARE**, to quarrel. *Shakesp.*

A **SQUARE** [among Astrologers] an Aspect between two Planets, which are distant 90 Degrees one from another, which is counted an unfortunate Aspect.

Hollow SQUARE [Military Term] a Body of Foot drawn up, with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, faced and covered every Way by Pikes to oppose the Horse.

SQUARE Number [in Arithmetick] any Number which is squared and multiplied by itself, as 2 by 2, which is 4: 3 by 3, which is 9, &c.

SQUARE Root [in Arithmetick] the Side of a square Number.

A **Long SQUARE** [in Geometry] a Figure that has four Right Angles, and four Sides, but two of the Sides are long, and the other short.

To **SQUARE the Sail-Yard** [Sea Phrase] is to make them hang right a-crois the Ship, and one Yard-arm not traversed more than the other.

SQUAR'ING [in Mathematicks] the making a Square equal to any Figure given; thus the squaring of a Circle is the making a Square equal, and exactly correspondent to a Circle, or the finding out of the Area or Content of some Square, that shall be exactly equal to the Area of some Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ablest Mathematicians, although they have come near enough to the Truth for any Use.

SQUASH, an American Fruit like a Pom-pion; also a little Animal.

To **SQUASH**, to push or bruise flat.

To **SQUAT** [squattare, Ital.] to sit or cover down.

To **SQUAT**, to bruise or make flat by letting fall. *Suffex.*

To **SQUEAK** [of quecken, Teut.] or squittare, Ital.] to make a shrill Noise, to cry out, **SQUEAK'ER**,

S T

SQUEAK'ER, one that squeaks.
To **SQUEAL** [*sqwala*, Swedish] to cry with a sharp shrill Voice.

SQUEAM'ISH [q. d. *qualmish*, *taemmis*, Dan.] weak-stomached.

SQUEAM'ISHNESS, the being of a weak Stomach.

To **SQUEEZE** [Cyprian, Sax. or as *Minsch* will have it, of *quassare*, L. *quarschen*, Teut.] to press close together.

SQUEEZE, a hard and sudden Pressure.

SQUIB [in a *Gaming House*] a Sort of Puff of a lower Rank, who has half the Salary the Puff has given him to play.

SQUIBS, a Sort of Fireworks.

A **SQUILL** [*squille*, F. *squilla*, L.] a Sea Onion, a Physical Herb.

SQUINANCY [*squinancie*, F. *squinantia*, L.] a Swelling or Inflammation in the Throat, which often stops the Breath, and hinders the swallowing of Meat.

To **SQUINT** [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *scuzan*, Sam. *sebetan*, or why not of *sebeten*, which signifies to look awry; though even this last is not a natural Etymon, T.] to look awry.

To **SQUIRE**, to wait upon a Person.

A **SQUIRE** [*escuyer*, F.] the next Degree of Honour below a Knight.

To **SQUIRM**, to move very nimbly about, spoken of an Eel. S. C.

A **SQUIR'REL** [*sciure*, F. *sciurus*, L. *skuror*, Gr.] a Sort of Wood Weasel.

SQUIRT, an Engine from which a quick Stream is ejected.

To **SQUIRT** [*spruyten*, Dan. *ευσπρω*, Gr. to leap] to spirt out.

SQUIRTER, one that squirts.

To **SQUITTER** [probably of *sebetere*, Belg. q. d. *scatter* or *skitter*] to void the Excrement with a Noise.

SQUITTER [with *Tinners*] the Dross of Tin.

A **SQUOB'BLE**. See *Squabble*.

STAB, a Puncture with a sharp Instrument.

To **STAB** [probably of *stossen*, or *stetsen*, to thrust, Teut.] to wound by a Thrust with a Dagger, Sword, &c.

STAB'BER, one that stabs.

STA'BLE [*stabili*, L.] firm, fixed, sure, steady, lasting. F.

A **STA'BLE** [*stabulum*, L. *stall*, Teut.] a Place to keep Horses in.

STABILITY } [*stabilité*, F. *stabilitas*,
STA'BLENESS } L.] Firmness, Sureness, Constantness, or Continuance.

STABLE *Stand* [Old Law] one of the four Evidences, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to steal the King's Deer, i. e. when he is found standing in a Forrest with his Bow bent, ready to shoot, or close by a Tree with Greyhounds ready to let slip; the other three being *Back Berond*, *Bloody-band*, and *Dog-draw*.

S T

When the Steed's Hoken, shut the Stable-door.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a careless Groom, but has more extended Aim; it intimates, that it is mighty Imprudence to neglect the weighing of all the Circumstances of an Action, both as to Time and Place, before we venture upon doing what perhaps we may repent of in the Event, to our great Shame and Damage. This is generally the Wisdom of the World, when the Thing is over, we are as wise as Experience can make us. Almost all the Miscarriages of Mankind are for want of thinking: Afterwit is commonly dear bought, and we pay for it either with Misfortune, Anxiety, or Sorrow; for there is no unthinking a Misfortune, after it has befallen us for want of Precaution and Foresight; an After-thought may enhance our Trouble, but cannot relieve our Distress; it may prevent like Inconvenience for the future, but it cannot make any Satisfaction for what is past. *Serrar la Stalla quando s'ban perduti buovi*, say the Italians. *Il est tems de fermer l'estable quand les Chevaux en sont allés*, the French. *Quando-quidem accepto claudendo est janua damno*, the Latins. And Προσανδου εσι μετα τα πράγματα, the Greeks.

To **STABULATE** [*stabulum*, L.] to keep up, as Cattle in a Stall.

STACCA'DO, a Pale or Fence.

STA'CHIA [Old Law] a Dam made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, &c. to stop a Water-Course.

A **STACK** [*stacca*, Ital.] a Pile of Hay, Wood, &c. of 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 high.

STACCA'TO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
STOCCA'TO } the same as *spiccato*, Ital. which see.

To **STACK**, to pile up Wood, Hay, &c.

To **STACK** [spoken of a Horse] to stumble, as *this Horse's Leg stacks*.

STACTE [*σάκτε*, Gr.] the Gum or creamy Juice issuing out of Myrrh Trees.

STAD [q. d. *bestad*] encumber'd. O.

A **STAD'DLE**, a Mark or Impression made by any Thing lying upon it. N. C.

STAD'DLES, young tender Trees. See *Stadils*.

STAD'DLES, the Marks of the small Pox. N. C.

STA'DIUM, a Roman Measure, now taken for a Furlong. L.

STADTHOLDER [*Stadt and Houden*, Du.] the chief Magistrate of the United Provinces.

STADLE, a Staff. *Spen*.

STAFF [*stæf*, Sax. *staff*, Belg. *stab*, Teut.] a Stick to walk with.

STAFF [in *Poetry*] a particular Number of Verses in a Psalm or Poem.

A **STAFF**

S T

A STAFF of Cocks [among Cockfighters] a Pair of Cocks.

STAFF-Tree, a Sort of Bush which holds its Leaves in Winter.

STAFFORD [of *Staf*, *Sax.* and *Ford*] the County Town of *Staffordshire*, 104 Miles N. W. from London.

A STAG [probably of *Suean*, *Sax.* to prick, from its Readiness to push with its Horns] a Red Male Deer, 5 Years old.

STAG-BEETLE, an Insect.

STAG-Evil [in *Horses*] a Disease, a Palsy in the Jaw.

A STAGE [probably of *Stigen*, *Sax.* or *stigen*, *Teut.*] to ascend, to mount, because it is raised above the Level, a Place where the Players act in a Theatre.

A STAGE [probably of *stade*, *F.* *stadium*, *L.*] a Journey by Land, or such a Part of it where a Person inns, or takes fresh Horses.

STAGE-COACH, a Coach that goes regularly its Stages.

STAGE-PLAYER, an Actor of Plays.

STA'GER, an Actor, also an old Practitioner.

STAG'GARD [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of four Years old, of the Red-Deer Kind.

To STAG'GER [*staggere*, *Belg.*] to trip or reel; to wave or be in Doubt.

STAG'GERS [in *Horses*] a Disease, some what of the Nature of the *Vartigo*.

STAGI'RIUS [*Old Law*] a Canon who kept his stated Residence in a Cathedral Church.

STA'GIRITE, *Aristotle*, so called from *Stagira*, a Town in *Macadonia*, where he was born.

STAG'MA [in *Chymistry*] Juices of Plants mixed together in order to Distillation.

STAG'NANT [*stagnans*, *L.*] standing, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To STAG'NATE [*stagnatum*, *L.*] to stand still as Water; to want a free Course, to stop as Blood when grown thick.

STAID, grave, sober.

STAID'NESS, Gravity, Sobriety.

To STAIN [*Stinner* thinks from *teindre*, *F.*] to spot, defile, or daub, to die Colours, to blur or blemish one's Reputation.

STAIN'ANT Colours [in *Heraldry*] are tawny and murrey.

STAIN'ER, one that stains.

A STAIR [*stapex*, *Sax.*] a Step to ascend by.

STAIR'CASE, that Part of a House where the Stairs are made.

STAKE, a small Anvil used by Smiths.

A STAKE [*staca*, *Span.*] a Stick in a Hedge; Pledge laid down on a Wager.

STAL'ACTITES [*σταλακτώ*, *Gr.*] a Spar in the Shape of an Icicle.

STALD'INGS, a Sort of old Money.

S T

STALE, that is not fresh, old; as *stale Beer*, a *stale Maid*, &c.

To STALE [*stale*, *Belg.* *stallen*, *Teut.*] to make Water, spoken of Cattle.

STALE [*stalle*, *Belg.* but *Scaliger* derives it of *Stabulum*, *L.* a Stable, because when Horses come into a Stable, they usually stale] the Urine of Cattle.

STALE [*Stele*, *Sax.* *steel*, *L. S.*] a Handie; also the round Step of a Ladder.

STALE, a living Fowl put in any Place to allure other Fowls, a decoy Fowl.

STA'LENESS, the being of long Continuance.

STALES [*stala*, *Sax.*] Theft, Tricks, Sp.

To STALK [*stæclan*, *Sax.*] to walk softly, as Fowls do; to go stately, or strut.

A STALK [*stete*, *Belg.* *stiel*, *Teut.* *στειλον*, *Gr.*] the Stem of a Plant, &c.

STALK'ERS, a Sort of Fishing-Nets. O.

STALK'ING Hedge, an artificial Hedge, used by Fowls, to hide them from being seen by their Game.

STALKING-Horse, a Horse made use of in Tunnelling for Partridges, a Person employed as a Tool to bring about a Business; a Thing used for a Pretence.

STALL [*stal*, *Sax.* *stall*, *Dan.* and *Teut.* *stallo*, *Ital.*] a Stable for Cattle; a little Shop, &c. or the Fore Part of a Shop.

To STALL, to put into a Stall, also to glut or cloy.

STALL-Boat, a Sort of Fisher-Boat.

A STALL-Wimper, a Bastard. *Cant.*

STA'LLAGE, Money paid for setting up Stalls in a Fair or Market; or the Right of doing it.

STA'LLING Ken, a Broker's, or any House that receives stolen Goods. *Cant.*

STALLION [*estalon*, *F.* *stallione*, *It.* prob. of *stal*, a Horse kept in a Stable] a Stone-Horse kept to cover Mares; a Man kept by a lustful Woman to satisfy her lewd Desires; a Gallant or Bully.

STA'MINA [in *Anatomy*] are the Solids of a Human Body. *L.*

STA'MINA [among *Botanists*] the little fine Threads or Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompassing round the Style, and on which the Apices grow at the End.

STA'MINOUS [*flamineus*, *L.*] that has in it, as it were, Threads.

STAM'NEOUS Flowers [among *Florists*] imperfect Flowers which want the fine-coloured Leaves called *Petala*, and consist only of the *Stylus* and the *Stamina*.

STA'MMEL, a great flouncing Mare; an over-grown bounding Wench.

STAM'WOODY, the Roots of Trees grubbed up. *C.*

To STAM'MER [*stammeren*, *Teut.*] to flutter, to falter in one's Speech.

A STAM-

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A STAMMERER [*stampon, Sax.*] a Stutterer, one who stutters in his Speech.

To **STAMP** [*stampen, Belg. stamper, Dan.*] to beat the Ground with the Foot.

To **STAMP** [*stampen, F. estamper, Ital.*] to fix a Stamp or Effigies upon.

A **STAMP** [*stampen, F. estampa, Span. Stampa, Ital.*] a Mark or Impression.

STAMP'ER, an Instrument for stamping.

STAMP'ERS, Shoes or Carriers. *Cant.*

STAMPS, Legs. *Cant.*

To **STANCH** [*etancher, F. stagnare, L.*] to stop a Flux of Blood; to cease to flow or run.

STANCH [probably of *stanchan, Sax.*] Substantial, solid, good, sound.

STAN'CHNESS, Firmness, Substantialness.

STANCHIONS [*stanchions, F.*] Supporters in Building.

STANCHIONS [in a *Ship*] Pieces of Timber to support the Waste-trees.

To **STAND** [*stanchan, Sax. stahn, L. S.*] to bear upon, or be supported by the Feet; also to stop or halt.

A **STAND** [*stanch, Sax.*] a Pause or Stay, Doubt or Uncertainty; also a Frame to set any Thing upon.

STAND'ARD [*standart, F. standardo, Ital.*] the chief Ensign of a Royal Army or Fleet; the standing Measure of the King or State, to which all Measures are framed; the standing Alloy of Gold and Silver, as it is settled in the King's Mint.

STAND'ARD-BEARER, one that carries the Standard.

STANDARD-Hill, in *Effex*, so called because *William the Conqueror* set up his Standard on this Hill, before he joined Battle with *Harold*.

STANDARD-Grass, a Sort of Herb.

STAND'ER, one that stands.

STAN'DILS } Trees reserved at the fell-
STAN'DARD } ing of Wood for Growth for Timber.

STANDING Part of the Sheet [*Sea Term*] is that Part which is made fast to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter.

STANDING Lifts [in a *Ship*] the Lifts for the Sprit-sail Yard.

STANDING-Ropes [in a *Ship*] are those which do not run in any Block, but are set *tau't*, or let slack, as Occasion serves, as *Sheet-flays*, *Back-flays*, &c.

STANDING Part of a Tackle, is the End of the Rope where the Block is seized or fastened.

STAND'ISH [of *stanch*, and *Dish*.] a standing Inkhorn.

STANES [of *stana, Sax. steene, L. S.* Stones] a Town in *Middlesex*, 15 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

STAN'FORD [of *stanc, Sax. a Stone*, and *Ford, q. d. Stony-Ford*] a Place in *Lincolnshire*, 69 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

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STANG [*stæng, Sax. stange, Teut. ystang, C. Br.*] a Cowl-staff. *N. C.* Also a Perch, or Pole.

STANK, weary, weak, or faint. *Spenc.*

A **STANK**, a Dam or Bank to stop Water. *N. C.*

STAN'LEY [of *stanc, a Stone*, and *leaz, a Field, q. d. Stony-field*] a Surname.

STAN'NARIES [*stanaria, L.*] the Mines and Works where Tin is digged and purified, as in *Cornwall*, and other Places.

STAN'TON [of *stanc, a Stone*, and *tun, Sax. a Town, q. d. Stony-town*] a Surname.

STAN'ZA, a Stave of Verses, being an entire Strain. *Ital.*

STAPES [in *Anatomy*] a little Bone in the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

STAPHY'LOMA [*σταφυλωμα, Gr.*] a Disease in the Eye, affecting the two Tunicks, the Cornea and Uvea. *L.*

STAPHYLOPARTES [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument to raise up the Uvula when it is loosed. *Gr.*

STA'PLE [*estape, F. stapel, Teut. and Dan.* a Market or Fair] a City or Town where Merchants jointly lay up their Commodities for the better vending them by the Great; a public Storehouse.

STA'PLE Commodities [probably of *stapul, Sax. a Basis or Foundation*] are such as are vended abroad in Fairs or Markets; also good and saleable Commodities, not easily subject to perish.

STAPLE's INN, an Inn of *Chancery* by *Holbourn-Bar*, so called because formerly a Staple for Merchants.

A **STAR** [*stern, Sax. sterre, Belg. stern, Teut. Siella, L. 'Αστὴρ, Gr.*] a luminous Globe in the Heavens.

STAR of Bethlehem, a Plant.

STAR-BOARD [*sternbord, Sax.*] the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat.

STAR-Chamber, a Chamber in *Westminster-Hall*, so called because the Ceiling of it was adorned with the Figures of Stars where the Lord Chancellor formerly kept a Court, in order to punish Riots, Forgeries, &c.

STAR-Fort [in *Fortification*] a Work having several Faces, made up from 5 to 8 Points, with Salient and Re-entering Angles, that flank one another on every one of its Sides, containing from 15 to 25 Fa-thoms.

STAR-Road, the Doctrine of the Stars. *Astronomy. Spenc.*

STAR-Redoubt, a small Fort of 4, 5, 6, or more Points.

STAR-Wort, an Herb. *Stellaria, L.*

STARCH Wort, an Herb. *Antirrhinum, L.*

STARCH [*starch, Teut.*] a sort of thin Paste for stiffening Linen.

STARCH'LY, affectedly.

STARCH-

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STARCH'NESS, Stiffness, Affectedness.

A STARE [*starp*, *Sax.* *staar*, *Teut.*] a Starling, a Bird kept for whistling.

To **STARE** [*starpian*, *Sax.* *Belg.*] to look stedfastly, to have a wild Look.

STAR'ER, one who looks with eager Eyes.

STAR-GAZER, one who contemplates the Stars.

STAR-FISH, a Fish branching out into Points.

STARK [*starp*, *Sax.* *stark*, *Du.* and *Dan.*] rigid, severe; also straight or tight; also thoroughly, as *Stark Mad*.

STARK [of *star*, stiff, *Teut.*] stiff, weary. *N. C.*

STARK'INESS, Stiffness.

STARK'Y, being stiff.

STAR-LIGHT, Light of the Stars.

STAR'LESS, without Stars.

STAR'LIKE, resembling a Star.

STAR'LING [*starp* ng, *Sax.*] a small singing Bird.

To **START** [*start*, *Belg.* *Skinner* derives it from *starp*, *Sax.*] to give a sudden Leap, to make a sudden Motion with the Body, to begin to run.

A START [*Belg.* *steert*, *L. S.*] a long Handle of any Thing, a Tail. *N. C.*

To **START** a Hare [*Hunting Term*] to force her to leave her Seat.

START'ING [among *Brewers*] is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again, also the filling their empty Butts with Beer newly brewed.

START'ISH, somewhat apt to start.

To **STAR'TLE**, to cause to start, or surprise by Fright; to start or tremble for Fear.

START'UP, a Sort of high Shoe, also one who abruptly gets a name.

To **STARVE** [*starpian*, *Sax.* to kill, *sterve*, *Belg.* to die; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *starpaw*, *Gr.*] to kill or perish with Hunger, Cold, &c.

A STARVE'LING, a meagre or very lean Person.

STADT'HOLDER [*stadthalter*, *Teut.*] a Governor of a Province, chiefly that of *Holland*.

STATE [*staet*, *Belg.* *status*, *L.*] Condition, Circumstance, Pomp, Magnificence, Majesty.

To **STATE**, to regulate, adjust, settle.

STATE'INESS, majestick Appearance.

STATE'LY [*statelick*, *Belg.* *statlich*, *Teut.*] pompous, majestick.

STA'TER [with *Apothecaries*] a Weight of an Ounce and an half.

STATES General [General *staaten*, *Belg.*] an Assembly of the Deputies of the several *Dutch* Provinces.

STATES'MAN, a Politician, a Minister of State.

STA'TICKS [*statique*, *F.* *statica*, *L.* of *statica*, *Gr.*] a Science treating of Weights,

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showing the Properties of Heaviness and Lightness, Equilibriums of natural Bodies, &c. a Part of Mechanicks.

STA'TION, a standing Place; a Road for Ships; Post, Condition, Rank. *F.* of *L.*

STATION [among *Mathematicians*] a Place where a Man fixes himself and his Instruments, to take Angles or Distances, as in Surveying.

STATION [among *Roman Catholics*] a Church or Chapel appointed to pray in, and gain Indulgences.

STATION of the Planets [in *Astronomy*] two Points in which the Planets are farthest removed from the Sun on each Side.

STATION Staff, a mathematical Instrument used by Surveyors.

STA'TIONARY [*stationaire*, *F.* *stationarius*, *L.*] settled in a Place.

STATIONARY [*Astronomy*] a Planet is said to be *Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points called Stations; so that to an Eye placed on the Earth, it appears for some Time to stand still, and have no progressive Motion forward in its Orbit.

STATIONER [*stationarius*, *L.* a *statione*, *F.* because formerly they kept their Shops together in one Station or Street] a Seller of Paper, Books, a Book-binder, &c.

STA'TUARY [*statuaire*, *F.* *statuarius*, *L.*] a Carver of Statues and Images.

STA'TUARY [*statuaria*, *L.*] the Art of making Statues.

A STA'TUE [*statua*, *L.*] a standing Image of Metal, Stone, Wood, &c. *F.*

STA'TURE [*statura*, *L.*] natural Height, Size or Pitch. *F.*

STATUS de Manerio [in *Old Records*] all the Tenants and legal Men within the Lands of a Manour, assembled in their Lord's Court, to do their customary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Privileges.

STATUTABLE, according to the Act of Parliament relating to the Matter.

STA'TUTE [*statut*, *F.* *statutum*, *L.*] a Law, Ordinance, or Decree.

The **STATUTE** [of *England*] the Statute Laws, the Acts of Parliament made and established by the King and the three Estates of the Realm.

STATUTE Merchant, a Bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statute-Merchant, the Mayor of a City and Town-Corporate, and two Merchants appointed for that Purpose; the Execution of this Bond is first to take the Debtor's Body, if it be to be found, or else to seize upon his Lands and Goods.

STATUTE-Sessions, certain petty Sessions in every Hundred, for deciding Differences between Masters and Servants; the rating of Servants Wages, and bestowing such People in Service, as, being fit to serve, refuse to seek or get Masters.

STATUTE Staple, a Bond or Record acknow-

acknowledged before the Mayor and one of the Constables of the Staple; by virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have the Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods.

STATUTE Staple Improper, is a Bond of Record, acknowledged before one of the Chief Justices, or else before the Mayor of the Staple the Recorder of London.

STATUTES [*statuta*, L.] Acts of Parliament.

STA'TUTO Mercatorio, a Writ for the imprisoning of him who has forfeited a Bond called *Statute Merchant*, till the Debt be satisfied. L.

STATUTO Stapulæ, a Writ for seizing the Body and Goods of him who forfeits *Statute-Staple*.

STA'TUTUM de Laborariis, a Judicial Writ against Labourers who refuse to work according to the Statute.

To **STAVE** [prob. of *stave*, Belg.] to beat to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrel, Cask, &c.

A **STAVE**, a Board of a Barrel, &c.

Cart STAVES, those that hold the Cart and the Racers together, which make the Cart's Body.

STA'VERS [in a Horse] the Staggers.

STAVES, *Acre*, an Herb. *Staphys agria*. L.

STAW'D, stowed. N. C.

To **STAY** [*stigan*, Sax. *stahn*, L. S. *staac*, Dan. of *stare*, L. of *stava*, Gr.] to continue in a Place, to stop.

To **STAY** [*stay*, F.] to support, to bear up.

A **STAY** [*staye*, Du. *eseye*, F.] a Prop, a Support; also a Stop, Let, or Hindrance.

STAY'ED, serious, composed.

STAYED'NESS, Gravity of Carriage.

STAY'ER, Supporter.

STAYS [in a Ship] are Ropes which keep the Mast from falling aft.

To **STAY** a Ship, i. e.

To bring a Ship upon the **STAYS**, } is to manage her Tackle and Sails so that she cannot make any Way forward.

Back STAYS [in a Ship] Ropes which go on either Side of the Ship, and keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

STAYS, a Sort of Bodice for Women.

STAYMAKER, a Maker of Womens Stays.

STEAD [*steda*, Sax.] Place, Room.

To **STEAD** a Person, to stand him in stead. *Shakesp.*

STEADFAST [*stafast*, Teut.] firm, constant.

STEAD'FASTLY, firmly.

STEAD'FASTNESS, Firmness, Constancy.

STEAD'LY, firmly.

STEAD'INESS [*stadiness*, Sax. *statische*, Teut.] Constancy, Firmness.

STEAD'Y [*stedi*, Sax. of *steda*, Place, *stadi*, Du. *stati*, Teut.] firm, constant, sure.

STEADY [*Sea Term*] is when the Commander would have the Steersman to keep the

Ship constant in her Course, from making Tacks, or going in and out.

STEAKS [*stacce*, Sax. of *stuthe*, Pieces, Teut.] Slices of Meat to fry or boil.

To **STEAL** [*stelan*, Sax. *steblen*, Teut. *Mar. Cas.* derives it of *stapto*, Gr.] to take away unlawfully, privily, or violently.

One Man had better steal a Horse than another look over the Hedge.

This Proverb does not justify stealing at all; it means very honestly, and is only a smart Turn upon all partial Proceedings, as well in private Judgment as publick Trials. It intimates, that when great Rogues are in Authority, and have the Laws against Oppression and Robbery in their own Hands, little Thieves only go to Pot for it; and that inferior Pirates are punished with Death or the Gallows, while great Offenders live safe and secure under the Helm of Government. This proverb is for doing all People Justice alike, from the Highest to the Lowest, and in all Cases whatsoever, either of Desert or Demerit. We live indeed in a thieving, cheating, and plundering Age; Coxenizing is become a topping Trade, only we have got a genteeler Way of stealing now than only to take a Man's Horse from under him on the Highway, and a little loose Money out of his Pocket; our *Raparees* are Men of better Breeding and Fashion, and scorn to play at such small Game, they sweep away a noble Estate with one slight Brush, and bid both the Gallows and Horse-pond Defiance; and the Mob is not always just in this Point, for one Pick-pocket deserves a Horse-pond as well as another, without any regard to Quality or fine Cloaths. But, *Dat veniam Corvus, vexat censura Columbas*, say the Latins.

He steals a Goose, and gives the Giblets in Alms.

This Proverb points at such Persons, who by Acts of Injustice, Oppression, and Fraud, amass to themselves large Estates, and think to atone for their Rapine by doing some charitable Acts while they are alive, or when they can no longer possess them, by leaving their Lands in *Mortmain* to pious and charitable Uses, as building and endowing Hospitals, Almshouses, and other Acts of Beneficence (commendable indeed, when done from a truly Christian Charity); but they who think, by thus paying Paul, to atone for their robbing Peter, entertain an Opinion highly disparaging to the Justice of the Almighty. Parallel to this is the Hebrew Adage.

נבא ביוהד ודמקא לבישא

The **STEALE** [of *steel*, L. S. *tiel*, Teut.] the Handle of any Thing. N. C.

STEALTH, Theft, Stealing, secret Act.

To **STEAM** [*steman*, Sax.] to send forth a Vapour, as hot as boiling Liquor.

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A STEAM [*πρεμα*, *Sax.*] the Vapour of hot Liquor.

STEAM'INESS, the abounding with Steams or Vapours.

STEAM'Y, full of Steams.

A STEAN [*Stein*, *Sax.* *steen*, *L. S.* *steen*, *Teut.*] a Stone.

STEATOCE'LE [of *στεαλωμα* and *κελη*, *Gr.*] a Rupture or Tumour of the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence. *L.*

STEATOMA [*στεαλωμα*, *Gr.*] a preternatural Swelling in the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence. *L.*

STEATOMATOUS, of a *Steatoma*.

STECCA'DO, the Lists, a Place railled in for beholding a Combat or Duel. *Span.*

STECCADO [in *Fortification*] a Sort of Pale or Fence before Trenches.

STEDE [*stede*, *Teut.*] a Place. *O.*

STED'FAST [of *steba*, and *fast*, *Sax.*] firm, sure, constant, immoveable. *O.*

STEDSHIP, Firmness, or Sureness. *O.*

STEE, a Ladder. *N. C.*

STEED [*steba*, *Sax.*] a Horse; a Race or War-horse.

STEEL [*staal*, *Dan.* *staal*, *Du.* *staal*, *Teut.* *σταλμα*, *Gr.*] a Sort of refined and hardened Iron.

To **STEEL**, to point or edge with Steel; also to harden.

STEEL'Y, made of Steel, also hard.

STEEL'YARD, a Sort of Balance for weighing.

To **STEEM**, to bespeak a Thing. *N. C.*

A STEENKIRK, a Neckcloth.

STEEP [*steap*, *Sax.* *stippe*, *Belg.*] to soak or drench in Liquor.

STEEP Tubs [at *Sea*] Vessels for watering Beef or Fish.

STEEP'NESS, the being difficult of Ascent.

STEEP'Y, difficult of Ascent.

STEEP'INGS, a Sort of Gold Coin.

STEE'PLE [*stypel*, *Sax.*] that Part of a Church where the Bells, &c. are.

A STEER [*steepon*, or *steyne*, *Sax.* *stier*, *Teut.*] a Bullock, or young Ox.

To **STEER** [*steepon*, *Sax.* *stiere*, *Belg.* *styer*, *Dan.* *stewaren*, *Teut.*] to guide a Ship, also to manage an Affair.

STEER'AGE, Steering; also a Place in a Ship, before the Bulk-head of the great Cabin, where the Steersman stands and lodges.

STEER'ILESS, without Steerage. *Cb.*

STEERS'MAN [*steeponman*, *Sax.* *stewerman*, *T.*] he who guides or steers a Ship.

STEEVE [*Sea Term*] the Bow-sprit of a Ship is said to *steeve*, when it does not stand upright, or strait enough forwards.

STEEV'ING, is stowing Cotton or Wool, by forcing it with Screws.

A STEG, a Gander. *N. C.*

STEGNOG'RAPHY [*στεγνωσις*, covert or private, and *γραφη*, *Gr.* Writing] the Art of Secret writing; Characters, or Cyphers known only to the Persons that correspond one with another.

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STEGN'OSIS [*στεγνωσις*, *Gr.*] a stopping up the Pores of the Body.

STEGNOTICKS [*stegnotica*, *L.* *στηνωτικα*, *Gr.*] binding Medicines.

STEL'LAR [*stellaris*, *L.*] starry.

STEL'ATE [*stellatus*, *L.*] starry, marked with Spots like Stars.

STELLATE Planets [among *Botanists*] are such as have their Leaves growing, or the Stalks at certain Intervals in the Form of a Star with the Beams, as *Crofs-wort*, *Madder*, &c.

STELLA'TION, an adorning with Stars.

STELL'D, stored, contained. *Shakefp.*

STELLIF'EROUS [*stellifer*, *L.*] bearing Stars.

STEL'LIO, a spotted Lizard that casts her skin (a sovereign Remedy for the Falling Sickness) every half Year, and commonly devours it.

STEL'LIONATE [in *Civil Law*] all kind of Cozenage and knavish Practice in Bargaining, and all Sorts of Frauds which have no peculiar Names in Law, as the felling or mortgaging a Thing twice; paying Brads Money; exacting a Debt when it has been already paid.

A STEM [*staam*, *Teut.* of *stemma*, *L.* *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *στημα*, *Gr.*] the Stalk of an Herb, Flower, or Fruit; the Stock of a Tree; also a Race or Pedigree.

The **STEM** [of a *Ship*] is the great Piece of Timber which is wrought compassing from the Keel below, and serves to guide the Ship's Rake.

To **STEM**, to oppose, to put a Stop to,

To **STEM**, to bespeak a Thing. *N. C.*

STENCH [*stencan*, *Sax.*] a Stink, a bad Smell.

STENCORIASIS [*στηνωρασις*, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Eyes, when the Apple of Sight is strained or weakened.

STENOGR'APHY [*στενογραφια*, *Gr.*] the Art of short Writing.

STENOTHOR'ACES [*στυνοθώρακις*, of *στυος*, strait, and *θώραξ*, the Breast, *Gr.*] those who have narrow Chests, and on that account are liable to Phthysical Affections, &c.

STENT, stint. *Spenc.*

STENTOR'IAN Voice [so called from *Stentor*, a Greek mentioned by *Homer*, who is said to have had a Voice louder than fifty Men together] a roaring loud Voice.

STENTOROPHONICK Tube [an Instrument invented by Sir *Samuel Moreland*] a speaking Trumpet.

STEP [*stap*, *Sax.* *stap*, *Belg.* *stapfe*, *Teut.*] a Pace, a Measure of two Feet; also a Degree of Stairs, a Round of a Ladder.

STEP and LEAP, one of the seven Airs, or artificial Motions of a Horse.

STEP [in a *Ship*] that Piece of Timber whereon the Masts and Capstans do stand at Bottom; any Piece of Timber having the Foot of another Timber standing upright fixed into it.

To **STEP** [*steeppan*, *Sax.*] to go by Steps, to set one Foot before the other,

STEP

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STEP [*ƿæop*, *Sax.* *stef*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] rigid, severe, cruel. Hence,

STEP-Dame, } [*ƿæop-moðer*, *Sax.*
STEP-Mother, } *Stief-moder*, *L.* *S.*
Srief-mutter, *Teut.*] a Mother-in-law.

STEPHEN [*Στεφανος*, *Gr.* a Crown] a proper Name of a Man.

STEPPING-Stone, a Stone placed in miry or wet Places on which to step.

STERCO'RANISTS [*of stercus*, *L.* Dung] those who believed Sacramental Bread and Wine so far digested, as that some Part of it was turned into Excrement.

STERCORA'TION, a dunging, mixing, or covering with Dung. *L.*

STER'CORARY [*stercorarius*, *L.*] that feeds upon Dung.

STERCORO'SUS Fluxus [among *Physicians*] a Looseness in which much liquid Ordure is often voided, proceeding from excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great Quantity of Excrements heaped up in the Entrails. *L.*

STERE LICH, earnestly. *O.*

STEREO'GRAPHICK Projection of the Sphere, a Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane, where the Eye is supposed to be in the Surface of the same Sphere it projects.

STEREOG'RAPHY [*stereographia*, *L.* of *στερεογραφία*, of *στερεος*, solid, and *γραφη*, Description, *Gr.*] the Art of representing Solids on the Plane.

STEREOM'ETRY [*stereometria*, *L.* of *στερεομετρία*, of *στερεος* and *μετρον*, to measure, *Gr.*] a Science shewing how to measure solid Bodies, or to find their solid Contents.

STER'IL [*sterile*, *F.* *sterilis*, *L.*] barren or unfruitful, dry, empty, shallow.

STERIL'ITY [*sterilitas*, *F.* *sterilitas*, *L.*] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness, Dryness, Poor-ness.

To **STER'ILIZE**, to render barren.

STER'LING [so called from *esterlings*, i. e. *Prussians* and *Pomeranians*, who in old Times were Artists in fining Gold and Silver, and taught it to the *Britons*] a general Name or Distinction for the current lawful Money in *England*.

STERLING-Penny, the smallest *English* Coin before the Reign of King *Edward I.* marked with a Cross, or Strokes crosswise, so that upon Occasion it might be cut into half for half-pence, or into Quarters for Farthings.

STERN [*ƿæapne*, *Sax.* probably of *stirne*, *Teut.* the Forehead] severe, crabbed, grim.

STERN [*Hunting Term*] the Tail of a Greyhound, or Wolf.

STERN [*ƿæapne*, *Sax.* *stier*, *Belg.*] the hindermost Part of a Ship; but strictly taken, only the outermost Part behind.

STERN Chace, the Guns placed on a Ship's Stern.

A **STERN Chace** [*Sea Term*] is when one

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Ship pursuing another, follows the chased a-stern, directly upon one Point of the Compass.

STERN-Fest [*of a Ship*] a fastening of Ropes, &c. behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawser may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern-fast to a Wharf.

STERN'LY, sourly, severely.

STERN'NESS, Sourness, Severity.

STERNOHYOIDES [*of στήν, the Breast, and ὕοις, Gr.*] that Pair of Muscles which arise from the inner Part of the *Clavicula*, and have their Insertion at the Root of the Fore-bone of the *Os Hyoides*.

STERNOTHYROIDES [*of στήν, supra, a Door, and ὕοις, Gr.*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the upper and inner Parts of the *Sternum*, and inserted to the *Thyroidal* or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

STERN'UM [*στήν, Gr.*] the Breast-bone, the great Bone in the foremost Part of the Breast, joined to the Ribs, which consists of three or four Bones, and often grows into one Bone in those that are come to Ripeness of Age. *L.*

STERNUTA'TION, Sneezing, which is a forcible drawing out of the Head some sharp Matter, which twitches and disturbs the Nerves and Fibres. *L.*

STERNU'TATIVE, apt to provoke Sneezing. *F.*

A **STERNU'TATORY** [*sternutatoire*, *F.* *sternutatorium*, *L.*] a Medicine which will cause Sneezing.

STER'RLING, sudden, unexpected. *Ch.*
To **STERVE** [*ƿæoppan*, *Sax.* *sterde*, *Belg.* *sterwen*, *Teut.*] to die, to kill, to perish. *Spens.*

STE'VEN [*Steven*, *Sax.*] Sound, Noise, *Spenc.*

To **STEW** [*estwer*, *Dan.* *etwer*, *F.*] to boil gently, and a considerable Time.

STEW, a Place to keep Fish in alive for present Use.

STEWs [*of estwe*, *F.* *stufa*, *Ital.* *stuf*, *Dan.* a Hot-house] Brothel houses, those Places heretofore permitted to Women of professed Incontinency, suppressed by King *Henry VIII.* *A D.* 1546.

A **STEW'ARD** [*Steward*, *Sax.*] an Officer of Account within his Jurisdiction.

STEWARD [*of a Ship*] an Officer who receives all the Victuals from the Purser, sees it well stowed in the Hold, looks to it when there; also the Bread, Candle, &c. and shares out the Proportions of all the several Messes in the Ship.

Lord High STEWARD [*of England*] an Officer who is only appointed for a Time to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Trial of some Nobleman for High Treason; which being ended, his Commission expires; so that he breaks his Wand, and puts an End to his Authority.

STEWARD'SHIP, Office of a Steward.

STI'BIAL

S T

STIBIAL [*stibium*, L.] antimonial. *Harvey.*

To **STICK** [*stican*, Sax. *sticken*, Dan. *stucken*, Teut.] to thrust a pointed Weapon into.

To **STICK** [*stican*, Sax.] to cleave to.

A **STICK** [*stec*, Belg. *stucken*, Teut.] a Piece of a Bough, a Staff.

To **STICK'LE**, to contest, to altercate, &c.

A **STICK'LER** [of *stican*, Sax. &c. to cleave to] a busy Body in public Affairs, a zealous Person.

STICK'LER, an Officer formerly who cut Wood for the Priority of *Ederse*, within the King's Park at *Clarendon*. O. R.

STICTICUM *Emplastrum*, a Plaster for healing and closing up of Wounds. L.

STICK'Y, glutinous.

STIFF [*stipe*, Sax. *stiff*, L. S. *stiff*, Teut.] not pliable, rigid.

A **STIFF-Gale** [S. T.] a strong Wind.

To **STIFFEN** [*stipan*, Sax. *stiffen*, Teut.] to make or grow stiff.

STIFF'LY, inflexibly, rigidly.

STIFF'NECKED, obdurate, refractory.

STIFF'NESS, inflexibility, Rigidness.

To **STIFLE** [*stouffer*, F. Mer. *Caf.* derives it of *στυπα*, Gr.] to suffocate; also to suppress or conceal a Matter.

STIFLE Joint [of a Horse] the first Joint and bending next the Buttock, and above the Thigh.

STIFLED Horse, whose Leg-bone is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

STIGAND [of *stigan*, Sax. *steigen*, Teut. to climb, q. d. the Climber] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

STIGMA, a Mark with a hot Iron, or a Mark of Infamy. L.

STIGMATICAL } [*stigmaticus*, L. of
STIGMAT'ICK } *στυγματικός*, Gr.] branded with Infamy or Disgrace.

To **STIGMATIZE** [*stigmatizer*, F. *stigmare*, L. *στυγματίζω*, Gr.] to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to set a Brand or Infamy upon, to defame, to slander.

STIL'BON [*στילβων*, glittering, Gr.] the Planet *Mercury*, because it twinkles more than the rest of the Planets.

STILE [*stigelr*, Sax. a Step] an Entrance into a Field, Lane, &c. made to go up with Steps.

STILE in Writing. See *Style*.

STILES [with Joiners] the upright Pieces which go from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainscot.

STILL [*stille*, Sax. *still*, Belg. *still*, Teut.] quiet, not noisy.

To **STILL** [*stilian*, Sax. *stillen*, Teut. *stiller*, Dan.] to quiet, make still, to suppress a Noise.

STILL'NESS [*stille*, Teut.] Quietness.

STILL-BORN [*stille Bopene*, Sax.] born dead, abortive.

STILL-YARD [q. d. *Steel-Yard*, so called

S T

from the great Quantities of Steel sold there] a Place in *Thames Street*, *London*, where the Company of *Easterlings*, or *Hanse Merchants*, had their Abode.

To **STILL** [of *stillare*, to fall Drop by Drop, L.] See to *Distill*.

A **STILL** [of *stillando*, L.] an Alembic, &c.

STILL, until now, till this Time.

STILLATIOUS Oils [*stillarius*, L.] Oils drawn out of mixed Bodies, by Force of Fire, and distinguished from those that are made by Expression.

STILLATORY, a Place to put a Still in.

STILLET'TO, a Dagger or Tuck. *Ital.*

STILL'ING, a Stand or wooden Frame to set a Vessel on in a Cellar, &c.

STILTS [of *steltzen*, Teut. *stelten*, L. S. or *Stælcen*, Sax. to go with Stilts] worn on the Feet for going through dirty places.

To **STIMULATE** [*stimulatum*, L.] to move or stir up, to spur or egg on.

STIMULA'TION, a pushing or egging on; a Property in angular Bodies, whereby they cause Vibrations, Inflations of the Fibres, and a greater Derivation of nervous Fluids into the Part affected.

A **STING**, a Sort of little Spear in some Insects, serving as a defensive Weapon.

To **STING** [*stingan*, Sax. of *στιγναι*, Gr.] to wound, or put to Pain with a Sting.

STING'ILY, niggardly.

STING'INESS, Niggardliness, Covetousness.

STIN'GO, old strong Beer.

STIN'GY, niggardly, covetous, miserly.

To **STINK** [*stincan*, Sax. *stinken*, Teut. *stinken*, Dan.] to send forth an ill Smell.

A **STINK** [*stenc*, Sax. *stank*, Teut.] an ill Smell.

STINK'ARD [of *stenc*, and *aerd*, Belg. Nature, *stonckar*, Teut.] a stinking, nasty Fellow.

To **STINT** [*stintan*, Sax.] to bound or confine, to restrain or curb.

A **STINT**, a Bound, a Limit.

ST'ONY [of *στια*, Gr.] a Disease within the Eye-lids.

STIPA'TION, guarding, environing. L.

STIPEND [*stipendium*, L.] Salary, Hire, Wages, Pay.

STIPEN'DIARY [*stipendiarius*, L.] that serves for Hire or Wages.

STIP'ONY, a Sort of sweet Liquor.

STIP'TICAL } [*stipticus*, L. *στυπτικός*,
STIP'TICK } Gr.] stopping, more especially of Blood, binding.

To **STIPULATE** [*stipular*, F. *stipulatum*, L.] to covenant, bargain, or agree.

STIPULA'TION, a covenanting, agreeing; an Agreement on Words and Clauses to be put into a solemn Contract; F. of L.

To **STIR** [*stipan*, Sax.] to move.

A **STIR** [*stypung*, Sax.] a Bustle, a Commotion, a Disturbance.

STY'RIOUS

S T

STIRIOUS [*stiria*, L. an Icicle] hanging, or being in Drops like Icicles.

STIRK } [*styre*, Sax.] a young Steer,
STURK } Ox, or Heifer. *Lancash.*

STIR/RER, an Exciter, an Instigator.

STIR'RUP [*stirrup*, Sax.] an Iron fastened to the Saddle to rest the Foot in.

STIRRUP [in a Ship] is a Piece of Timber put under the Keel, when some Part of it is lost or beaten off.

A STITCH [*stiche*, Sax. *sich*, Teut.] the Sewing with a Needle; also a sharp pricking Pain.

To STITCH [*sticken*, L. S. and Teut.] to sew with a Needle.

STITCH-Wort, an Herb good against Stitches and Pains in the Side. *Caryophyllus bleditus glaber*. L.

STITHE [of *stith*, Sax. *stiff*, Teut.] strong, stiff, as *Stithe Cheese*. N. C.

STI'GHY [*stith*, Sax.] a Smith's Anvil; also a Disease in Oxen.

STIT'LE-Back [*stichling*, Teut.] a little Sort of Fish.

To STIVE, to stuff up close; to make hot or sultry.

STIV'EN, Sternness. N. C.

STIVER [*stiver*, Belg.] a Coin, in value 2 and a 5th of a Penny *Englisch*.

STIVES, Stews, where lewd Women prostitute themselves.

STOAK'ED, stocked or stopped.

STOAKED [*Sea Term*] when the Water in the Bottom of the Ship cannot come to the Pump, they say, *the Ship is stoaked*.

STOAK'ER, one who looks after the Fire in a Brewhouse.

A STOAT [*stut*, Sax.] a Stallion Horse; also a Sort of Rat.

STOCCA'DO [*floccata*, Ital.] a Stab or Thrust with a Weapon. *Spenc.*

STOCK [*stocce*, Sax. *stock*, L. S. and Teut.] the Stump or Stem of a Tree; a Fund of Money; a Part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer.

STOCK [*estoc*, F. *focco*, Ital. *stock*, Du. *stock*, Teut.] a Race or Family.

STOCK [of Cards] the Cards not dealt.

STOCK-Dove, a Fowl.

STOCK-Drawers, Stockings. *Cent.*

STOCK'EN Apples, a Fruit much esteemed in Cyder Countries.

STOCK-Fish [*stock visch*, Belg. *stock fish*, Teut.] a Sort of Fish dried in frosty Air without being salted.

STOCK Gilliflower, a Plant of which there are various Sorts both single and double.

To STOCK, to supply, to furnish.

STOCK'ING, the covering of the Leg.

STOCK'JOBBER, one who gets Money by buying and selling in the Fonds.

STOCK'STILL, motionless.

STOCKS [*stocce*, Sax. *stock*, Belg. and Teut.] an Engine for the Punishment of Malefactors; also a Frame of great Timber for building and repairing Ships.

S T

STO'ICISM [*stoicismus*, L.] the Maxims and Opinions of the Stoicks.

STO'ICKS [*stoiciens*, F. *stoici*, L. *Stoici*, Gr.] a Sect of Philosophers at Athens, Followers of Zeno; so called from *Stoa*, Gr. a Porch, because he taught in a common Porch of the City. They held that a wise Man ought to be free from all Passions, never to be moved either with Joy or Grief, esteeming all Things to be ordered by an inevitable Necessity of Fate.

STO'KER. See *Steaker*.

STOLE [*stola*, L. *στολη*, Gr.] a Royal Robe, or long Garment.

Groom of the STOLE, the Head-Officer belonging to the Bed-Chamber of a King or Prince.

STOLE, an Ornament worn about the Neck of a Priest, and across the Breast, denoting the Yoke of Christ, and the Cord that bound him; a Tippet.

STOL'ID [*stolidus*, L.] foolish.

STOLID'ITY [*stoliditas*, L.] Foolishness.

A STOL'Y House, a cluttered dirty House. *Suff.*

STO'MA [*στομα*, Gr.] the Mouth of a Vein or other Vessel.

STOM'ACACE [*στομαχικη*, Gr.] a Soreness in the Mouth, Rankness of the Gums.

STOM'ACH [*stomachus*, L. of *στομαχος*, Gr.] that Part of the Belly which receives and digests the Food; also the Appetite to Meat; also Cholera or Passion, a testy and refractory Humour.

To STOMACH [*stomachare*, L.] to be angry, to resent a Thing.

STOM'ACHER, a Covering worn by Women on the Breast.

STOM'ACHFUL [*stomachabundus*, L.] that hath a great Spirit; dogged, peevish, loth to submit.

STOM'ACHFULNESS, the being full of Resentment.

STOMACH'ICAL } [*stomachal*, F. *stoma-*
STOMACH'ICK } *chicus*, L. *στομαχικος*, Gr.] of, or good for the Stomach.

STOMACH'ICKS [*stomachica*, L.] Medicines good for the Stomach.

STOMACHO'SITY [*stomachositas*, L.] Anger or Indignation.

STOM'ACH Skins, a Disease in young Fowls, occasioned by thin Skins that breed in their Stomach.

STONE [*stean*, Sax. *stæn*, Dan. *stain*, Teut.] a hard Mineral that may be broken or crumbled into small Parts.

STONE-Break, *Crap*, *Wert*, [*Stenetrog*, Sax.] several Sorts of Herbs.

STONE-Cutter, a Hewer of Stones.

STONE-Cray, a Distemper in Hawks.

STONE-Falcon, a Sort of Hawk, which builds her Nest in Rocks.

STONE-Henge, an admirable Pile of vast Stones, upon *Salisbury Plain*, in *Wiltshire*, raised

raised within the Compass of a Ditch, as it were a Crown, with three Ranks, one within another, some of the Stones being 28 Feet high, and 7 broad, upon the Heads of which others lie across with Mortises, so that the whole Frame seems to hang. As to the Design and Antiquity of it, Authors are not agreed; but some think, they were set up for Monuments of famous Men that were there slain.

STONE of Wool, 14 lb. Stone of Beef, at London, 8 lb. in Hertfordshire, 12 lb. Stone of Glass, 5 lb. of Wax, 8 lb.

To STONE [*steinen*, Sax. *steinigen*, Teut.] to throw Stones at.

STONED [*Leptenez*, Sax.] pelted with Stones, or put to Death by stoning.

STONE-Work, Building of Stone.

STONY' [*sternig*, Teut.] full of Stones.

STOOD, crompt. N. C. As sheep are said to be *stood*, whose Ears are cropt; and, Men who wear their Hair very short.

STOOK, a Sheck of Corn of 12 Sheaves.

A STOOL [*Stole*, Sax. *stool*, Dan. *stol*, Teut. *ystol*, C. Br. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *στέλλω*, Gr.] a Thing to sit upon.

STOOM'ING [*of Wine*] is putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients in it.

To STOOP [*stoepe*, Belg.] to bow or bend downwards, to cringe or condescend.

To STOOP [among Falconers] a Hawk is said to stoop, when being upon her Wing she bends down violently to strike the Fowl.

A STOOP [*Stoppa*, Sax.] two Quarts.

To STOP [*stoppe*, Belg. *stopper*, Dan. *stopper*, F.] to stay, to hinder, to keep from going forward.

STOP'PER [in a Ship] a Piece of Cable made use of to stop the Halliards, or the Cable, that it may not run out too fast.

STOP'PING in the Belly, a Disease to which Poultry are subject.

STOP'PLE [*stopfel*, Teut.] a Stopper of a Cask, Bottle, &c.

STOR'AGE, Warehouse-room.

STO'RAX [*storaξ*, Gr.] a Gum of a Syrian Tree, that is very sweet-scented, and is much used in Physick.

STORE [*ystor*, C. Br.] Abundance; all Provision or Ammunition laid up.

To STORE [*stuyren*, Belg. *stewern*, Teut.] to lay up; also to furnish with.

STOREHOUSE, Magazine.

STO'RER, one who lays up.

STORGE [*στοργη*, Gr.] natural Affection.

STORK [*στοργη*, Gr. natural Affection, because of the great Care it takes of its Dam when grown old] a Fowl.

STORCKS Billa [*storch schnabel*, T.] an Herb; also an Instrument used by Surgeons.

A STORM [*strom*, Sax. L. S. B. and Dan. *ystorm*, C. B. *sturn*, T. *storm*, Ital.] blustering Weather, a Tempest, Bustle, Noise, Assault, or sudden Attack; also Trouble.

To STORM [*storme*, Belg. *sturmen*, Teut.]

stürmen, Dan. *stormari*, Ital.] to chase, to fume; to attack a fortified Place furiously; also to brawl or scold.

STORM'INESS, Tempestuousness.

STORM'Y [*stormigb*, Belg. *sturmigb*, Teut.] boisterous, tempestuous.

To STO'RY, to relate; also to range one under another.

A STO'RY [Contract of History] a Relation, a Tale, a Lie.

A STORY [*Stop*, Sax.] a Floor of a Building.

A STOT [*Stod*, Sax.] a young Horse or Bullock. N. C.

A STOTE, a Kind of stinking Ferret.

A STOVE [*stova*, Sax. *stove*, Belg. *stube*, Teut. *stufa*, Ital. *estuvai*, F.] a Stew or hot Bath; a Room made with an Iron Device in it to cause sweating, or in northern Countries for Warmth; also a Conveniency to burn Sea-coal in a Chimney.

STOVE [with Confectioners] a Closet well stopped on all Sides with several Stories or Rows of Wire Shelves, one above another, for the drying of Sweet-meats.

STOV'EL, Straw or Fodder for Cattle.

STOUND [*Stond*, Sax. *stunde*, Teut.] Hour, Time, Season; also Misfortune. Sp.

STOUND, a Vessel that stands on End.

STOUND. See Line.

A STOUND, a little while. Suff.

STOUNDEMEEL [of *stund* maelum, Sax.] various, changeable by Turns. Ch.

STOUNDS, Sorrow, Dumps, Fits. Sp.

STOUR, a Fight, an Assault. Spenc.

STOUR'MINSTER [of the River Stour and a Minster there] a Town in Dorsetshire 94 Miles W. S. W. from London.

STOUT [*stout*, B.] lusty, hardy, bold, courageous.

STOUT'LY, lustily, courageously.

STOUT'NESS, Courageousness, Bravery.

STOUTS, Shocks or Brunts. O.

STOW [*Stop*, Sax. a Place] a Name.

To STOW [*stouwe*, Belg.] to place Wares, Provisions, &c. in a Warehouse, or in the Hold of a Ship.

STOW'AGE, Money paid for laying up Goods; also the Place where laid up.

STOW your Words, speak warily. Cant.

STOW'ERS, Shocks or Brunts. O.

STOWK [perhaps of *Stock*, a Stick, T.] a Handle to any Thing. C.

STOWR, a Hedge-stake; also the Round of a Ladder.

STRA'BISM [*strabismus*, L. *στραβισμός*, Gr.] a squinting, or looking askint. L.

To STRAD'DLE [*q d.* to stridle or stride] to spread the Legs wide.

STRAD'DLING [a Corruption of *Easterling*] a Sirname.

To STRAG'GLE [*stragolare*, Ital. *Minshaw* derives it of *extrahendo*, L. *Spelman* from *stige*, Sax. away] to go from one's Company, to wander.

STRAG-

S T

STRAG'GLER, Wanderer, one that has left his Company.

STRAIKS [in *Gunnery*] are Plates of Iron which serve for the Rounds of a Wheel of a Gun-Carriage.

STRAIGHT [*Strace*, *Sax.* *stracks*, *T.*] right, direct, extended.

STRAIGHT [*stracks*, *T.* and *L. S.*] presently, by and by, anon, in a little Time.

To **STRAIGHT'EN**, to make straight.

STRAIGHT'NESS, the being straight, or direct.

STRAIGHT'WAY, directly, immediately.

To **STRAIN** [*estraindre*, *F.*] to press or squeeze; to press any Liquor through a Sieve, Cloth, &c. to raise the Voice high; to exert vehemently.

To **STRAIN** [of *stringo*, *L.*] to constrain.

A STRAIN, a vehement Effort.

A STRAIN, a violent Extortion of the Sinews beyond their Strength; a Sprain.

A STRAIN [*Strenge*, of *Strynah*, *Sax.* to procreate] a Breed of Horses; a Tune; a Flight of Speech.

To **STRAIN** [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *strain*, when she catches at any Thing.

A STRAIN [among *Hunters*] the View or Tract of a Deer.

STRAIN'ER, an Instrument of Filtration.

A STRAIT [*estrait*, *F.*] a great Pressure, a Difficulty, Distress, extreme Want.

A STRAIT [*Hydrography un Estroit*, *F.* *Stretto*, *Ital.*] a narrow Arm of the Sea, shut up on both Sides by Lands, affording a Passage from one great Sea to another.

STRAIT'LY, narrowly.

STRAIT-Laced, constrained, confined.

STRAIT'NESS, Narrowness, Difficulty.

STRAITS, a narrow Kersey Cloth.

A STRAKE [*streck*, *L. S.* *strich*, *Teut.*] the Line or Track which a Wheel or any Thing else leaves behind it.

STRAKE [in a *Ship*] a Seam between two Planks.

To **STRAKE**, to pass. *O.*

A STRAND [*Strand*, *Sax. Teut. L. S.*] a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River; whence a Street on the North West of London, lying near the Bank of the River *Thames*, is called the *Strand*.

A STRAND [among *Sailors*] a Twist of a Rope.

STRAND and Stream, Freedom from Custom and all Imposition upon Goods or Vessels by Land or Water. *O. R.*

STRAND'ED [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, either by Tempest or ill Steerage, is run aground, and so perishes.

STRAN'DY [spoken of *Children*] restive, passionate. *O.*

STRANGE [*estrang*, *F. q. d. extraneus*, *L.*] unusual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRANGE'LY, unusually.

S T

STRANGE'NESS, Uncommonness; also Shyness.

STRAN'GER [*estranger*, *F. extraneus*, *L.*] a Man born out of the Kingdom; one with whom we have no Acquaintance.

A STRAN'GER [in *Law*] one who is not privy or Party to an Act.

To **STRAN'GLE** [*estrangler*, *F. strangulieren*, *Teut. strangulare*, *L.*] to choak or strifle.

STRAN'GLES, a Disease in Horses, attended with a running at the Nose.

STRAN'GLE-Weed, a Kind of Herb.

STRAN'GURY [*stranguria*, of *σπγγυρία*, *Gr.*] a Disease when the Urine is voided by Drops, and with Pain, and a continual Inclination to make Water.

A STRAP [*stripp*, *Teut. strop*, *Du. strop*, *Ital. F. Junius* derives it of *σπίς*, *Gr.* but *Mer. Cas.* of *σπίς*, *Gr.* flexible] a Thong of Leather.

A STRAP [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is spliced about any Block, and made with an Eye, to fasten it any where on Occasion.

STRAP [among *Surgeons*] is a Sort of Band to stretch out Members in the setting of broken or disjointed Bones.

STRAPPA'DO, a Kind of Rack, a Punishment inflicted by drawing the Criminal up on high, with his Arms tied backwards, *Ital.*

STRAP'PING, huge, lusty, bouncing.

STRA'TA [among *Naturalists*] Layers, or Beds of different Kinds of earthy Matter, lying one over another. *L.*

STRAT'AGEM [corruptly for *Strategem*, *strategeme*, *F. strategema*, *L.* of *στρατήγημα*, *Gr.*] a politic Device or subtle Invention of War.

STRATAGEM'ICAL, of or belonging to a Stratagem.

SRATARITH'METRY [of *στράτος*, an Army, *ἀριθμος*, Number, and *μέτρον*, Measure] the Art of drawing up an Army, or any Part of it, in any Geometrical Figure; and also of expressing the Number of Men contained in such a Figure, as they stand in Array, either near at hand, or at a Distance assigned.

STRATIFICATION [in *Chemistry*] a putting different Matters Bed to Bed, or one Layer upon another, in a Crucible, in order to calcine a Metal. &c. *L.*

To **STRATIFY** *Gold and Cement* [among *Refiners*] to lay a Bed of Cement, and then a Plate of Gold, and then another, and so on, till the Crucible is full.

STRATOC'RACY [*στράτος*, an Army, and *κρατία*, Power, *Gr.*] Military Government, or a Commonwealth that is governed by an Army, or by Soldiers.

STRAT'TON [*q. d. Strait Town*] a Market-Town in *Cornwall*, 147 Miles W. by S. from London.

STRAT'UM *super Stratum*, Layer upon Layer, Rows over one another.

S T

STRAUGHT [*gestrecker*, Teut.] stretched cut. O.

STRAW [*Strepas*, Sax. *strob*, Teut.] Stubble, the Stalk of Corn.

STRAW [*Military Term*] a Word of Command for Soldiers, when they have grounded their Arms, so that they be ready to return to them upon the first Firing of a Gun, or Beat of Drum.

STRAWBERRY [*Strepasberian*, Sax.] a Fruit well known.

STRAW-coloured, of the Colour of Straw.

STRAW-Worm [*strob-wurm*, Teut.] a Sort of Insect.

STRAWY [*Strepene*, Sax.] full of, or strewn with Straw.

To **STRAY** [of *Stre*, Sax. away, or *straviare*, Ital.] to wander from the Company.

A **STRAY**, a Beast taken wandering from its Pasture.

To **STREAK** [*stricken*, L. S. *stricare*, Ital.] to make Lines or Streaks.

STREAK'INESS, the being full of Streaks.

STREAK'Y [*streiffig*, Teut.] abounding with Streaks.

A **STREAM** [*Stream*, Sax. *stroom*, L. S. *strom*, Teut.] a running Water, the Current or Course of a River.

To **STREAM** [*Streamian*, Sax. *stroomen*, L. S.] to run in a Stream.

STREAM-Anchor [*Sea Term*] a small Anchor made fast to a Stream-cable, for a Ship to ride by in gentle Streams.

STREAM'ER [likely of *striemen*, a Tract, Teut. because it forms by its Motion various Tracts in the Air] a Flag, or Pendant in a Ship.

STREAM-Works, certain Works in the Tin-mines, where the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting Trenches.

STREAM'Y, abounding with Rills.

To **STRECK** [*streichen*, Teut.] to strike, Sp.

STREET [*Streze*, Sax. *street*, Belg. *straede*, Dan. *strada*, Ital. of *strata*, L. sc. *Via*] a paved Way in a City, &c. built on both Sides.

STREET-Gavel, the Sum of 2 s. anciently paid by every Tenant of the Manour of *Coblington* in *Suffex*, to the Lord, for his going out and returning into it.

STREET-Walker, a public Prostitute.

STRENE, Race, Descent. *Spenc.*

STRENGTH [*Strenghth*, Sax.] Ability, Power.

STRENGTH'ENER, that which gives Strength.

STREN'UOUS [*strenuus*, L.] stout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STREN'UOUSLY, actively, earnestly, assiduously.

STREN'UOUSNESS, Vigoroufness, Valiantness.

S T

STREP'EROUS [*strepere*, L.] hoarse jarring; also noisy.

STREP'EROUSNESS, Noisiness.

To **STREP'ITATE** [*strepitatum*, L.] to make a great Noise, to mutter.

STREP'ITUS [*Judicialis* (Old Law)] the Circumstances of Noise, Crowd, and other Formalities at a Trial in a publick Court of Justice, &c. L.

STRESS [*Streze*, Sax. Violence] a Storm, or foul Weather at Sea; also the main Point in a Business.

To lay a **STRESS** upon, to insist or rely on.

To **STRETCH** [*Strechan*, Sax. *strecken*, L. S. and Teut. *strecken*, Dan.] to reach out, to draw into a Length.

STRETCH'ERS [in a Boat] those wooden Staves which the Rowers set their Feet against.

To **STREW** [*Strepan*, Sax. *strewan*, Teut.] to scatter abroad or upon.

STREWED [*Stedde*, or *gestred*, Sax. *gestrewet*, Teut.] scattered here and there.

STRI'Æ [among *Naturalists*] are the small Hollows or Chamferings in the Shells of Cockles, Scollops, and other Shell fish.

STR'ATED, chamfred, channelled.

STRIC'KEN, beaten, smitten; also advanced, as *stricken* in Tears.

STRIC'KLE } [of *Strican*, Sax. to
STRIC'KLESS } strike, *strich-helze*, Teut.]
a Thing to cover the over Measure of Corn, &c.

STRICT [*strictus*, L.] close, exact, positive, punctual, rigid, severe.

STRICT'IVE [*strictivus*, L.] gathered or cropped with the Hand.

STRICT'LY, exactly, severely.

STRICT'NESS, Exactness, Severity.

STRICT'URE [*strictura*, L.] a Spark from a red-hot Iron; but it is chiefly used in a figurative Sense, as *Brutes have some Strictures of Ratiocination*.

STRIDE [*Strize*, Sax.] two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot.

To **STRIDE** [*Stræde*, Sax.] or of [*schriiden*, L. S.] to step wide, or bestride, to lay the Leg over a Horse.

A **COCK's STRIDE** [Skinner derives it of *strijind*, Sax. of *strijinan*, Sax. to procreate] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; also the wide Step of a Cock.

STRID'ENT [*stridens*, L.] making a Noise, gnashing with the Teeth.

STRID'ULOUS [*stridulus*, L.] crashing or squeaking.

STRID'ULOUSNESS, the being stridulous or noisy.

STRIFE [of *striben*, Teut.] Contention, Endeavour.

The **STRIG**, the Foot-stalk of any Fruit. *Suff.*

STRIG'MENT [*strigmentum*, L.] Scrapings, Recrement.

To **STRIKE** [*strijcan*, Sax. *stricken*, Dan.] to beat or hit; to affect or make an Impression.

pression on the Mind; to make even Measure with a Strickle.

To STRIKE Sail [*stricken*, L. S.] is to let down, or lower the Sail.

A STRIKE [*striebe*, Teut.] a Strickle to measure Corn, &c. also a Measure containing four Pecks.

A STRIKE [of Flax] as much as is heckled at one Handful.

STRIK'ER, one that strikes.

STRIK'ING, affecting, signal.

A STRING [*string*, Sax. of *stringere*, L. *stringere*, Belg. *stringa*, Ital. all of *stringendo*, L.] any Thong, Thread, Line, &c. to tie with.

To STRING, to file on or string, to make tense, to furnish with Strings.

STRING that Lamp ey [in Carving] cut it up.

STRING Halt [in Horses] a sudden twitching of the hinder Leg.

STRIN'GENT [*stringens*, L.] binding, forcing, forcible.

STRING'INESS, the being full of Strings.

STRINGS [*stringe*, Dan.] the Cords of a Musical Instrument.

STRING'Y, full of Strings.

To STRIP [*stripe*, Belg.] to pull off the Cloaths, Skin, Hide, &c.

A STRIP, a small Piece of Cloth, &c.

STRIP [in Law] Spoil, Destruction, as to make Strip and Waste.

A STRIPE [*stripe*, Belg. *streiff*, Teut.] a Blow or Lash; also a Streak in Silk, Cloths, or Stuffs.

STRIPE [of Hirs, L.] Race, Kindred. Ch.

STRIP'LING [*q. d.* Tripling, says *Minshew*, a *tripudiando*, L. Dancing] a young Man, or Youth.

To STRIVE [*streben*, Teut. and L. S. *strider*, Dan. *strimer*, L.] to endeavour earnestly, to contend, to combat with.

STRIVER, one who endeavours.

A STROAK [*stroeck*, Sax. *stroeke*, Belg. *streich*, Teut.] a Streak, Line, or Dash.

A STROKE [*streich*, Teut.] a Blow.

To STROKE [*strecan*, Sax. *streiben*, Teut. *strecare*, Ital. *stager*, Dan.] to rub or feel gently with the Hand.

STRO'KAL, an Iron Instrument used in making Glafs.

To STROLL, to rove or ramble about.

STROLL'ER, one who rambles about.

STROM, an Instrument to keep the Malt in the Vat. N. C.

STROMA'TICKS [of *στρομα*, Gr.] Books on several scattered Subjects.

STRONG [*strong*, Sax. *streng*, Dan. *strenuus*, L. *strenus*, Hefsch. but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *εσπυμνός*, Gr.] able, lusty, stout, or of great Strength.

STRONG'HAND, great Force, Might.

STRONG'LY, lustily, stoutly.

STRONG'WATER, distilled Liquor.

STROPHE [*στροφή*, Gr.] the first of the three Members of a Greek Lyrick Poem.

STROUDS [Sea Term] the several Twists at the End of a Cable or Rope.

To STROUT, to swell out, to puff out.

To STROUT, to range, to wander. Gay.

To STROW, to spread by scattering.

STRUC'TURE [*structura*, L.] a Fabrick or File of Building. F.

STRUCTURE [in Philosophy] the Combination of all those Qualities of Matter in any natural Body, which distinguish it from others.

STRUCTURE [in Rhetorick] is a Disposition of the Parts of a Discourse.

STRUDE

STRODE } a Stock of breeding Mares.

STRUG'GLE, an earnest or violent Striving.

To STRUG'GLE [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *στυγναι*, Gr.] to strive one's self violently, to wrestle, to strive earnestly.

STRU'MA, a Swelling in the Neck, &c. the King's Evil. L.

STRUMA'TICK [*strumaticus*, L.] belonging to, or troubled with, such Swellings.

STRU'MOUS, is applied to such Swellings of the Glands as happen in the Struma.

A STRUM'PET [*Minshew* derives it of *tromper*, F. to deceive, or of *strout pot*, Belg. of *strout*, Filth, Dung, and *pot*, a Pot, *q. d.* a common Jacks, &c.] a common Harlot.

STRUNT, a Tail or Rump, especially of a Horse. N. C.

STRUNT'ED Sheep, Sheep with their Tails cut off.

STRUSH'INGS, Orts. N. C.

To STRUT [*q. d.* stretch out, *Minshew*; or of *strutzen*, Teut. or of *προπτ*, Sax. the Tail, *q. d.* to erect the Tail] to walk after a proud and stately Manner.

STRUT'TINGLY, proudly, stately.

STRUT } [at Bristol in England] an

STROUT } Hoop Petticoat.

A STUB [*styohe*, Sax. *stobbe*, Belg. *stipes*, L.] a Stump or Stock of a Tree, &c.

STUB'BED, short and well set.

STUB'BEDNESS, the being short and thick.

STUB'BING [in Husbandry] the pulling Shrubs, Brooms, &c. out of the Land.

STUB'BLE [*stopper*, L. S. and Teut. *stau-ble*, F. *stopple*, Ital. of *stipula*, L.] short Straw left after the Corn is reaped.

STUB'BORN [*q. d.* stout born, *Minshew*, or of *σταβός*, Gr. thick, *Mer. Cas.*] obstinate, inflexible.

STUB'BORNLY, obstinately.

STUB'BORNNESS, Obstinacy.

A STUCK'LING, an Apple-pasty or Pye. Suff.

STUC'CO, a fine Plaster for Walls. Ital.

STUD [*studd*, Sax.] a Nail embossed in any Thing; a Sort of Button.

A STUD [*stud*, Sax. *stutere*, Teut.] a Stock of breeding Mares.

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STUD'DING-Sails [on Ship Board] are Bolts of Canvas extended in a fair Gale of Wind along the Side of the Main Sail, and boomed out with a Boom.

STU'DENT [un etudiant, F. *student*, L.] one who studies any Art or Science, especially at an University.

STU'DENT [*studens*, L.] studious. Cb.

STU'DIOUS [*studicus*, F. *studiosus*, L.] much given to study; also earnest for, desirous of, regardful.

STU'DIOUSLY, with Study, diligently.

STU'DIOUSNESS, the being very studious.

STUD'Y [*étude*, F. *studium*, L.] Application of Mind to learn, or do any Thing; also a Closet to study in, a Library.

To **STUD'Y** [*étudier*, F. *studere*, L.] to apply the Mind to, to contrive.

STUFF [*stoffe*, Du. *estoffe*, F. *stoffa*, Ital. *ystoff*, C. Br.] Matter; also thin woollen Cloths; also a general Name for all Kinds of Works made of Gold, Silver, Silk, Wool, Hair, Cotton, or Thread.

To **STUFF** [either of *Stuff*, as above, or as *Mer. Cas.* conjectures, of *εὐφία*, Gr.] to cram or fill.

STUF'NET, a Posnet or Skillet. *Suff.*

STUKE [*stuc*, F. *stucco*, Ital.] Mortar

STUCK } made of Chalk and White Marble, pounded together and sifted, fit for the making of Imagery; Plaster of Paris.

A **STULL**, a Launcheon; a great Piece of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals. *Essen.*

STULM, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine.

STULTILOQUENCE [*stultiloquentia*, L.] foolish Talk.

STUM, the Flower of Wine, set a-working.

To **STUM**, to put Ingredients in Wine decayed, to revive it, and make it brisk.

To **STUM'BLE** [*stamma*, Swed. q. d. to tumble] to falter, to fall in going.

A **STUMP** [*stompe*, Belg. *stump*, Dan. *stumpff*, Teut.] a broken Piece of a Tree, standing out of the Ground; also that Part of a broken Tooth that remains in the Jaw-bone.

To **STUMP** [*stumper*, Dan. *stumpffen*, Teut.] to cut off a Stump; also to brag or boast.

A **STUMP'ER**, a Boaster or Bragger.

STUMP'Y, thick and short, stiff; also abounding with Stumps.

To **STUN** [*estonner*, F. *zerzuen*, Sax. *erflannen*, Teut. a Noise] to render stupid by a Blow or Noise.

STUNT [*stunza*, Sax.] a Fool; sullen, angry. *Lincolnsh.*

To **STUNT** [*stunte*, Islandick] to hinder from Growth.

STUNT'ED, hindered in the Growth.

STUPEFACTION, a making stupid, dull,

S T

or senseless; an extraordinary Astonishment. F. of L.

STUPEFAC'TIVE [*stupefiant*, F.] that is of a stupifying Quality; as a *stupefactive Medicine*. L.

STUPEN'DIOUS } [of *stupere*, L.] prodigious, wonderful, astonishing.

STUPEN'DOUSLY, prodigiously.

STUPEN'DIOUSNESS, Wonderfulness.

STUPES [with *Surgeons*] Pledgets of Tow, &c. dipped in hot Liquors, to be applied to the Parts affected.

STU'PID [*stupide*, F. *stupidus*, L.] blockish, dull, senseless.

STU'PIDLY, foolishly.

STU'PIDNESS, Dulness, Blockishness.

STUPID'ITY [*stupidité*, F. *stupiditas*, L.] Dulness, Blockishness, Senselessness.

To **STU'PIFY** [*stupifier*, F. *stupificare*, L.] to make stupid, dull, or senseless, to benumb, to astonish or dismay.

STU'POR [*stupeur*, F.] Lack of Sense or Feeling, Insensibleness, Stupidity. L.

To **STU'PRATE** [*stupratum*, L.] to ravish a Woman.

STUPRA'TION, deflowering or ravishing a Woman, committing a Rape.

STUR'BRIDGE [of *Sture* the Name of a River, and *Bridge*] a Town near Cambridge, where a great Fair is kept every Year in September.

STUR'DILY, lustily, obstinately.

STUR'DINESS, Lustiness, Obstinateness.

STUR'DY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *εὐβάζος*, Gr. corpulent] strong, lusty, bold, resolute; also a Disease in Cattle.

STUR'GEON [*esturgeon*, F. *sturio*, L.] a Fish.

STURK [*Stype*, Sax.] a young Ox or Heifer.

To **STUR'KEN**, to grow, to thrive. N. C.

STUR'RY, inflexible, sturdy, stiff. S. C.

To **STURT**, to straggle. O.

To **STUTTER** [*stattern*, Teut.] to speak hastily and brokenly, to hammer.

STUT'TERER, one who stutters, or stammers.

STUT [*Stutz*, Sax.] a Gnat. O.

A **STY** [*stige*, Sax. *stig*, Dan.] a Place for keeping or fattening Swine in.

A **STY** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *στία*, Gr. but *Skinner* of *styzan*, Sax.] a Kind of Swelling upon the Eye lid.

STY'GIAN [*Stygus*, L.] belonging to the River *Styx*, which the Poets feign to be the River of Hell; also infernal.

STY'GIAN Liquors [with *Chymists*] acid Spirits, so named of their Efficacy in destroying or dissolving mixed Bodies.

STYLE [*stylus*, L. of *εὐρύς*, Gr.] a Manner of Writing, a Way of Expression. F.

STYLE [in *Chronology*] a particular Method

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thod of reckoning the Year, according to the *Old or New Style*.

NEW STYLE, the New Computation of Time according to the Settlement of Pope Gregory XIII. which now goes 11 Days before the Old; the first Day of the Month, among those that go by the *Old Style*, being the 12th with those that observe the *New*; so that their fixed Festivals fall 11 Days before the other. This Style is used in most Places beyond Sea, and now used by us.

OLD STYLE, is the Computation of Time according to the Settlement of *Julius Caesar*: this Style was used in *England* and some other Protestant Countries; but, for the Convenience of Trade, &c. was altered by Act of Parliament in 1752. So that the *New Style* is now almost universal.

STYLE [in *Dialing*] a Line whose Shadow on the Plate of the Dial shews the true Hour-line, and is the upper Edge of the Gnomon, Cock, or Needle.

STYLE [among *Botanists*] is that middle prominent Part of the Flower of a Plant which adheres to the Fruit or Seed, being usually long and slender, whence it takes its Name.

To **STYLE**, to call, to term, to name.

STYLOBATA [Στυλοβάται, Gr.] the Pedestal of a Column or Pillar, the Base on which it stands. *L.*

STYLOCERATOHYOI'DES [of *εὐλός*, a Pillar, *κερας*, a Horn, and *ὕοις*, Gr.] are Muscles of the *Ox Hyoides*, which draw upwards the Tongue and *Larynx*; as also the Jaws in Deglutition, or in the Act of swallowing.

STYLOGLOS/SUM [of *εὐλός*, and *γλῶσσα*, Gr. the Tongue] is the Pair of Muscles which lift up the Tongue.

STYLOI'DES [Στυλοειδής, Gr.] certain Processes of Bone, shaped like a Pencil, and fixed in the Root of the Skull.

STYLOPHARYNGÆUS [of *στυλός*, and *φαρυγξ*, Gr. a Gaping] a Pair of Muscles which dilate the Gullet, and draw the Fauces upwards.

STYM'MA [Στύμμα, Gr.] is that thick Mass which remains after the steeping of Herbs, Flowers, &c. and pressing out the Oil.

STYP'TICK [styptique, F. *stypticus*, L. of *στυπτικός*, Gr.] that is of a binding Quality or Nature.

STYP'TICK Water [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made of Colcothar calcined, or Vitriol dissolved, with burnt Allum, Sugar Candy, the Urine of a young Man, &c. for stopping the Flux of Blood.

STYX, a poisonous Fountain of *Arcadia*, feigned by the Poets to be a River of Hell, by which the Gods swore, and he that swore falsely was banished from Heaven and Nectar for 1000 Years.

SUA'DA, the Goddess of Eloquence. *L.*

SUA'SIBLE [*suasibilis*, L.] that may be persuaded.

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SUA'SION, a persuading. *L.*

SUA'SIVE, belonging to Persuasion.

SUA'SORY [*suasorius*, L.] tending to persuade.

SUAVIA'TION, an amorous kissing. *L.*

SUAVIL'OQUENCE [*suaviloquentia*, L.] sweet and pleasant Talk.

SUAV'ITY [*suavité*, F. *suavitas*, L.] Sweetness, Pleasantness.

SUBA'CID [*sub* and *acidus*, L.] sour in a small Degree.

SUBAC'TION, a kneading or working; a bringing under or subduing. *L.*

SUBACTION [among *Apotecaries*] is the working or softening of Plasters.

SUBAL'BID [*subalbidus*, L.] whitish.

SUBAL'PINE [*sub Alpinus*, L.] that lies, lives, or grows on or under the Mountains called the *Alps*.

SUBAL'TERN [*subalterne*, F.] that succeeds by Turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

SUBALTERN Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as differ only in Quantity, and agree in Quality; as, *Every Triangle is right angled, some Triangles are right angled.*

SUBALTERNs [*subalternes*, F.] inferior Judges or Officers.

SUBAQUA'NEOUS [*subaqueus*, L.] that lies under Water.

SUBCARTILAGINE'UM [among *Anatomists*] the upper Part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Gristles of the Chest, the same as *Hypochondria*.

SUBASTRIN'GENT, astringent in a small Degree.

SUB-CHANTOR, an Under-Chantor, an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, who begins the Anthem in the Absence of the Chantor.

SUBCINER'ITIOUS [*subcineritius*, L.] baked under the Ashes.

SUBCLA'VIAN Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins and Arteries that pass under the Clavicles.

SUBCLA'VIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the lower Side of the Clavícula, near the *Acromium*, and descends obliquely to be inserted in the upper Part of the first Rib near the *Sternum*.

SUBCONSTELLA'TION [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Constellation.

SUBCON'TRARY Position [*Geometry*] is when two similar Triangles are so placed, as to have the Angle at the Vertex common, and yet their Bases not parallel.

SUBCONTRARY Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as differ in Quality, and agree in Quantity; as, *Some Man is a Creature, some Man is not a Creature.*

SUBCONSEQUEN'TIALLY, by way of Consequence from a former Consequence.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Basilick Vein that runs towards the inner Cyn-dyle, or Joint of the Arm. *L.*

SUB-

SUBCUTAN'EUS [*subcutaneus*, L.] lying under the Skin.

SUB-DEAN, a dignified Clergyman, next to the Dean.

SUBDECUPLE [*sub* and *decuplus*, L.] containing one Part of ten.

SUBDEL'EGATE Judge, a Judge appointed under another, a Deputy.

To **SUBDEL'EGATE** [*subdeleguer*, F. *subdelegatum*, L.] to substitute or appoint another to act under one's self.

SUBDE'ND [spoken of *Verse*] low, grovelling, mean.

SUBDITI'TIOUS [*subdititius*, L.] that is put in the Room of another, that is not what he pretends to be; foisted, forged.

To **SUB-DIVIDE** [*subdiviser*, F. of *sub* and *dividere*, L.] to divide the Parts of any Thing already divided.

SUBDIV'NE, which is divine, but in an inferior Degree, as Angels, the Soul, &c.

SUB-DIV'ISION, a second Division under another.

SUB'DOLOUS [*subdulus*, L.] subtil, crafty, deceitful, fly.

To **SUBDU'CE** [*subducere*, L.] to draw away privately, to seduce.

SUBDU'CTION, a taking privately from, a Subtraction, an Abatement.

To **SUBDU'E** [*subdere*, L.] to bring under, master, conquer, mortify.

SUBDU'ER, a Conqueror.

SUBDU'PLE Proportions [in *Mathematicks*] is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice; thus 3 is said to be subduple of 6, and 6 is duple of 3.

SUBFUMIGA'TIONS, a Ceremony used by Sorcerers to drive away evil Spirits by burning Incense.

SUBJECT [*suget*, F. *subjectus*, L.] bound, obliged to some Dependence; liable, apt, inclinable, wont, or used to be.

A **SUBJECT** [*suget*, F. *subjectus*, L.] one who is under the Dominion of a sovereign Prince.

A **SUBJECT** [*suget*, F. *subjectum*, L.] a Matter treated of, or that about which a Science is conversant.

SUBJECT [with *Philosophers*] the Subject to which Qualities are joined.

To **SUBJECT** [*subjectum*, Sup. of *subjicere*, L.] to make subject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJECTION [*subjection*, F.] being subject; obedient to a Superior; great Dependence; Slavery; Obligation; Necessity. L.

SUBJECTIVE [*subjectivus*, L.] of or relating to the Subject.

To **SUBJOIN'** [of *sub* and *joindre*, F. *subjungere*, L.] to annex, join, or add to.

SUBITA'NEOUS [*subit*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] sudden, hasty.

SU'BITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and nimble; *Volti subito*, turn over quick, without Loss of Time. *Ital.*

To **SUBJUGATE** [*subjuguer*, F. *subjugatum*, L.] to bring under the Yoke, to subdue,

SUBJUGA'TION, subduing, taking.

SUBJUNC'TION [in *Rhetorick*] the same as *typozoeuxis*.

SUBJUNCTIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] a Mood so called, because it has some Condition joined to what is affirmed.

SUBLAPSA'RIANS [of *sub*, after, and *lapsus*, L. the Fall] a Sect who held that God's Decree of Reprobation was made after the Fall of Adam.

SUBLAXA'TION [with *Surgeons*] an imperfect Dislocation; when a Bone has got but a little out of its Place. L.

SUBLEVATE [*sublevatum*, L.] to lift up, to succour, or ease.

SUBLEVA'TION, a lifting up, easing, or succouring. L.

SUBLIGA'CULUM [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Truss used in Ruptures. L.

To **SUBLIGATE** [*subligatum*, L.] to bind underneath. L.

SUBLIGA'TION, a binding or tying underneath. L.

To **SUBLIMATE** [*sublimar*, F. *sublimatum*, L.] to raise any volatile or light Matter, by Means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

SUBLIMATE [*sublimatum*, L.] Mercury sublimated.

SUBLIMATE Corrosive [with *Chymists*] a strong, corrosive Powder, made of Quick-silver, impregnated with Acids, and then sublimated up to the Top of the Vessel. F. of L.

SUBLIMA'TION [with *Chymists*] differs little from Distillation, except that in Distillation only the fluid Part of Bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the Matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but in Sublimation is only made of solid Substances.

SUBLIMATORIES, subliming Pots. *Ch.*

SUBLIME [*sublimis*, L.] high, lofty, great; as, a sublime Style, Notion, &c.

To **SUBLIME** [*sublimar*, F.] to raise, to refine; the same as *sublimate*.

SUBLIMELY, loftily.

SUBLIMING Pots, Vessels used for subliming mixed Bodies. See *Alludels*.

SUBLIMIS [*Anatomy*] the Name of one of the Muscles that bends the Fingers.

SUBLIM'ITY } [*sublimité*, F. *sublimis*, L.] Height, or Loftiness.

SUBLIMY, the same as *Sublimate*.

SUBLINGUA'LES [with *Anatomists*] certain small Glands which run on each Side the Tongue near its Tip. L.

SUBLA'TION [in *Painting*] the laying the Ground Colour under the perfect Colour. L.

SUBLU'NARY [*sublunare*, F. *sublunaris*, L.] under the Orb of the Moon.

SUBMARINE [*sub* and *mare*, L.] lying or acting under the Sea.

To **SUBMER'GE** [*submerger*, F. *submergere*, L.] to drown, dip, or plunge under Water.

SUBMER'SION

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SUBMER'SION, a plunging under Water, drowning, sinking, or dipping. *F. of L.*

SUBMI'SION, a yielding to; Respect, Humbleness. *F. of L.*

SUBMIS'S } [*submissus, L.*] humble,
SUBMI'SIVE } lowly, respectful.

SUBMISSIVELY, in a Way of Submission.

SUBMIS'SIVENESS, Humbleness, Lowliness.

To **SUBMIT** [*submittere, L.*] to be subject, to humble one's self, to yield, to leave or refer to another.

SUBMULTIPLE Number or Quantity [among *Mathematicians*] is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of Times exactly; thus 4 is the Submultiple of 24, being contained in it just six Times.

SURMULTIPLE Proportion [*Mathematicis*] the Reverse of multiple Proportion.

SUBNER/VATE, to cut the Sinews of the Thighs or Legs, to hamstring. *O. L.*

SUBNOR'MAL [in *Mathematicis*] is a Line determined, in any Curve, the Intersection of the Perpendicular to the Tangent in the Point of Contact with the Axis.

SUBOR'DINATE [of *sub* and *ordinatus, L.*] interior, placed under another.

To **SUBOR'DINATE** [*subordonner, F. of sub* and *ordinatum, L.*] to place or set under another.

SUBOR'DINATELY, in a descending Series.

SUBORDINA'TION, Dependence of Persons or Things with respect to, or upon one another. *F.*

To **SUBOR'N** [*suborner, F. subornare, L.*] to put one upon bearing false Witness, or any mischievous Design; to send one privily, and instruct him what to do or say.

SUBORNA'TION, a setting up or hiring false Witnesses, also the enticing thereto. *F. of L.*

SUBORNA'TION [in *Law*] a secret or underhand preparing or instructing; a bringing a false Witness; also the enticing or allying to do such an Act.

SUB'POENA [*i. e.* under the Penalty, as *sub poena cennum librarum, i. e.* under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pounds] a Writ to call a Man, under the Degree of Peerage, in Chancery only, where the Common Law fails, and has made no Provision; a Writ for the summoning of Witnesses, to testify in other Courts. *L.*

SUB Reader, an Under-Reader in the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of Law the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Reading.

SUBREP'TION [*subreptio, L.*] obtaining a Favour by Surprise or unfair Representation.

SURREPT'ITIOUS. See *Surreptitious*.

SUBRIG'UOUS [*subriguus, L.*] wet, moist, watery underneath.

S U

SUBRIS'ION, a smiling. *L.*

To **SUB'ROGATE** [*subroger, F. subrogatum, L.*] to substitute or put in Place of another.

SUBROGA'TION [*Civil Law*] putting another Person in the Place and Right of him who is the proper Creditor. *F. of L.*

SUBSANNA'TION, a mocking at. *L.*

SUBSCAPULA'RIS [*Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Arm which fills up the inward hollow Part of the Shoulder-Blade.

To **SUBSCRIBE** [*scribere, L.*] to sign or set one's Hand to a Writing; also to consent, to submit to.

SUBSCRIB'ER, one who subscribes.

SUBSCRIPTION, a signing or setting one's Hand to the Bottom of a Writing. *L.*

SUBSCRIPTION [among *Booksellers*] is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those who take so many Books at a certain Price, and lay down Part of the Money before the Impression is finished.

SUBSEC'TION [*sub* and *sectio, L.*] a Section of a Section.

SUBSEQUENT [*subsequens, L.*] immediately following, or coming next after. *F.*

SUBSEQUENTLY, so as to follow another.

To **SUBSER'VE** [*subservire, L.*] to promote or help forward.

SUBSER'VIENCY, a being subservient.

SUBSER'VIENT [*subserviens, L.*] servicable, helpful.

SUBSESQUIAL'TERAL Proportion. See *Seisquialteral*.

To **SUBSID'E** [*subsistere, L.*] to sink or become lower; as the Streams *subside from their Banks*.

SUB'SIDENCE [*subsidentia, L.*] the settling to the Bottom, as Settlement in Urine, &c.

SUBSID'IARY [*subsidiari, F. subsidiarius, L.*] that is given or sent to the Aid and Assistance of another; helping.

SUB'SIDY [*subsidé, F. subsidium, L.*] an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King upon an urgent Occasion, and imposed upon the Subjects, according to a certain Rate on Lands or Goods.

To **SUBSI'GN** [*subsigno, L.*] to sign under.

To **SUBSI'ST** [*subsistere, F. subsistere, L.*] to stand or be, to have a Being; to live, to hold out, to continue.

SUBSIST'ENCE [*subsistence, F. subsistentia, L.*] Being, Abiding, Continuance, Food, Livelihood.

SUBSISTENCE-Money, Half-pay given to Soldiers for their present Support.

SUBSORTI'TION, a chusing by Lot to fill up the Place of them that were before refused.

SUB'STANCE [*substantia, L.*] Essence or Being; Matter, Reality; Estate, Goods, Wealth; also the most material Points of a Discourse

Discourse; the best and most nourishing Parts of a Thing. *F.*

SUBSTANTIAL [*substantiel*, *F.* *substantialis*, *L.*] essential, real, strong, solid, pithy, rich, wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALLY, solidly, really.

SUBSTANTIVE [in *Grammar*] as a *Noun-substantive*, a Word which denotes the absolute Being of a Thing, and which, joined with a Verb, serves to make a perfect Sentence. *F. of L.*

TO SUBSTITUTE [*substituer*, *F.* *substituere*, *L.*] to put in the Room of another.

A SUBSTITUTE [*substitute*, *F.* *substitutus*, *L.*] a Deputy, one who supplies the Place of another.

SUBSTITUTION [in *Algebra* or *Fractions*] is the putting in the Room of any Quantity of an Equation, some other Quantity which is equal, but expressed after another Manner. *F. of L.*

TO SUBTRACT. See *To subtract*.

SUBTRACTION, an under-pinning, groundfelling, or laying the Foundation of a House. *L.*

SUBSTY'LAR Line [in *Dialing*] is that Line on the Plane of a Dial, over which the Style stands at right Angles with the Plane.

TO SUBSULT [*subsultare*, *L.*] to leap under or about.

SUBSULTA'TION, such a Leaping.

SUBSULT'ORY, leaping under, or up and down.

SUB-SUPRA Particular Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] is contrary to *super-particular Proportion*.

SUBTAN'GENT [in any *Curve*] is the Line which determines the Intersection of the Tangent in the Axis.

SUBTEGULA'NEOUS [*subtegulaneus*, *L.*] under the House-eaves or Roof.

TO SUBTEND [*sub* and *tendo*, *L.*] to be extended under.

SUBTEN'SE [in *Mathematicks*] is a right Line connecting the two Extremities of an Ark or other Curve-line; or a right Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded in the Circumference, cutting the Circle into two equal Parts, to both which it is subtended.

SUBTERDUC'TION, a private leading away, or stealing.

SUBTER'FLUOUS [*subterfluus*, *L.*] that flows or runs under.

SUB'TERFUGE [*subterfugium*, *L.*] Evasion, Escape, Shift, a Hole to creep out at.

SUBTERRA'NEOUS } [*subterraneus*, *L.*
SUBTERRA'NEAN } [*souterrain*, *F.*] is

whatsoever is within the Surface, Bowels, Caverns, or hollow Places of the Earth; that lies under Ground.

SUBTERRANE'ITY, a being subterraneous.

SUB'TILE } [*subtil*, *F.* and *subtilis*, *L.*
SUB'TLE } crafty, cunning, sharp, quick,

ready; also thin, pure, fine, separated from its grosser Parts.

SUBTILE'LY, cunningly, artfully.

SUBTILIZA'TION [*subtilization*, *F.*] the Act of subtilizing.

TO SUB'TILIZE [*subtilizer*, *F.*] to make subtle or thin; also to use Subtilties, Tricks, or Shifts.

SUB'TLY, craftily, slyly, artfully.

SUB'TLETY } [*subtilité*, *F.* of *subtilitas*,
SUB'TILITY } *L.*] Craft, Sharpness of Wit; a subtle Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Quirk.

TO SUBTRAC'T [*subtrahum*, *L.*] to deduct or take from.

SUBTRAC'TION [in *Aritmetick*] is the taking one Thing from another, to find the Remainder. *L.*

SUBTRACTION Compound [*Aritmetick*] a Method of taking a Sum compounded of several different Species, from another Sum compounded likewise of the same Sorts of Species; as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, out of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

SUBTRAHEND [*subtrahendum*, *L.*] the lesser Number, which is to be taken or subtracted out of a greater.

SUBTRI'PLE Proportion [in *Aritmetick*] is when one Number is contained in another just three Times, as 2 is said to be Subtriple of 6, and 6 is the Triple of 2.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS [*subventaneus*, *L.*] under the Wind; also added, as a subventaneous Egg, i. e. an added Egg.

SUBVEN'TION, Supply, Aid, Subsidy. *F. of L.*

SUBVER'SION, turning upside down, or overthrowing; the Ruin or Destruction of a State or Kingdom. *F. of L.*

SUBVER'SIVE, tending to overturn.

TO SUBVERT [*subverter*, *F.* of *subvertere*, *L.*] to overturn, overthrow, or ruin; as to subvert the Government.

SUBVERT'ER, one who overthrows.

SUBURBA'NITY [*suburbanitas*, *L.*] the Neighbourhood of them that dwell without the City.

SUBUR'BIAN [*suburbanus*, *L.*] belonging to the Suburbs.

SUB'URBS [*suburbia*, *L.*] that Part of a City or Town which lies without the Walls or Bounds of it.

SUBU'BERES [of *sub*, under, and *uber*, the Breast, *L.*] sucking Infants.

SUBVULTU'RIAN [*subvulturius*, *L.*] living by Rapine like a Vulture.

SUC'CAGE, the same as *Apocryphism*.

SUCCE'DA'NEOUS [*succedaneus*, *L.*] succeeding or coming in the Room of another; as a *succedaneous Medicine*, is the Medicine used after or instead of another.

SUCCE'DENT [*succedens*, *L.*] succeeding, following after.

SUCCE'DENT Houses [among *Astrologers*] are the Second, Fifth, Eighth, and Eleventh; 10

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so termed because they follow or succeed Angles in a Figure of the Heavens, yet not so much in Order, as in Dignity and Condition.

To **SUCCEED** [*succedere*, F. *succedere*, L.] to follow, to come next after, to come in the Place of another; to speed well or prosper; to come to pass or fall out.

SUCCENTOR, one who sings the Bass or lowest Part in a Concert of Musick. L.

To **SUCCENTURIATE** [*succenturiatum*, L.] to fill up the Number of a Band of Soldiers.

SUCCESS [*succes*, F. *successus*, L.] the Event or Issue of a Business either good or bad; but it is most commonly taken for a happy Issue, or good Luck.

SUCCESSFUL, fortunate, lucky.

SUCCESSFULLY, fortunately, luckily.

SUCCESSFULNESS, the being fortunate or lucky.

SUCCESSION, a succeeding or coming after; a Series or continued Order of Time.

SUCCESSION of the Signs [in *Astrology*] is that Order in which they are usually reckoned, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. it is otherwise termed *Consequence*.

SUCCESSIVE [*successivus*, L.] that succeeds, or follows one after another.

SUCCESSIVELY, in a regular Series, without Intermission.

SUCCESSOR [*successor*, F.] one who succeeds another in his Place or Estate. L.

SUCCIDUOUS [*succidius*, L.] ready to fall.

SUCCINCT [*succinctus*, L.] brief, short, comprehended in a few Words. F.

SUCCINCTLY, briefly, concisely.

SUCCINCTNESS, Briefness, Comprehensiveness.

SUCCINEOUS [*succineus*, L.] belonging to Amber.

SUC'CORY [*cichorium*, L. *αἰχόριον*, Gr.] an Herb good to cool, and open Stoppages in the Liver; wild Endive.

SUCCOTRINE Aloes, is the finest Sort that comes from the Isle *Succotra*, on the Coast of *Arabia*; and from its Colour is called *Aloes Hepatica*, or Liver-coloured Aloes.

To **SUC'COUR** [*succurrere*, L. *securir*, F.] to assist, help, or relieve.

To **SUC'COUR** [Sea Term] to strengthen or make more firm, as to succour a Mast, Cable, &c.

To **SUC'COUR** a Place, is to raise the Siege of it, by driving the Enemy from before it.

SUC'COUR [*secours*, F.] Help, Relief, Supply.

SUC'COURER, Helper, Assistant.

SUC'COUS [*succosus*, L.] juicy, full of Juice.

SUC'CUBUS [*succuba*, F.] a Demon which is supposed to assume a Woman's Shape to lie with a Man. L.

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SUC'CULA [in *Mechanicks*] a bare Axis or Cylander with Stays in it to move it round with any Tympanum. L.

SUC'CULENCY, a being succulent.

SUC'CULENT [*succulentus*, L.] full of Juice, juicy. F.

To **SUCCUMB** [*succumbere*, F. *succumbere*, L.] to fall down, to sink, or fall under; as, to succumb under the Weight of Afflictions.

SUC'CUS Pancreaticus [with *Anatomists*] the Pancreatick Juice. L.

SUCUSSATION [with *Physicians*] such

SUCUS'SION } a shaking of the nervous Parts as is procured by strong Stimuli, or Stimulatores, Friction, and the like, which are commonly used in Apoplectick Affections.

SUCUS'SION [in *Philosophy*] a violent jolting or shaking. L.

SUCH [rpyle, Sax. *fulch*, Du. *soleb*, Teut.] like this.

To **SUCK** [ruecan, Sax. *sooghen*, Du. *sadgen*, Teut. *sucer*, F. *succare*, Ital. of *sugere*, L.] to draw in with the Mouth, &c.

SUCK'ERS of Trees [in *Husbandry*] unprofitable Shoots, which spring out of the Root or Side of the Stock.

SUCK'STONE, a Sea Lamprey, a Fish.

To **SUCK'LE** [of rucan, &c. as above] to give Suck.

SUCK'LING, a young Creature yet fed by the Pap.

SUC'TION, a Sucking. L.

SUD [Sea Term] the South Wind. F.

SUDA'TION, a Sweating. F.

SU'DATORY [*sudatorius*, L.] belonging to Sweating, a Sweating House.

SUD'DEN [roden, Sax. *souduin*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] coming unexpected, hasty, quick.

SUD'DENLY, hastily, quickly.

SUD'DENNESS, Hastiness.

SUDIM'INA [among *Physicians*] certain red and angry Pimples in the Skin, like Millet Grains; frequent in Children and Youth, especially those who are of a hot Temper, and have much Exercise; they break out in the Neck, Shoulders, Breast, Arms, &c. and mostly about the Privates, &c.

SUDORIF'EROUS [*sudorifique*, F. *sudorificus*, L.] pro-

voking or causing to sweat.

SUDORIF'ICKS [*sudorifica*, L.] Sweating Medicines, the same as *Hydroticks*, and *Diaphoreticks*.

SUDS [of Geroden, sodden, of rodon, Sax. to boil] the Soapy Liquor in which Cloaths are boiled.

To **SUE** [of *suare*, F. q. d. *sequi*, L.] to prosecute at Law; to intreat earnestly; to put in or stand for an Office, &c.

To **SUE** among *Falconers* a Hawk is said to sue, when she whets her Beak.

SU'ET, a hard Sort of Fat.

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SU'ETY,

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SU'ETY, consisting of Suet, also like Suet.

To **SUFFAR'CINATE** [*suffarcinatum*, L.] to stuff.

SUFFEC'TION, a substituting. L.

To **SUF'FER** [*souffrir*, F.] to undergo, endure, lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; also to bear, give leave, permit.

SUFFERABLE, that may be endured or suffered.

SUFFERABLY, tolerably.

SUFFERANCE [*Souffrance*, F. *Sufferentia*, L.] Allowance, Permission, Leave, Forbearance; a Suffering or bearing Pains or Affliction; also Affliction itself.

SUFFEREN'TIA *Paces* [Old Law] a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or Truce.

SUF'FERER, one who suffers.

SUFFERSU'RÆ, certain Pustules or Wheals in Children occasioned by Heat.

To **SUFFI'CE** [*suffire*, F. *sufficere*, L.] to be enough; to satisfy, to afford Satisfaction.

SUFFI'CIENCY [*suffisance*, F. *sufficiencia*, L.] a being sufficient; Ability, Capacity.

SUFFI'CIENCY, Pride, Conceit, or Presumption. Sir William Temple.

SUFFI'CIENT [*suffisant*, F. *sufficiens*, L.] that suffices, or is enough to satisfy Necessity; able, capable.

SUFFI'CIENTLY, well enough, fully, satisfactorily.

SUFEMEN'TUM } a Perfume which is
SUFITUS } burnt or smoked.
Powder compounded of odoriferous Plants, Gums, &c. which, thrown upon the Coals, smell pleasantly. L.

To **SUF'FLATE** [*sufflatum*, L.] to puff or blow up.

To **SUF'FOCATE** [*suffocuer*, F. *suffocatum*, L. of *sub* and *focus*] to stop the Breath, to stifle, smother, or choke.

SUFFOCA'TION, a Stifling, a Stoppage of the Breath, a smothering. L.

SUFFOLK [*Suðfolc*, Sax. q. d. Southfolk, in Opposition to those of Norfolk] a Southern Country of Britain.

SUFFOSSION, an undermining. L.

SUF'FRAGAN [*suffragant*, F. *Suffraganeus*, L. q. d. Assistant] a Bishop's Vicar, or a Bishop that is subordinate to an Archbishop.

To **SUF'FRAGATE** [*suffragor*, L.] to vote with.

SUFFRAGE [*suffragium*, L.] a Vote given at an Election in favour of any Person; Approbation or Allowance in general.

SUFFRU'TEX [among *Botanists*] a low, woody, perpetual Plant, which sends forth no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the Bottom of its Stalk, as *Lawender*, *Rue*, *Sage*, &c.

To **SUFFU'MIGATE** [*suffumigatum*, L.] to smok underneath.

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SUFFUMIGA'TION, a smoaking or fuming underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION [in *Physick*] is an external Remedy, consisting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Smoke of which is conveyed into the Body from a close Stool, for Diseases of the Bowels, Fundament, or Womb.

To **SUF'FUSE** [*suffusus*, L.] to spread over with Vapour or Tincture. Pope.

SUFFU'SION, a pouring upon, or spreading abroad. L.

SUFFUSION [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, called a Pin or Web.

SUG, an Insect, called a Sea Flea.

To **SUG** [*sugere*, L.] to soak in Water.

SU'GAR [*sucre*, F. *Zuccaro*, Ital. *Zucker*, Teut. *Sucker*, Dan. *Sowgr*, C. Br. *Saccharum*, L. *σακχαρον*, Gr.] a sweet Juice drawn out of Canes, growing in the *West-Indies*, which being bruised and pressed, are put into Vessels, where the Liquor is boiled several Times, till it is brought to a Consistence, &c.

SU'GARY, sweet, like Sugar.

To **SUGGEST** [*suggerer*, F. *suggestum*, L. of *sub* and *gero*, q. d. to assist underhand] to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGEST'ED, tempted, provoked, prompted. *Shakspeare*.

SUGGES'TION, a prompting or putting into one's Mind, an Insinuation. L.

To **SUGIL'LATE** [*sugillatum*, L.] to beat black and blue.

SU'ICIDE [*suicidium*, L.] Self-killing, Self-murder.

To **SUIT**, to fit, to dress, also to agree.

SUIT [*suite*, F.] a prosecuting a Person at Law, being the same as Action, either real or personal.

SUIT, a Petition, Request, or Motion.

SUIT of Courts } [Law Term] Attendance
SUIT Service } which Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord.

SUIT Covenant, where the Ancestor of one Man has covenanted with the Ancestor of another to sue to his Court.

SUIT Custom, when I and my Ancestors have been possessed of our own and our Ancestors Suit, Time out of Mind.

SUIT Real, } is when Men come to
SUIT Regal, } Court called the Sheriff's Turn or Leet.

SUIT of the King's Peace, is the pursuing a Man for Breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, or Trespasses.

SUIT Silver [in the Honour of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Rent paid by the Freeholders, to excuse them from Appearance at the Courts-Baron.

SUIT'ABLE, agreeing, matching.

SUIT'ABLENESS, Agreeableness.

SUIT'ABLY, agreeably.

SUIT'OR, one who courts a Woman, or sues for any Place or Office.

S U

To SUITOR, to woo or court a Woman.

SUL'CATED, furrowed.

SULCUS *Aquæ* [Old Law] a small Brook or Stream of Water.

SULL, a Plough. *W. C.*

SULL Puddle, a Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth. *W. C.*

SUL'LEN [q. *solaneus*, L. i. e. affecting Solitude] dogged, stubborn, peevish.

SUL'LENNLY, stubbornly.

SUL'LENNESS, Doggedness, Stubbornness.

To SUL'LY [*Souiller*, F. *Sogliare*, Ital. *Soglia*, Teut.] to defile, dirty, daub or foul, to diminish one's Reputation.

To SULLY the Fancy, to fill it with filthy, silly, or impure Thoughts.

SULPHUR [in *Chymistry*] the second Hypostatical or active Principle; a liquid clammy Substance which soon takes Fire, and rises up like Oil after Distillation.

SULPHUR *vivum*, the greyish Sulphur as it comes from the Earth. *L.*

Flower of SULPHUR [among *Chymists*] the purest part of Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembick.

SULPHUR of Antimony [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Medicine made of the Regulus of Antimony, boiled in Water, and strained, afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, so that the Reddish, or Gold-coloured Powder, will sink to the Bottom of the Vessel, which is called Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

SULPHU'REOUS [*sulphureus*, F. *Sulphureus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Sulphur.

SULTAN, the Grand Signior, or other Mahometan Prince.

SULTA'NA, the Grand Signior's Consort, the Sultaneſs.

SULTA'NAS, *Turkish* Ships so called.

SULTANIN, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about 8s. *English* Money.

SUL'TRINESS, excessive Heat.

SUL'TRY [q. d. *Squalidus*] excessive hot, speaking of the Weather. See *Squalidus*.

To SUM, to compute, to collect Particulars into a Total, &c.

SUM } [*somme*, F. *summa*, L.] a certain Quantity of Money; the Substance of a Discourse; an Abridgment of a Book.

SUM [in *Arithmetick*] the Number which arises from the Addition of two or more Numbers together.

SUM of an Equation [in *Algebra*] is when the absolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to (0.)

SUM'ACH, } a rank smelling Shrub, that bears a black Berry, used by Carriers in dressing Leather.

SUM'AGE, } a Toll paid for a Horse- Carriage; also an Horse- Load.

SUM'MAGE, } Carriage; also an Horse- Load.

SUM'MA [in *Ancient Deeds*] any Load or Burden of a Horse.

S U

SUM'MARILY, concisely, briefly.

A SUM'MARY [*un sommaire*, F. *summarium*, L.] a brief gathering of a Matter in a few Words, an Abridgment.

SUM'MARY [*summaire*, F. *summarium*, L.] concise, short, brief, abridged.

SUMMARY *Arithmetick*, the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

SUM'MED [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk has her Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eyy or Mew.

To SUM'MER, to pass the Summer; also to keep warm. *Shakespeare*.

SUM'MER [Sumers, Sax. *sommer*, Teut. and Dan.] one of the four Seasons of the Year.

SUM'MER [q. d. *trabs summaria*, L.] a main Piece of Timber that supports a Building, an Architrave between two Pillars.

SUMMER-HOUSE, a small Edifice in a Garden, used in Summer.

SUMMER fault [*soabresault*, F.] a Feat of Activity shown by a Tumbler.

To SUMMER stir, to fallow or till Land in the Summer. *C.*

SUMMER-Tree [*Architect.*] a Beam full of Mortoises for the Joists to lie in.

SUM'MIST, an Abridger.

SUM'MIT } [*summeté*, F. *summitas*, L.]

SUM'MITY } the higher Part or Top of a Thing.

SUMMITA'LES [in *Botany*] the Tops of Plants. *L.*

To SUM'MON [*sommer*, F. *summonere*, L.] of *sub* and *monere*, q. to give one private Notice] to call to appear before a Judge or Magistrate, to demand the Surrender of a Place.

SUMMO'NEAS, a Writ Judicial of great Diversity, according to the divers Cases wherein it is used.

SUM'MONER, } a Petty Officer who calls

SUM'ONER, } a Man to any Court of Justice, especially the Ecclesiastical Court; an Apparitor.

SUMMONI'TOR, an Apparitor, who is to cite Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to answer to the Charge exhibited against them. *L.*

SUM'MONS [*summonitio*, L.] is a citing to a Court of Judicature.

SUM'MONS *ad warrantizandum*, is the Summons whereby a Vouchee is called.

SUM'MONS in *Terra Petita*, a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party sending the Summons seeks to have. *Lat.*

SUM'MUM Bonum [i. e. the chiefest Good] that which by its Enjoyment renders truly and completely happy. *L.*

SUMP'TER Horse [*sommer*, Du. a Burden, *saumpford*, Teut.] a Horse which carries Necessaries for a Journey.

To SUMP'TIFY [*sumptificare*, L.] to make great Costs and Charges.

S U

SUMP'TUARY [*sumptuarie*, F. *sumptuarius*, L.] belonging to Expenses.

SUMP'TUARY *Laws*, Laws made to restrain Excess in Diet or Apparel, which were repealed in *England*, Anno 1. Jac. I.

SUMPTUOSITY [*sumptuositas*, F. *sumptuositas*, L.] Sumptuousness, Costliness, Stateliness, Magnificence.

SUMPTUOUS [*sumptuosus*, F. *sumptuosus*, L.] rich, costly, stately, magnificent.

SUMPTUOUSLY, richly, magnificently.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, Costliness, Magnificence.

The SUN [*Sunne*, Sax. *son*, Belg. *sonne*, Teut.] the Illuminator of the Day, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat.

SUNBURNT, tanned, discoloured by the Sun.

SUNDAY [*Sunnan*, *dag*, Sax. *Sontag*, Du. *Sondag*, Dan. *Sondag*, Teut.] the first Day of the Week, so called from its being set apart by our Saxon Ancestors for the worshipping the Idol of the Sun.

SUNDAY Letter, the Dominical Letter.

SUN'DEW, an Herb. *Rot Solis*.

SUN'DRY [*Sunder*, Sax.] divers.

A SUN'DIAL, a Plate on which the Shadow points out the Hour.

SUN'FLOWER, a Plant, so called from its turning itself towards the Sun.

SUN'NY, exposed to the Sun.

SUN'RISE, Appearance of the Sun.

SUN'SET, setting of the Sun.

SUN'SHINE, Light of the Sun.

SUN'SHINY, having the Light of the Sun.

SU'ONA, } See *Sona*, *Ital*.

SUONATA } [*in Musick Books*] is the *SONATA*, } Name of certain Pieces of

Instrumental Musick well known. They are of two Sorts, one for Churches and Chapels, called *Sonata di Chiesa*, or Church *Sonatas*; the other for Chambers or private Concerts, called *Sonata di Camera*, or Chamber *Sonatas*. *Ital*.

SUONATINA, a little, short, plain, and easy *Sonata*. *Ital*.

SU'PERABLE [*superabilis*, L.] that may be overcome or surpassed.

To **SUP** [*supan*, Sax. *suppen*, Du. *supffen*, Teut.] to drink by little and little.

To **SUP** [*supper*, F.] to eat a Supper, an Evening Meal.

To **SUPERABOUND** [*superabundare*, F. *superabundare*, L.] to be over and above, to be superfluous.

SUPERABUNDANCE [*superabundantia*, F. *superabundantia*, L.] very great Plenty, Superfluity, Excess.

SUPERABUNDANT [*superabundans*, F. *superabundans*, L.] overflowing in Plenty, excessive, enough, and too much.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, more than sufficiently.

S U

To **SUPERAD'D** [*superaddere*, L.] to add over and above, to give a Vantage.

SUPERADDITION, Addition to something else.

SUPERAFFUSION, a pouring upon. *L*.

SUPERANNUATED [*superannuatus*, F. *superannuatus*, L.] grown out of Date, worn out with Age, past the best.

SUPERANNUATION [*superannuatio*, L.] a being grown out of Date, &c.

SUPER'B [*superbe*, F. *superbus*, L.] proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPER'BLY, arrogantly, magnificently.

SUPERBIL'OUENCE [*superbiloquens*, L.] a speaking proudly.

SUPERBIPARTIENT *Number* [*in Arithmetick*] a Number which divides another Number, not exactly into two Parts, but leaves something over and above.

SUPER'BUS [*in Anatomy*] the Muscle *Attollens*, thus called because it lifts up the Eyebrows, and gives an Air of Pride. *L*.

SUPERCAR'GO, one employed by the Freighters of a Ship to go a Voyage, to oversee the Cargo or Lading, and to dispose of it out and in to their best Advantage. *Ital*.

SUPERC'HERY [*supercherie*, F.] Superfluity; also an Injury or sudden Assault.

SUPERCIL'IOUS [*superciliosus*, L.] of a four Countenance; of an affected lofty Carriage, proud, arrogant, haughty.

SUPERCIL'IOUSLY, haughtily.

SUPERCILIOUS'NESS, Haughtiness, Contemptuousness.

SUPERCIL'IUM [*in Anatomy*] the Lip or Side of a Cavity, at the End of a Bone, particularly the Cartilage or Gristle of the *Coxendix*, or Hip-bone.

SUPER DAIN'TY, over dainty, too dainty. *Shakspe*.

SUPEREM'INENCE [*supereminencia*, L.] singular Excellence, Authority or Prerogative above another.

SUPEREM'INENT [*supereminens*, L.] excelling above another.

To **SUPEREROGATE** [*supererogatum*, L.] to give or do more than is required.

SUPEREROGATION [*supererogatio*, L.] a giving or doing more than is required; a performing more good Works than one is bound to do.

SUPERERO'GATORY [*supererogatoire*, F.] belonging to Supererogation.

SUPERFETATION [*superfœtatio*, L.] a second conceiving before the first young is brought forth, so that both Conceptions are in the Womb together, a breeding young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

SUPERFICIAL [*superficialis*, F.] belonging to a Superficies, or Surface, outward, or light, slight, imperfect.

SUPERFICIAL *Content*. See *Area*.

SUPERFICIAL *Wound* [with Surgeons] one that lies only in the Skin, and does not reach very deep.

SUPER-

S U

SUPERFICIALLY, slightly, imperfectly.
SUPERFICIALNESS, slightness, Imperfection.

SUPERFICIARY [*superficiarius*, L.] he that pays a Quit-rent for a House, built upon another Man's Ground.

SUPERFICIES [*superficies*, L.] the Surface or outermost Part of a Thing; the Outside. *L.*

SUPERFICIES [in *Geometry*] is a Magnitude bounded by Lines, or an Extension which has Length and Breadth, but no Depth or Thickness.

SUPERFINE [*superfine*, F.] very fine or thin.

SUPERFLUITY [*superfluité*, F. *superfluitas*, L.] that which is superfluous or more than needs, Overplus, Excess.

SUPERFLUOUS [*superflu*, F. *superfluus*, L.] over much, more than needs, enough and to spare; also unnecessary, idle, needless, unprofitable.

SUPERFLUOUSLY, needlessly.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, the being superfluous, needless.

SUPERGEMINALIS [with *Anatomists*] a winding Vessel joined to the Testicles, the same as *Epididymis*. *L.*

SUPERHUMAN [of *super* and *humanus*, L.] more than human; above Man's Capacity or Reach.

SUPERHUMERALIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Shoulder. *L.*

TO SUPERINDUCE [*superinducere*, L.] to bring in over and above, or draw any Thing over another; to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDUCTION, an adding, or bringing in, over and above, &c.

SUPERINJECT [*superinjectum*, L.] to cast, or lay over or upon.

SUPERINSTITUTION [*Law Term*] one Institution upon another; as when a Clerk is advanced and instituted into a Benefice upon one Title, and another is likewise instituted to it by the Preferment of another Patron. *L.*

TO SUPERINTEND [of *super* and *intendere*, L.] to oversee, or have the chief Management of Affairs.

SUPERINTENDENCY [*superintendancia*, F.] the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendent.

SUPERINTEND'ENT [among the *Luthorans* in *Germany*] a Sort of Bishop or dignified Clergyman.

SUPERINTEND'ENT [of *super* and *intendens*, L. *surintendant*, F.] one who overrules or governs.

SUPERIO'RITY [*superiorité*, F.] Pre-eminence, Excellence above others, also a being Superior of a Monastery.

SUPERIOUR [*superieur*, F. *superior*, L.] upper or uppermost, prevailing; that is, above others in Authority, Dignity, Power, Strength, Knowledge, &c.

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SUPERIOURS [*superiores*, L.] our Betters, Governors, Magistrates, &c.

SUPERIOURS [in *Printing*] small Letters or Figures placed over a Word, which directs, by a like Letter or Figure, to the Citation in the Margin.

SUPERIOURS [in *Astronomy*] the Planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, so called by way of Eminence, because their Orbs are above the Sun.

SUPERLATION [*superlativus*, L.] of **SUPERLATIVE**, the highest Degree, very eminent or extraordinary. *F.*

SUPERLATIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the highest Degree in Comparison, usually expressed in *England* by putting the Particle *est* at the End, or most before the Adjective, as *biggest*, *most Noble*, &c.

SUPERLATIVELY, eminently.

SUPERLATIVENESS, the being most excellent or eminent.

SUPERLIGAMINA [among *Surgeons*] upper Swathes or Bands. *L.*

SUPERLIGULA [with *Anatomists*] the Cover of the Wind Pipe.

SUPERLUNAR [*super* and *lunar*, L.] not sublunary; placed above the Moon. *Pope.*

SUPER'NAL [*superhus*, L.] that comes from above.

SUPER'NALLY, descending from above.

SUPERNATATION [with *Philosophers*] a floating or swimming at Top. *L.*

SUPERNATURAL [*supernaturel*, F. of *super* and *naturalis*, L.] that is above the Course, Strength, or Reach of Nature.

SUPERNATURALITY, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNAT'URALLY, in a manner above Nature.

SUPERNAT'URALNESS, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPER'NITY [*supernitas*, L.] being above or aloft.

SUPERNU'MERARY [*surnumeraire*, F. *supernumerarius*, L.] that is above the limited or usual Number; also an Officer in the Excise.

SUPERONERATIONE *Pastura*, a Writ against one who is impleaded in the County for the over-burthening a Common with his Cattle, in case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cause removed to the King's Court at *Westminster*.

SUPERPARTICULAR Proportion [*Mathematicks*] when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a certain Part whose Name is *1*, so that the Number which is so contained in the greater is said to be to it in *superparticular Proportion*.

SUPERPAR'TIENT Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] is when one Number or Quantity containing another once, and some Number of *Aliquot Partes* remaining; as *1 Two Thirds*, *1 Three Fourths*, and the like.

SUPER-

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SUPERPON'DERANT [*superponderans*, L.] weighing over and above.

SUPER Prerogativa Regis, a Writ lying against the King's Widow marrying without his Leave.

SUPERPURGA'TION, an overmuch purging by Stool. L.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS Inferior [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that helps to draw the Arm backwards; the same as *Infraspinatus*.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS Superior, the same as *Supraspinatus*.

To **SUPERSCRI'BE** [*superscribere*, L.] to write over or on the Outside of a Letter, Deed, &c.

SUPERSCRIP'TION [*supercription*, F.] a Writing on the Outside of a Letter; also that which is written on the Outside of a Letter, a Direction. L.

To **SUPERSE'DE** [*superfedere*, F. *superfedere*, L.] to omit the doing of a Thing, to suspend, put off, or stop an Affair or Proceeding, to countermand.

SUPERSE'DEAS, a Writ to stay the doing of that which otherwise ought to be done according to Law, were it not for that Reason on which the Thing is granted. L.

SUPER SERVICEABLE, more than serviceable enough. *Shakefp.*

SUPER Statuto, 1 *Edwardi III.* a Writ which lay against the King's Tenants, holding in chief, which alienated the King's Land without his Licence. L.

SUPER Statuto de Articulis Cleri, a Writ against the Sheriff, or other Officer that distrains in the King's Highway, or in the Glebe Land, anciently given to Rectories.

SUPER Statuto de York, &c. a Writ lying against one who uses Victualling either in Gross or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town during the Time he is Mayor.

SUPER Statuto facto pour Seneschal, &c. a Writ lying against the Steward or Marshal, for holding Pleas in his Court, for Freehold, Trespass, or Contracts not made within the King's Household.

SUPER Statutum Edwardi III. versus Ser-vantes, &c. a Writ which lies against him who keeps another Man's Servant, departed out of his Service against Law.

SUPERSTITION [of *super* and *sto*, q. d. too great Nicety as to Things above us] a being over scrupulous and nice in divine worship; too much Ceremony in divine Worship; mistaken Devotion. F. of L.

SUPERSTITIOUS [*superstitiosus*, F. *superstitiosus*, L.] addicted to Superstition, bigotted, over-nice.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY, over scrupulously, **SUPERSTI'TIOUSNESS**, the being over scrupulous or bigotted.

To **SUPERSTRUC'T** [*superstruere*, L.] to build upon, or to build one Thing upon another.

SUPERSTRUCTURE [of *super* and *struc-*

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tura, L.] that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

SUPERTRIPAR'TIENT } *Number*
SUPERTRIPAR'TIENT } *Quantity*
[in *Mathematicks*] is that which divides another Number or Quantity into three Parts, but leaves some Remainder.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS [*supervacaneus*, L.] superfluous, unprofitable, needless, that serves to no Use or Purpose, unnecessary.

To **SUPERVE'NE** [*supervenir*, F. *super-venire*, L.] to come unlooked for, to come upon a sudden, to come in unlooked for, or unsuspected.

SUPERVE'NIENT Signs [*Physick*] such as arise at the Declension of a Distemper.

A **SUPERVENTION** [*superventus*, L.] a coming upon one suddenly.

To **SUPERVI'SE** of *super* and *videre*, vi-sum, L.] to oversee.

SUPERVI'SOR, an Overseer or Surveyor. L.

SUPERVI'SOR [of a *Will*] one that is appointed to assist the Executor, and see that the Will is justly performed.

To **SUPERVI'VE** [*super* and *vivo*, L.] to outlive, to overlive.

SUPINA'TION [*supination*, F.] lying with the Face upwards.

SUPINA'TOR Radii Brevis [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm called *Radius*, arising from the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*. L.

SUPINA'TOR Radii longus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Radius*, arising from the upward and outward Part of the Shoulder-bone, below the End of the *Deltoides*.

SUPI'NE [*supinus*, L.] idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

SUPINE'LY, carelessly, negligently.

SUP'INES [in *Grammar*] Terminations of the Verb which have the Signification of an Infinitive Mood, the one in *um*, which has an active Signification, the other in *u*, which has a Passive.

SUPIN'ITY } [*supinitas*, L.] Sloth,
SUP'INE'NESS } Negligence, Carelessness.

To **SUPPED'ITATE** [*suppeditatum*, L.] to find, supply, or furnish, as to *suppeditate Matter*.

To **SUPPLANT'** [*supplanter*, F. *supplan-tare*, L.] to trip up one's Heels; to deceive, to beguile, to undermine.

SUPPLANTA'LIA [among *Physicians*] Plasters applied to the Feet, for the most Part made of Leaven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, &c. L.

SUPPLANTER, one who supplants.

SUP'PLE [*supple*, F.] soft or limber, pliant; also submissive, complaisant.

To **SUP'PLE**, to make limber or pliant.

SUPPLE'NESS, Limberness, Pliantness.

SUPPLEMENT [*supplementum*, L. of *sub* and *pleo*] any Addition that is made to supply something deficient before, particularly an Addition to a Treatise. F.

SUPPLE-

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SUPPLEMENT of an Arch [in Geometry] is the Number of Degrees that it wants of being a Semi-Circle; as Complement signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

SUPPLETORY [of *supplere*, L.] that serves to supply some Imperfection of Defect.

SUPPLIANT } [suppliant, F. *supplicans*, L.] a Petitioner, or humble Suitor.

To **SUPPLICATE** [supplier, F. *supplicatum*, L. of *sub* and *plico*, q. d. to bend downwards] to make humble Request, or beg, to entreat or beseech earnestly.

SUPPLICATION, humble Suit, Petition; earnest and submissive Prayer. F. of L.

SUPPLICATOR, one who supplicates or entreats.

SUPPLICA'VIT, a Writ out of the Chancery, for taking the Surety of the Peace against a Man, and was heretofore called *Breve de Mimis*.

SUPPLICE [supplicium, L.] Punishment.

To **SUPPLIER**, to make Supplication.

SUPPLO'SION, a Stamping or Noise made with the Feet. L.

To **SUPPLY** [supplier, F. *supplere*, L.] to make up what is wanting; to fill up one's Place; to furnish with Necessaries.

SUPPLY, Aid, Relief.

SUPPLIES. [in War] Recruits of Forces, the furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

To **SUPPORT** [supporter, F. *supportare*, L.] to bear or prop up; to protect or uphold; to feed or maintain; to countenance, favour, or back; to assist.

SUPPORT [supportatio, L.] that which upholds or bears up a Burden or Weight; a Prop, Defence, Protection. L.

SUPPORT'ABLE, that may be endured or suffered; tolerable, sufferable. L.

SUPPORT'ABLY, in a Manner that may be borne.

SUPPO'RTABLENESS, Capableness of being borne.

SUPPORT'ED of the Pale [in Heraldry] is when any Beast is drawn upon the Pale of an Escutcheon.

SUPPORT'ERS [in Architecture] Images to bear up Posts, &c. in a Building.

SUPPORTERS [in Heraldry] some Kind of savage Beasts, as Lions, Tygers, Griffins, Eagles, &c. which, in Achievements, are drawn standing on each Side of the Shield or Escutcheon, and seem to support it; which Achievement is allowed to none under the Degree of a Knight Banneret.

SUPPOS'ABLE, that may be supposed.

To **SUPPOSE** [supposer, F. *suppositum*, L.] to imagine, to think, to grant, or take for granted; also to produce a false Thing instead of a true.

SUPPOS'ER, one that supposes.

SUPPOSITION, } Imagination; also
SUPPOS'AL, } a Thing taken for

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granted; an uncertain Allegation. F. of L.

SUPPOSITITIOUS [suppositivus, L.] put in the Room of another, that is real or proper; false, counterfeit, forged.

SUPPOSITITIOUSLY, counterfeitedly, spuriously.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, State of being counterfeit or false.

SUPPOSITORY [suppositoire, F. *suppositorium*, L.] a solid Medicine put up the Fundament to loosen the Belly; it is usually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt, and other Ingredients.

To **SUPPRESS** [supprimer, F. *suppressum*, L.] to keep under; to put a Stop to, to smother; take away or put down an Office; to conceal, to pass over in Silence.

SUPPRESS'ION, a putting a Stop to, smothering, concealing, &c. F. of L.

SUPPRESS'ION of the Courses [in Women] is when they are stopped, and have not a free Passage.

SUPPRESS'ION of Urine, a Difficulty in making Water.

SUPPRESSIONIS Ignis [with Chymists] a Fire made above the Sand.

SUPPRESS'OR, one that suppresses.

To **SUPPURATE** [suppurare, F. *suppuratum*, L. of *sub* and *pus*] to run with, or void Matter, as a Sore does.

SUPPURA'TION, ripening of a Boil, or Imposthume, a gathering of Matter. F. of L.

SUPPURATIVE, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

SUPPURGATION, a too often Use of purging Medicines.

SUPPUTA'TION, a counting, casting up, a Reckoning. F. of L.

SUPRALAPSA'RIANS [of *supra* and *lapsus*, L.] those who hold that God passed his Decree of Election and Reprobation before the Fall of Adam.

SUPRAMUN'DANE [of *supra* and *mundanus*, L.] above the World.

SUPRASCA'PULARIS inferior [in Anatomy] a Muscle in the Arm, the same as *Infraspinatus*. L.

SUPRASCA'PULARIS superior } [in A-
SUPRASPINAT'US *superior* } natomy] a Muscle so called from its being placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-Blade.

SUPREM'ACY [suprematie, F.] Sovereignty, the most transcendent Height of Power and Authority, more especially the supreme or chief Power of the King or Queen of England in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SUPRE'ME [supremus, L. highest, chiefest, most eminent, advanced to the highest Degree of Authority or Dignity. F.

SUPREME'LY, most eminently.

SUPREM'ITY [supremitas, L.] the last End, the State of Men after Death.

SURA

SURA [in *Anatomy*] the lesser Bone of the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

SUR'RAL Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which runs down the Calf of the Leg.

SURA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the crural Vein, spreading itself into the Branches, one outward, and the other inward.

SURANT'LER [among *Hunters*] the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

SUR'BATE } [of *far* and *batre*, *F.*] a

SUR'BATING } Bruise under a Horse's Foot, often occasioned by travelling too long unshod.

SUR'BET, wearied. *Spenc.*

To **SURCEA'SE** [of *surceoir*, *F.* *q. d.* *supercedere*, or *supercedere*, *L.*] to give over, to leave off doing a Thing.

To **SURCHA'RGE** [*surcarger*, *F.*] to over-load, to over-charge.

SURCHARGE [in *Traffick*] Charge in any Thing which is over and above that which is just; Charge upon Charge. *F.*

SURCHAR'GER [of the *Forest*] he who puts more Beasts into the Forest than he hath a Right to do. *F.*

SURC'INGLE [*seprachingbia*, *Ital.* *q. d.* *supercingulum*, *L.*] a Girdle with which the Clergymen of the Church of England usually tie their Cuffs; a Sort of upper Girth or Harness for Horses.

SUR'CLE [*surculus*, *L.*] a Shoot, a Twig, a Sucker.

SUR'COAT [of *sur*, *F.* and *coat*, *q. d.* *Superior Coat*] a Coat of Arms to be worn over other Armour; a Sort of upper Garment.

SUR *cui in Vita*, a Writ for the Heir of a Woman whose Husband has alienated her Lands in Fee, and she brings not the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the Recovery of it; in which Case the Heir may have this Writ against the Tenant after her Decease.

SURCULA'TION, pruning or lopping of Trees. *L.*

SURCULO'SE [*surculosus*, *L.*] full of Shoots, Slips, or Sprigs.

SUR'CULUS, a Shoot, Set, or Slip; a Scyon or Graft; a young Twig or Branch of a Tree. *L.*

SURD [*furdus*, *L.*] deaf; also void of Sense or Reason.

SURD [in *Mathematics*] a *Surd* or *irrational Root*, is a square Root, Cubick Root, or any other Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational Number.

SURD'ITY [*furditè*, *F.* *furditas*, *L.*] Deafness, Dullness.

SURDS [in *Geometry*] are Figures incommensurable to the rational Square or Lines which have not any common Measure with the rational Line given.

SURE [*seur*, *F.* *securus*, *L.*] false, secure, trusty, faithful.

SURE'LY, certainly, faithfully.

SURE'NESS, Certainty, Faithfulness.

SURE'BY [*q. d.* *Sure-bay*, *Ptolemy* calls it *Ευκρανον*, *Gabrantovicorum*] in *Yorkshire*, **SURE'TISHIP**, the being Surety for another.

SURE'TY [*seurité*, *F.* *securitas*, *L.*] Safety, Security, Bail.

SURE'TY [of the *Peace*] is an Acknowledgment of the Bond to the King, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace.

SURETY of the good *Abearing*, differs from the Surety of the Peace, in this respect, that whereas the Peace is not broken without an Affray or Assault, yet the good *Abearing* may be violated by the Number of a Man's Company, or by his or their Weapons and Harnefs.

SUR'FACE [*q. d.* *super facies*, *L.* *surface*, *F.*] the bare Outside of a Body, the Superficies.

SUR'FACE [in *Geometry*] is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickness, the same as *Superficies*.

A plain **SURFACE** [in *Geometry*] is made by the Motion of a Right Line, always keeping in the same Plane, whether it be a Square or a Circle.

Curved **SURFACE** [in *Geometry*] is convex above or without, and concave below or within; which Surface may be produced either by the Motion of a right Line, or of a curve or crooked Line, or of a curved Line or a right one.

To **SUR'FEIT** [of *suprafare*, *Ital.* to oppress, *q. d.* *suprafacere*, *L.*] to cause an Indisposition in the Body by overcharging the Stomach; to cloy.

A **SUR'FEIT** [*q. d.* *surfait*, *F.*] an Indisposition caused by Excess in eating, drinking, and overcharging the Stomach.

A **SURGE** [of *surgendo*, *L.*] a Billow or Wave of the Sea, especially such as beats upon the Shore.

To **SURGE** [*surgere*, *L.*] to rise up in Surges or Waves.

To **SURGE** [*Sea Phrase*] when Men heave at the Capstan, and the Cable happens to slip back a little, they say, *the Cable surges*.

SUR'GEON [*chirurgion*, *F.* *chirurgus*, *L.* of *χειρουργος*, *Gr.*] one who is skilled in, or professes Surgery.

SUR'GERY [*chirurgie*, *F.* *chirurgia*, *L.* *χειρουργία*, *Gr.* of *χείρ*, a Hand, and *εργον*, Work, *q. d.* manual Operation] an Art which teaches how to cure the outward Diseases of a human Body, by the Help of the Hands. The several Parts of Surgery are, *Anaplerosis*, *Diatetis*, *Diorthosis*, *Excresis*, and *Synthesis*. Also a Room where Surgeons keep their Medicines and Instruments, and perform their Operations.

SUR'GICAL, of or belonging to a Surgeon, corruptly for *Chirurgical*.

SURK'NEY,

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SURK'NEY, a Kind of a white Garment like a Rocket.

SUR'LILY, morosely, crossly.

SUR'LINESS [of *sawer*, Teut. Sour.] Moroseness, Crossness.

SUR'LY [Sup'lic, Sax.] morose, crabbed, dogged.

SUR'MICHA [Old Law] a Loaf of coarse white Bread.

To **SURMISE** [surmiser, F. obsol.] to imagine, suppose, or think, to have a Suspicion of.

A **SUR'MISE** [surmise, F. obsol.] an Imagination, Supposition, or Suspicion.

To **SUR'MOUNT** [surmonter, F. surmontere, Ital.] to overcome, to get the better of, to surpass or outdo.

SURMOUNT'ED [surmonté, F.] overcome, undone, &c.

SURMOUNTED [in Heraldry] is when one Ordinary is borne upon another.

SUR'NAME [of sur, i. e. super and name] the Name of the Family a Person is descended from.

To **SUR'PASS** [surpasser, F.] to go before, to exceed or excel.

SUR'PLICE [surplis, F. q. d. superpellicium, L.] a Linen Vestment worn by Clergymen when they officiate at divine Service.

SUR'PLUS, the same as *Surplusage*.

SUR'PLUSAGE [surplus, F.] that which is over and above.

SURPLUSAGE [in Common Law] a Superfluity or Addition more than needeth, which sometimes causeth the Writ to abate.

SURPRI'SAL } [surprise, F.] a sudden
SURPRI'ZE } assaulting or coming upon a Man unawares, Amazement, Astonishment.

To **SURPRISE** } [surprendre, F.] to
To **SURPRI'ZE** } take napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into an Error by causing to do a Thing over-hastily; to amaze or astonish.

SURPRI'SING [surprenant, F.] which causes Surprise, wonderful, strange.

SURPRIZ'INGLY, strangely, wonderfully.

SUR'QUEDRY [of *surquider*, O. F.] Pride, Presumption; an over weaning Conceit of one's Knowledge. O.

SURREBUT'TER [Law Term] a second Rebutter; a rebutting more than once.

SURREJOIN'DER [surjoindre, F. obsol.] a second Defence of the Plaintiff's Action opposite to the Defender's Rejoinder, called *Triplacatio* by the Civilians.

To **SURREN'DER** [surrendre, F. obsol.] to yield or deliver one's self up; to give up a Thing; to lay down one's Office.

A **SURREN'DER**, a resigning or giving up.

SURREN'DER [in Law] is a Tenant's yielding up his Lands to him that has the next Remainder or Reversion.

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SURREP'TION, a stealing upon one, a Surprise.

SURREPTITIOUS [surreptitius, L.] stolen, or done by Stealth or Surprise.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, by way of Stealth.
SUR'REY [of *Swē*, Sax. the South, and *rea*, Sax. a River, according to Camden] a Southern County of Britain.

To **SUR'ROGATE** [surroger, F. *surrogatum*, L.] to depute or appoint in the Room of another, most commonly said of a Bishop, or Bishop's Chancellor.

SURROGA'TION, the Act of appointing a Deputy.

To **SURROUND** [surronder, F. obsol.] to go round or encompass.

SUR'SANURE [q. d. *sursum sanatum*, L.] a Sore, whole without, and festering inwardly. Cbauc.

SURSI'LE, such Penalties as are laid upon those who pay not their Duties or Rent for Castleward at their Days. F.

SURSO'LID [in Algebra] is the fifth Power from any given Root, either in Species or Numbers.

SURSOLID Problem [in Mathematicks] is that which cannot be resolved but by Curves of a higher Gender than the Conic Sections.

SURTOUT [sur tout, F.] a great upper Coat.

SURTOUT [among Confectioners] as *Pistachies in Surtout*, is the Kernels of Pistachio Nuts prepared after the same Manner as Almond Sugar-plums.

SURTOUT [in Cookery] as *Pigeons dressed in Surtout*, is fared, roasted with Veal-collops, and served up in a Ragoo. F.

To **SURVE'NE** [survenir, F.] to supervene; to come as an Addition. Harvey.

To **SURVEY'** [of *survoir*, F. obsol. q. d. *supravidere*, L.] to view or look upon all Sides, to oversee; to measure Land.

A **SURVEY'**, a general Review; a Draught of one's Land; a Description of a Country.

SURVEY'ER, or **SURVEY'OR**, a Measurer of Land; Overseer of the Customs, Land, Buildings, &c.

SURVEYER [of the Melting] an Officer of the Mint, whose Business is to see the Bullion cast out, and that it be not altered after the Delivery of it to the Melter.

SURVEYER of the Navy, an Officer whose Business is to know the State of all Stores, and see all Wants supplied; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards of Ships; to audit the Boatswains, &c. Accompts.

SURVEYER of the Ordnance, an Officer whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper of the Tower of London; to allow all Bills of Debt; also to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work.

SURVEY'ING [of Land] the Art of measuring

asuring the Areas or superficial Contents of Lands, Grounds, Fields, &c. by the Help of proper Instruments.

SURVEYORSHIP, the Office of a Surveyor.

To **SURVE'EN** [*survenir*, F.] to overlook; to have in View

SURVIVANCE [*survivance*, F.] an out-living one.

To **SURVIVE** [*surviver*, F. q. d. *supravivere*, L.] to out-live.

SURVIVOR [*survivant*, F.] one who outlives another.

SURVIVOR [in *Law*] is the longer Liver of two joint Tenants.

SURVIVORSHIP, the Condition, State, or Circumstances of a Survivor.

SUSAN'NA [ששנה, *Heb.* i. e. a Lilly] a Name of Women.

SUSCEPTIBLE [*susceptum*, L.] capable of receiving an Impression or Form. F.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, Quality of admitting, Capability.

SUSCEPTIBLENESS, the being capable of receiving an Impression.

SUSCEP'TION, the undertaking of, or Capableness of a Thing. L.

SUSCIP'IENT [*suscipiens*, L.] capable of receiving, undertaking.

To **SUS'CITATE** [*susciter*, F. *suscitatum*, L.] to raise up or quicken.

SUSCITA'TION, a raising up or quickening. F. of L.

SU'SHIN, a Sort of old Corn.

To **SUSPECT** [*suspicare*, L.] to fear or mistrust.

SUSPECT'FUL, apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUSPECT'FULNESS, the being too apt to mistrust others.

SUSPEN'SE [*suspense*, F. *suspensio*, L.] Doubt, Uncertainty of Mind.

To **SUSPEND** [*suspendre*, F. *suspendere*, L.] to delay, put off, or stop; deprive of an Office for a Time, or to forbid the Exercise of it; to wave or avoid giving one's Judgment.

To **SUSPEND** [in *Law*] signifies a temporal Stop of a Man's Right.

SUSPEND'ED [*suspendu*, F. *suspensus*, L.] hanged up; put out of Office for a Time.

SUSPEN'SION, a hanging up, Cessation or ceasing for a while; also the being suspended from an Office. F. of L.

SUSPENSION [in *Common Law*] is a temporal Stop of a Man's Right, as when a Signiority or Rent, &c. by reason of the Unity of Possession, or otherwise, lies dormant for some Time.

SUSPENSION [in *Canon Law*] the lesser Excommunication.

SUSPEN'SOR *Testiculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle called also *Cremaster*.

SUSPENSO'RUM [in *Anatomy*] a Ligation of the *Penis*, which arises from the Forepart of the *Os Pubis*, and is fixed to the upper Part of the *Dorsum Penis*.

SUSPEN'SORY [*suspensoire*, F. *suspensivum*, L.] a Sort of Truss or Bandage; also a Cord hung up in a Bed for a sick Person to ease and turn himself.

SUSPICION, Jealousy, Fear, Conjecture, Distrust. F. of L.

SUSPI'CIOUS [*soupconneux*, F. *suspiciosus*, L.] full of Suspicion or Jealousy, distrustful, jealous; also that may be suspected or feared.

SUSPI'CIOUSLY, distrustfully.

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS, Distrustfulness.

SUSPI'RAL [*joupiral*, F.] a Spring of Water passing under Ground towards a Conduit or Cistern; also a Breathing-hole, a Vent or Air-hole.

SUSPIRA'TION a Sighing. O. L.

SUSSEX [*Suðrex*, *Sax.* q. d. *South Saxony*, or the Country of the *South Saxons*] a Southern County of England.

To **SUSTAIN** [*soutenir*, *sustener*, F. *sustinere*, L. of *sub* and *teneo*] to uphold or support, to bear, hold, or keep up, to strengthen or nourish, to bear or endure.

SUSTAIN'ABLE, capable of being sustained.

SUSTAIN'ER, one who supports.

SUSTENANCE, Nourishment, Food.

SUSURRA'TION, a Whispering. L.

To **SUSURRATE** [*surratum*, L.] to whisper or speak low.

A SUITE } [of *suite*, F.] a complete Set
SUIT } of Garments.

To **SUIT** [of *suite*, or *suire*, F. to follow] to fit or agree with.

SUTHWELL [i. e. the South Well; *Bede* calls it *Fouul Fingacester*] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 94 Miles N. N. W. from *London*, where *St. Pauline*, Archbishop of *York*, baptized the People of that Country in the River *Trent*.

A SUT'LER [*sottelaer*, Belg. *sudeler*, Teut.] one who sells Provisions to Soldiers in a Camp or Garrison.

SUT'TLE Weight [among *Merchants*] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Deduction of the Allowance for Tare.

SUT'TON [q. d. *Scutb Town*] in *Devonshire*.

SU'TURE [*sutura*, L.] a Seam or Stitch.

SUTURE [in *Anatomy*] the closing of the Skull Bone like the Teeth of Saws set one into another.

SUTURE [among *Surgeons*] a sewing together the Lips of a Wound.

SUTURES [among *Naturalists*] the Closure with which the Shells of Fishes are joined one into another.

Bastard SUTURES } [in *Anatomy*] are
False SUTURES } those Seams of a Skull whose Figure resembles the Scales of a Fish, and are joined together by going one over the other.

To **SURE**, to assure, to ensure.

SWAB, a Cod of Beans.

SWAB'BER, an inferior Officer on board a Ship.

S W

Ship of War, whose Office is to take Care that the Ship be kept clean.

A SWA'CHE, a Tally. *N. C.*

A SWAD [probably of *Sp. Seles, Sax.* a Swathe] a Peacock Shell, or Peacock with a few or small Peats in it.

To SWAD'DLE [*rpeðan, Sax.*] to wrap up with Swathing-bands; also to bang or cudgel, to drub.

SWADDLING-CLOTH, Bandage made use of to swathe Infants.

To SWAG [*rpeðan, Sax.* to sound, *schwanken, Teut.* to vacillate] to force or bear downwards, as a Weight does; to hang down.

A SWAG, a Shop. *Cant.*

To SWAG'GER [*rpeðan, Sax.* to sound, *swaddere, Belg.* to make a Noise] to play the Harlot, to boast, vaunt, or huff.

A SWAG'GERER, a boasting Person.

SWAIN [*Spin, Sax.* of Spincan, *Sax.* to labour] a Countryman, a Clown, a Neat-herd or Shepherd.

SWAINMOTE, } a Court touching Fo-
SWA'NIMOTE, } rest-Matters held thrice
a Year, the Verdurers being Judges.

SWAL'DALE [of the River *Swabl, and Dale*] in *Yorkshire*.

SWALE, swelled. *O.*

To SWALE [*rpeðan, Sax.*] to burn, to waste, or blaze away like a Candle, &c.

SWALE, windy, bleak, cold. *N. C.*

SWAL'LET, Water breaking in upon the Tin-miners at their Work.

SWAL'LOW [*Sepilepe, Sax. swaeluwe, Belg. schwalve, Teut. swale, Dan.*] a Sort of Bird; also a flying Sea-fish; also a Whirlpool or Gulph.

One Swallow does not make Summer.

All the false, as well as foolish Conclusions, from a Particular to an Universal Truth, fall under the Censure of this Proverb. It teaches, that as he that guesses at the Course of the Year by the Flight of one single Bird, is very liable to be mistaken in his Conjecture; so that a Man cannot be denominated Rich from one single Piece of Money in his Pocket, nor accounted universally good from the Practice of one single Virtue, nor temperate because he is *frugal*, nor liberal because he is *exactly just*: That one Day cannot render a Man completely happy in Point of Time, nor one Action consummate his Glory in Point of Valour. In short, the Moral of it is, That the right Way of judging of Things, beyond Imposition and Fallacy, is not from Particulars, but Universals. *Una Hirundo non facit ver, says Horace.* *Τὸ ἓκαστὸν χελιδὼν οὐ ποιεῖ, Aristotle,* from whence we borrow it.

SWAL'LOW-Tail [in Fortification] an Out-work, narrower towards the place than towards the Country. See *Queue d'Hironde.*

SWALLOW-Tail [in Joinery and Carpen-

S W

try] a particular Way of fastening together two Pieces of Timber, so strongly that they cannot fall asunder.

SWALLOW Wort, an Herb noted for its Virtue in resisting Poison. *Asclepias, L.*

To SWAL'LOW [*rpeðan, Sax. swelger, Dan.*] to pass or let down the Throat.

SWAM the Pratt. of Swim.

SWAMP } a Bog or marshy Place in Vir-
SWOMP } ginia, and other Places in the West Indies.

SWAMP'Y, of or belonging to, or abounding with, Swamps or Bogs.

A SWAN [*Spin, Sax. schwan, Teut. swane, Dan.*] a large Water fowl; concerning which there is a Law, that whoever shall steal his Eggs out of the Nest, shall be imprisoned for a Year and a Day, and fined according to the King's Pleasure.

SWANES'COMB [q. d. *Swain's Camp*, or *Swain's Comb*, i. e. the Valley of *Swain*, a General of the Danes that pitched his Tents there] a Place in *Kent*.

SWANG, a green Swarth or Furrow amidst ploughed Land. *N. C.*

A SWANG, a marshy Place, or Part of a Pasture overflowed with Water.

A SWANK [at *Bocking in Essex*] that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot, or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the Left Hand Man, and according to the Quantity is called either a large or little Swank.

SWANK'ING, great.

SWANS-SKIN, a Sort of fine thick Flannel, so called upon the Account of its extraordinary Whiteness.

To SWAP, } to exchange one Thing for
To SWOP, } another, to barter, to truck.

To SWAPE, to strike, to cut off, to wipe off suddenly. *Coarce.*

SWARD [*Spe-nd, Sax. swaerde, Belg. schwarte, Teut.*] the Kind of Bacon.

SWARD [*Husbandry*] Ground is said to have a Sward, or to be swarded, when it is well covered with Grass and other Herbs.

To SWARM [*Spepm, Sax. swerme, Belg. schwarmen, Teut.*] to fly in a Company or Cluster, as Bees do; also to abound, spoken of Vermin.

A SWARM [*rpepm, Sax. schiawerm, Teut.*] a Swarm or Multitude of Bees, Flies, or any winged Vermin, &c.

To SWART, to blacken, to dusk.

SWARTH [probably of *Speart, Sax.* black] the Ghost of a dying Person. *Cumb.*

SWARTH'INESS, Blackishness, Tawniness.

SWAR'THY [of *Speart, Sax. swart, Belg. schwartz, Teut.* black] blackish, tawny, sunburnt.

SWASH [probably of *waschen, Teut.* to wash] a Stream or Puddle of Water.

S W

To **SWASH**, to make fly about, as Water; to clash as Swords.

SWASH BUCKLER [*swadden*, Du. to make a Noise or Bawling, and *Buckler*] a vain glorious Sword-player, a mere Braggadochio, a vapouring Fellow.

SWATH [*Speele*, of *Speelan*, Sax. to roll up or make into Bundles, *swaddle*, or *swade*, Belg.] Grass or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Scythe. *Kent*.

To **SWATHE'** [*Speelan*, Sax.] to bind up with Swathes, to swaddle.

ASWATHE [*Speele*, Sax. *swadle*, Belg.] a Roller or Swaddling-band for young Children.

SWATHE, *Calm*. *N. C.*

A **SWATHE Bank**, a Swarth of new mown Grass or Corn. *N. C.*

SWATHE [among *Surgeons*] a long or broad Band to bind up any wounded or diseased Member or Part.

To **SWAT'TLE** away, to waste. *N. C.*

To **SWAY** [*schweben*, Teut. to move] to hold a Sceptre; to govern; to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAY'ING [in *Horses*] a hollow sinking down of the Back-bone.

To **SWEAL** [*Spelan*, Sax. to inflame] to melt away wastefully, like bad Candies.

To **SWEAL** a *Hg*, to finge him. *C.*

A **SWEAM** [*schweimen*, to swoon, Teut.] a Qualm or sudden Fit of Sickness.

SWEAM'ISH, squeamish; modest. *N. C.*

To **SWEAR** [*Speian*, Sax. *swere*, Belg. *schwören*, Teut.] to take an Oath before a Magistrate, or solemnly; also to swear profanely.

SWEAR'ER, one who deals in profane Oaths.

To **SWEAT** [*Spetan*, Sax. *swete*, Belg. *schwitzen*, Teut. *svæder*, Dan. *schwitsen*, C. Br. *sudare*, L.] to perspire through the Pores of the Body by reason of Heat.

SWEAT [*Spetan*, Sax. *swete*, L. S. and Belg. *schweis*, Teut. *schwiß*, C. Br. *judor*, L.] Moisture perspired through the Pores of the Body.

SWEAT'ER, one who sweats.

SWEATH, the same as *Swarb*. *Kent*.

SWEAT'ING Sickness, a Disease which began in *Sbrewsbury*, and over-run the whole Kingdom, *A. C.* 1551.

SWEAT'Y [*Spetig*, Sax. *swetig*, L. S. *schwitzig*, Teut.] wet with Sweat.

SWEAT'INESS, the abounding with Sweat.

To **SWEB**, to swoon. *N. C.*

To **SWEEP** [*Speopan*, Sax.] to cleanse with a Broom, Brush, &c.

To **SWEEP** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to sweep, when she wipes her Beak after she has fed.

SWEEP [of the *Ship*] the Mould where she begins to compass at the Rung-heads; the Semicircular or oval Line made by

S W

Compasses, Hand, or any Motion, or Vibration.

SWEEP [among *Alchymists*] a refining Furnace.

SWEEP-NET, a Sort of Fishing Net.

SWEEP'AGE, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

SWEEP'ER, one that sweeps.

SWEEP'ING [*Sea Term*] is drawing along the Ground at the Bottom of the Sea, with a three-flak'd Grapnel, to find some Cable that is slipt from an Anchor.

SWEET [*Spær*, Sax. *suet*, Belg. *sute*, L. S. *sufs*, Teut. *suavis*, L. which *Junius* derives of *Hvüs*, Gr.] pleasant in Taste, as Honey, &c.

After Sweet Meat comes sour Sauce.

This Proverb is an excellent Monition to *Temperance* and *Sobriety*; for that whatsoever is excessive and unreasonable, either in our *Actions* or our *Passions* or *Appetites*, in either drinking or eating to *Guttany*; either in point of *Wit*, *Mirth*, or *Wantonness* to *Intemperance*; of *Lust*, *Leachery*, or *Lewdness* to *Iniquity*, will certainly make the sweetest Meat we can eat rise as sour as a Crab in our Stomachs; for that there is a rank *Poison* in the Tail of all unlawful Pleasures, a bitter Sweet, or a deadly sour Dreg in the Bottom of the Vessel, which will be *Wormwood* and *Gall* in the Belly. *Post gaudia Luctus*, say the *Latins*; and *ἡμετέρας πένυαλα*, say the *Greeks*.

SWEET'BREAD, that Part of the Intrails otherwise called the *Pancreas*.

SWEET-BRIAR, an odoriferous Shrub.

To **SWEET'EN** [*sußen* or *versußen*, Teut.] to make sweet.

A **SWEET'HEART**, a Lover or Suitor.

SWEET'ING, a Sort of sweet Apple.

SWEET'ISH [*süßlich*, Teut.] somewhat sweet.

SWEET'ISHLY, pleasant in Taste.

SWEET'LY, in a sweet Manner, pleasantly.

SWEET'NESS [*süßigkeit*, Teut.] the being of a sweet Quality.

A **SWEET'NER**, one who decoys Persons to game.

SWEET-WILLIAM, a beautiful Plant.

To **SWELL** [*Spellan*, Sax. *swellen*, L. S. *schwellen*, Teut.] to rise up as a Tumour; to puff or blow up one's self, to look big.

SWEL'LED Pizzle, a Disease in Horses.

A **SWEL'LING** [*Spell* or *Spyle*, Sax.] a Tumour or Rising of the Belly.

SWELT, burned. *Spenc.*

To **SWEL'TER** [*Speitan*, Sax. to die, *Spelan*, Sax. to inflame, *swelte*, Belg. to faint, *spoleß*, Sax. Heat] to broil with excessive Heat.

SWEL'TRY [of *spoleß*, Sax. Heat] extremely hot.

To

S W

To SWEL'VEN [of *schwelgen*, gluttonising, *Teut.*] to swallow. *O.*

SWEPE, } an Engine having cross Beams
SWIPE, } to draw up with.

SWERD, the Superficies of the Ground with Grafts.

SWERE [*Speon*, *Sax.*] the Neck. *Cb.*

To SWERVE [*schwerffen*, *Teut.*] to wander from.

A Bed SWERVER, one inconstant to his Bed, a Rover, Debaucher, &c. *Shakesp.*

SWEVEN [*Sp-pen*, *Sax.* of *schweben*, to hover, *Teut.*] a Dream. *C.*

SWIFT [*Spift*, *Sax.*] quick or nimble.

SWIFT [among *Astralogers*] a Planet is said to be swift in Motion, when it exceeds or moves faster by its own proper diurnal or daily Motion, than its mean diurnal Motion.

SWIF'TERS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes belonging to the Main Masts or Fore Masts, which serve to strengthen the Shrouds, and keep the Masts stiff.

SWIFT'ING of a *Ship* [*Sea Term*] encompassing her Gun-wale round with Ropes, to strengthen her in Strefs of Weather; to bring her a-ground upon a *Careen*.

SWIFTING [of the *Capstan Bars*] is straining a Rope all around the outer End of the Capstan Bars, in order to strengthen and make them bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

SWIFTING the Masts, is a particular Manner of easing and strengthening them, when a ship is either brought a-ground or on a *Careen*.

SWIFT'LY, quickly, nimbly.

SWIFT'NESS, Nimbleness.

SWILK [*solck*, *Teut.*] such.

To SWILK'ER Ore, to dash over. *N. C.*

To SWIG [*swiga*, *Islandick*] to drink by large Draughts.

To SWILL [*swelzen*, *Sax.* *swelgen*, *Belg.* *schwelgen*, *Teut.*] to gulp or swallow down greedily, to drink hard.

SWILL Bowl, a lusty Toper.

SWILL, Hog-wash. *C.*

SWILL, a Washing-tub with three Feet; also a Shade or Shadow. *S. C.*

SWILL *Pero*, a Dilling, or Child born when the Parents are old.

SWIL'LER, a great Drinker.

To SWIM [*Spumman*, *Sax.* *schwimmen*, *Teut.* *swemmer*, *Dan.*] to pass along in, or float on the Water.

SWIM'MER, one that swims.

A SWIMMING in the Head [*swime lende*, *Belg.* *schwindel*, *Teut.*] a Vertigo or Giddiness.

SWIM'MINGLY, smoothly, prosperously.

To SWIN'DLE, to get Money on false Pretences.

SWIN'DLER, one who gets Money by false Pretences. These Words, it is said, were first used by Lord Mansfield.

SWINE [*Spyn*, *Sax.* *swin*, *L. S.*

S W

schweine, *Teut.* *swin*, *Dan.*] Hogs, either Boars or Sows.

SWINE-HERD [*Spyn-hywe*, *Sax.* *schwein-birte*, *Teut.*] a Keeper or Feeder of Swine.

Herd of SWINE [*spyn-heopt*, *Sax.* *berd* *schweine*, *Teut.*] a Flock or Company of Swine.

SWINE-Crue,

SWINE-Erne,

SWINE-Hull,

SWINE-Graun [of *Graun*, *Dan.* the Nose] a Swine's Snout. *N. C.*

SWINE-Pipe, a Bird of the Thrush-Kind.

SWI'NISH [*schweinisch*, *Teut.*] like a Swine, filthy.

SWINISH'LY, filthily.

SWINISH'NESS, Filchiness.

To SWING [*spingan*, *Sax.* *swingen*, *L. S.* *vingen*, *Teut.* *swinger*, *Dan.*] to vibrate, or move to and fro hanging.

SWING-Wheel [in a Royal *Pendulum-Clock*] is the Wheel that drives the *Pendulum*; in a Watch it is called the *Crown-Wheel*.

To SWINGE [*spigan*, *Sax.*] to whip or bang soundly, to chastise severely.

SWING'ER, one that swings.

SWIN'GING, huge, exceeding great.

To SWIN'GLE, to beat; also to dangle; to swing in Pleasure.

SWINGLE-STAFF, a Stick to beat Flax with.

SWINK, Labour. *Spene.*

SWIPE, an Engine for drawing up Water; also another for throwing *Granadoes*.

SWIP'PER, nimble, quick. *N. C.*

A SWITCH, a small Wand used as a Whip.

To SWITCH, to lash.

SWITH [*spist*, *Sax.*] quickly. *Spene.*

SWITH'IN [*Camden* derives it of *spiste*, greatly, and *peah*, high, *Sax.* formerly called *Switbeahn*] a famous Bishop of *Winchester*, celebrated for his Piety, and on that account canonized for a Saint.

To SWIVE [*schweben*, *Teut.* to agitate] to copulate with a Woman.

SWI'VEL, a Sort of Metal Ring that turns about either Way.

To SWIZ'ZEN, to finge. *N. C.*

SWOB'BER, a Sweeper of the Deck; also four Cards used in the Game of Whist.

SWOLE-HOT, sultry hot. *O.*

A SWOL'ING [of *Land*] as much as one Plough can till in a Year; a Hide of Land; but some say an uncertain Quantity.

To SWOON [*arfunan*, *Sax.* or as *Dr. Tb. H.* of *roepan*, *Sax.* a Dream, *schwinden*, to vanish, *Teut.* *swinder*, *Dan.*] to faint away, to suffer a *Deliquium* of the Spirit.

To SWOOP' [among *Fowlers*] to fly down hastily, and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

To SWOP. See to Swap.

SWORD

SWORD [*ῥοπακ*, *Sax.* *sewerd*, *Dan.* *schwerdt*, *Teut.*] an offensive Weapon.

SWORD-Bearer, an Officer who carries the Sword of State before a Magistrate, particularly before the Lord Mayor of London.

SWORD of Bacon [*ῥοπακ*, *Sax.* *sewaerde*, *Belg.* *schwarte*, *Teut.*] the Rind or Skin of Bacon.

SWORD-FISH [*schwardt fisch*, *Teut.*] a Sea Fish having a Bone five Foot long like a Sword, with Teeth on either Side, at the End of the Upper Jaw, and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.

SWORD-GRASS [*schwerdt-grass*, *Teut.*] a Kind of Sedge.

SWORD-SLIPPER [*q. d.* *schwerdt-schleiffer*, *Teut.* i. e. *Sword-grinder*] a Sword Cutler. *N. C.*

To **SWORL** [*sebnurren*, *Teut.*] to snarl, as a Dog does. *Suff.*

SWORN [*geschworen*, *Teut.*] having taken an Oath.

SWORN Brothers [*geschworenes bruder*, *Teut.*] Soldiers of Fortune, who used to engage themselves, by mutual Oaths, to share the Rewards of their Services.

SWOTE, Sweet. *O.*

SWUM [*Er. schwambe*, *did swim*, *Teut.*] *did swim.*

SWUNG, *did swing.*

SYB and *son*, Peace and Security. *O.*

SYBARIT'ICAL [of the *Sybaritæ*, Inhabitants of the City of *Sybaris*, who were arrived to the Height of Luxury and Voluptuousness, that they taught their Holes to dance to the Sound of the Flute, so that the *Crotoniatæ*, who waged War with them, bringing a great Number of Pipes into the Field of Battle, made their Horses fall a-dancing, and so broke their Ranks, by which means they utterly overthrew them] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.

SY'COMA } [*Συκίμα* and *Σύκος*, *Gr.*] a
SY'COSIS } Fleishy Substance, Wart, or
Ulcer growing about the Fundament, so called from its Resemblance to a Fig.

SY'COMORE [*sycomorus*, *L.* of *συκή*, a Fig, and *μορέα*, a Mulberry Tree] a Fruit like Figs; also a Sort of Maple, with Leaves like those of the Fig-Tree. *F.*

SY'COPHANCY [*sycephantia*, *L.* of *συκοφαντία*, *Gr.*] false Dealing, false Accusation, Tale-bearing.

SY'COPHANT [*sycephanta*, *L.* of *συκοφάντης*, of *πρ* *συκοφανσία*, *Gr.*] an Informer among the ancient *Athenians*, who gave Notice of the Exportation of Figs contrary to the Law] a false Accuser, a Tale-Bearer, a Picheant, a Flatterer.

To **SY'COPHANTIZE** [of *συκοφαντίζειν*, *Gr.*] to accuse or slander falsely, to deal deceitfully.

SY'DER, a Sort of Drink made of the Juice of Apples.

SYDER'ATION, Blasting of Trees with great Heat and Drought; also a Corruption not only of the solid Parts, but Bones also. *L.*

SYDERO'SE [*syderosus*, *L.*] Planet-struck.

SYLLA'BICAL [*syllabique*, *F.* *syllabicus*, *L.* *συλλαβικός*, *Gr.*] of Syllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY, in a syllabical Manner.

SYLL'ABLE [*syllaba*, *L.* of *συλλαβή*, *Gr.*] an articulate or complete Sound, made of one or several Letters. *F.*

SYLLEP'SIS [*συνληψις*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, where two Nominative Cases Singular, of different Persons, are joined to a Verb Plural, as, *Tu & ille estis in tuto.* *L.*

SYL'LOGISM [*sylogisme*, *F.* *sylogismus*, *L.* *συλλογισμός*, *Gr.*] an Argument of Logic, consisting of three Propositions, wherein some Things being supposed, or taken for granted, a Conclusion is drawn different from the Thing supposed.

SYLLOGISM Categorical, is one wherein both the Propositions are positive, as, *Every Man is a living Creature, &c.*

SYLLOGISM Hypothetical, is when one or both Propositions are upon Supposition, as, *If a Man be a Man, he is a living Creature, &c.*

SYLLOGIS'TICAL [*sylogisticus*, *L.* of *συλλογιστικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Syllogisms, or Logical Disputations.

SYLLOGIS'TICALLY, by Way of Syllogism.

To **SYL'LOGIZE** [*συλλογίζειν*, *Gr.*] to reason by Syllogism.

SYL'PHES, a Sort of Fairy Nymphs. *L.*

SYLVA *Cædua*, a Wood under 20 Years Growth, Underwood. *L. T.*

SYL'VAN } [*syvaticus*, *L.*] belong-
SYLVA'TICK } ing to the Woods or Forests.

SYM'BOL [*symbole*, *F.* *symbolum*, *L.* of *σύμβολον*, *Gr.*] a Badge, Sign, or Mark, an Emblem, or Representation of something; a Mystical Sentence; a Motto or Device; as, two Hands joined or clasped together, are a Sign or Symbol of Union or Fidelity.

SYMBOL [among *Divines*] the Apostles Creed, or Sum of Christian Belief.

SYMBOLS [in *Algebra*] Letters, Characters, Signs, or Marks, by which any Quantity is represented, or which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, &c.

SYMBOL'ICAL [*symbolique*, *F.* *symbolicus*, *L.* *συμβολικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to, or of the Nature of a Symbol; mystical.

SYMBOL'ICALLY, mystically.

SYM'BOLISM } [by *Anatomists*] is said
SYMBOLE } either of the Fitness of the Parts with one another, or of the Consent between them, by the Intermediation of the Nerves.

To **SYM'BOLIZE**, to signify some hidden Thing by certain outward Signs, as an Eye symbolizes Watchfulness.

S Y

To **SYMBOLIZE** [with *[symbolizer, F.]* is to agree in any Thing with, to partake of each other's Qualities: As *Air* and *Fire* are symbolizing Elements.

SYMBOLOG'RAPHY [of *σύμβολον*, and *γραφῆς*, Gr. Description] Description of Symbols.

SYM'MACHY [*symmachia*, L. *συμμαχία*, Gr. of *συν*, and *μαχή*, a Fight, Gr.] Aid or Assistance in War.

SYM'METRAL [*symmetrus*, L. of *συμμετρος*, Gr.] commensurable.

SYM'METRY [*symmetrie*, F. *symetria*, L. of *συμμετρία*, of *συν*, and *μετρον*, Measure, Gr.] a due Proportion or Uniformity of each Part in respect to the whole.

SYMMETRY [among Physicians] good Temper of Body.

SYMPATHETICAL } [*sympathetique*,
SYMPATHETICK } F. of *συν*, and *παθῆς*, Gr. suffering] pertaining to, or partaking of Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Inks*, are such as can be made to appear or disappear by the Application of something that seems to work by Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Powder*, a Powder chymically prepared from Green or Blue Vitriol; or else only opened by the Sun-beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calcining it: which is said to cure Wounds at a Distance, being spread on a Linen Cloth dipt in the Blood of the Wound.

SYMPATHE'RICALLY, by way of Sympathy.

To **SYMP'ATHIZE** [*sympathizer*, F. *συμπαθίζω*, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

SYMP'ATHY [*sympathie*, F. *sympathia*, L. of *συμπαθία*, of *συμπαθεω*, to suffer with, Gr.] the natural Agreement of Things; a Conformity in Nature, Passions, Dispositions, or Affections; a Fellow-feeling, Compassion.

SYMPATHY [in *Physick*] is an Indisposition of one Part of the Body caused by the Disease of the other.

SYMPE'ISIS [*συμπέσις*, Gr.] a Concoction or ripening of those Humours that are growing into an Inflammation.

SYMPHONY [*symphonie*, F. *symphonia*, L. of *συμφωνία*, of *συμφωνέω*, to agree in one Sound, Gr.] a melodious Harmony or musical Concert, by which it is to be understood Airs in 2, 3, or 4 Parts, for Instruments of any kind; or the instrumental Parts of Songs, *Motets*, *Operas*, or *Concertos*.

SYM'PHYSIS [with *Surgeons*] the joining of two Bones, when neither has a proper distinct Motion, and is either without any Medium, or else with one that ties them strait together; as a Cartilage or Gristle, a Ligament of Flesh, &c.

SYMPO'CE [*συμπόκη*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Sentences or Clauses have the same Beginning and the same Ending.

S Y

SYMPO'SIACK [*συμποσιακή*, Gr.] relating to Merry-making.

SYMP'TOM [*symptome*, F. *symptoma*, L. of *συμπτῶμα*, of *σύμπτειν*, to happen together, Gr.] a preter-natural Disposition of the Body, occasioned by some Disease; also a Sign or Token discovering what a Distemper is, or indicating what will be the Issue of it, for the Means of Cure.

SYMPTOMA'TICAL [*sympomatique*, F. *sympomaticus*, L. *συμπτωματικός*, Gr.] belonging to, attended with, or caused by some Symptoms.

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY, by way of Symptom.

SYNAC'TICS [*συνακτικῆς*, Gr.] Medicines that contract any Part.

SYN'ÆRESIS [*συναίρεσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, a clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one.

SYNAGO'GICAL, belonging to, or of a Synagogue.

SYN'AGOGUE [*synagoga*, L. of *συναγωγή*, of *συναγειν*, to gather together, Gr.] a Congregation or Religious Assembly among the Jews, or the Place where they meet. F. M.

SYN'ALOEPHA [*συναλοιφή*, Gr.] a Contraction of two Vowels into one in the *Latin* Verse, when any Word ends with a Vowel, and the next Word begins with another Vowel. L.

SYNAR'THROSIS [*συναρθρωσις*, of *συνάρθρων*, Gr.] a close joining of Bones that are void of any sensible Motion. L.

SYNASTO'MOSIS. See *Anastomosis*.

SYN'ATHROESMUS [*συναθροισμός*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Matters of different Natures are heaped up together. L.

SYN'AXIS [*σύναξις*, Gr.] a gathering together, a Congregation; also the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. L.

SYN'CAMPE [of *συν*, and *καμπῆς*, Gr.] a Bending or Bowing.

SYNCAMPE [in *Anatomy*] the Flexure or Bend of the Arm, where the lower Part is joined to the upper.

SYNCATEGO'REMA [*συνκατηγορημα*, Gr.] a Word in Logick that imports somewhat with another; as, *all*, *none*, *certain*, &c. which signify little in themselves, but add to the Force of other Words. L.

SYNCATEGOREMA'TICAL [*syncategorematicus*, L. of *συνκατηγορημα*, Gr.] belonging to such a Term, that has no predicamental or Self-Signification.

SYNCHON'DROSIS [of *συν* and *χονδρός*, Gr.] that Sort of Articulation of the Bones where their Extremities are joined to one another by Means of an intervening Cartilage. L.

SYN'CHORESIS [*συνχῳρησις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein an Argument is scoffingly yielded into, and then marred by a Retortion upon the Objector. L.

SYN'CHRISM [*συνχρίσμα*, Gr.] a Kind of liquid or spreading Ointment. L.

SYN-

SYNCHRONICAL [*συγχρονος*, Gr.] being, or done together at the same Time, contemporary, of one Time or Standing.

SYNCHRONISM [*συγχρονισμος*, of *συν* with, and *χρονος*, Time, Gr.] the being or happening of several remarkable Things or Transactions at the same Time.

SYNCHISIS [*συγχυσις*, Gr.] a pouring together, Confusion. *L.*

SYNCHISIS [in Grammar] a confused and disorderly placing of Words in a Sentence.

SYNCHISIS [with Surgeons] a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humours in the Eyes.

SYNCHISIS [*Rhet.*] a Fault in Speech, when the Order of Things is disturbed.

SYN'CLAR [i. e. *Sainte Clare*, F. of St. Clara] a Sirenate.

SYNCOPE/LIS *Febris*, or the swooning Fever, is that in which the Patient often swoons and faints away.

To **SYNCO/PATE** [*syncoptum*, L. of *συνκόπτω*, Gr.] to cut or take away, to shorten.

SYNCO/PATION [in Music] is when a Note of one Part ends or breaks off upon the Middle of a Note of another Part.

SYN'COPE [*συνκοπή*, of *συνκύνω*, to fall down, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, whereby one or more Letters are taken out of a Word, as, *Amarunt* for *Amaruerunt*. *F.* of *L.*

SYNCOPE [in Music] is the driving a Note; as when an odd Crotchet comes before 2 or 3 Minims, or an odd Quaver, between 2 or 3 or more Crotchets.

SYNCOPE [in Physick] is a sudden fainting or swooning away; a hasty Decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength, with a very weak or no Pulse, and a Loss of Sense and Motion.

SYN'CHRISIS [*συγχρησις*, Gr.] a Figure whereby contrary Things and different Persons are compared in one Sentence. *Rhetorick.*

SYNCRIT'ICA [*συγκριτικά*, Gr.] relaxing, loosening, or opening Medicines. *L.*

SYNDES'MUS [*συνδεσμος*, Gr.] a joining together, a Band or Tie. *L.*

SYNDES'MUS [in Anatomy] is a Ligament for the closing together of Bones and other Parts.

SYNDESMUS [in Grammar] a Part of Speech called a Conjunction, by which the Clauses of a Sentence are joined.

SYN'DICH [*syndic*, F. *syndicus*, L. of *συνδικος*, Gr.] a Person deputed to act for any Corporation or Community.

SYN'DIK [in Switzerland, &c.] a Magistrate much the same in Power with an Alderman in England.

To **SYN'DICATE** [*σύν*, and *δική*] to judge; to pass judgment; to censure.

SYN'DICATE } [*syndicat*, F.] the

SYN'DICKSHIP } Place or Dignity of a Syndick, or the Time of being in that Office.

SYN'DROME [*συνδρομή*, Gr.] a Concourse, a running or meeting together of many in the same Place.

SYNDROME [among Physicians] a Concurrence or meeting together of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

SYNECH'DOCHE [*συνεδοχή*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, when the Ablative Case is changed into the Accusative. *L.*

SYNECH'DOCHE [in Rhetorick] a Trope whereby the Whole is put for a Part, or a Part for the Whole; or a Genus for the Species, or the contrary.

SYNECHPHO'NESIS [*συνεχφημισις*, Gr.] clapping together of Vowels, when two Syllables are pronounced as one.

SYNED'RENONTA [*συνεδρενω*, Gr.] common Symptoms in a Disease, which neither take their Rise from the Nature of it, nor of Necessity accompany it, yet signify the Greatness, Continuance, &c. of it.

SYN'GRAPHA [*συνγραφή*, Gr.] a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties. *L.*

SYNIMESIS [of *συνίμας*, Gr.] the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, as in Infants the Bones of the *Sinciput* with the *Oz Frontis*.

SYNNEU'ROSIS [*συννευρωσις*, Gr.] an Articulation of Bones by a Ligament.

SYNO'CHUS [*συνήχος* of *συνεχέω*, or *συνήχω*, to continue, Gr.] a continued or intermitting Fever, which lasts many Days.

SYN'OD [*synode*, F. *synodus*, L. *συνόδος*, Gr.] a Meeting or Assembly of Ecclesiastical Persons, to consult concerning Religion and Church-Affairs; and is either.

A General **SYNOD**, where Bishops, &c. of all Nations meet.

A National **SYNOD**, where those of one Nation only meet.

A Provincial **SYNOD**, where those of one Province only meet; or,

A Diocesan **SYNOD**, where those of but one Diocese meet.

SYNO'DAL } [*synodique*, F. *synodalis*, and *synodicus*, L. *συνωδικός*, Gr.] belonging to, done in a Synod.

SYNODICAL Instrument, the solemn Oath which was taken by

SYNODAL Witnesses, who were the Urban and Rural Deans, so called from their giving Information, and attesting the Disorders, of the Clergy and Laity of the Episcopal Synod, whose Authority came, in Process of Time, to be devolved on the Church-Wardens.

SYN'ODAL, a Pecuniary Rent paid to the Bishop at the Time of the annual Synod by every Parochial Priest.

SYN'ODALS Provincial, the Canons or Constitutions of a Provincial Synod.

SYNOD'ICAL [with Astronomers] belonging to the Course of the Moon.

S Y

SYNODICAL Month } [in *Astronomy*] is
SYNODICK Month } that Space of Time
contained between the Moon's parting from
the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to
him again; and this Month consists of about 29
Days, 12 Hours, and some Minutes.

SYNODICAL Revolution [in *Astronomy*] is
that Motion to which the Moon's whole Body
is carried along with the Earth round the Sun.

SYNODICALLY, by the Authority of a
Synod.

SYNODUS [in *Astrology*] a Conjunction of
two or more Planets, or their meeting by Beams
in other Aspects.

SYNOE'EIOSIS [συνεισότης, Gr.] a Fi-
gure in *Rhetorick*, whereby contrary Qualities
are united and attributed to the same Person or
Thing. *L.*

To **SYNONOMISE**, to express the same
Thing in different Words.

SYNONYMA [συνωνυμα, Gr.] Words of
one and the same Signification. *L.*

SYNONYMAL } [synonyme, *F.* synonymy-
SYNONYMOUS } mus, *L.* συνωνυμος,
Gr.] of the same Name or Signification.

SYNONYMY [synonymie, *F.* synonymia, *L.*
συνωνυμία, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when
divers Words of the same Signification are
made use of to amplify a Matter.

SYNOPSIS [σύνopsis, Gr.] a short View or
Epitome of Things together; an Abstract or
Abidgment.

SYNOVIA among *Anatomists*] the glewy
Matter between the Joints.

SYNTAGMA [συντάγμα, Gr.] a disposing
or placing Things in an orderly Manner; a
Treatise or Discourse on a Subject.

SYNTASIS [συνταξις, Gr.] a preternatural
Distension of the Parts.

SYNTACTICAL [from *syntax*] conjoined;
fitted to each other; also relating to the Con-
struction of Speech.

SYNTAX [syntaxe, *F.* syntaxis, *L.* σύν-
ταξις, Gr. Order, Construction; that Part
of Grammar which teaches how regularly to
join the Words and Sentences together.

SYNTECTOE, is a Kind of Looseness that
proceeds from the melting away of the Sub-
stance of the Body by a violent hot Distemper
of the solid Parts, such as sometimes happens
in an Inflammation of the Bowels; and is a
vehement burning Fever, Hectick or Pestilen-
tial, in which a fat Matter, as it were mixed
with Oil or Grease, is voided by Stool.

SYNTE'NOSIS [of συντενωσις, Gr.] the
Union of two Bones, which are joined by a
Tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh-bone
and Tibia.

SYNTE'RESIS [synteresis, *L.* of συντερεσις,
Gr.] Remorse, Sting, or Prick of Conscience.

SYNTERETICKS [of συντερετικα, Gr.] that
Part of Physick which gives Rules for the Pre-
servation of Health.

SYNTE'XIS [συντεξις, Gr.] a deep Con-
sumption, a lingering Sickness.

S Y

SYNTHESIS [συνθεσις, of συνιδεσθαι, to
compound, *Gr.*] joining together.

SYNTHESIS [among *Grammarians*] a Fi-
gure in which a Noun collective singular is
joined to a Verb or Particle Plural, and of a
different Gender.

SYNTHESIS [in *Mathematicks*] is the
Method of demonstrating Propositions from
their first Principles, or predemonstrated Pro-
positions.

SYNTHESIS [in *Surgery*] is that Method
whereby the divided Parts are reunited; also
the Frame of the whole Body, more strictly
that of the Bones.

SYNTHETICAL [συνθετικος, Gr.] be-
longing to Synthesis.

SYNTHETICAL Method of Enquiry [a-
mong *Mathematicians*] is when the Artist
pursues the Truth chiefly by Reasons drawn
from Principles before established, and Pro-
positions formerly proved, and proceeds by a
long regular Chain, till he comes to the
Conclusion; as is done in the Elements of
Euclid, and the Demonstrations of the Ancients.
This is called *Composition*, and is opposed to
the Analytical Method, which is called *Re-
solution*.

SYNTHETICALLY, by way of Synthe-
sis.

SYNULOTICKS [*Sinulotica Medicamenta*,
L.] Medicines which bring Wounds or Sores
to an Escar.

SY'PHILIS [of συφ, and φιλια, Love, or
Friendship, *Gr.*] the *Lues Venerea*.

SY'PHON, a Tube or Pipe of Glass, or
Metal, which is usually bent to an acute
Angle, having one Leg shorter than the other.
They are used frequently to draw off Liquors
out of one Barrel or Vessel into another, with-
out raising the Lees or Dregs, and are called
Cranes. *L.*

SY'RINGE [seringue, *F.* syrinx, *L.* of
σyrinx, *Gr.*] an Instrument used in injecting
Liquor into the Ears, Fundament, &c.

SYRINGE [among *Confectioners*] an Instru-
ment for making March paves, &c.

To **SY'RINGE** [seringuer, *F.*] to squirt
Liquor into the Ears, Sores, &c.

SYRINGOTOMATA [of σyριγγη, a Fistu-
la, and τέμνω, to cut *Gr.*] Surgeons Knives
with which they open Fistulas.

SYRINGOTOMIA [of σyριγγη, and τέμνω,
Gr.] the cutting of a Fistula.

SY'RITES [of σyριτης, *Gr.*] a Kind of Stone
found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

SYR'TES [σyρτις, of σyρην, *Gr.*] danger-
ous Gulphs in the farthest Part of *Africa*. full
of Quicklands, called the Greater and Lesser
Syrtes: whence the Word is taken for any
Quicklands or Shelves in the Water, made by
the Drift of Sand or Gravel.

SYR'UP [sirop, *F.* syrupus, *L.* σyρῡμα,
Gr.] a Composition of a thick Consistence,
made of the Juice of Herbs, Flowers, or Fruits
boiled up with Sugar.

SY'SOR, one of the Affize or Jury. *O.* **SY'SSARCOSIS** [*Συσσάρκωσις*, Gr.] the Connection of Bones by Means of Flesh.

SYSTEM [*systeme*, *F.* *systema*, *L.* of *συστημα*, of *συνιστας*, to put together, Gr.] properly a regular, orderly Collection or Composition of many Things together; a complete Treatise or Body of any Art or Science.

SYSTEM of the World [*Astronomy*] the general Fabrick and Constitution of the Universe, or an orderly Representation of it, according to some noted Hypothesis.

The Copernican **SYSTEM**, is a System wherein the Sun is supposed to be placed in the Middle of the World; next to the Sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Moon, perform a joint Course; then Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn make the Revolution about the same Centre. This is the same with the Pythagorean System, revived by Nicholas Copernicus, and now generally maintained by Astronomers.

The Ptolemaick **SYSTEM** [so called from Ptolemy] is the System wherein the Globe of the Earth is fixed in the Centre of the Universe, the Sun, Moon, and Stars, performing their Course round it every Day, each in their several Orbits, and different Distances from it.

The **SYSTEM** of Tycho Brabe [a Danish Nobleman] is a System which makes the Earth the Centre of the Sun and Moon, and of the Orb of the fixed Stars; but the Sun the Centre of the other four Planets, which he accounts eccentric to the Earth, and constantly moving in the Liquid Æther or Sky about the Sun, &c.

The Solar **SYSTEM** [according to the New Astronomy] is the joint Union, or orderly Disposition of all the Planets, which move round the Sun as their Centre, in determined Orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and usual Bounds.

SYSTEM [in Musick] an Extent of a certain Number of Chords, having its Bounds towards the Grave and Acute: which has been differently determined by the different Progress made in Musick, and according to the different Divisions of the Monocord.

Or, **SYSTEM** [of Musick] is a Treatise of Musick, or a Book treating of Musick in all its several Parts, both Mathematical and Practical.

SYSTEM [of Philosophy] is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them dogmatically, or in a scholastic Way, in Contradiction to the Way of Essay, in which the Writer discovers himself more freely, loosely, and modestly.

SYSTEMATICAL [*systematicus*, *L.*] belonging to, or reduced to a System.

SYSTEMATICALLY, by way of System.

SYST'OLE [in Anatomy] is the Contraction of the Ventricles of the Heart, whereby

the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery, as the Dilatation or widening of those Parts is called *Diastole*.

SYSTOLE [in Grammar] a Figure in Prosodia, by which a long Syllable is made short.

SYSTYLE [in Architecture] is a Building where the Pillars stand thick, but not quite so thick as in the *Pycnostyle*, the Intercolumniation being only two Diameters of the Column.

SYXHEN'DEMEN [*ρυχινδμεν*, of *ρυχ*, *Sax.* 6, hindene, *Sax.* a Society, and *Man*, *Sax.* i. e. 600 Men] Men worth 600 Shillings, 30*l.* In the Time of our Saxon Ancestors, all Men were ranked into three Classes, the Lowest, the Middle, and the Highest, and were valued according to the Class they were in; that is, if any Injury was done, Satisfaction was to be made according to the Value or Worth of the Man to whom it was done. The Lowest were called *ρυχινδμεν*, *Sax.* i. e. valued at 200 Shillings; the Middle, *γρυχινδμεν*, i. e. valued at 600 Shillings; and the Highest *εργελινδμεν*, i. e. valued at 1200 Shillings.

SYZEUG'MENON of *συζευγμενον*, and *ζευγνυμι*, Gr.] a Musical Note called *B-fa-bi-mi*.

SYZY'GIA [*συζυγία*, Gr.] joining together. *L.*

SYZY'GIA [among Astrologers] is the Intercourse of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams.

SYZYGIA [among Astronomers] is the Conjunction of any two Planets or Stars, when they are both supposed to be in the same Point in the Heavens, or when they are referred to the same Degree of the Ecciptick, by a Circle of Longitude passing through them both.

SYZYGIA [Grammar] the coupling of different Feet together in Greek and Latin Verse.

SYZYGIA [among Anatomists] is that Pair of Nerves which conveys Sense from the Brain to the rest of the Body.

T A

T. Frequently is put for *Theologia*, *L.* as *T. D. Theologiae Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

T. [in Musick Books] is an Abbreviation of the Italian Word *Tutti*, i. e. all, or altogether, which see.

T. is the Brand of one convicted of any Felony (save Murder), and having the Benefit of the Clergy, i. e. burning in the Hand.

TAB, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

TABAC'CO [so called from the Island *Tobago* in the West Indies] a well known Plant, brought into England from thence by Sir Francis Drake, Ann. Dom. 1585.

TAB'ARD

T A

TAB'ARD } [probably of *tabberd*, L. S.
TAB'ERD } a Woman's Gown] a short Gown that reaches no farther than the middle of the Leg, a sort of Jacket or sleeveless Coat; a Herald's Coat.

St. TABB'S [i. e. the Church of *Ebba*; Daughter of *Edelford*, King of *Northumberland*] a Town in the County of *Northumberland*.

TAB'BY [*tabbi*, *tabbino*, Ital. *tabais*, F.] a sort of waved or watered Silk, also brindled.

TABEFAC'TION, a consuming or wasting away. L.

To **TA'BEFY** [*tabere*, L.] to pine, consume, or waste away.

TABELLA'RIOUS [*tabellarius*, L.] belonging to Letters, or a Letter-carrier.

TAB'ER, [*tabour*, F.] a small Drum.

TAB'ERN [of *taberna*, L.] a Cellar, N. C.

To **TA'BERNACLE**, to enshrine, to house.

TA'BERNACLE [*tabernaculum*, L. Dim. of *taberna*] a Pavilion or Tent; a wooden Chapel for Divine Service. F.

TABERNACLE [among *Roman Catholics*] a little Vessel in which the Sacrament is put on the Altar.

TABERNACLE [of the *Jews*] a Tent in which the Ark of the Covenant was kept.

The Feast of **TABERNACLES**, a Feast kept by the *Jews* for seven Days together, in remembrance that their Fathers lived for a long Time in Tents, after their Departure out of *Egypt*.

TABERNAC'ULUM [*Old Records*] a public Inn, or Place of Entertainment.

TABERNA'RIOUS [*tabernarius*, L.] belonging to Taverns or Shops.

TABES Dorsalis, a Consumption in the Marrow of the Back-bone. L.

TAB'ID [*tabidus*, L.] wasting away.

TABID'NESS, Consumptiveness.

TAB'FICK [*tabificus*, L.] consumptive, bringing into a Consumption, wasting.

TAB'ITERS } [in *Queen's College* in
TABARDEE'RS } *Oxford*] Bachelors.

Scholars so called from *Taberd*, a short Gown which they are obliged to wear.

TAB'ITHA [תִּיתָה, Syr. i. e. a Roebuck] a proper Name of a Woman.

TAB'LATURE, a Musick Book, directing to play on the *Lute*, *Viol*, &c. L.

TABLATURE [in *Anatomy*] a Division or Parting of the Skull Bones.

TA'BLE [of *ταβλ*, Sax. *taffel*, Teut. *tabula*, L.] a Piece of Household Stuff well known; also an Index or Collection of the Heads or principal Matters contained in a Book. F.

TABLE [in *Architecture*] is a smooth and simple Part of a different Figure, but most commonly in the Form of a Rectangle or Triangle.

T A

TABLE of *Apelles*, a pictured Table, representing the Excellency of Sobriety on the one Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on the other.

TABLE Projecting [in *Architecture*] is that which sets out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, &c.

A **Raking TABLE** [*Architecture*] is that which is hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

To **TA'BLE**, to board, to entertain or be entertained at one's Table.

TA'BLE-BEER, small Beer used at Meals.

TA'BLE-CLOTH, Linen spread on a Table.

TA'BLER, one who boards with another.

TA'BLE TALK, Discourse at Meals.

TA'BLE Rents, Rents paid to Bishops or Religious Persons, and reserved for their Table or House-keeping.

Twelve TABLES [of *Brass*] *Roman Laws* brought from *Athens* to *Rome* by the *Decemviri*.

TABLES of Houses [*Astrology*] Tables ready drawn up for the Assistance of Practitioners in setting a Figure.

TABLES Astronomical, the Tables of the Motions of the Planets.

TABLES Loxodromick, Tables of Traverses, which serve for the easy and ready Solution of Problems in Navigation.

TABLES of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, [in *Trigonometry*] are proportional Numbers, calculated from, and depending on, the given Quantity of the *Radius*; whence any other Sine may be found.

TA'BLES, a certain Game so called.

TA'BLETS [among *Apothecaries*] are solid Electuaries, much of the same Nature with Lozenges. Also little Tables.

TA'BLING of Fines [*Law Phrase*] a making a Table with the Contents of every Fine passed in any one Term for every County where the King's Writ runs.

TA'BOR [*tabourine*, F.] a small Drum.

Privilege of TA'BOURET [in *France*] a Privilege for some great Ladies to sit in the Queen's Presence on a Stool. F.

To **TA'BULATE** [*tabulatum*, L.] to floor or board; also to reduce to Tables or Synopses.

TABULA'TION, a fastening together of Boards, &c. a making of a Floor. L.

TABULATU'RA } is the old way of
TAB'ULATURE } writing Musick with Letters instead of Notes.

TACAMAHACA, a Resin brought from *New Spain*.

TA'CE, Lat. } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

TA'CET, Ital. } to hold still, or keep Silence.

TA'CES [of *attacher*, F.] Armour for the Thighs.

TACHE [or *attache*, a fixing, F.] a Hook, Buckle, or Clasp.

TA'CHES, Franks. O.

5 N a TACHY-

T A

TACHYGRAPHY [*ταχυγραφία*, of *ταχυς*, swift, and *γραφη*, Writing, Gr.] the Art of swift Writing.

TACIT [*tacite*, F. *tacitus*, L.] silent, implied or meant, though not expressed.

TACITLY, silently.

TACITURNITY [*taciturnitas*, F. of *taciturnitas*, L.] a being silent, or of few Words; a close or reserved Humour.

To **TACK** [of *attacher*, F.] to sew slightly, or join together.

A **TACK**, a small Nail.

To **TACK** about [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Ship's Head is to be brought about, so as to lie a contrary Way.

TACKS [in a Ship] Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them stand close by a Wind.

TACKLE } [in a Ship] is the Furni-

TACKLING } ture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby she is fitted for sailing.

TACKLES [in a Ship] small Ropes which run in three Parts having a Pennant with a Block at one End, for heaving of weighty Things in and out of the Ship.

The **TACKLES** [of a Boat] Tackles which serve to hoist the Boat in and out.

Cannon's TACKLES [in a Ship] the Ropes with which the Ordnance are haled in and out.

TACTICAL [*tacticus*, L. of *τακτικός*, Gr.] belonging to Martial Array.

TACTICK [*tactique*, F.] the Art of marshalling Soldiers in an Army; the Art of making the Machines of the Ancients, for casting of Darts, Stones &c.

TACTILE [*tactilis*, L.] that may be touched. F.

TACTILE Qualities [among Philosophers] are such as have a primary Relation to our Sense of Feeling.

TACTION, a Touching or Feeling. F. of L.

TADCASTER [*ταδε*, a Toad, and *Castrum*, a Castle, Sax. perhaps because the Ditch or Trench around it might abound with Toads] a Town in Yorkshire, 142 Miles N. N. W. from London.

TAD'DY, a pleasant Liquor issuing out of a spongy Tree in America.

TADPOLE [of *ταδε*, a Toad, and *phila*, a young one, Sax.] a young Frog, consisting only of Body and Tail.

TÆNIA [among Physicians] a broad Worm like a Piece of Tape, for which Reason it is called the Tape-worm.

TÆNIA [in Architecture] a Member of the Dorick Capital, resembling a square Fillet, serving instead of a Cymatium, being made fast, as it were, to a Capital below the Triglyphs, whereof it seems the Base.

TAF'FEREL [in a Ship] the uppermost Part, Frame, or Rail abaft over the Poop.

T A

TAF'FETY [*taffetas*, F. *taffeta*, Ital. *taffeta*, Span.] a Kind of silk.

TAG [of *attache*, F.] a Point of a Lace; also a young Sheep. Kent.

To **TAG**, to fit any Thing with an End; also to append or join one Thing to another.

TAIL [*tagl*, Sax. *zagal*, Teut. *tagl* Goth. *Minnew* derives of *τέλος*, Gr. an End, F. *Junius*, of *δευαλιος*, sharp, because it ends in a Point; others of *tegendo*, L. from covering the Fundament] the Train of a Beast, Fowl, Fish, &c.

Fee **TAIL** [in Law] is a Fee opposed to Fee Simple, and which it is not in the Man's Power to dispose of.

TAIL, a Tally or Piece of Wood cut into Notches.

TAIL, after Possibility of Issue extinct, is, where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and one of them outlives the other without Issue begotten between them: in this Case, the Survivor shall hold the Land for Term of Life, as Tenant in Tail, after Possibility of Issue extinct.

TAIL General [in Law] is that whereby Lands and Tenements are limited to a Man and his Issue by his Wife.

TAIL Special [in Law] is when Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Wife, and the Heirs of their particular Bodies.

TAIL of the Trenches [Military Term] is the first Work the Besiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches at the Head of the Attack, and is carried on towards the Place.

TAIL'AGERS, Tax, or Toll Gatherers.

TAILBO'S [of *tailor*, to cut, and *bois*, a Wood, i. e. a Carpenter] a Surname.

TAIL'LOR [in Architecture] is the flat, square Stone on the Capital of a Pillar. F.

Kentish long **TAILS**, the *Kentish* men are said to have had long Tails for some Generations; by way of Punishment, as some say, for the *Kentish* Pagans abusing *Austin* the Monk and his Associates, by beating them, and opprobriously tying Fish tails to their Backsides; in Revenge of which, such Appendants grew to the hind Parts of all that Generation. But the Scene of this lying Wonder was not in Kent, but at *Carne*, in *Dorsetshire*, many Miles off. Others again say, it was for cutting off the Tail of Saint *Thomas of Canterbury's* Horse, who, being out of Favour with King *Henry II.* riding towards *Canterbury* upon a poor sorry Horse, was so served by the Common People. *Credat Judæus apella.*

TAIL'LE, the same as *Tenor*, which see, Ital.

TAIL'OR [*tailleur*, F.] a Maker of Garments.

To **TAILOR** [of *tailleur*, F. to cut out] to cut out, or make Garments.

TAINCT,

T A

TANCT, a small red Spider, troublesome to Cattle in Summer Time.

TAINT } [*teint*, F.] attainted, con-
TAINTE } victed of a Crime.

TAINT [of *teint*, F.] a Conviction, a Spot or Bl- in Reputation.

To **TAINT** [of *teindre*, F. to dye or stain, of *tingere*, L.] to corrupt, to spoil, to bribe, to attain.

TAINT [either of *teint*, F. or *ταλλη*, Gr. *Anticlus putredine*] corrupted as Meat, imell- ing rank.

TAINT'ED, convicted of a Crime, having an ill Smell.

To **TAKE** [*tager*, Dan. *tacke*, Belg. or of *attaquer*, F. *M. Caf.* derives it of *δέχμα*, Gr.] to lay hold on, to receive.

To **TAKE** and *leave* [Sea Phrase] Sailors say, *A Ship can take and leave upon her when she will*, when she sails so well that she can come up with another, or outfail her at Pleasure.

TAK'EL, a Feather or Arrow. O.

TAK'ER, one that takes.

TALBOT [probably of *ταγ*, a Tail, and *Butan*, Sax.] a Dog with a turned-up Tail.

A **TALE** [*τ-λο*, of *tallan*, Sax. to tell, or *tale*, Belg. and Dan. Speech] a Story, a Relation, a Fable.

TALE [*Γεταλ*, Sax. *zahl*, Teut.] Number, Reckoning, Computation.

TAL'ENT [*talentum*, L. of *τάλεντον*, Gr.] a Jewish Coin, in Silver, of our Money worth 341 l. 13 s. 9 d.

TAL'ENT [of Gold] worth 5475 l. reckoning Gold at 4 l. the Ounce.

TALENT of Silver [among the Greeks] worth in our Money, reckoning Silver at 5 s. the Ounce, 193 l. 15 s.

TALENT [a Jewish Weight] being reduced to English Troy-Weight, contains 189 lb. 8 oz. 15 Penny-Weights, 17 Grains, and 1-7th.

Common Attick **TALENT**, is 56 lb. 11 oz. and 17 1-7th Grains, Troy Weight.

Egyptian **TALENT**, equal to 75 lb. 12 oz. 14 Penny-weights, 6 Grains.

The **TALENT** [of Alexandria] contains 91 lb. 15 Penny-weights, Troy.

The **TALENT** [of Antiochia] contains 141 lb. 6 oz. 4 Penny-weights, 6 Grains, Troy.

TALENT, Capacity, Genius.

TALES [in Law] a Supply of Jurymen for them that appear not, or have been challenged as not indifferent Persons.

TAL'ION Law [Lex Talionis] a Punishing the Offender in the same Manner as he served others.

TAL'ISMAN [of *ταλίσμα*, Greek, or *ܬܠܝܡܢ*, Chaldee] a Magical Image or Figure made under certain Constellations, according to the keeping or wasting of which, the Person represented by it, is said to be preserved or wasted away.

T A

TALISMAN'ICAL [*talismanique*, F.] belonging to Talismans.

TALIS'MANIST [*talismaniste*, F.] one who makes or gives Credit to Talismans.

To **TALK** [of *tellan*, Sax. *taler*, Dan. which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *τάλλω*, or *ἀλίσσασθαι*, Gr.] to speak or discourse.

TALK [*ταλ*, Sax. *tale*, Dan. and Belg.] Speech, Discourse.

TALK [*talkum*, L. Barb.] a Sort of white and transparent Mineral, of which a curious Preparation is made to beautify the Skin.

TALK'ATIVE, full of Talk.

TALK'ATIVENESS, the being talkative.

TALL [*tall*, C. Br. which *Davis* derives of *ללל*, H. he elevated; *Mer. Caf.* of *τάλλω*, Gr. so great; but *Skinner* rather of *taille*, F. *Stature*, *teala*, Sax. comely] high in Stature.

TALK'ER, one that talks, a Prater.

TAL'LAGE, Custom or Impost. F.

TALLA'GIUM *tacere* [Old Law] to give up Accounts in the Exchequer.

TALLIA'RI *de certo tallagio* [Old Records] to be assessed at a certain Rate towards the Tallage or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

TALL'NESS, the being of a tall or high Stature.

TAL'LOW [*talgb*, Belg. *talg*, Dan. *talch*, Teut.] the Fat of Beasts melted.

TALLOW-CHANDLER, one who makes Candles.

TALL Wood, a long Kind of Shiver riven out of the Tree, which, shortened, is made into Billers.

TAL'LY [of *tailler*, F. to cut or notch, q. d. *Bois taile*, i. e. cleft Wood] a cleft Piece of Wood, to score an Account upon by Notches, such as is given by the *Exchequer*, to those that pay Money there upon Loans.

To **TAL'LY**, to score on a Tally, also to answer exactly.

TALLY the Sheets [Sea Phrase] a Word of Command, when the Sheets of the Main-sail, or Fore-sail, are to be haled off.

TAL'LY-Man, one who sells Cloths, &c. to be paid by the Week.

TAL'MUD [*תלמוד*, H.] a Book in Seven Folio Volumes, containing the Body of the Jewish Law, especially the Ceremonious Part, composed by their Rabins, and of great Authority among them.

TALMUDICAL, of the Talmud.

TAL'MUDIST [*talmudiste*, F.] one who studies, or is skilled in the Talmud.

TAL'ON [of *talon*, F. a Heel] a Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TALON [in Architecture] a small Member made up of a square Fillet, and a straight Cymatium.

TAL'PIA

T A

TAL'PIA [in Surgery] a Tumour that seeds upon the Skull, under the Skin.

TAL'US [Fortification] the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall, that it may stand faster.

TALUS [in Masonry] as the *Talus* of a Wall, is when its Thickness is lessened by Degrees.

TALUS Exterior [in Fortification] is the Slope given to the Place on the Outside, towards the Country.

TALUS Interior, the Slope of the Inside of the Work next the Town.

TAL'SHIDE, } a long Kind of Wood riven
TAL'WOOD, } out of the Tree, which, shortened, is made into Billets.

TAM'ARIND [tamarin, F. *tamarinda*, L.] a Sort of India Fruit, good to quench Thirst.

TAM'ARISK [tamaris, F. of *tamariscus*, L.] a Shrub with a red Bark and Leaves like Heath.

TAMBARI'NE, a Musical Instrument.

TAM'BOUR, a Drum, a fine Sieve, F.

TAM'BOUR [among Architects] an Ornament in the Chapters of Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order.

TAME [tame, Sax. *tam*, Dan. *teem*, L. S. *zabm*, Teut.] gentle, not wild.

To **TAME** [tame, Sax. *tamme*, Belg. *zabmen*, Teut. *domare*, L. of *domare*, Gr.] to make gentle, to subdue or bring under.

TAME'LY [zabmig, Teut.] gently, without Resistance.

TAME'NESS [zabmigheit, Teut.] Gentleness, the being tame.

TAM'ERLANE, a Scythian, who having vanquished and taken prisoner *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, carried him about in an Iron Cage.

TAM'ERTON [of the River *Tamera*, and *tan*, Sax.] a Town in *Cornwall*.

TAM'MY [of *tamis*, a Sieve, F.] a Sort of a thin transparent Stuff to trace the outlines of a Picture through.

TAM'INY, a woollen Stuff.

To **TAM'PER** with [probably of *temperare*, L.] to practise upon, or endeavour to draw in or bring over to something, &c.

TAM'PION } [probably of *tampon*, F. a

TAM'KIN } Bung) a Stopple made for

TOM'KIN } the Mouth of a Great Gun.

TAM'POY [in the *Molocca* Islands] a Sort of Drink made of Gilliflowers.

TAM'WORTH [of the River *Tama* and *worth*, Sax. an Isle, also a Country House] a Town in *Staffordshire*, 39 Miles N. W. from *London*.

To **TAN** [Tetannan, Sax. *taner*, F. *taune*, Belg.] to prepare or consolidate and harden Hides by Tanning.

TAN, the Bark of a Young Oak beaten small, used by Curriers, &c.

TAN'ACLES [probably of *tanailles*, F.] Instruments of Torture like Pincers.

TANE, taken, Q.

T A

A TANG [tangb, Belg. sharp, τάργης, Gr.] a rank Taste.

TAN'GENT [tangente, F. of *tangens*, L. i. e. touching] is a Right Line drawn without a Circle, perpendicular to some Radius or Semi-diameter.

TAN'GENT [of a *Parabola*, or other Conick Section] is a Right Line drawn so as to cut the Axis produced, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

TANGIBILITY, the being tangible, L.

TAN'GIBLE [tangibilis, L.] that may be touched, sensible to the Touch.

TAN'GLE, a Sea-weed, such as is on Oysters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-side, between high-water and low-water Mark.

TAN'GLED, entangled like Thread, &c.

TAN'ISTRY, an ancient Custom in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, that a Man of ripe Age is to be preferred before a Child; an Uncle before a Nephew, &c.

TANK [tanque, O. F.] a Cistern to keep Water in; a little Pool or Pond.

TANK'ARD [Minshew supposes it to be derived of *Cantbarus*, L. Dr. Tb. H. of the Twang or Sound the Lid makes] a drinking Pot with a hinged Cover.

TAN'NER [taneur, F. tanner, Belg.] one who tans Hides for Leather.

A TAN'QUAM [in the Universities] a Person of Wit and Learning, that is fit Company for Fellows of Colleges, &c.

TAN'SY [tanaisie, F. *tanacetum*, L. of *'Adyavacia*, Gr. Immortality] an Herb.

To **TAN'TALIZE** [of *Tantalus*, L. of *Τανταλος*, Gr. i. e. most unhappy; a King of *Phrygia*, who, as the Poets feign, discovered the secrets of the Gods to Men, and therefore is said to be thus tormented in Hell: He stands up to the Chin in a pleasant River, and a Tree of fair Fruit hanging over him, and yet is always plagued with Hunger and Thirst; for when he either stoops down to drink, or reaches out his Hand to take an Apple, they both retire that he cannot reach the one; or take the other.] To deceive under specious Shew; or to make one eager for a Thing, and yet not suffer him to enjoy it.

TAN'TALISM, a Punishment like that of *Tantalus*.

TAN'TAMOUNT [of *tan* so much, and *montant* or *monter*, F. to mount] that amounts, or is worth so much.

TANTIV'Y [q. d. *tanta vi*, i. e. with so great Might] a full Gallop, or full Speed.

A TAN'IVY, a Nick-name given to a worldly-minded Churchman, who bestirs himself for Preferment.

TAN'TRELIS, idle People. N. C.

To **TAP** [tappan, Sax. *tappen*, L. S. *zopffen*, Teut.] to broach a Vessel.

To **TAP** one [taper, F. *toppe*, Belg. τόντω, Gr.] to give a light Blow.

To **TAP** [Hunting Term] a Hare is said to tap or beat, when she makes a Noise.

To

T A

To **TAP** a *Trée* [among *Husbandmen*] is to open it round about the Root.

A **TAP** [τᾶππε, *Sax.* tappe, *L. S.* tap, *Dan.* tappa, *Ital.*] a Faucet and Spigot, to draw Liquors out of Vessels.

TAPAS'SANT [among *Hunters*] lurking or squatting.

TAPE [*Minshew* derives it of ἀπτω, *Gr.* but *Skinner* rather from εἴσωπε, *F.* coarse Flax, of which it was probably made] a Sort of Ribbon made of Flax.

A **TA'PER** [τᾶπερ, *Sax.* which *Minshew* derives of τᾶπος, *Gr.* a Burial, because used at Funerals] a Torch or Flambeau; also a long large Wax Light.

TA'PER } Broad beneath and sharp
TAPER'ING } towards the Tops.

TAPER-Bored [of a Piece of Ordnance] is when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

To **TAPER**, to grow smaller.

TA'PERING [*Sea Term*] is when a Rope or any Thing is much bigger at one End than it is at the other.

TA'PESTRY [tapeſſerie, *F.* tapezzaria, *Ital.*] Manufacture in Worsted, Silk, Silver and Gold Thread, worked into Figures to adorn a Room, by covering its Walls.

TAPIN'AGE [en tipinois, *F.*] Secresy, Slynesh. *Chauc.*

TA'PY [taper, *F.* or se taper, *F.*] to lie hid as a Deer does.

TAP'STER [τᾶππερ-ſτερ, or τᾶππερ-ſτερ, *Sax.* tapper, *Be g.* and *L. S.*] a Drawer of Drink at an Inn or Alehouse.

TAR [τᾶρ, *Sax.* taer, *Belg.* teer, *L. S.* tere, *Dan.*] a Sort of liquid Pitch.

To **TAR**, to besmear with Tar.

To **TAR** [probably of zerren, *Teut.* to pull or hale] to set on, to provoke, &c. *Shakeſp.*

TAR, a Seaman; a Sailor in Contempt.

TARAN'TARA [a ſono] a Word of Encouragement to Battles sounded by Trumpets. *L.*

TARAN'TATI, those that are bit by the *Tarantula*.

TARAN'TISM, a Distemper arising from the Bite of a *Tarantula*.

TARAN'TULA [so called of *Tarento*, a City of *Naples*, where they abound] a venomous Ash-coloured Spider, speckled with little white and black, or red and green Spots, whose Bite is of such a Nature, that it is said to be cured by Musick.

TAR'AXIS [τᾶραξις, *Gr.*] a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eyes, Stomach, or the Entrails.

TAR'DIGRATE [tardigradus, *L.*] slow-paced.

TARDIL'OQUY [tardiloquentia, *L.*] Slowness of Speech or Discourse.

TAR'DILY, slowly.

TAR'DINESS, Slowness, Disinclination to Action.

T A

TAR'DITY [tarditas, *F.* of tarditas, *L.*] Slowness, Slackness; also Guiltiness.

TAR'DO [in *Musick Books*] signifies slow; much the same as *Largo*, *Ital.* which see.

TAR'DY [tardif, *F.*] dull, slow; also guilty, found tripping in a Fault.

TARE [of tarare, *Ital.* to subſtract] the Weight or Allowance made to the Buyer for the Weight of the Cask, Chest, Bag, &c. in which Goods are packed up.

TARE [of flax] the finest dressed Part.

TARES [of teeren, *L. S.* zæbren, *Teut.* to consume, because they consume the Corn] a Sort of Vetches growing among it.

TAR'GET [τᾶργη, *Sax.* targe, *F.* targa, *Ital.* tarsche, *Teut.* which *Bocbartus* derives of תרר, *Chald.* but *Menagius*, of tergus, *L.*] a great Shield or Buckler.

TAR'GUM [תרומה, *Chald.*] the *Chaldee* Paraphrase of the Old Testament.

TAR'IFF [tarif, *F.*] a Custom-Book; a Book of Rates agreed on between Princes or States, for Duties to be laid upon their respective Merchandizes.

A **TARN**, a Lake or Pool. *N. C.*

To **TAR'NISH** [ſeternir, *F.* ternire, *Ital.*] to lose its Lustre or Brightness, as Plate does; to grow dull.

TARPAUL'IN } [of tepe, *Sax.* and
TARPAWL'ING } pallium, *L.* a Cloak, *q. d.* a tarred Garment] a Piece of Canvas well tarred over to keep the Rain from any Place; also a Person bred at the Sea, and skilled in maritime Affairs; a downright Seaman.

TAR'RAGON [tarragona, *Span.* of *Tarragona* in Spain, where it abounds] the Herb Dragon-wort, a Sallad-herb.

TAR'RAS [terraſſe, *F.* *Skinner* derives it of terras, *Belg.*] a Sort of Plaster or strong Mortar; a rising Place to walk on; the flat Roof of a House.

TAR'RIER, a small Sort of Dog that hunts the Fox or Otter out of the Hole.

TAR'RIANCE, Delay.

To **TAR'RY** [taris, *C. Br.* terder, *F.* tardare, *Ital.* and *L.*] to loiter or lag; to abide or continue.

TARS [τᾶρς, *Sax.* tars, *Belg.* tarsch, *Teut.*] a Man's Yard.

TAR'SEL, a Kind of Hawk.

TAR'SUS [in *Anatomy*] the Space between the lower End of the two *Focil* Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones which bear up the Toes.

TART [τᾶρτ, *Sax.* which *Mer. Caf.* derives of ἀτᾶρπος, *Gr.*] sharp, eager in Taste; also sharp in Words.

A **TART** [tarte, *F.* torta, *Ital.* tart, *Dan.* tort, *C. Br.*] a Pie made of Fruit.

TAR'TANE, a Ship of great Bulk used in the *Mediterranean Sea*. *F.*

TAR'TAR [tartarum, *L.*] a Sort of Salt, arising from the reaking Wines, that hardens into a Crust, and sticks to the Side of the Vessel.

TARTAR,

T A

TARTAR, a Native of *Tartary*.

TARTAR *Vitriolate* [among *Chymists*] is a Preparation made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and reducing it to a very white Salt.

Cream of TARTAR [*Cremor tartari*, L.] a Skin which swims on the Top of Liquor in which Tartar has been boiled.

Salt of TARTAR [among *Chymists*] is made of Tartar washed, purified, and calcined in a Chymical Furnace.

Oil of TARTAR, the Salt of Tartar dissolved by setting it in a Cellar in a Glass vessel.

TAR'TARE, or a *la tartare* [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens, after they have been breaded and boiled. F.

TARTA'REAN [*tartareus*, L.] belonging to *Tartarus*, a deep Place in Hell; also hellish, devilish.

To **TAR'TARIZE** [*tartariser*, F.] to refine or purify by the Means of Salt of Tartar.

TAR'TAROUS [*tartareux*, F.] belonging to, or full of Tartar.

TART'LY, sharply.

TART'NESS, Sharpness.

TARTUF'E [*tartufe*, F.] an Hypocrite.

TASK [*Old British*] Tribute; and thence probably our Word *Task*, for the Duty or Work imposed upon any Person.

TAS'CO, a Sort of Clay for making Melting-pots.

A **TASK** [*tasche*, F. of *taxare*, L. of *τάσσω*, Gr.] a determined Portion of Work laid upon or required of a Person.

TASK'MASTER, one who imposes Tasks.

TAS'SEL [*tiercelet*, F. *terzolo*, Ital.] a Male-hawk.

TAS'SEL [*tasfette*, F. *tasche*, L. S. and Teut. a Sort of Purse or Pouch] a pendant Handle hanging down from a Cushion, or such like Thing; also a small Ribbon of Silk, sewed on a Book to be put between the Leaves.

TAS'SELS, a Kind of hard Bur, used by Cloth Workers in dressing Cloth.

TAS'SELS [*Architecture*] Pieces of Boards that lie under the End of the Mantle-piece.

TAS'SATURA, the Keys of Organs and Harpsichords. Ital.

TAS'SUM, a Mow of Corn. O. L.

To **TASTE** [*taster*, F. *taflare*, Ital. to feel; *taffen*, Teut. to touch lightly] to prove or try the Taste of a Thing by the Palate or Tongue.

To **TASTE**, to smell. N. C.

TASTE [*taft*, Belg.] Savour, Relish; also the Sense of Tasting, a light Touch.

TAST'ER, one who tastes.

TASTE'FUL, savoury, relishing.

TASTE'LESS, without Taste.

TASTE'LESSNESS, Insipidness.

TASTO [in *Musick Books*] to touch, signifies that the Notes must not be held out their

T A

full Strength, but only just touched. This chiefly respects the Organ or Harpsichord, in playing a thorough Bass. Ital.

TATCHE [*tacan*, Sax. to teach] Craft, O.

A **TATCH** [*attache*, F.] a Sort of fastening, a Loop or Button, &c.

TATCH [*Old Law*] a Privilege of some Lords of Manours of having their Tenants Sheep folded at Night upon their Ground.

TAT'LOUS, an *American* wild Beast, covered with Scales like Armour.

TATTER-DE-MALLION, a ragged rabby Fellow.

TATT'ERS [of *tatteran*, Sax. *tatters*, Ital.] Rags, Clothes hanging in Rags. O.

To **TATT'ER**, to tear, to rend.

To **TATTLE** [*tatteren*, Du.] to chat, or prate.

TATT'LER, a Prater.

TAT'TOO [q. d. *taptoo*] the Beat of a Drum at Night, for Soldiers to repair to their Quarters in a Garrison, or to their Tents in a Camp.

TAU'DRY ? [as Dr. T. H. says, from *TAU'DRY* certain Knots and Ribbons bought at the Fair kept in *Audrey's* or *Etheldred's* Chapel] ridiculously gay.

To **TAVE** [*toven*, Teut.] to rave as People delirious in a Fever.

TAVERN [*taverne*, F. *taverna*, Ital. *taberna*, L.] a House where Wine is sold.

TAVERNER, one who haunts Taverns; a common Drunkard.

TAUGHT [q. d. *tight*, or of *teon*, Sax. to draw] tight, stiff. Sea Term.

TAUGHT [of *teach*] instructed.

TAV'ISTOCK [of the River *Tedu*, and *Step*, Sax. a Place] a Town in *Devonshire*, 166 Miles W. S. W. from London.

To **TAUNT** [*Minsheu* derives it of *ten-tare*, L. but *Skinner* of *tanfer*, F. to scold at] to joke sharply upon, revile, rail at.

A **TAUNT**, a reproachful, abusive, or biting jest.

TAUNT [*Sea Term*] when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her; the Sailors say, *She is taunt-masted*.

TAUNT'ING, reviling, railing at.

TAUNT'INGLY, revilingly, scoffingly.

TAUNT'INGNESS, Raillery.

TAURICOR'NOUS [*tauricornis*, L.] having Bull's Horns.

TAURIFEROUS [*taurifer*, L. *ταυροφόρος*, Gr.] bearing or nourishing Bulls.

TAURIFORM [*tauriformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Bull.

TAUROCOL'LA [of *ταῦρος*, a Bull, and *κόλλα*, *Glew*, Gr.] a glewy Substance made of a Bull's Hide.

TAURUS [in *Astronomy*] the 2d Sign of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in April.

TAUTOLO'GICAL, belonging to, or full of Tautologies.

TAUTOLO'GICAL *Echoes*, are such *Echoes*

T E

as repeat the same Sound or Syllable many Times.

TAUTOLOGIST, one who repeats the same Thing over again.

TAUTOLOGY [*tautologia*, L. of *ταυτολογία*, of *ταὐτά*, the same Things, and *λογία*, to say, Gr.] a saying or repeating the same Thing over again.

To **TAW** [*tapien*, Sax. *touuw*, Belg.] to tan or dress Leather.

TAW [*Heraldry*] the Ordinary reckoned among the Crosses, so called from its Figure resembling the Capital Letter T. *Greek*.

TAWDRY. See *Taudry*.

To **TAWN**, to swoon. *N. C.*

TAWN'INESS, the being tawny.

TAWN'Y [*tané*, F. *tonéy*, Du.] of a tanned, yellowish, or dusky Colour.

TAWN'Y [*in Heraldry*] a Colour the same as *tenne*.

To **TAX** [*taxer*, F. *taxare*, L. of *ταξις*, Gr. *Salmastus*] to lay a Tax upon; also to accuse or charge one with.

A **TAX** [*taxe*, F. *taxatio*, L. of *ταξις*, Gr.] a Tribute or Duty rated on Land, &c.

TAX'ABLE, that may be taxed, liable to Taxes.

TAXA'TIO *Bladorum* [*Law Term*] an Imposition laid upon Corn. *L.*

TAXATIO *Norwicensis*, the Valuation of Church-livings, anciently made for the Pope by *Walter Bishop of Norwich*.

TAXA'TION, an Imposition, or laying of Taxes, a Valuation. *F. of L.*

TAX'ERS [*taxatores*, L.] two Officers chosen annually in the University of *Cambridge* to look after the true Gage of all Weights and Measures.

TEA, a known Liquor made of the Leaves of a *Chinese Shrub*.

To **TEACH** [*tecan*, Sax. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *διδασκαλν*, Gr.] to instruct in Literature, Trade, Mystery, &c.

TEACH'ABLE, capable of being taught.

TEACH'ABLENESS, Capableness of being taught.

TEACH'ER, one who teaches.

TEA'GUE, a Name of Contempt given to the *Irish*.

A **TEAL** [*teelingb*, Belg.] a wild Fowl.

A **TEAM** [*tyne*, Sax.] a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for drawing a Waggon, Cart, &c. also a Flock of Ducks.

TEAM and **THEAM** [*Old Records*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to a Lord of a Manour, for the restraining and judging of Bondmen and Villains in his Court.

TEAM'FUL, brimful. *N. C.*

To **TEAR** [*xepan*, Sax.] to tend, to pull in Pieces.

To **TEAR** and **Roar** [*tiere*, Belg.] to make a great Noise in crying.

A **TEAR** [*tean*, Sax. *xabre*, Teut. *teare*, Dan.] a watery Drop in the Eye, proceeding from Grief, &c.

T E

TEAR'ER, he who tears.

TEAR'FUL, weeping, pathetick.

To **TEASE** } [*teapan*, Sax. *teese*, Belg.]

To **TEAZE** } to tease or tose Wool; also to disquiet continually.

TEAS'ER, one that torments by-Importunity.

TEAS'IL [*tearl*, Sax.] a Fuller's Thistle.

A **TEAT** [*tiere*, Sax. *tuyte*, Du. *teib*, C. Br. *tutte*, L. S. *tetta*, F. *tetta*, Ital.] a Nipple, Breast, or Dug.

A **TECH**, a Touch. *O.*

TECH'NICAL [*technicus*, L. *τεχνικος*, of *τεχνη*, Gr. Art] Artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.

TECHNO'LOGY [*technologia*, L. or *τεχνολογια*, Gr.] a Description of Arts, especially mechanical.

TECH'Y [probably of *Touch*, q. d. one who cannot bear to be touched] forward or apt to find Fault with every Thing.

TECTON'ICK [*tectonicus*, L. of *τεκτονικος*, Gr.] belonging to a Building.

TECTON'ICK [*tectonice*, L. of *τεκτονικη*, Gr.] the Art of Building.

To **TED**. See to *Tede Grasi*.

A **TED'DER**. See *Tetber*.

TEDE [*teda*, L.] a Torch. *Spenc.*

TE DEUM, a Hymn of Thanksgiving, used in Churches upon solemn Occasions, so called from its first Words in *Latin*.

To **TEDE Grasi**, to turn and spread abroad the new-mown Grass. *S. and E. C.*

TEDIFEROUS [*tedifer*, L.] Torch-bearing.

TEDING-PENNY. See *Tetbing-Penny*.

TE'DIOUS [*tædiosus*, L.] over-long, long-winded, irksome, wearisome.

TE'DIOUSLY, irksomely.

TE'DIOUSNESS, Irksomeness.

To **TEAM** [of *team*, Sax. an Offspring] to bring forth, or produce plentifully.

To **TEEM out** [*tommer*, Dan.] to pour out. *Lincolnsb.*

TEEM'ING, frequently pregnant.

TEEN [of *tynan*, Sax. to enrage] angry. *F. C. Sorrow. Spenc.*

TEEN, Trouble, Mischief.

To **TEEN** [of *tynan*, Sax.] to excite or provoke. *Spenc.*

TEEN'AGE, Brush-wood for Hedges, &c. *C.*

TEENS, Years reckoned by the Termination *Teen*, as *thirteen*, &c.

TEES [called by *Ptolemy Tēris*, Gr.] a River in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

TEETH [*teg*, Sax.] See *Tooth*.

To **TEETH**, to breed Teeth.

TEGG [among *Hunters*] a Doe in the second Year of her Age.

TEGUMENT [*tegumentum*, L.] a Covering.

TEI'GUEMOTH [*i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Teigue*] in *Devonshire*.

BISHOPS TEIGUETON, a Place of Refuge

T E

fuge or **Sanctuary** in former Times, a Village upon the River *Tegumotb.*

TEIL Tree [of *tilla*, L.] the same as *Lindin-tred.*

TEINE [in *Hawks*] a Disease which makes them pant and lose their Breath.

TEINT [*teint*, F.] Complexion, Colour of one's Face.

TEINT [in *Painting*] an artful or compound Colour.

TELAMO'NES [*Archibecture*] Images of Men, which seem to bear up the Out-jettings of Cornices in the Roman Buildings.

TELEPHIUM [among *Surgeons*] a great Ulcer, and of difficult Cure; so named from *Telephus*, who received a Wound from *Achilles*, which proved incurable.

TELESCOPE [of *τέλος*, of *τίλειν*, to perfect, and *σκοπεῖν*, a Looking-glass, Gr.] an Optical Instrument, consisting of two or more Glasses, placed in Tubes of various Lengths, for observing Objects at a Distance; its chief Use is for Astronomical Observations.

Aërial TELESCOPE, an Instrument made for the Night, and to be used without a close Table. F.

Reflecting TELESCOPE, a Sort of Telescope invented by Sir *Isaac Newton*.

TELESCOPICAL Stars, are those which are not visible to the naked Eye, and can be discovered only by a Telescope.

TELIFEROUS [*telifer*, L.] Dart-bearing.

To **TELL** [*tellan*, or *tyllan*, Sax. teller, Dan. *zablen*, Teut.] to count or number.

To **TELL** [*tellan*, Sax. *taler*, Dan.] to relate, to make known.

To **TELL** no Store [*Old Phrases*] to account as nothing.

TELLER, one who tells or numbers.

TELLERS [in the *Exchequer*] 4 Officers whose Business is to receive and pay all the Monies on the King's Account.

TELL-TALE, one who carries officious Intelligence.

To **TE'MEN** [of *zabmen*, Teut. to tame] to bind or lay. O

TEMENTALE [*Old Law*] a Tax of 2 s. upon every ploughed Land.

TEMERARIOUS [*temeraire*, F. *temerarius*, L.] rash, hasty, unadvised.

TEMER'ITY [*temerité*, F. *temeritas*, L.] Rashness, Unadvisedness.

TEME'SE [*tamis*, F.] a small fine Sieve. N. C.

TEM'ESFORD [the Ford of the *Tames* and *Owse*] in *Bedfordshire*.

TEMPER [*temperies*, L.] Constitution of Body, natural Disposition, Humour.

To **TEMPER** [*temperer*, F. *temperare*, L.] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.

TEMPERAMENT [*temperamentum*, L.] a proportionable Mixture of any Thing, but more especially of the Humours of the Body; the Habitudo of natural Constitution of the

T E

Body; also a Medium or Means found out in a Business of Controversy.

TEMPERANCE [*temperantia*, L.] Moderation, Sobriety, Restraint of Affections or Passions. F.

TEMPERAN'TIA [*Physical Term*] Medicines which allay sharp Humours; either Sweeteners or Correctors, and such as bring the Body to a due Temperament. L.

TEMPERATE [*temperante*, F. *temperatus*, L.] that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, sober.

TEMPERATELY, moderately.

TEMPERATENESS, Moderation, Freedom from Excess.

TEMPERATURE [*temperatura*, L.] the same as *Temperament*; it is frequently applied to the Air, and signifies the Quality of it, as to Heat, Cold, Moistness, Dryness, its Gravity, Elasticity, &c. F.

TEMPERIES [with *Physicians*] that Diversity in the Blood of different Persons, whereby it is more apt to fall into some different Combinations in one Body than another. L.

A **TEM'PEST** [*tempête*, F. *tempestas*, L.] a Wind accompanied with Rain or Hail, overblowing so violently, that it is not possible for a Ship to bear any Sail.

To **TEM'PEST**, to disturb, to raise a violent Commotion.

TEMPESTIVE [*tempestivus*, L.] seasonable, timely, done in time.

TEMPESTUOUS [*tempestueux*, F. *tempestuosus*, L.] stormy, boisterous.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, boisterously.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, Storminess, Boisterousness.

TEMP'PLARS. See *Knights Templars*.

TEMPLE [*templum*, L.] antiently a publick Building erected for the Service of a false Deity; a Church or Place set apart for the Worship of the true God.

The **TEMPLE**, a famous College of the Students of the Law in *Fleet-street*, London; formerly the Residence of the *Knights-Templars* in England.

TEMPLE Bruer [of *temple* and *bruyer*, F. a Place where Heath, Briers, &c. grow] in *Lincolnshire*.

The **TEMPLES** [*tempora*, L.] a lateral Part of the Skull, in the Middle between the Ears and the Eyes. F.

TEMPORAL [*temporel*, F. *temporalis*, L.] that continues for a certain Time; secular in Opposition to spiritual; also belonging to the Temples of the Head.

TEMPORALE Augmentum [in *Grammar*] an Increase or Alteration of the Quantity of the first Vowel or Diphthong in several Tenses in a Greek Verb.

TEMPORALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards.

TEMPORALITIES [of *temporalities*, F.] the

the Temporal State of the Church, or Churchmen.

TEMPORALITIES [of Bishops] the Temporal Revenues, viz. Lands, Tenements, and Lay-fees belonging to them, as they are Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TEM'PORALLY, in respect to this Life.

TEM'PORALS, things fleeting and perishable.

TEMPORARY [temporarius, L.] that lasts for a Time; fleeting, perishable.

To TEM'PORISE [temporiser, F.] to observe or comply with the Time.

A TEM'PORISER [temporiseur, F.] a Time-server, one who alters his Principles or Practices according to the Times.

TEM'PORUM Offa [among Anatomists] the Bones of the Temples. L.

To TEMPT [tenter, F. tentare, L.] to allure or entice.

TEMPTA'TIO, an Essay or Trial. O. L.

TEMPTA'TION [tentation, F. tentatio, L.] a tempting, an alluring or Enticement, a proving or trying.

TEMPTA'TION [among Divines] the Means which the Devil makes use of to tempt Mankind.

TEMPT'ER, one that tempts, the Devil.

TEMPT'INGLY, by way of Enticement.

TEM'PUS Pinguetinis et Firmationis, the Season of the Buck and Doe. O. L.

A TEMSE [tems, Belg. tamis, F.] a fine Sieve, a small Sieve. N. C.

TEMSE BREAD, sifted Bread. S. C.

TEM'ULENCY [temulentia, L.] Drunkenness.

TEM'ULENT [temulentus, L.] drunken.

TEN [zyn, or zien, Sax. tien, Belg. zeven, Teut.] X, 10 in Number.

TENABLE, holdable, or capable of Defence, when applied to a Town or Place of Defence; also that may be maintained or held, in speaking of an Opinion; that may be held or kept. F.

TENA'CIOUS [tenace, F. tenax, L.] holding fast; close-fitted, covetous; also said of Liquors which stick fast or are clammy.

TENA'CIOUSLY, closely, covetously.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, Closeness, Covetousness; also Clamminess.

TENA'CITY [tenacit  , F. tenacitas, L.] a Stiffness in Opinion; Niggardliness.

TENACITY [among Physicians] that Property in viscid Substances by which they adhere together.

TENAIL'LE [in Fortification] a Kind of Out-work, longer than broad, whose long Sides are parallel.

TENAILLE Single [in Fortification] is a Work whose Front consists of two Faces, and makes a re-entering Angle. F.

TENAILLE Double, is a Work the Front thereof having four Faces, forming two re-entering, and three salient Angles. F.

TENAILLE in the Foss [in Fortification] is

a low Work raised before the Curtain, in the Middle of the Foss.

TENAILLE of the Place [in Fortification] is what is comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions, as the Faces, the Flanks, and the Curtain.

TEN'ANCIES [Law Term] Dwelling-houses held of others.

TEN'ANT } [tenant, F. tenens, L.] one who holds or possesses Lands, &c. by any Kind of Right, either in Fee, for Life, Years, or at Will.

TENANT by Charter [Law Term] is he that holds Lands by Feoffment or Donation in Writing.

TENANT by Copy } one admitted
TENANT by Court Roll } Tenant of Lands, &c. in a Manour, demised, according to the Custom of that Manour.

TENANT in Demesne, is he who holdeth Demesnes of a Manour for a Rent without Service.

TENANT in Dower, is a Woman possessing Land by virtue of her Marriage-Portion or Jointure.

TENANT of the King, is he who holds of the King's Person, or has some Honour.

TENANT by the Verge [in Ancient Demesne] is he who is admitted by the Rod in the Court of ancient Demesne.

TENANT Particular, is one who holds Lands, &c. only for a Term.

VERY TENANT, is one who holds immediately of his Lord.

TEN'ANTABLE, fit to be occupied by a Tenant.

TEN'ANTRY, State of being Tenants; in the same Manner as Peasantry.

TE'NAR [in Anatomy] the Muscle which draws the Thumb from the Fingers.

TENCH [tince, Sax. tanche, F.] a delicious fresh-water Fish.

To TEND [tendere, L.] to incline or move towards, to draw or aim at, to look to, to take care of, to wait upon.

To TEND [in Law] to endeavour, offer, or shew forth.

TEN'DEHEVED, the Head of ten Families. O.

TEN'DENCY [of tendens, L.] Inclination, Aim, Drift.

TEN'DER [tendre, F. tener, L.] soft, feeble, nice, scrupulous, kind, good-natured.

A TEN'DER [of attendre, F. to wait upon] a Vessel that attends upon others of a larger Size; also a Nurse which looks to sick Persons.

A TENDER [of tendere, L. to hold out, &c.] an Offer.

To TENDER [of tendere, L.] to offer, or endeavour the Performance of any Thing.

To TENDER a Person [probably of attendre, or tendresse, F.] to treat with great Tenderness, to make much of.

T E

TEN'DER-HEARTED, having an affectionate Disposition.

TEND'ERING [among Hunters] the soft Tops of a Deer's Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

TEND'ERLY, softly, kindly, scrupulously.

TEN'DEREMENT [in Musick Books] signifies tenderly or gently; that is, to sing or play after a sweet, gentle, or affecting Manner. *Ital.*

TEN'DERNESS [*tendresse*, *F.* *teneritas*, *L.*] Softness, Delicacy; also Endearingness, or making much of.

TENDINOUS [*tendinosus*, *L.*] sinewy, consisting of Tendons.

TEN'DON [*tendon*, *F.* of *tendo*, to stretch out, *L.*] the Extremity of a Muscle, where its Fibres run into a strong springy Chord. *L.*

TEN'DRIL [*tendron*, or *tendrillon*, *F.*] a little Gristle; also a young Shoot or Sprig of a Tree.

TENE, Sorrow. *O.*

TEN'EBRÆ } [*i. e.* Darkness] a Service
TEN'EBRES } performed in the Church of Rome, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday before Easter, in Representation of the Agony of Christ in the Garden. *F.* and *L.*

TEN'EBROUS [*tenebreux*, *F.* *tenebrosus*, *L.*] full of Darkness, gloomy.

TEN'EMENT [of *tenendo*, *L.*] properly a House or Homestead.

TENEMENT [in a Law Sense] a House or Land which a Man holds of another. *F.*

TENEMEN'TARY Lands, Lands that the Saxon Thanes, or Noblemen, let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TENEMEN'TIS Legalis, a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controversies touching Tenements devised by Will.

TENENT'IBUS in *Assisis*, &c. a Writ lying for him to whom a Disseisor has made over Land which he disseised of another, that he be not disturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENES'MUS [*Tenesmus*, *Gr.*] a continual Inclination to go to Stool, attended with an Inability of voiding any Thing.

TE'NET [*i. e.* he holdeth] a Doctrine or Opinion. *L.*

TEN'NE } [in Heraldry] tawny; a Co-
TEN'NEY } lour made of red and yellow in the Coats of Gentry.

TEN'NIS, a Sort of playing at Ball.

TEN'ON [in Architecture] the square End of a Piece of Timber fitted into a Mortoise. *F.*

TENOR [in Law] the Substance, or true Intent or Meaning of a Writing, &c. *L.*

TEN'ORE [in Musick] the first Mean or middle Part next the Bass.

TENORE, a Part of Musick called Tenor, *Ital.* thus, *Tenore Viola*, is a Tenor Viol; *Tenore Violino*, a Tenor Violin; *Tenore Ripieno*, the Tenor that plays in some Part only; *Tenore Concertante*, the Tenor that plays throughout. *Ital.*

T E

TENORE *Indicamenti mittendo*, a Writ whereby the Recorder of an Indictment, and the Process upon it, is called out of another Court into Chancery. *L.*

TENORS'TIA, one that has a Tenor Voice, *i. e.* a Voice proper for a Tenor. *Ital.*

TEN'SARE [*Old Law*] to fence or hedge in.

TENSE [*tenfus*, *L.*] stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENSE/NESS, Contraction, Tension.

TENS'ES [*q. d.* *temes*, of *tempora*, *L.*] the Distinctions of Time in a Verb.

TEN'SION [among Philosophers] a bending or stretching out. *F.* of *L.*

TEN'SORES [*q. d.* *extensores*, *L.*] those Muscles which serve to extend the Toes.

TENT [*tente*, *F.* *tentorium*, *L.*] a Sort of Booth for Soldiers to lie in.

TENT [either of *tendere*, to stretch, *L.* or *tentare*, to try, *E.*] a Roll of Lint to be put into a Wound.

TENT [among Lapidaries] is what they put under Table-diamonds when they set them in Work.

To **TENT**, to tend or look to. *N. C.*

TENTA'TION, an essaying or trying. *F.*

TENT'ED, covered with Tents.

TENT'ER [*τελτε*, *Sax.* of *tendendo*, *L.*] a Stretcher, or Frame for stretching Cloth, used by Clothiers.

TENTHS, a yearly Tribute that all Ecclesiastical Livings pay to the King.

TEN'TIFF, careful. *O.*

TENU'IOUS } [*tenuis*, *L.*] slender, thin,
TENU'OUS } subtle, fine.

TENUITY [*tenuitas*, *F.* of *tenuitas*, *L.*] Smallness, Slenderness, Thinness.

TE'NURE [of *tenendo*, *L.*] the Manner whereby Lands or Tenements are held of their respective Lords.

TEPEFAC'TION, a making warm. *L.*

TE'PID [*tepidus*, *L.*] lukewarm, cold and slack, indifferent.

TEPID'ITY [*tepiditas*, *L.*] Lukewarmness, Indifference.

TER'APHIM [*תריפים*, *Heb.*] Images or Idols.

TERATOL'OGY [*τεράτων, and λεγω, Gr.*] Bombast.

A TERCE [*tiers*, *F.*] a Wine Vessel, containing 84 Gallons.

TERCE [in Scots Law] the third Part of the Husband's Estate which falls to his Widow.

TER'CET [in Musick] a Third.

TER'EBINTH [*terebintus*, *L.* of *τερεβινθος*, *Gr.*] the Turpentine Tree.

TER'EBINTHINE [*terebintinus*, *L.* of *τερεβινθινος*, *Gr.*] of or like, relating to, or yielding Turpentine.

TERE'BRA [among Surgeons] a Trepan. To **TERE'BRATE**, to bore, to perforate.

TEREBRA'TION, a boring or piercing. *L.*

TE'RES Major [*Anatomy*] a round smooth Muscle.

T E

Muscle of the Arm, arising from the Lower Corner of the Shoulder-blade. *L.*

TERES Minor, a Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Part of the inferior *Costa* of the Shoulder-blade. *L.*

TERGIFOR'TOUS Plants [among Botanists] are such as bear their Seeds on the Backsides of their Leaves. *F.*

To TERGIVER'SATE [*tergiverser*, *F.* *tergiversatum*, *L.*] to shuffle, to use Feiches or Shifts.

TERGIVERSA'TION, Shuffling or Flinching, a Fetch or Shift. *F.*

TERGIVERSA'TOR [*tergiversateur*, *F.*] a Shifter, &c. *L.*

TERM [*terme*, *F.* *terminus*, *L.*] a particular Word or Expression; a Bound or Limit; limited or set Time.

TERM [in *Geometry*] is the Extremity or Bound of a Magnitude.

TERM [in *Law*] a fixed and limited Time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law Suits; and there are four of those in a Year.

HILARY-TERM, begins *January* the 13th (except it be *Sunday*). and ends *February* the 14th.

EASTER-TERM, begins the *Wednesday* Fortnight after *Easter-day*, and ends the *Monday* after *Ascension-day*.

TRINITY-TERM, begins the *Friday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends the *Wednesday* Fortnight after.

MICHAELMAS-TERM, begins *October* the 23d (except it be *Sunday*). and ends *November* the 28th.

TERM of Progression [in *Mathematicks*] every Member of that Progression.

TERMS of an Equation [in *Algebra*] are the several Names or Members of which it is composed.

TERMS [among *Astrologers*] certain Degrees of the Signs in which Planets are observed to have their Virtues increased.

TERMS [among *Physicians*] are Women's Monthly Courses.

TERMS, are Articles and Conditions; the State or Pass of an Affair.

TERMS of Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] are such Numbers, Quantities, or Letters, as are compared with one another.

To TERM, to call or name.

TER'MAGANT [probably of *ter magna*, *L.* thrice great] a ranting, lusty, bold woman.

A TERM'ER, he who holds for a Term of Years or Life.

To TER'MINATE [*terminer*, *F.* *terminatum*, *L.*] to limit or bound; to determine or decide.

TERMINA'TION [among *Grammarians*] the last Syllable of a Word.

TER'MINER [of *terminer*, *F.* to determine or decide] as a Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer, i. e. of hearing and determining, on the Trial of Malefactors.

T E

TER'MINI *Censuales* [Old *Law*] Rent Terms, the four Quarterly Festivals on which Rent is usually paid. *L.*

TERMIN'THUS [*Τίμμηθος*, *Gr.*] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a black rising at the Top. *L.*

TER'MON Land, Glebe Land, or Land belonging to the Church. *O. L.*

TER'MOR [Law Term] one who holds Lands or Tenements for a Term of Life.

TER'NARY [*ternaire*, *F.* *ternarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to three, threefold.

A TERNARY [*ternaire*, *F.* *ternio*, *L.*] the Number Three.

TER'NION [*ternio*, *L.*] the Number 3.

TERNS, large Ponds. *N. G.*

TERP'SICHOE [*Τερψιχόη*, *Gr.*] one of the Nine Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls.

TERRA [in *Doomsday Register*] arable or ploughed Land.

TERRA *Damnata* } [among *Chymists*] is
TERRA *Mortua* } that earthy Part, or thick drossy Matter, which remains after the Distillation of Minerals. *L.*

TERRA *excultabilis* [Old *Law*] Land that may be tilled or ploughed. *L.*

TERRA *extendenda*, a Writ for the Escheater to find the true Value of Lands.

TERRA *firma* [among *Geographers*] the Continent, or Main-Land.

TERRA *frusca* [Old *Law*] such Land as hath not been lately ploughed.

TERRA *gilliflora*, Land held by the Tenure of paying a Gilliflower. *L.*

TERRA *lucrabilis*, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or inclosed out of a Waste to a particular Use.

TERRA *Magellanica* [so called from *Ferdinand Magellanus* the Discoverer] the Southern Part of *America*. *L.*

TERRA *Normanorum*, Lands in *England*, anciently fortified by *Norman* Noblemen, who took Part with the *French King* in the Time of *Henry III.* *L.*

TERRA *sigillata*, Earth of *Lemnos* that comes to us sealed, good against Wounds, Fluxes, &c. *Lat.*

TERRA *Vestita*, Land sown with Corn. *Lat.*

TERRÆ Filius [i. e. a Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the University of *Oxford*, appointed to make jesting and satyrical Speeches.

TERRÆ testamentales [Law Term] Lands which were held free from Feodal Services, and devisable by Will.

TERRA à TERRA [in *Horsemanship*] a short and press'd Gallop, with the Croup in; in which a Horse's Legs move more quick than in a Common Gallop.

TER'RAGE, a Freedom from the Service of Ploughing, Reaping, &c. for the Lord, or from all Land-taxes.

TERRA'QUEOUS [of *terra* and *aqua*, *L.*] belonging

belonging to the Earth and Water, mixed, as the *Terraginous Globe*.

TER'RAR } [Old Law] a Book or Roll
TER'RIER } in which the several Lands
of a single Manour, &c. are particularly set
down.

TERR'RIUS [Old Law] a Land-holder
or Tenant.

TERR'RIUS *Canobialis*, an Officer in a
Religious House, whose Office was to keep a
Terror of all their Estates.

TER'RASS } [terraccia, terraxia, Ital.
TER'RACE } of turris, or terra, L.] a
Bank of Earth, an open raised Walk or Gal-
lery in a Garden. F.

TERRE Plain [in Fortification] the plain
Space or Walk upon the Ramparts, even with
the Level of the Ground. F.

TERRE Tenant [Law Term] a Land-tenant,
he that hath the natural and actual Possession
of the Land.

TER'RENE [terrenus, L.] earthly.

TERREL/LA, a Load stone turned into a
Spherical Figure, and so placed, that its Poles
and Equator, &c. correspond to the Poles and
Equator of the World.

TERRES'TRIAL [terrestre, F. terrestris,
L.] earthly, belonging to the Earth.

TER'RIBLE [terribilis, L.] dreadful, fear-
ful. F.

TERRIBIL/ITY [terribilitas, L.] great
Fear or Dread.

TER'RIBLY, dreadfully.

TER'RIBLENESS, Dreadfulness, Formi-
dableness.

TER'RIER, a Kind of hunting Dog; also
an Auger to bore with.

To TER'RIFY } [terrificare, L.] to fright,
To TER'REFY } or make afraid.

TER'RINE [in Cookery] a Breast of Mut-
ton stewed with Quails, Pigeons, and Chic-
kens, &c. between two Fires. F.

TERRIS *Bonis & Catallis*, &c. a Writ for
a Clerk to recover his Lands or Goods, &c.
having cleared himself of Felony, &c. L.

TERRIS & *Cattalis tentis*, &c. a Writ for
the recovering Lands or Goods, to a Debtor,
who is distrained above the Quantity of a
Debt. L.

TERRIS *liberandis*, a Writ which lies for
a Man convicted by Attaint, to take a Fine for
his Imprisonment, and to deliver him his
Lands, &c. again.

TERRITORY [territoire, F. territorium,
L.] a certain Compafs of Land, lying within
the Bounds, or belonging to the Jurisdiction
of any State, City, &c.

TER'ROUR [terreur, F. terror, L.] Dread,
great Fear or Fright.

TER'RUENCY [terrulentia, L.] an
Earthiness, a Fulgness of Earth.

TER'RULENT [terrulentus, L.] full of
Earth.

TER'RY [of tbiery, F. probably con-
tracted of Theodrick, Germ.] a Sirranger.

TERSE [terfus, L.] exact, neat.
TERSE'NESS, Neatness, elegant Exact-
ness.

TER'SION, a cleansing or wiping. L.

TER'RIAN [tertiana, L.] a Tertian Ague
and Fever; one which intermits entirely, and
returns again every third Day.

To TER'TIATE a Piece [in Gunnery] is
to round the thickest of the Metal of a Can-
non at the Touch-hole, Trunnions, and Muz-
zle.

TERTIATION, a 'doing of a Thing the
third Time.

TER'TIUM Quid [among Chymists] the
Result of the Mixture of some two Things
which form something very different from
both. L.

TER'ZA [in Musick Books] signifies a
third; also the Number 3, as *Terza Opera*,
the 3d Opera; *Terza Violina*, the third Vio-
lin. Ital.

IN TERZA } [in Musick Books] signifies
IN TERZO } Songs on Tunes in 3 Parts,
the same as *Trio*, which see. Ital.

TERZET-TO [in Musick Books] signifies
little Airs in three Parts.

TES'SELATED [tessela, L.] variegated by
Squares.

TESSERACOS'TA [τεσσαράκοντα, Gr.]
the Forty Days between *Easter* and *Holy*
Thursday; also the Time of *Lent*.

TEST [testimonium, L.] an Oath appoint-
ed by Act of Parliament for renouncing the
Pope's Supremacy, &c.

TEST' [with Chymists and Refiners] a broad
Instrument made of Bone-Ashes, hooped with
Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver, a Furnace
for melting down Iron, &c.

TEST'ABLE [testabilis, L.] that by the
Law may bear Witness.

TESTA'CEOUS [testace, F. testaceus, L.]
Shelly, or that has a Shell.

TESTACEOUS *Fishes*, are such whose
strong and thick Shells are entire, and all of
one Piece.

TESTAMENT [testamentum, L.] the
last Will of a Person concerning the Disposal
of his Estate after his Death.

TES'TAMENT [in a Scriptural Sense] a
Covenant.

TESTAMENTARY [testamentaire, F.
testamentarius, L.] belonging to a Testa-
ment.

TESTA'TOR [testatur, F.] he that makes
or has made his last Will. L.

TESTA'TRIX [testatrice, F.] a Woman
who makes a Will. L.

TES'TATUM [in Law] is a Writ after
a *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the
Country where the Action was laid.

TES'TER [testiera, Ital. the Head] the
Tester, or upper Part of a Bed; also a Head-
piece. Chauc.

TES'TES [among Anatomists] the Testicles
of a Male or Female.

T E

TESTES *Cerebri* [*Anatomy*] the two lower and lesser Knobs of the Brain. *L.*

TESTICLES [*testicules*, *F.* *testiculi*, *L.*] the Organs of Seed in Men and Women.

TESTICULAR [*testicularis*, *L.*] belonging to the Testicles.

TESTICULOUS [*testiculosus*, *L.*] that hath great Testicles.

TESTIF, wild, hair-brained. *O.*

TESTIFICATION, an evidencing, or proving by Witnesses.

TESTIFIER, one who bears Witness.

To **TESTIFY** [*testificare*, *L.*] to witness or certify; to make appear or known.

TESTIMONIAL [*testimonialis*, *L.*] belonging to Testimony. *F.*

A **TESTIMONIAL** [*testimoniale*, *L.*] a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, the Master and Fellows of a College, or some other Person in Authority. *F.*

TESTIMONY [*testimonium*, *L.*] Witnessing, Evidence, Proof, Token; a Quotation from an Author.

TESTIMONY [in the *Holy Scriptures*] signifies a Law or Ordinance.

TESTINESS, Peevishness, Moroseness.

TESTO, signifies the Text or Words of a Song. *Ital.*

TESTON, an old Silver-coin, formerly worth 12 *d.*

TESTUDINOUS [*testudineus*, *L.*] belonging to a Tortoise.

TESTUDO [among *Surgeons*] a soft large Swelling in the Head, in Form of an arch'd Dome, or the Back of Tortoise, from whence it takes its Name.

TESTILY, peevishly.

TESTINESS, Peevishness.

TESTUDINATED [*testudo*, *L.*] roofed, arch'd.

TESTY [*testardo*, *Ital.* of *testa*, the Head, *Ital.*] peevish, apt to take Pet, morose, snappish.

TETANOTHTA [*τετανωθρα*, *Gr.*] a Medicine to smooth the Skin. *L.*

TETANUS [*τετανος*, *Gr.*] a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. *L.*

TETARTÆUS [*τεταρταῦς*, *Gr.*] a Quartan Ague.

TETE à Tête, Cheek by Jowl. *F.*

TETCHES, Frowardness. *O.*

A **TE'THER** [q. *tentor*, of *tener*, *L.* to hold] a Band for Horses.

TETRACHORD [*tetrachordo*, *Ital.* *tetrachordus*, *L.* of *τέτραχος*, *Gr.*] a Concord, or Interval, of three Tones.

TETRACHORDO, the same as *Tetrachord* above. *Ital.*

TETRACHYMAGOGAN [of *τέτρας*, four, *χυμος*, a Humour, and *αγαγος*, a Leader, *Gr.*] a Medicine which purges four Sorts of Humours.

TETRA'COLON [*τετρακόλον*, *Gr.*] a

T E

Stanza or Division in *Lyrick Poetry*, consisting of Four Verses.

TETRADIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a Quadruple Diapason, is a Musical Chord, otherwise called a Musical Eighth, or nine and twentieth. *Gr.*

TETRAE'DRON [*τετραῖδρον*, *Gr.*] one of the five regular Bodies, comprehended under four equal and equilateral Triangles.

A **TETRAE'FERID** [*τετραετηρίς*, *Gr.*] the Space of Four Years.

TETRAGLOT'TICK [of *τέρας*, and *γλωσσα*, the Tongue, *Gr.*] consisting of Four Languages.

TE'TRAGON [*tetragonus*, *L.*] of *τετραγωνος*, of *τετρας*, and *γωνια*, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Square.

TE'TRAGON [with *Astrologers*] a square Aspect.

TETRAGONAL [*tetragone*, *F.* *tetragonus*, *L.* of *τετραγωνος*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Tetragon.

TETRA'GONISM [among *Geometricians*] the squaring of a Circle.

TETRACONUS [in *Anatomy*] a large square Muscle, called *Quadratus Genæ*.

TETRAGRAM'MATON [*τέτραγράμματον*, of *τέτρας*, and *γραμμα*, a Letter, *Gr.*] the great Name of God (*viz.* יהוה) so called because consisting of four Letters.

TETRA'LOGY [of *τέρας*, and *λόγος*, a Word, *Gr.*] a Discourse in four Parts.

TETRAM'ETRUM [*τετραμετρον*, of *τετρας*, and *μετρον*, a Measure, *Gr.*] a Measure in Verse, consisting of four Metres, or eight Feet.

TETRAPET'ALOUS Flower of a Plant [of *τετρας*, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, *Gr.*] is that which consists of only four single coloured Leaves called *Petala*.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM [*τετραφάρμακον*, of *τετρας*, and *φάρμακον*, a Medicine, *Gr.*] a Medicine consisting of four Ingredients.

TETRAP'TOTON [*τετραππτον*, of *τετρας*, and *πῶσις*, *Gr.* a Case] a Noun that has only four Cases.

TE'TRARCH [*tetrarchus*, *F.* *tetrarcha*, *L.* of *τετραρχος*, *Gr.*] a Governor of four Provinces.

TE'TRARCHY [*tetrarchia*, *L.* of *τετραρχια*, of *τετρας*, and *ἀρχη*, Dominion, *Gr.*] the Jurisdiction and Government of a Tetrach.

TE'TRAS [*τετρας*, *Gr.*] the Number Four.

TETRAS'TICH [*τετραστιχον*, of *τέτρας*, and *στιχος*, a Verse, *Gr.*] a Sentence or Epigram comprized in four Verses.

TETRAS'TYLE [*τετραστυλον*, of *τετρας*, and *σῦλος*, a Pillar, *Gr.*] a Building which has four Columns in the Faces before and behind.

TETRASYLLAB'ICAL [*tetrasyllabus*, *L.* *τετρασυλλαβος*, of *τετρας*, and *συλλαβος*, a Syllable, *Gr.*] consisting of four Syllables.

TETRA'CITY

TETRI'CITY [*tetricitas*, L.] Severity, Harshness, Crabbedness of Countenance.

TETRON'YMAL [*tetryonymus*, L. of τειτρονυμοι, of τετρας, and ονομα, a Name, Gr.] of four Names.

A TET'TER [τετρη, Sax. dartre, F.] a Humour accompanied with Redness and Itching, a Ringworm.

TETTER [in *Horses*] a Disease called a Flying Worm.

TEWKS'BURY [of *Teuk*, and *Bury*, Sax. g. d. the Church of St. Teuk, an Hermit] a Town in Gloucestershire, 73 Miles N. W. from London.

TEUTO'NICK [of *Teutones*] belonging to the Germans, anciently called *Teutones*.

TEUTONICK Order, an Order of religious Knights, founded A. C. 1191, in favour of the German Nation.

To TEW [τεπιαν, Sax. ziehen, Teut.] to tug or pull; also to beat Mortar.

To TEW Hemp [τεπιαν, Sax.] to beat or dress it.

TEW'EL, a Chimney. O.

TEW'LY, tender, sick. S. C.

TEXT [*texte*, F. *textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Exposition; also a Portion of the Sacred Writ, chosen for the Subject of a Sermon.

TEXT-Letters, the Capital Letters in all Sorts of Hands.

TEXT'ILE [*textilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

TEXTO'RIAN [*textorius*, L.] belonging to weaving.

A TEXT'UARY [*textuaire*, F.] one skilled in the Texts of Scripture; also a Book which contains only the bare Text, without any Gloss or Comment upon it.

TEXT'URE [*textura*, L.] Composure; the ordering or framing a Discourse.

TEXTURE [among *Naturalists*] is that peculiar Disposition of the Particles of any natural Body, which makes it to have such a Form, Nature, or Quality.

TEYN'TED [*tinctus*, L.] tainted, dipped. O.

THACK Tile, that Sort of Tile which is laid upon the Side of an House.

THALAS'SIARCH [*thalassiarcha*, L. of θαλασσιάρχης, of θαλασσα, the Sea, and αρχος, a Ruler, Gr.] the Office of an Admiral.

THAL'AMI *Nervorum*, &c. [with *Anatomists*] are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the *Cerebrum*; out of which the Optick Nerves rise. L.

THA'LIA [Θαλια, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of Geometry and Husbandry.

THAMES [*Thamesis*, L. so called from the meeting together of the Rivers *Thame* and *Isis* or *Ouse*] the chief River of Great Britain.

THAN [ðanne, Sax.] a comparative Particle.

THA'NAGE of the King, a Part of the King's Land, of which the Governor was styled *Thane*. O. R.

THA'NET } [*Solinus* calls it *Aibanaton*;
THE'NET } hence *Thbanaton*, from the Gr. θανατος, Death; because, as he relates, it killeth Serpents that are brought into it] an Island in Kent.

THANE [ðægn, of ðenian, Sax. to serve, because they were the King's Attendants] a Nobleman, a Magistrate, a Freeman.

THANE Lands, Lands granted by Charters of Saxon Kings to the *Thanes*.

To THANK [ðancean, Sax. dancke, Belg. dancken, Teut. thancken, F. Theot.] to give one Thanks.

THANK'FUL [thane'full, Sax.] full of Thanks, grateful.

THANK'FULLY, gratefully.

THANK'FULNESS, Gratefulness.

THANK'LESS, ungrateful, also not deserving Thanks.

THANK'OFFERING, Offering for Benefits received.

THANKS [thaneas, Sax. danck, Teut. and L. S.] Acknowledgment of a Benefit or Kindness received.

THANKS'GIVING, rendering Acknowledgment's for Favours received.

THANK'Y, dark. Suff.

THARM } [cheapm, Sax. darne, Teut.]

THARN } Guts wash'd for making Hog's Puddings. *Lincolnsh.*

THASSA'RE [Old Law] to lay up Hay or Corn into a Tals or Mow.

THAT [thæt, Sax. dat. L. S. and Belg. dafte, Teut.] that, a Conjunction.

THATCH [ðac, Sax.] Straw, &c. for covering Houses.

To THATCH [ðacian, Sax. of decken, to cover, Teut.] to cover Houses with Thatch.

THA'VIES Inn [in *Holbourn*] one of the Inns of Chancery, formerly the House of *John Thawie*, an Armourer.

THAUMATUR'GICKS [θαυματουργικά, of θαυμα, a Miracle, and αυτουργια, I myself work, Gr.] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for making of strange Works; any Art that does, or seems to do, Wonders.

To THAW [doye, Belg. tawen, Teut.] to give, or melt after a Frost.

A THAW [dauwe, Belg. taw, Teut. dew] a giving or melting after a Frost.

THE [de, Belg.] an Article used before Nouns, &c.

THEAT [spoken of *Barrels*] firm, stanch, not leaky. N. C.

THEA'TER } [*theatre*, F. *theatrum*, L.]

THEA'TRE } θεατρον, of θεασθαι, to behold, Gr.] a Playhouse; also the Stage in it; also any Scaffold raised for the beholding any publick Sight or Ceremony.

The THEATRE at Oxford, a noble Edifice in that City, founded by Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE.

T H

THE'ATINES, an Order of religious Persons, established by *J. Caraffa*, Bishop of *Theate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

THEA'TRICAL [*theatricus*, L. *θεατρικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to the Stage.

THEA'TRICALLY, in a Manner suitable to the Stage.

THEAVE, a Ewe-lamb of the 1st Year. C.

THE'CA, a Case or Covering. L.

THECH, plain, smooth. O.

CHECK, such. O.

THE'DOM, Thriving, Success. O.

THEE [*ðe*, Sax. *dy*, Du.] thou.

THEE'VO, a young Plant or Set; also any Branch or Bough of a Tree. O. L.

THEFT [*ðeafte*, Sax. *diebbery*, Belg. *dieberey*, Teut. and L. S.] the Act of Stealing; an unlawful or felonious taking away another Man's Goods.

THEFT-BOTE [*ðeafte bote*, Sax.] the maintaining or abetting a Thief by receiving stolen Goods from him.

THEIRS [*ðona*, Sax.] of them.

THELO'NIO *rationabili*, &c. a Writ lying for one who has the King's Demesne in Fee-farm, to recover reasonable Toll for his Majesty's Tenants there. L.

THELO'NIUM *effendi quiete*, &c. a Writ to free Citizens, &c. from paying Toll. L.

THELO'N'MANNUS [*Old Law*] the Toll-man who receives the Toll.

THELY'GONA [among *Botanists*] a general Name given to all Feminine Plants.

THELY'GONUM [*θηλύγονον*, Gr.] an Herb, which steeped in Drink is said to make a Woman conceive a Girl.

THEM [*ðeom*, Sax. *dem*, Teut.] the Pronoun *They* in an oblique Case.

A THEME [*thema*, L. of *θέμα*, Gr.] a Subject to write or speak upon.

THEME [with *Astrologers*] the Position of the Heavenly Bodies at any Moment, when they require the Success of any Thing either begun or proposed.

THEMMA'GIUM [*Old Law*] a Duty anciently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of *Team*, which see.

THEN [*ðenne*, Sax. *dan*, Belg. *daun*, Teut.] at that Time.

THE'NAR [*θηναρ*, Gr.] an abducent Muscle which draws away the Thumb.

TENCE, from that Place, from that Time, for that Reason.

TENCE'FORTH, from that Time.

TENCE'FORWARD, from that Time and afterwards.

THE'OBALD [of *ðeob*, the People, and *balb*, bold, Sax. *Cambden*; or *Thendbald*, Du. early virtuous, or valiant, *Verfegán*] a proper Name.

THEOC'RACY [*θεοκρατία*, Gr.] Government by God himself; such as the *Jews* Form of Government before they had an earthly King.

THEOCRAT'ICAL, of Theocracy.

THEO'DEN, an under Thane, Husbandman, or inferior Tenant. Sax.

T H

THEOD'OLITE, an Instrument used in surveying, and taking Heights and Distances.

THO'DOM, Servitude. Sax.

THEODO'RE [*Theodorus*, L. of *θεοδωρος*, of *θεος*, God, and *δωρον*, a Gift, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

THEODO'RICK [*ðeod*, the People, and *ric*, rich, *Cambden*] a Christian Name.

THEODO'SIA [*θεοδοσία* of *θεος* and *δωσις*, a Gift, Gr. the Gift of God] a Christian Name of Women.

THEO'GONY [*theogonia*, F. *θεογονία*, of *θεος*, and *γεννη*, Gr. Offspring] the Generation of the Gods. L.

THEOL'OGER ? [*theologus*, L. *theologi-*

THEOLO'GIAN } *en*, F. *θολόγος*, Gr.] a Divine, a Professor of Divinity.

THEOLO'GICAL [*theologique*, F. *theologicus*, L. of *θεολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Divinity, divine.

THEOLO'GICALLY, Divinely.

THEOL'OGY [*theologie*, F. *theologia*, L. of *θεολογία*, of *θεος*, God, and *λογος*, a Word, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of God and divine Things.

THEOMA'CHY [*θεομαχία*, of *θεος*, and *μαχία*, a Fight, Gr.] a fighting against, or resisting God.

THEOMA'GICAL [*θεομαγία*, of *θεος*, and *μαγία*, Magick, Gr.] belonging to divine Magick, or the Wisdom of God.

THEOMANCY [*θεομαντία*, of *θεος*, and *μαντία*, Divination, Gr.] a Kind of Divination by calling upon the Name of God.

THEOF'ILUS [*θεοφιλος*, of *θεος*, and *φιλος*, a Friend, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

THEOPHRA'STICI, the Disciples of *Theophrastus Paracelsus*.

THEOR'BO [*tiorre*, F. *tiorda*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; a large Lute made use of by the *Italians*, for playing a thorough Bass, much the same as *Arcileuto*, or *Archlute*. Ital.

THEO'REM [*theorem*, F. *theorema*, L. of *θεώρημα*, Gr.] a Mathematical Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions, or Equalities, duly inferred from some Suppositions about Quantity.

A Plain THEOREM [in *Mathematics*] is such as have a Relation either to a right-lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle.

A Solid THEOREM [in *Mathematics*] is one which treats about a Space bounded by a solid Line, i. e. by one of the three Conick Sections.

A Reciprocal THEOREM [in *Mathematics*] is a Theorem whose Converse or Contrary is true.

THEOREMA'TICK [*theorematikos*, Gr.] consisting of, or belonging to Theorems.

THEORET'ICK } [*theorique*, F. *theoricus*,

THEOR'ICAL } L. of *θεωρητικός*, Gr.]

THEOR'ICK } belonging to Theory; speculative.

TH

THEORET'ICKS [*θεωρητικῶν*, Gr.] those Things which belong to the speculative Part of Physick.

THE'ORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THE'ORY [*theorie*, F. *theoria*, L. of *θεωρία*, of *θεωρεῖν*, to contemplate, Gr.] the Contemplation or Study of an Art or Science without Practice.

THE'ORIES of the Planets [in *Astronomy*] are Hypotheses, according to which they explain the Reason of the Phenomena, or Appearances of the Planets.

THERAPEUT'ICKS [*therapeutique*, F. *therapeutica*, L. *θεραπευτικῶν*, of *θεραπεύω*, to heal, Gr.] that Part of Physick which shews the Method of curing Diseases.

THE'RAPHIM } [*תְּרַפִּים*, H.] certain
TE'RAPHIM } Idols, or Images made in the Shape of Men.

THERE [*der*, Sax. *daer*, Belg. *dar*, T. and L. S. *der*, Dan.] in that Place.

THERE'ABOUT, near that Place or Number.

THEREAFT'ER [*daeræfter*, Sax. *daeræfter*, Belg.] according to.

THERE'AT, at that Place.

THERE'BY, by that.

THERE'FORE [*daervoor*, Belg. *darfur*, Teut.] for that Cause.

THERE'FROM, from that.

THERE'OF, of that.

THEREN'ABIN, } Oriental Manna.

TENER'ABIN, }

THERE'ON [*daeron*, Sax. *daran*, Teut.] upon that Thing.

THERE'TO, to that.

THERE'UPON, upon that.

THERE'WITH [*damit*, Teut.] with that Thing.

THERY'ACA } [*theriaque*, F. *theriaca*, L.
THERY'ACE } of *θηρίων*, of *θηρ*, a Beast, and *ἀνέμα*, to cure, Gr.] Treacle; any Medicines against Poisons, or for the curing the Bites of poisonous Animals.

THERY'ACLE [*theriacus*, L. of *θηριακος*, Gr.] that belongs to, or has the Virtue of Treacle.

THERIO'MA [*θηριασμα*, Gr.] a wild raging Ulcer; a Symptom of the Venereal Disease, a Shanker.

THER'MÆ [*thermes*, F. *θήματα*, of *θεμαίνω*, to make warm, Gr.] hot Baths.

THERMAN'TICK [*thermantica*, L. of *θερμαννῶ*, Gr. to warm] Medicines which cause Heat.

THERMO'METER [of *θερμῶν*, Warmth and *μέτρον*, a Measure, Gr.] a Tube of Glass, filled with Spirit of Wine, or other proper Liquors; an Instrument to shew the several Degrees of Heat and Cold of a Stove for Plants, or any Room where it stands.

THERMO'METRON [*Physical Term*] that natural Heat which is measured or perceived by the Pulse.

TH

THER'MOSCOPE [of *θερμῶν*, and *σκοπεῖν*, Gr.] the same as *Thermometer*.

THESE [*dese*, Belg. *diese*, Teut.] the Things spoken of last; *those*, the Things spoken of before.

THE'SIS [*thésis*, F. *thesis*, Gr.] any short Sentence, a Position, a Proposition advanced and to be made good, a Subject to dispute upon. L.

To **THESAU'RIZE** [*thesauriser*, F. of *θησαυρίζω*, Gr.] to gather up, or lay up Treasure.

THES'MOTHETE [*θεσμοθέτης*, Gr.] a Lawgiver.

THET'FORD [of the River *Thet*, and *ford*] a Town in *Norfolk*, 70 Miles N. N. E. from *London*, formerly a Bishop's See.

THE'THINGA [*thedinga*, Sax. *rettung*, Teut.] a Tithing.

A **THEW**, a Ducking Stool. O.

THEW'ED, mannered, as, well *thetwed*, well mannered. Spenc.

THEWED, cowardly. N. C.

THEW'ES, Qualities, Manners, Customs, Spenc. Also Sinews. *Shakefp.*

THEY [*si*, Sax. *bi*, L.] those Persons.

A **THI'BLE**, a Stick to stir a Pot; also a Dibble or Setting-stick. N. C.

THICK [*dicce*, Sax. *dick*, L. S. and Teut.] contrary to thin; gross; that has a Dimension in Depth, besides Length and Breadth.

To **THICK'EN** [*tickner*, Dan.] to make thick.

THICK'ET [of *thick*] a Place or Hedge full of, or thick set with, Bushes or Brambles.

THICK'LY, close together.

THICK'NESS, Closeness, Density.

THICK'SKULLED, stupid, blockish.

THICK'SET, planted close.

THIEF [*thief*, Sax. *dieb*, Teut.] one that steals.

To **THIEVE** [*thiefian*, Sax. *dieben*, Teut.] to steal.

THIEVERY, Practice of stealing.

THIE'VISH [*diebisch*, Teut.] inclined to stealing.

THIE'VISHLY, stealingly.

THIE'VISHNESS, the being inclined to steal.

A **THIGH** [*thigh*, Sax.] a Member of the Body from the Knee to the Groin.

To **THIGH** [in *Carving*] as, to *thigh* that *Woodcock* or *Pigeon*, i. e. cut it up.

THIGHT, well joined or knit together.

THILK, such as this. Spenc.

THIL, the Beam or Draught-tree of a Cart or Waggon.

THIL'LER } that Horse that is put un-
THILL Horse } der the Thill.

THIM'BLE, a Metal Instrument to preserve the Finger in sewing with a Needle.

THIN [*thinne*, Sax. *danne*, Teut. having little Depth; also (spoken of liquid Things) not of a thick Consistence.

T H

To THIN [ðinnian, Sax. *dunnen*, Teut.] to make thin.

THINE [ðine, Sax. *diin*, L. S. *dein*, Teut.] of, or belonging to thee.

THING [ðing, Sax. *ding*, Teut.] a Matter, Substance, Accident, &c.

THINGUS [Old Law] a Thane, or Saxon Nobleman; a Knight or Freeman.

To THINK [ðincan, Sax. *denken*, L. S. and Teut.] to meditate, to suppose, to be of opinion.

THINK'ER, one who resolves a Thing.

THINK'ING, Cogitation, Reflection.

THIN'LY, not thickly.

THIN'NESS, the being thin.

THIRD [ðirda, Sax. *derde*, Belg. *tertius*, L.] next in order to the second.

THIRD-Borrow, a Conkable. O. S.

THIRD-Earing [Husbandry] the Tilling or Ploughing the Ground the third Time.

THIRD'ENDEAL, a liquid Measure, containing about three Pints.

THIRD'INGS [Law Term] the 3d Part of Grain growing on the Ground at the Death of the Tenant, and due to the Lord as an Heriot.

THIRD-Penny, the third Part of Fines, &c. arising from Law-suits; of old Times allowed to the Sheriff, the other two for the King's Use.

THIRD'LY, in the third Place.

To THIR'LE [ðirlan, Sax.] to bore or drill, to pierce through. *Lincolnsp.*

THIR'LEWALL Castle [ðirl, a Hole, of ðirlan, Sax. to bore through a Wall] a Castle in Northumberland, so called because the Scots, in their Invasion of England, made several Holes or Gaps in the Partition-wall (which the Emperor Severus built for the Division of the two Kingdoms), for the better Convenience of entering and retreating.

To THIRST [ðyrstan, Sax. *dorsten*, L. S. *dursten*, Teut.] to be thirsty.

THIRST [ðyrst, Sax. *durft*, Teut.] Thirstiness, Dryness of the Throat, &c.

THIRST'ILY, dryly.

THIRST'INESS, Dryness, Want of Moisture.

THIRST'Y [ðyrstig, Sax. *durstig*, T.] troubled with Thirst.

THIRTE'EN [ðreotytne, Sax. *dertien*, Belg.] XIII, or 13.

THIR'TIETH, the Tenth thrice told.

THIR'TY [ðirtig, Sax. *dertich*, Belg.] XXX, or 30.

THIS [ðis, Sax. *diefer*, e, es, Teut.] a Person or Thing near one.

THIST'LE [ðirtle, Sax. *disel*, L. S. and Teut.] a Weed.

THISTLE-Take, a Duty of a Half-penny, anciently paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Hakon*, in the County of *Chester*, for every Beast driven over the Common, suffered to graze or eat but a Thistle.

THISTLE'WORTH [formerly *Tifflerworth*, of *Liprle*, Sax. or *Gisfel*, Teut. a Hostage,

T H

and *þirð*, a Court or Hall, because the Hostages from foreign Countries were there kept by the West Saxon Kings] a Village in *Middlesex*, 8 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

THIT'HER [ðitþer, Sax.] to that Place.

THIT'HER'WARD, towards that Place.

A THIV'EL. See *Thible*.

THLIP'SIS [θλίψις, Gr.] a squeezing or crushing; Trouble or Affliction.

THLIP'SIS [Anatomy] a pressing together of the Vessels of a Human Body.

THO [gonne, Sax.] then, Sp. *those*, Cb.

THOMES, Fish with broken Bellies. O.

To THOLE [of ðolian, Sax.] to brook or endure. N. C.

THOMAS [Θωμάς, Gr. *ῥωμαν*, Syr. of *ܬܡܐ*, Heb. i. e. double, called therefore *Διδυμος*, Gr. i. e. of two Hearts, because of his doubting] a proper Name of Men.

THOMAS Aquinas, a School Divine called (by the Papists) the *Angelick Doctor*.

THOMISTS, Divines who follow the Doctrine of *Thomas Aquinas*.

THONE, damp, moist, wet. N. C.

THONG [ðrang, Sax.] a Strap of Leather.

To cut large Thongs out of another Man's Leather.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a *Cutter* to a Shoemaker, who does not contrive and cut out his Master's Leather to the best Advantage; but it aims at all those Persons, who, niggardly to an Excess of their own, would gain the Character of *Generous* or *Charitable* at other People's Expence, and so are very liberal of other People's Pockets to save their own, either in *Donations* of *Amity* or *Aims*, and do as *Erasmus* says, *Ex alieno tergo lata secare lora*, Latin; and the French, *Il coupe large carroye du cuir d'autrui*; and the Greeks, *ταλδου αμαν ερηε*.

THOR [ðor, Sax.] an Idol of great Esteem among the ancient Saxons and Teutonicks, equal to *Jupiter* of the Romans. It is either a Contraction of *Thunder*, because he was their God of *Thunder*; or of *tear*, Sax. because he may be said to rend the Clouds.

THORA'CICA [of *thorax*, L.] the Breast.

THORACICA Inferior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, spreading itself upon the Sides of the Breast. L.

THORACICA Superior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, passing to the Paps and Muscles of the Breast.

THORA'CICK, belonging to, or proper in Distempers of the Breast.

THORALINE [in *Palmestry*] a Mark in the Hand, called also the Line of *Venus*.

THORAX [θώραξ, Gr.] the Chest, all that Cavity circumscribed above by the Neck-bone, below by the Diaphragm, before by the

T H

Breast-bone, behind by the Back-bone, on the Sides, by the Ribs. *L.*

A THORN [*þorn*, *Sax.* *torrn*, *Dan.* *doorn*, *Belg.* *dorn*, *Teut.* *drœn*, *C. Br.*] a Prickle of a Bush; also a Shrub of two sorts, a black and a white.

THORN *Aple*, a Plant bearing white Flowers, succeeded by round prickly green Heads. *Stramonium. L.*

THORN *Back*, a Fish.

THORN'INESS, the abounding with Thorns.

THORN'Y [*of þornige*, *Sax.* the Thorny Isle] in *Hampshire*

THORNY [*þornich*, *Teut.*] full of Thorns.

THOROUGH [*þrun*, *Sax.* *druch*, *Teut.*] through.

THOROUGH-Bass [in *Musick*] that which goes quite through the Composition.

THOROUGH-Fare, a Passage through.

THOROUGHLY, fully, completely.

THOROUGH-Toll, a Duty anciently paid to the Earls of *Richmond*.

THORP [*þoro*, *Sax.* *thorf*, *F.* *thoot*, *Ital.* *dorp*, *Belg.* *L. S.* *dorß*, *Teut.*] a Village or Country Town; also a Surname.

THORUCK, an Heap. *O.*

THOSE [*þir*, *Sax.* *diese*, *Belg.*] Persons or Things at a Distance from one, *these* Things near one.

THOU [*Do*, *Sax.* *du*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* to *C. Br.* *tu*, *Lat.*] You, when applied to one Person.

To THOU, to treat with Familiarity. *Shakspeare.*

THOUGH [*þeah*, *Sax.*] although.

A THOUGHT [*þohat*, *Sax.*] an Operation of the Mind, an Opinion.

THOUGHTFUL; full of Thoughts, pensive.

THOUGHTFULLY, pensively.

THOUGHTFULNESS, Pensiveness.

THOUGHTLESS, heedless, careless.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, Heedlessness.

THOUGHTS, the Rowers Seats in a Boat.

A THOUSAND [*þuereþ*, of *þien*, *10*, and *reþ*, *100*, *Sax.* *duygent*, *Belg.* *tausent*, *Teut.* *M. L.*] or *1000*.

THOUSANDTH, Ordinal of a Thousand.

THOWLS [*þolus*, *L.* *þólos*, *Gr.*] wooden Pins in a Boat, through which the Rowers put their Oars or Skulls, when they row.

THRACK'SAT [*Chymical Term*] the Metal which is yet in the Mine.

THRA'GES, busy Matter. *O.*

THRALL } [*þræl*, *Sax.* which

THRALL'DOM } *Minßew* derives of *Synallu* *Gr.*] Servitude, Bondage.

THRALL'ED, enslaved. *Spence.*

THRALLS, Slaves. *Spence.*

THRAPPLE, the Wind-pipe of a Horse.

THRASONICAL [*of Thraße*, a notorious Braggadocio in *Terence*] insolently boasting, full of Ostentation.

T H

To THRAVE [*of Þravian*, *Sax.*] to urge. *Lincolnshire.*

A THRAVE, 24 Sheaves, or 2 Shocks of Corn set up together. *N. C.*

THREAD [*Þrætt*, *Sax.* *draat*, *L. S.* *dreedt*, *Belg.* *traed*, *Dan.*] Twine made of Flax, Wool, Silk, &c.

To THREAP

To THREAP DOWN } [*Þræpian*, or

To THREAP'EF } *Þræpian*, *Sax.*] to affirm posi-

tively; to insist upon a Thing obstinately. *N. C.*

To THREATEN [*þrættian*, *Sax.* *dregber*, *Dan.* *droben*, *Teut.*] to use Threats.

THREAT'ENER, Menacer.

THREAT'ENINGLY, by way of Threat.

THREE [*þrie*, *Sax.* *tri*, *C. Br.* *drey*, *Teut.* *tres*, *L.* *trēs*, *Gr.*] III, or 3.

THREE'FOLD [*þreofald*, *Sax.* *dreyfal-*
tig, *Teut.*] threefold.

THREE, to thrust. *O.*

THRENO'DY [*threnodia*, *L.* of *þrenodia*, *Gr.*] a mournful or funeral Song.

To THREPE [*þræpian*, *Sax.*] to affirm, to blame. *Chaucer.*

To THRESH [*þræscan*, *Sax.* *treschen*, *Teut.*] to beat the Grain of Corn out of the Ear; also to beat a Person.

A THRESH'ER [*þræpscepe*, *Sax.* *trescher*, *Teut.*] one that threshes Corn; also a Fish with a broad and thick Tail which serves to beat the Head of a Whale.

THRESH'OLD [*þræp pold*, *Sax.*] the Ground Timber of a Door.

To THRESH, to oppose.

THREE, three times.

To THRID, to insinuate into a small Aper-
ture.

THRID'BOROUGH. See *Thirdborough*.

THRIFT, Savingness or Sparingness.

THRIFT'ILY, sparingly.

THRIFT'INESS, Sparingness.

THRIFT'Y, sparing.

To THRILL [*þrillan*, *Sax.* *drillen*, *Du.*] to drill or bore, to thrust through.

To THRILL, to kill; also to run, as the Blood in the Heart. *Sax.*

THRILL'ING, piercing. *Spence.*

THRIST'A, a Piece of ancient Money, in Value three Shillings.

To THRING [*þringan*, *Sax.*] to thrust. *O.*

THRIP, to beat. *N. C.*

THRIP'PLES, the same in an Ox-team as Gart-Ladders.

THRIF'ING, the third Part of a County or Shire; also a Court held within that Circuit.

THRIF'HING *Rewe*, the Governor of a Thrifthing.

To THRIVE [*q. d.* *to drive on*] to grow or increase mightily; to become rich or prosperous.

THRIV'ER, one who prospers.

THRIV'INGLY, in a thriving Manner.

THRIV'INGNESS,

T H

THRIV'INGNESS, Prosperity.

THRO', through.

THROAT [θρoτ, Sax. *troffel*, Teut.] the Wind pipe, &c.

To **THROB** [*Minshew* derives it of *θροβια*, Gr.] to beat, pant, or ache, as the Heart sometimes does, or a Swelling.

THROCK'MORTON [q. d. the Rock moor town] a Surname.

To **THROD'DEN**, to grow, to thrive, to wax, to flourish. C.

THROMBUS [among Physicians] the Coagulation of Blood into Clots. L.

A **THRONE** [θρονος, L. of *θρονος*, Gr.] a Chair of State raised two or three Steps from the Ground, richly adorned, and covered with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to sit on at Times of publick Ceremonies. F.

To **THRONE**, to place on a Throne, to inthroned. *Shakspeare*.

THRONES, the third Rank of Angels in the Celestial Hierarchy.

A **THRONG** [θρoγγ, Sax. *gedreng*, Teut.] a Crowd or Press of People.

Very **THRONG**, busily employed. N C

To **THRONG** [θρoγγan, Sax. *drengen*, Teut. *trenger*, Dan.] to crowd, press close, to get together in great Numbers.

THRONG'INGLY, crowdingly.

A **THROP**, a Sigh. Sp. a village. Cb.

To **THROP'PLE**, to throttle or strangle. *Yorksb.*

The **THROPPLE** [*etroffelen*, Teut.] the Wind-pipe. *Yorksb.*

THROSHERE. Quails. O.

A **THROSTLE** [θρoστε, Sax. *troffel*, L. S. and Teut.] a Thrush.

To **THROW** [θρoπαν, Sax.] to hurl or fling; to turn as Throwsters do. N. C.

The **THROT'TLE** [*troffel*, Teut.] the Throat.

THROUGH [*durib*, Teut.] for thorough.

To **THROW**, to work at the Tin-mine. N. C.

THROWS of Women [θροπτιαν, Sax.] the Pains of Child-birth.

THROW'STER [of θρoπαν, Sax.] a Twister of Silk, Thread, &c.

THRUFT, Thrust. N. C.

A **THRUM** [θρoμ, Sax.] the End of a Weaver's Warp, &c.

A **THRUSH** [θρoυς, Sax.] a singing Bird.

To **THRUST** [of *trudere*, or *trustare*, L.] to push at, to push forwards.

THRUST'ER, a Pusher.

A **THUMB** [θυμα, Sax. *drym*, Belg. *dunn*, L. S. *daum*, Teut. the largest, first, and shortest of the Fingers.

THUM'MIM [תמים, H. i. e. Perfections] what it was, and of what made, it is very hard to find out; it was not reckoned among the Things wrought by Art, but given by God to *Moses*, to put in the Breast-plate of *Aaron*. See *Urim*.

T I

A **THUMP** [*tumbo*, Ital.] a Blow with the Hand.

To **THUMP**, to beat with the Hand.

THUMP'ING, beating; also large, great.

To **THUN'DER** [θunnan, Sax. *donderen*, Dan. *donnern*, Teut. *tonner*, F. of *tonare*, L.] to make a thundering Noise.

THUN'DER [θunber, Sax. *donder*, Belg. *donner*, Teut. and L. S. *tonere*, F. of *tonitru*, L.] a Noise known by Persons not deaf; a bright Flame rising suddenly, moving with great Violence and Velocity through the Air, and commonly ending with a loud Noise or Rattling.

THUNDERER, one who thunders.

THUN'DERSHOWER, rain attended with Thunder.

THUN'DRINGLY, like Thunder.

THURIFEROUS [*thu-ifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Frankincense.

THURSDAY [θunberdæg, Sax. *donnersdag*, Teut. *thorsdag*, Dan.] the fifth Day of the Week, so named from the Idol *Tbor*, which was worshipped by our Saxon Ancestors.

THURSE-Louse [q. d. *Tbor's Louse*] an Insect.

THUS [θυρ, Sax.] so, after this Manner.

To **THWACK** [zwacken, Teut.] to press close, to lay on hard Blows.

THWACK, a hard heavy Blow.

A-**THWART** [tuert, Dan.] a-cross.

To **THWART**, to contradict, to cross.

THWART'INGLY, with Opposition.

To **THWITE**, to whittle, to cut, to make white by cutting. N. C.

THY, belonging to thee.

THYME [*thym*, F. *thymus*, L. of *θυμα*, Gr. *thymian*, Teut.] an Herb so called.

THYMI'AMA [θυμιαμα, Gr.] Incense, Perfume. L.

THY'MICK Vein [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein.

THYROARYTÆNOIDES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of large Muscles arising from the Cartilage called *Scutiformis*, and stretching themselves to the Sides of the *Artyanoides* Muscle.

THYROID'Æ Glandulæ [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules of a clammy solid Substance, seated at the lower Part of the *Larynx*.

THYROIDES [in *Anatomy*] a Cartilage of the *Larynx*.

THYR'SUS [θυρσος, Gr.] the tapering Stem or Stalk of any Herb.

THYSE'LF, a Pronoun compounded of *thy* and *self*.

TIB, a poor sorry Woman.

TIB of the Buttery, a Goose. *Cant.*

TIB'IA [in *Anatomy*] that Part of the Leg between the Knee and the Ankle; the Bone of the Leg, called also *Facile Majus*. L.

TIBIA'LIS Anticus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so called from its Situation on the Fore-part

T I

part of the *Tibia*; its Use is to pull the Foot upwards and forwards directly. *L.*

TIBIALIS *Possicus* [*Anatomy*] a Muscle seated on the Back-part of the *Tibia*. *L.*

TICH'ING, a setting up of Turf to dry. *W. C.*

TICK [*tique*, *F.*] a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses; also sure, Trust; also the Case of Feathers for a Bed.

TICK'TACK [*tricktrac*, *F.* *triacche*, or *tracche*, *Ital.*] a Game at Tables.

A **TICK'ET** [*etiquette*, *F.*] a small Note for seeing a Play; for Payment of Seamen's Wages; and quartering of Soldiers, &c.

To **TICK'ET** [*etiquetter*, *F.*] to put a Note upon any Thing, &c.

To **TIC'KLE** [of *Cizelan*, or *zincelan*, *Sax.* *kittelen*, *Belg.* *kitzelen*, *Teut.*] an Action better known than described.

TIC'KLE, ticklish, slippery. *Spenc.*

TICK'LISH [*kitzlik*, *Teut.*] easily tickled; hazardous.

TICK'LISHLY, in a ticklish Manner.

TICK'LISHNESS, Aptness to be tickled; Hazardousness.

TICK'RUM, a Licence. *C.*

TID [*tydden*, *Sax.*] tender; soft, nice.

The **TIDE** [probably of *tyd*, *Sax.* *tyid*, *Belg.* and *Dan.*] the ebbing and flowing of the Sea.

Windward TIDE [*Sea Term*] is when the Tide runs against the Wind.

Leeward TIDE, is when the Wind and Tide go both the same Way.

TIDE Gate [*Sea Term*] that is, when the Tide runs very strong.

TIDE and HALF-TIDE [*Sea Term*] as, to flow Tide and Half-Tide, is when the Tide runs three Hours in the *Offing*, or open Sea, later than it does by the Shore.

To **TIDE it over** [*Sea Term*] is to go over to a Place with the Tide of Flood or Ebb, and to stay all the Time the contrary Tide lasts, and afterwards to come back upon the Return of the Tide.

Neap TIDES, are the Tides when the Moon is in the second and last Quarter, which are neither so high nor so swift as the Spring-Tides.

Spring TIDES, are the Tides at New and Full Moon.

TIDES-MEN, certain Custom-house Officers, appointed to attend upon Ships till the Ships are cleared.

TIDE [*zeit*, *Teut.*] Time. *Spenc.*

TID'ER, soon, quickly, sooner. *N. C.*

TIDES, Seasons. *Spenc.*

TIDE-waiter, an Officer who attends to the landing of Goods.

TIDILY, neatly.

TID'INESS, Neatness, Cleanliness.

TID'Y [probably of *tight*, English, though *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Tudor*, *Gr.*] handy, neat, cleanly, tight in Dress.

To **TIE**. See *To Tye*.

T I

TIERCE, a Sequence of Cards of the same Colour at the Game of Piquet; also a Thrust in Fencing. *F.*

TIERCE [in *Musick*] a Third, the Difference of three Notes. *F.*

TIERCE [among the *Roman Catholics*] one of the Canonical Hours.

TIERCE } [*tiers*, *F.*] a Liquid Measure

TERCE } containing 24 Gallons.

TIER'CEL [*tiercelat*, *F.*] a Male Hawk,

TIER'CET [of *tierce*, *F.* a third] a Song of three Stanzas; or a Staff of three Verses.

TIES [in a *Ship*] are those Ropes by which the Yards hang.

TIFF, a small Quantity of Liquor, as a Tiff of Punch.

TIF'FANY [*Skinner* derives it of *teffer*, *O. F.* to adorn] a Sort of light Silk used by Painters for the same Purpose as Tammy.

To **TIF'FLE**, to turn; to stir, to disorder any Thing by tumbling it. *N. C.*

TIGE [*Archibuteure*] the Shaft of a Column from the Astragal to the Capital.

TIG'ER [*tigre*, *F.* *tigris*, *L.* of *Typtic*, *Gr.*] a fierce wild Beast.

TIGH } [*Old Records*] a Close or Inclo-

TEACE } sure.

TIGHT [*dicbt*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] as a tight

Cask, one which will not leak.

TIGHT [in *Dress*] not slatternly.

TIGHT, tied. *Spenc.*

TIGHT [spoken of a *Rope*] strait, pulled hard,

TIGHT'LY, neatly.

TIGHT'NESS, Neatness, Straitness.

TIG'RESS [*tigresse*, *F.*] a she Tiger.

A **TIKE**, a small Bullock or Heifer.

A **TILE** [*zigel*, *Sax.* *sigl*, *Dan.* *xiegel*, *Teut.* *tuille*, *F.* of *tegula*, *L.*] a square earthen

Plate for covering Houses.

A **TILL** [*Sille*, *Sax.*] a small Drawer in

a Counter or Desk.

To **TILL the Ground** [*zilian*, *Sax.* *tuyle*, *Belg.*] is to dig or turn it up with a Spade, Plough, &c.

TIL'LAGE, the tilling, digging, or ploughing of Land.

TIL'LER [of a *Ship*] a strong Piece of Wood fastened to a Ship's Rudder; also that which serves for a Helm in a Boat.

TIL'LER, a small Tree left to grow till it is felleble.

TILLS, Lentils, a Sort of Pulse.

To **TILT Beer** [of *telle*, *Belg.* to tilt up] to raise a Cask of Beer, &c. that is near out,

to set it slooping.

To **TILT** [*Skinner* derives it of *zealzuan*, *Sax.* to vacillate] to run at Tilts, to thrust with Swords or Foils.

TILT [*zelt*, *Teut.*] a Cloth or Tent to cover a Boat to keep off Rain, &c.

TILT-BOAT, a covered Boat for Passengers, such as that which carries Passengers between London and Gravesend.

TILTH, tilling or improving of Land.

TILTS, an Exercise when two armed Persons

ions on Horseback run against one another with Spears or Lances.

TIMARIOTS [among the *Turks*] those who out of conquered Lands have a certain Portion allowed them to serve on Horseback, and find Arms, Ammunition, &c. at their own Charge, as often and as long as it shall be required.

TIMBER [*zimbe*, *Sax.* *timber*, *Belg.* *timmer*, *L. S.* *ximmer*, *Teut.* of or *Tim*, to sustain] Wood for building.

A **TIMBER** of *Skins* or *Furr* [among *Furriers*] is a Number of 40.

TIMBER Measure, 43 solid Feet make a Ton of Timber, and 50 Feet a Load.

TIMBERS of *Ermine* [in *Heraldry*] the Ranks or Rows of *Ermine* in Noblemen's Robes.

To **TIMBER** [among *Falconers*] to nestle or make a Nest, as Birds of Prey do.

TIMBER, slender.

TIMBESTERS, Players on Timbrels. *O.*

TIMBRE [in *Heraldry*] the Crest which in any Achievement stands a-top of the Helmet.

TIMBREL [*tympalum*, *L.* of *τυμπάνον*, *Gr.*] a Musical Instrument.

TIMBURINS, a Musical Instrument. *Sp.*

TIME [*thymus*, *L.* *thymian*, *Teut.*] a sweet Herb.

TIME [*zima*, *Sax.* *time*, *Dan.* *temps*, *F.* *tempus*, *L.*] a certain Measure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries, by which the Distance and Duration of Things are measured.

TIME absolute [in *Philosophy*] flows equally in itself, without Relation to any Thing external; and is the same with Duration.

TIME relative [in *Philosophy*] is the sensible and external Measure of Duration estimated by Motion.

TIME [in *Musick*] the Quantity or Length by which is assigned to every particular Note its due Measure, without making it either longer or shorter than it ought to be.

Double TIME [in *Musick*] is when all the Notes are increased by 2; as 2 Longs make a Large, 2 Breves a Long, &c.

Triple TIME [in *Musick*] is that wherein the Measure is counted by threes; as one Semibreve is equivalent to three Minims, and one Minim to three Crotchets, &c.

To **TIME**, to adapt, to bring or do at a proper Time; to measure harmonically.

TIME/LINESS, Seasonableness.

TIME/LY [*zimlice*, *Sax.*] opportunely.

TIME/PLEASER, one who complies with the Times, a Time-server.

TIME/SERVER, one who complies with the prevalent Opinions of the Times.

TIMID [*timide*, *F.* *timidus*, *L.*] timorous, fearful.

TIMIDITY [*timidité*, *F.* *timiditas*, *L.*] Timorousness, Fearfulness.

TIMID/LY, fearfully, timorously.

TIMOROUS [in *Musick Books*] signifies

to play with great Fear, or great Care and Caution. *Ital.*

TIM'OROUS [*timorofus*, *L.*] fearful, bashful.

TIM'OROUSLY, fearfully.

TIM'OROUSNESS, Fearfulness.

TIMO'THEANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who held that Christ was incarnated for the Advantage of our Bodies.

TIM'OTHY [*Θυμοθεός*, *Gr.*] an Honourer of God] a proper Name of Men.

TIM'EOUSLY, in due Time, seasonably.

To **TIN**, to cover with Tin.

TIN [*tin*, *Dan.* and *Belg.* *zinn*, *Teut.* of *stannum*, *L.*] a Metal of which Pewter, &c. is made.

TIN-GLASS, a metallick Substance, smooth, and like Tin.

TIN-WORM, an Insect.

TINKER-MEN, Fishermen who used to destroy the young Fry in the River of *Thames*.

TINCT [*teint*, *F.* *tinctura*, *L.*] a Colouring, dyed or coloured. *Spenc.*

TINC'TURE [*teinture*, *F.* *tinctura*, *L.*] a Colouring, Stain, or Dye; also an imperfect Knowledge or Smattering of an Art or Science.

TINCTURE [among *Chymists*] is a Dissolution of the more fine and more volatile Parts of a mixed Body in Spirit of Wine, or some such proper Menstruum.

TINCTURE [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Colours in an Escutcheon.

TINCTURE of the Moon [in *Chymistry*] a Dissolution of some of the more rarified Parts of Silver made into Wine.

TINCTURED [*tinctus*, *L.*] that has a Tincture.

To **TIND** [*zynan*, *Sax.* *tender*, *Dan.*] to light, as to tind a Candle, Fire, &c.

TIN'DER [*zyndep*, *Sax.* *tinder*, *Dan.* *zunder*, *Teut.*] fine Linen burnt, in order to its more ready taking the least Spark of Fire.

TINE, the Grain of a Fork.

To **TINE** an Egg, to dress it. *C.*

TI'NEA, a Sore or Tetters that discharges a salt Lympha. *L.*

TINE'MAN, an Officer of the Forest, who takes care of Venison in the Night.

TINE'TUM [*Old Law*] Brush-wood for Fencing and Hedging.

TINE'WARD [in the *Ile of Man*] the yearly Meeting of the States.

To **TINGE** [*tingo*, *L.*] to impregnate with Colour or Taste.

TIN'GED [of *tingere*, *L.*] coloured or dyed slightly.

To **TIN'GLE** [*tinter*, *F.* *tinire*, *L.* or *tinian*, *C. Br.*] to make a Noise at the Ears, or as a small Bell or Vessel of Metal.

TINK'AR [among *Chymists*] Borax or Gold-Solder.

A **TINK'ER** [*a tinniendo*, *L.*] a Maker or Mender of Vessels of Brass, Copper, &c.

To **TINK'LE** [*tinter*, *F.*] to make a sharp quick Noise; to clink.

TIN'MAN,

TIN'MAN, a Dealer in Tin Wares.
TIN-PENNY, a certain customary Duty anciently paid to the Tithing-Men.
TIN'SEL [of *stincelle*, F. a Spark] a glittering Stuff made of Silk and Copper.
TINTAMAR' [probably q. d. *rinitus Martius*, L.] a confused Noise, a hideous Outcry, F.
TIN-WORM, a small red Worm, round, and having many Legs, much like a Hop-louse, which creeps in the Grass, and poisons the Beasts that eat it.
TINY [*tyne*, Dan.] small, slender.
The TIP [*tip*, Belg.] the End or utmost Point of any Thing.
TIP-STAVES [so called from their Staves being tipped with Silver] Officers who take into Custody such Persons as are committed by the Court.
TIP'PET [*zappez*, Sax.] a Kind of Kerchief for Women's Necks, commonly of Furs; also a long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity wear over their Gowns.
To TIP'PLE [probably q. d. *sipple*, of *sip*] to drink often or much.
TIP'PLE, Liquor.
TIP'PLER, a Drinker, Sot.
TIP'SY, a little in Drink, fuddled.
TIRE [*atours*, F. but *Minstrew* derives it of *tiapa*, Gr.] a Woman's Head-dress; also the Iron-band of a Cart-Wheel.
TIRE of Guns } [*tuyers*, Belg.] a Row of
TIRE } great Guns placed along
the Ship's Side, either above upon Deck, or below.
To TIRE, to dress.
To TIRE [*zipian*, Sax.] to weary; to be or grow weary.
TIR'ING [in *Falconry*] is giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck at.
TIR'WHIT, a Bird otherwise called a Lapwing.
TIS'SICK. See *Phthisick*.
TIS'SUE [of *tissa*, part. of *tistre*, F.] rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Gold, woven together.
TIT-Lark, a Bird admired for his whisking, turning, and chirping, singing most of any like the *Canary* Bird.
TIT, a little Bird; also a little Horse.
TITE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be tite or tight, when she is so staunch as to let in but very little Water.
TITH'ABLE, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.
TITHE [*teoða*, Sax.] the Tenth Part of all Fruits, &c. the Revenue that is generally due to the Parson of the Parish.
To TITHE [*teoðing*, Sax.] to take the Tenth Part.
A TI'THING [*teoðing*, Sax.] a Company of ten Men with their Families, all bound to the King for the peaceful Behaviour of each other.
TITHING-MEN: in the *Saxon* Time every

Hundred was divided into ten Districts or Tithings, every Tithing made up of ten Fri-burghs, each Fri-burgh of ten Families, and with-in every such Tithing there were Tithing-men to examine and determine all lesser Causes be-tween Villagers and Neighbours, but to refer all greater Matters to the superior Courts.
TITHING-Penny, a customary Duty paid to the Sheriff by the Tithing Court.
To TITILLATE [*titillo*, L.] to tickle.
TITILLA'TION, a tickling, a pleasing Itch, a Sensation of Pleasure from the Touch of some Parts.
TITINILK [*Old Writ*] a Tale-bearer.
TIT'LE [*titre*, F. *titulus*, L.] the Inscrup-tion of a Book or Act; also a Name of Ho-nour given to Persons according to their Rank or Quality.
TITLE [in *Law*] a Right, a Claim; a just Cause for possessing or enjoying any Thing according to their Rank or Quality.
TITLE of Entry [*Law Term*] is when a Person makes a Feoffment of Land upon a cer-tain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffee has Title to enter upon the Land again.
TITS [probably of *τίττος*, Gr. small] small Cattle.
TIT'TER, soon, quickly. *W. C.*
To TIT'TER [probably of *tititren*, to shake or tremble, *Teut.*] to giggle or laugh by Fits.
TIT'TLE, a small Particle, a Print, a Dot.
TITTLE TATTLE, idle Prate.
TITUBA'TION, a stumbling, faltering, or nodding. *L.*
TIT'ULAR [*titulaire*, F. of *L.*] that bears a Title.
TIT'ULARY, relating to Title.
TIT'YRE, a Nick-name for the Liquor called *Genewa*, probably so called, because it makes Persons merry, laugh, and titter.
TME'SIS [*τεμνσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Gram-mar, by which a compound Word is divided into two Parts, by some other Word which is put in between.
TO [*to*, Sax. *R. 3. zu*, *Teut.*] unto.
TOAD [*tað*, Sax.] a well-known Reptile.
TOAD Flax, a Plant.
TOAD-Eater, a Parasite, a dirty servile Sy-cophant.
TOAD-Stool, a Plant like a Mushroom.
TOAST [of *tostum*, L.] Bread baked or roasted before the Fire; a Person proposed whose Health is to be drank. See *Toff*.
To TOAST, to name a Person whose Health is drank.
TOAST'ER, one who toasts.
TOBAC'CO [so called of *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, from whence it was brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake*, Anno 1585] an *American* Plant well known.
TOBAC'CONIST, a Tobacco-seller.
TOBI'AH

T O

TOBI'AH [תוביה, *H. i. e. the Goodness of God*] a proper Name of Men.

TOCCA'TA } [*in Musick Books*] signifies
TOCCA'TO } the same as *Ricercate*, which is a Kind of extempore Prelude or Overture, called in *English* a Voluntary. *Ital.*

TOD of Wool, the Quantity of 28 lb.

TOD'DY, Rum and Water warm, without Sugar.

TO-DAY [טאג, *Sax. of zu and tag, Teut.*] this Day.

TO MORROW [טומorgen, *Sax. morgen, Teut.*] the Day after the present.

A TOE [טא, *Sax. teen, L. S. zibe, Teut.* which *F. Junius* derives of *Taw*, *Gr.* to extend] a Member of the Foot.

A TOFT [טא, *d. a Tuft, as touffe du Bois, F.*] a Grove of Trees.

TOFT, a Messuage or House, or rather a Place where a Messuage once stood that is fallen or pulled down. *L. T.*

TOFT-MAN, the Owner of a Toft.

TO'GED [טוגעד, *L.*] dressed in a Gown.

TOGE'THER [טאגאזאם, *Sax.*] in Company with.

To TOIL [טילן, *Sax. toler, Dan.*] to labour, to drudge.

TOIL, Labour, Fatigue.

TOILES [*Minsheu* derives it of *togen*, *Belg.*] Play-things, Trifles.

TOILES [טוילעס, *F.*] Snares or Nets for the catching of wild Beasts.

TOI'LET [טוילעט, *F.*] a fine Cloth spread upon a Table in a Bed-chamber, or in a Lady's Dressing room.

TOIL'SOME, laborious.

TOISE [טויז, *F.*] in Measure containing six Foot in Length, a Fathom.

TOISON d'Or [in *Heraldry*] a Golden Fleece. *F.*

A TO'KEN [טאקען, *Sax. teecken, L. S. zet-chen, Teut.*] a Sign, or Mark.

To TO'KEN } [*zachten, Sax. betecken-*
To BETO'KEN } *en, L. S. bereichnen,*
Teut.] to show or give some Token.

To TOLE, to train; to draw back by degrees. *Lockes*

TOLE'DO, a Sword made at Toledo in Spain.

TOL'ERABLE [tolerabilis, *L.*] that may be endured or borne with; also indifferent, passible. *F.*

TOL'ERABLENESS, State of being tolerable.

TOL'ERABLY, indifferently well.

TOL'ERANCE, Power of enduring.

To TOL'ERATE [טאראט, *F. toleratum, L.*] to suffer, to bear with, to permit, to connive at.

TOLERA'TION [tolerance, *F.*] a suffering, permitting, or allowing of. *L.*

TOLL [טול, *Sax. toll, C. Br. tol, L. S. toll, Teut. told, Dan. tonlieu, F. tel-nium, L.*] a Tribute or Custom paid for a Passenger; also Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of such a Manour.

T O

To TOLL [of tollere, *L.*] to bar, defeat, or take away. *L. T.*

To TOLL a Bell, is to ring it after a particular Manner, to give Notice of the Death or Funeral of some Person.

TOLL-BOOTH [of toll and bothe, *Sax. or bruth, C. Br. toll-bude, Teut.*] a Custom-house, or Place where Toll is paid; also a Prison.

TOLL Corn, Toll taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

TOLL-Hop, a small Measure, by which Toll was taken for Corn sold in open Market.

TOLL-Through, Money paid for Passage in or through some Highways, &c.

TOLL-Travel, an Acknowledgement given for passing through a private Man's Ground.

TOLL-Tray, Toll taken by the Tray or Dish.

TOLL-Turn, a Toll paid at the Return of Cattle, from Fairs or Markets, though they were not sold.

TOL'SASTER } a Tribute heretofore paid
TOL'SESTER } to the Lord of the Ma-
nour for Liberty to brow and fell Ale.

TOL'SEY, a Kind of Exchange or Place where Merchants meet in Bristol, &c.

TOLT [in Law q. d. tollere loquelam] a Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court-
baron is removed to the County-court.

TOL'TA [Old Law] Extortion, Rapine, Wrong; any Thing imposed or exacted contrary to Right and Justice.

A TOMB [tombe, *F. tomba, Ital. of τῆμος, Gr.*] a Sepulchre of Stone, &c.

TOM'BOY, a wanton, frolicksome Girl.

A TOME [tome, *F. tomus, L. of τομὸς, Gr.*] a separate Part or distinct Volume of a large Book.

TOMENTO'SE [tomentitius, *L.*] made of, or like Flakes of Wool.

TOMEN'TUM, Flakes, Shear-wool, such as is used in stuffing Beds, &c. *L.*

TOMENTUM [among Botanists] is that soft downy Substance which grows on the Tops of some Plants.

TO'MIN [among Jewellers] a Weight of about three Carats.

TOM'KIN } [among Gunners] the Stop-
TOM'FION } ple of a great Gun or Mor-
tar, made to keep out Rain.

TON, a Tone or Sound. *Ital.*

A TON } [tonne, *F.*] a Liquid Measure

A TUN } containing four Hogheads; 20 Hundred Weight.

TOND'INO, the same as *Astragal*.

TONE [tonus, *L. τῶν, Gr.*] a certain Degree of Elevation or Depression of the Voice, or some other Sound.

TONGS [zonge, *Sax. tanace, Du. tang, Dan. zangle, Teut.*] an Utensil belonging to a Fire-hearth.

A TONGUE [zong, *Sax. tange, L. S.*
s Q and

T O

and *Dan. zunge*, Teut. *tonghe*, Belg.] the Instrument of Speech; also Language.

TONGUE'LESS, without a Tongue.

TONGUE-PAD, a talkative Person.

TONGUE-TIED, having an Impediment in speaking.

TONG'UING [with *Gardeners*] a particular way of Grafting, by making a Slit with a Knife in the bare Part of the Stock downward; and is also called *slipping*.

TO'NICA [*τονικα*, Gr.] those Things which, being externally applied to the Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

TON'IC [among *Anatomists*] that tremulous Motion or Vibration of the Nerves and Fibres in an human Body, which is much altered in their different Tension.

TON'NAGE } a Duty paid to the King for

TUN'NAGE } Goods exported or imported in Ships, &c. at a certain Rate for every Tun.

TON'NETIGHT, the Quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Freight or Bulk. O. R.

TONE, a Tone or Sound.

TON'SILE [*tonsilis*, L.] that may be trimmed, thorn, or clipped, &c.

TON'SILS [*tonsilæ*, L.] the Almonds of the Ears, two Glands at the Root of the Tongue, on the Side of the Uvula.

TON'SURE [*tonfura*, L.] a shaving or cutting off the Hair.

TOO [to, Sax.] overmuch.

Too much of one Thing is good for nothing.

This Proverb is an Apophthegm of one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. Some attribute it to *Tbales*, and some to *Solon*, *Μαδένειος*, Gr. It is generally applied by way of *Reprehension* to such Persons who, when by some witty *Drollery* or *Banter*, they find they have diverted the Company, pleased with the Conceit of their own Wit, they either draw it to that Length, 'tis so fine that Nobody can perceive it but themselves; or they carry on the Jest till it grows troublesome and *nauseous*, forgetting, that though a little Wit in Company, like Salt at a Table, makes Conversation *relishing*, yet they must love savoury Bits very well, that can dine out of a Salt-cellar.

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines.

Quæ ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.

Hor.

TOOL [tool, of *zylean*, Sax. *tuyle*, Belg. to labour] an Instrument of any Sort.

To TOOF [*tuyle*, Belg.] to blow a Horn, &c.

TOOTH [tooth, Sax. *dens*, L.] that where-with an Animal chews Food.

TOOTH-ACH [toothene, Sax.] a Pain in the Teeth.

TOOTH-DRAWER, one who extracts Teeth.

T O

TOOTH'LESS [toothless, Sax.] having no Teeth.

TOOTH'ING, a Corner-stone left for more Building.

TOOTHING, prying, peeping, searching narrowly. *Spenc.*

TOOTH'PICK, an Instrument to cleanse the Teeth.

TOOTH'WORT, an Herb, *Dentaria*, L.

TOOTH-rest, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

TOP [top, Sax. *toppe*, C. Br.] the Height, the uppermost End of a Thing.

A TOP [top, Belg. and *Dan. toupie*, F. *tospe*, Teut.] a Play-thing for Boys.

To TOP the Sail Yards [*Sea Phrase*] is to make them hand even.

TOP [of a Sail] is a round Frame of Boards lying upon the cross Trees, near the Head of the Mast.

TOP-Armings [in a Ship] are a Sort of Cloaths hung about the round Top of the Masts for Show.

TOP-Masts [in a Ship] small Masts fixed to the Heads of all the Masts aloft.

TOP Gallant Masts [in a Ship] are those Masts which are over the Top-masts of the Main and Fore Masts.

TOPAR'CH [*τοπαρχα*, L. of *τοπαρχος*, of *τοπος*, a Place, and *αρχος*, a Governor, Gr.] a Governor of any Place.

TO'PAZ [*τοπαζε*, F. *topazeus*, L. of *τοπασιος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of fine Gold.

TOPAZ [in *Heraldry*] the Golden Colour in the Coats of Nobility.

To TOPE [*tope*, F. *Skinner* chuses to derive it from *toppe*, Belg. to rage, q. d. to drink till he rave] to drink lustily.

TOP'FUL, full to the Brim.

TOPH [among *Surgeons*] a Kind of Swelling in the Bones.

TOPHA'CEOUS [of *τοπος*, Gr.] gritty, sandy, stony.

TOPHE'AVY, having the upper Part heavier than the lower.

TO'PHET [*תֶּפֶת*, Heb. i. e. a Drum] a Valley where the *Ammonites* sacrificed their Children to *Moloch*, and caused Drums to be beat to hinder their Cries from being heard.

TO'PHUS [*τόφος*, Gr.] any gritty or earthy Matter, abounding in some Mineral Waters, and concreting upon the Sides of Vessels; they are long contained in, or on hard Bones lying in them; whence also, from its Likeness thereunto, it is applied to a chalky Substance, or a stony Concretion in any Part of the Animal Body. L.

TO'PIARY Works [*topiaria*, L.] Arbours made of Trees and Twigs cut and planted.

TO'PICAL [*topique*, F. *topicus*, L. of *τοπος*, Gr.] belonging to, or applied to a particular Place.

TO'PICK [*topique*, F. *topicus*, L. of *τοπος*, Gr.]

Gr.] that Part of Logick which treats of Invention, or finding out of Arguments.

TOP'PICKS [*topiques*, F. *topica*, L. of *τοπικά*, of *τοπος*, Gr. a Place] Common-places or Heads of a Discourse.

TOP'KNOT, a Knot worn on the Top of the Head.

TOP'MOST, highest.

TOPOGRA'PHICAL } [*topographique*, F.] belonging to Topography.

TOPOGRA'PHICK } F.]

TOPOG'RAPHY [*topographie*, F. *topographia*, L. of *τοπογραφία*, Gr. of *τοπος*, a Place, and *γραφω*, a Description] a Description of a Place, or some small Quantity of Land, such as that of a Manor or particular Estate.

TOP'PING, eminent, noted, chief.

TOP'PING the Lifts [Sea Term] is haling the Top-sail Lifts, so that the Term of Art is Top a Starboard, or Top a Part, i. e. haul upon the Starboard or Larboard Lift.

TOP'PINGLY, eminently, prosperously.

To TOP'PLE, to fall forward, to tumble down. *Shake*sp.

TOP'SY-Turvy [q. d. *Tops* in *Turva*, i. e. Heads upon the Ground] upside down.

TORCE [in *Heraldry*] a Wreath.

A TORCH [*torche*, F. *torcia*, Ital. of *torris*, L.] a Staff of Deal on which Wax-candles are stuck, a Flambeau or Link.

TORCH-BEARER, one who carries a Torch.

TORCH-ROYAL [among *Hunters*] the next Start of a Stag's Head which grows above the Royal.

A TORCH'ER, a Torch-light; also the Sun. *Shake*sp.

TOR'CULAR *Herophili* [among *Anatomists*] that Place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are joined.

TORCULARIS, a Priests or Screw. L.

TORCULARIS *Vena* [*Anatomy*] a Vein going up the Inside of the Skull to the Brain.

TOR'UTICE [*τορυτις*, Gr.] the Art of turning, chasing, engraving, or embossing. L.

TOR'MENT [*tormentum*, L.] violent Pain which the Body suffers; great Grief or Trouble of Mind.

To TOR'MENT [*tormentis officere*, L.] to put to great Pain; to afflict or disquiet, to put to the Rack.

TORMENT'ING, torturing, painful.

TORMENT'INGLY, painfully.

TORMEN'TIL [*tormentilla*, F. *tormentilla*, L.] the Herb Setfoil.

TORMENT'OR, one who torments.

TOR'MINA *Alvi*, the Gripping of the Guts, or Wind-cholick.

TORMINA *Hysterica* [among *Physicians*] the Womb-cholick.

TORMINA *post partum* [with *Physicians*] the After-pains of Childbed Women. L.

TORN, rent, See *Tear*.

TORNA'DO, a sudden or violent Storm at Sea. *Span*.

TORPE'DO, a Fish, the Touch of which, while alive, in any way, benumbs the Hand; but when dead, is good Food.

TOR'PID [*torpidus*, L.] benumbed, slow, heavy.

TORPID'NESS, Sluggishness, Slowness, Inertness.

TOR'RA [Old *Law*] a Mount or Hill.

TORREFAC'TION, a scorching or parching.

TOR'RENT [*torrens*, L.] a strong Stream or Land-Flood. F.

TORRICEL'LIAN Instrument [so called of *Torricellus*, an Indian, the Inventor of it] the Device of the Quicksilver Weather-glass.

TOR'RID [*torride*, F. *torridus*, L.] burning hot, scorching or parching.

TORRIFIED [*torrefactus*, L.] roasted, dried, parched.

TOR'SION [*torso*, L.] turning or twisting.

TORT [Law Term] Injury, Wrong. F.

TORT Feofoe [Law Term] a Trespasser, a Doer of Wrong. F.

TORTEAU'XES [in *Heraldry*] a bearing of round-coloured Figures like Cakes.

TOR'TOISE [*tortue*, F. *tortuga*, Span.] a living Creature well known.

TOR'TUOUS [*tortueux*, F. *tortuosus*, L.] winding, turning in and out.

TOR'TURABLE, that may be tortured.

TOR'TURE [of *torquere*, L.] Torment, Rack, exquisite Torment or Pain.

To TOR'TURE [*torium*, sup. of *torquere*, L.] to put to great Pain.

TOR'TURER, one who tortures.

TOR'VITY [*torvitas*, L.] Sourness of Countenance.

TOR'US [in *Architecture*] is a round Member, encompassing the Base of a Pillar, between the *Plinth* and the *Lift*. L.

TOR'RY, a Word first used by the Protestants in *Ireland*, to signify those *Irish* common Robbers and Murderers, who stood outlawed for Robbery and Murder; now a Nick-name to such as call themselves *High Church men*, or to the Partisans of the *Chevalier de St. George*.

To TOSS, to throw up, to fling.

A TOSS-POT, a hard Drinker.

A TOAST [of *toastus*, L.] Bread toasted at the Fire; also the Nomination of a Person whose Health is to be drank.

TOT'AL [*totalis*, L.] wholly, entire, utter. F.

TOTAL'ITY [*totalité*, F. of *totalitas*, L.] the Total or whole Sum.

TOT'ALLY, wholly, utterly.

TOT'TED [in the *Exchequer*] marked with the Word *Tot*, as a good Debt to the King.

To TOT'TER [*ταλτηρι*, Sax. *tottera*, Belg.] to shake, to stagger or reel.

TOT'TERAY, a customary Payment, annually

TO

tiently made of 4 d. for every Bushel and half of Corn sold at Maldon in Essex.

TOTTERED, shaken, tottering, weak, tumbling, &c. *Shakelp.*

TOTTERINGLY, staggering, &c.

TOT'TIE, wavering, tottering, dizzy. *Spenc.*

TOT'TY, dizzy. *O.*

TO'TUM, a Whirl-box, a Kind of Die that is turned round about.

To TOUCH [*toucher*, F. *tocar*, Span. *tangere*, L.] to put the Finger, Hand, &c. to; to handle, to lie close to.

A TOUCH, a Feeling, a Stroke; also a Trial of Gold or Silver. *F.*

TOUCH [in *Musick*] an Organ is said to have a good Touch, when the Keys lie down, and are neither too loose nor too stiff.

TOUCH HOLE, the Hole through which the Fire is conveyed to the Powder in the Gun.

TOUCH'INESS, Disposition to be angry upon the most trifling Occasions.

TOUCH-Stone, a Stone which serves to try Gold or Silver.

TOUCH the Wind [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Steersman at the Helm is bid to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

TOUCH-Wood, a Sort of rotten Wood easily taking Fire.

TOUCH'Y, apt to take Offence.

TO'VET, a Measure of half a Bushel.

TOUGH [*toh*, Sax. which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *εὐπελος*, Gr. hard] hard, strong, not brittle or apt to break.

TOUGH'LY, in a tough Manner.

TOUGH'NESS, the being tough.

TOU'KED, ducked. *O.*

TOUP'EE, a Curl, an artificial Lock of Hair. *F.*

TOUR, a Travel or Journey about a Country. *F.*

TOUR'NAMENT [*tournamentum*, L.] a Tilt, a Mock-encounter.

TOUR'NIQUET, a Turnstile. *F.*

TOURNIQUET [among *Surgeons*] a Gripe stick used in stopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations. *T.*

TOUR'TEE [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Pastry-work baked in a Pan.

To TOUSE, to pull, to tear, to haul.

TOUT *tems pret et encore est*, (i. e. that is always ready, and is so at this present) is a Kind of Plea in way of Excuse or Defence to him that is sued for with-holding any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff. *F.*

TOW [*top*, Sax. *touw*, Belg. *row*, Dan *flusa*, L. of *φουζ*, Gr.] the hard or coarser Part of Hemp or Flax.

To TOW [*teon*, Sax. *touer*, F. *tougbe*, Belg.] to haul or drag a Barge, &c. along the Water.

TOW'AGE [*toue*, F.] Money paid to the Owner of the Ground next a River, for towing.

TO'WARD [*toepaert*, Sax.] inclining to.

TR

TO'WARD } [*q. d.* towards or ready
TO'WARDLY } to do a Thing] orderly, obedient.

TO'WARDLINESS, Docility.

A TOW'EL [*touwaile*, F.] a Cloth to wipe Hands on.

A TOWER [*top*, Sax. *thurn*, Teut. *ture*, F. *torre*, Ital. *turris*, L. of *τὴν*, Gr.] a Castle, a Citadel, a Fort.

Hollow TOWER [in *Fortification*] a Rounding made of the Remainder of a *Brisure* to join the *Curtin* to the *Orillon*.

TOW'RING, soaring aloft.

TOWERING long fought [in *Castle*] a Disease which proceeds from Leanness.

A TOWN [*zun*, Sax.] a large Space of Ground on which Houses are built close together, and not straggling as in Villages.

TOWN-Clerk, an Officer who manages the public Business of a Town.

TOWN-House, a public Hall belonging to a Town.

TOWN SHIP, the Privilege or Dignity belonging to a Town.

TOW'RUS [among *Hunters*] a Roebuck eager for Copulation, is said to go to his *Towrus*.

To TOWZ [probably of *tuselen*, L. S. to shake] to tug or pull about, to tumble.

To TOWZ Wool, i. e. to tuse it, to card or dress it.

TOX'ICA [of *τοξέ*, a Bow, Gr.] a particular Sort of Poison, said to be used by *Indians* to their Arrows, in order to render Wounds made by them incurable. *L.*

A TOY, a Play-thing, a Trifle.

To TOY, to trifle; to dally amorously.

To TOY, to trifle, to play with.

TOY'INGLY, triflingly, wantonly.

TOY'LET. See *Toilet*.

TOYLIAR'DUS, a Wedder-sheep, or Ram. *O. L.*

TO'ZY, soft, like Wool.

TRABEA'TION [*Architecture*] the same as *Entablature*, viz. the Projecture on the Top of the Walls of Edifices, which supports the Timber-work of the Roof. *F. of L.*

TRACE, a Footstep, Track, or Print. *F.*

TRACE [among *Hunters*] the Foot-print of a wild Beast.

To TRACE [*tracer*, F.] to follow by the Footing, to discover or find out by the Footstep; to make a Draught of an Edifice, &c. upon Paper.

TRACES [probably *q. d.* *tirases*, of *tirer*, to draw, F. says *Dr. Th. H.*] the Harness of Dr-ought horses.

The Traceys have always the Wind in their Faces.

This old Saying is founded on a fond and false Tradition, which reporteth, that ever since Sir William Tracey was most active among the four Knights that killed Thomas Becket Archbishop

Archbishop
Traceys
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T R

Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it is imposed on the *Gracys* for miraculous Penance, that, whether they go by Land or Water, the Wind is always in their Faces. If this were so (says Dr. Fuller) it was a Favour in a hot Summer to the Females of that Family, and would spare them the Use of a Fan.

TRACHOMA [*τράχυμα*, Gr.] a Scab or Roughness in the inner Part of the Eye.

TRACHOTOMY. See *Bronchotomy*.

TRACT [of *trace*, F.] the Print of a Foot; Rut of a Wheel; Run of a Ship; or any other Mark remaining of a Thing.

TRACT [*tractus*, L.] an Extent of Ground, a Space of Time.

TRACT [*trahz*, Sax. *traité*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a small Treatise or Discourse.

TRACT [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a wild Beast.

TRACTABLE [*tractable*, F. *tractabilis*, L.] that may be handled, easily managed, or ordered; flexible, gentle.

TRACTABLENESS, Gentleness, the being easily managed.

TRACTABLY, gently, easily managed.

TRACTATE [*tractatus*, L.] a Treatise, Discourse, or Essay.

TRACTILE, capable of being drawn out.

TRADE [*tratta*, Ital. *Minbew* derives it of *tradendo*, L.] a Mechanick Art, Employment, Dealing, Life, or Way of Living.

To **TRADE**, to have Commerce with, to traffick.

TRADER, one engaged in Commerce.

TRADES'MAN, a Buyer or Seller by Retail; also a Mechanick.

TRADE-Wind, a Wind which at certain Seasons blows regularly one Way at Sea, very serviceable in a trading Voyage.

TRADITION, the successive delivering or transmitting of Doctrines or Opinions to Posterity. F. of L.

TRADITIONAL, } of, or grounded
TRADITIONARY, } upon Tradition.

TRADITIONALLY, by way of Tradition.

TRADITIONIST, one who stands for, or follows Tradition.

To **TRADUCE** [*traducere*, L.] to defame, speak ill of, disparage, or slander.

TRADUCER, one who defames or slanders.

TRADUCINGLY, slanderously.

TRADUC'TION, translating or turning out of one Language into another; also a defaming. F. of L.

TRAFFICK [*trafic*, F. *traffico*, Ital.] Trade or Commerce, Sale or Exchange of Goods.

To **TRAFFICK** [*trafiguer*, F. *traficare*, Ital.] to buy and sell, to deal as a Merchant or Tradesman.

A **TRAFFICKER** [*trafiguer*, F.] a Trader.

TRAFFINE [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument, of the same Use as a *Trepan*.

T R

TRA'GACANTH, a Plant; also the Gum proceeding from it. L.

TRAGE'DIAN [*tragædus*, L. of *τραγῳδία*] a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

TRA'GEDY [*tragedie*, F. *tragœdia*, L. of *τραγῳδία*, Gr. of *τραγος*, a Goat, and *αἶδω*, a Song, Gr. because the Actors usually had a Goat given them for a Reward] a lofty Sort of a Play, in which great Persons are brought on the Stage; the Subject full of Trouble, and the End always mournful.

TRA'GICAL } [*tragique*, F. *tragicus*, L.
TRA'GICK } of *τραγικός*, Gr.] belong-

ing to Tragedies; sad, disastrous, mournful.

TRA'GICALLY, mournfully.

TRA'GICALNESS, Mournfulness.

TRA'GICK Poet, a Writer of Tragedies.

TRAGI-COMEDY [*tragicomedie*, F.] a Play, partly Tragedy and partly Comedy.

TRAGICO'MICAL [*tragicomicus*, F.] belonging to a Tragi-comedy.

TRA'GUS [*τραγός*, Gr.] the Protuberance of the *Auricula*, next the Temple, so called because it is sometimes hairy.

TRAJECTION, a darting through.

TRAJECTITIOUS [*trajectitius*, L.] as *trajectitious Money or Ware*, such as is carried over Sea at the Peril of the Creditor.

TRAJECTORY [of a *Planet or Comet*] is that curved Line which it describes by its Motion.

To **TRAIL** [*trayle*, Belg. or of *trainer*, F. to draw along] to draw or drag along; to hang on the Ground.

TRAIL'ING, hanging on the Ground.

TRAIL'INGLY, in a trailing Manner.

TRAIL-Board [in a *Ship*] is a curved Board on each Side of the Beak, which reaches from her Main Stem to the Figure or to the Brackets.

TRAIN, the Attendants of a great Person; a Line of Gunpowder; the Trail of a Gown; a Wheedle or Trap. F.

TRAIN [of *Artillery*] the great Guns and warlike Stores that belong to an Army in the Field.

To **TRAIN** [*trainer*, F.] to bring up, to instruct.

A **TRAIN**, the Number of Beats which a Watch makes in an Hour, &c.

A **TRAIN** [among *Falconers*] the Tail of a Hawk.

TRAIN [of *Gunpowder*] a Line of Powder so laid as to convey the Fire in a great Quantity, without hurting him that sets it on Fire.

TRAIN-BANDS, the Foot Soldiers of a City or Country.

TRAINEL-Net. See *Tramel-Net*.

TRAINING a Load [among *Miners*] is searching for, and pursuing a Vein of Ore.

TRAIN-OIL, Oil drawn from the Fat of a Whale.

A **TRAI'TOR** [*traître*, F. *traditor*, L.] a Betrayer of his King and Country, one who is guilty of High Treason.

TRAJ.

T R

TRAITEROUS [*traître*, F.] belonging to a Traitor, Traitor-like.

TRAITEROUS Position, a Tenet which some held by taking Arms by the King's Authority against his Person and those commissioned by him, which is condemned by Statute 14th of Charles II.

TRAIT'EROUSLY, treasonably.

TRAI'TRESS, a female Traitor.

TRALATITIOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] belonging to a Translation, metaphorical; also of no Value or Account.

TRAMBLING the Tin Ore [among Miners] a washing it very clean with a Shovel, and in a Frame of Boards.

TRA'MEL } [*travail*, F.] a Drag-net,

TRA'MEL } a Sort of Fishing-net; also a long Net for catchings Fowls by Night; also an Instrument to make a Horse amble; also a Device in a Chimney, for hanging Pots over a Fire.

To **TRA'MEL**, to entangle, to catch.

TRAMMEL-Net, a long Net to catch great and small Fowl in the Night, in champaign Countries.

TRAMONTA'NE [q. d. *Trans Montes*, L.] the North Wind, so called in Italy and on the Mediterranean, because it comes from beyond the Mountains.

To **TRAM'PLE** [of *trampelen*, Teut.] to tread upon, to tread under Foot.

TRAM'PLER, one who tramples.

TRAM'PLING, treading under Foot.

TRAM'PLINGLY, in a trampling Manner.

TRANA'TION, a swimming or flying over, a crossing athwart; a piercing. L.

TRANCE [*transc*, F. q. d. *transitus Animi*, L.] a Rapture, Ecstasy, or Transport of Mind.

TRANCHE' [*Heraldry*] a particular Way of counterchanging in an Escutcheon.

TRAN'NEL, a sharp Pin.

TRANQUIL'LITY [*tranquillité*, F. of *tranquillitas*, L.] Calmness, Stillness, Quietness of Mind.

TRAN'QUIL [*tranquille*, F. of *tranquillitas*, L.] quiet, still, calm.

To **TRANSAC'T** [*transactum*, L.] to manage or dispatch an Affair.

TRANSAC'TION, a Negotiation, dispatching of Business; a Passage, or a Thing in Hand. F. of L.

TRANSAL'PINE [*transalpinus*, L.] that is on the other Side of the Mountains in Italy, called the Alps.

TRANSANIMA'TION [*trans* and *anima*, L.] Conveyance of the Soul from one Body to another.

To **TRANSCEND'** [*transcendere*, L.] to surpass, to go beyond.

TRANSCEND'ENCY [*transcendentia*, L.] Excellency, a surpassing.

TRANSCEND'ENT [*transcendant*, F. of *transcendens*, L.] excellent, extraordinary, admirable.

T R

TRANSCENDENT [among Logicians] passing the Predicaments.

TRANSCENDENT'AL Curves [in Mathematics] are such as when their Nature comes to be expressed by an Equation, one of the flowing Quantities is a Curve Line; and if it be a Geometrick Curve, then the transcendental Curve is a Curve of the second Degree or Kind.

TRANSCENDENT'ALS, the most universal Conceptions of Things.

TRANSCEND'ENTLY, excellently.

To **TRANSCO'LATE** [of *trans* and *colatum*, L.] to strain through.

To **TRANSCRIBE** [*transcribere*, F. *transcribere*, L.] to write or copy out.

TRANSCRIBER, one who copies out.

TRANSCRIPT [*transcriptum*, L.] the Copy of an original Writing.

TRANSCRIPTION, the Act of transcribing or copying. F. of L.

TRANSCRIP'TIO Recognitionis, &c. a Writ to certify a Recognition, &c.

TRANSCRIP'TIO pedis finis levati, &c. a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine levied before Justices in Eyre, &c. into the Chancery.

TRANSCUR'SION, a running or passing from one Place to another. L.

To **TRANS'FER** [*transferre*, F. of *transfere*, L.] to move or convey from one Place to another.

A **TRANS'FER** [among Stock-jobbers] a passing or making over Stock, &c. from the Seller to the Buyer.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, a Change of one Figure or Shape into another. F. of L.

TRANSFIGURED [*transfiguré*, F. of *trans* and *figura*, L.] having its Shape changed.

To **TRANSFIGURE** [*transfigurer*, F. to change the Form, &c.]

To **TRANSFI'X** [*transfigere*, L.] to pierce through.

To **TRANSFORM'** [*transformer*, F. of *trans* and *forma*, L.] to change from one Shape to another.

TRANSFORMA'TION, a changing out of one Form into another. F. of L.

TRANSFORMA'TION of an Equation [in Algebra] is a changing of any Equation into one which is more easy.

TRANSFRETA'TION, a passing over, or crossing a River or the Sea. L.

To **TRANSFU'SE** [*transfusum*, L.] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

TRANSFU'SION, pouring out. F. of L.

TRANSFUSION of the Blood [among Anatomists] an Invention for conveying the Blood of one living Creature into another.

To **TRANSGRE'SS** [*transgressor*, F. *transgressum*, L. q. d. to go beyond the Bounds] to trespass upon a Law or Order.

TRANSGRES'SION, a going beyond due Bounds, a violating or breaking a Law. F. of L.

TRANS-

T R

TRANSGRESSIVE, culpable, erroneous.

TRAN'SIENT [*transiens*, L.] passing away.

TRAN'SIENTLY, slightly, by the bye.

TRAN'SIT [*transitus*, L.] a Pass, or Liberty to pass.

TRANSIT [among *Astronomers*] denotes the passing of any Planet just by or under any fixed Star; or the Moon's passing by, or covering any other Planet.

TRANSITS [among *Astrologers*] are certain Familiarities gained by the Motion of the Stars, through the radical Figure of a Person's Nativity.

TRANSI'TION, a passing from one Thing to another, or from one Subject or Point of Discourse to another. *F. of L.*

TRANSI'TION [in *Musick*] when a greater Note is broken into a lesser, to make smooth or sweeten the Roughness of a Leap.

TRANSITIVE Verbs such as denote the doing of some Action, and govern an Accusative Case.

TRAN'SITORILY, speedily, with short Continuance.

TRAN'SITORINESS, Fadingness.

TRAN'SITORY [*transitoire*, *F. of transitorius*, L.] passing away, fleeting, fading.

To TRANSLA'TE [*translatum*, L.] to turn out of one Language into another; to remove from one Place to another.

TRANSLA'TION, a Removal from its Place, a rendering out of one Language into another that which is so translated.

TRANSLATION [in a *Law Sense*] is the removing of a Bishop from one Diocese to another.

TRANSLA'TOR, one who translates.

TRANSLOCA'TION [*trans and locus*, L.] removing Things reciprocally to each others Places.

TRANSLU'CID [*translucidus*, L.] shining through.

TRANSMARINE [*transmarinus*, L.] coming from Parts beyond the Sea.

TRANSMEA'TION, a passing through.

To TRANSMEW' [*transmuer*, *F.*] to transform or change. *Spenser.*

To TRANSMI'GRATE [*transmigratum*, L.] to pass from one Place or Body to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, a removing a Habitation from one Place to another. *F. of L.*

TRANSMIGRATION [among *Philosophers*] is the passing of Souls departed out of one Body into another.

TRANSMIS'SABLE, conveyable. *F.*

TRANSMIS'SION, a sending forward or delivering over, a conveying. *L.*

TRANSMIS'SIVE, transmitted, delivered down.

To TRANSMIT', [*transmettre*, *F. transmittere*, L.] to convey, deliver, or make over.

TRANSMUT'ABLE [of *trans* and *mutabilis*, L.] capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTA'TION, the Act of transmitting or changing. *F. of L.*

T R

TRANSMUTATION [*Geometry*] a Science teaching how to reduce one Figure or Body into another of the same *Area* or *Solidity*, but of a different Form.

TRANSMUTATION [*Chymistry*] the changing the Substance, Quality, or Colour, of mixed Bodies; there are seven several Degrees or Kinds of Transmutation, viz. Calcination, Sublimation, Solution, Putrefaction, Distillation, Coagulation, and Tincture.

TRANSMUTATION of Metals [among *Alchymists*] is what is called by them the *Grand Operation*, *Grand Elixir*, or the Secret of the *Philosopher's Stone*, which they give out to be the Universal Seed of Metals; and which, if a little of this Stone or Powder of Projection be put into a Crucible of any melted Metal, it will (as they pretend) immediately change it into Gold or Silver.

To TRANSMUTE [*transmuer*, *F. transmutare*, L.] to change one Matter or Substance into another.

TRANSNATA'TION [*transnatio*, L.] a swimming across or over.

TRANSNOMINA'TION, a changing from one Name to another.

TRANSOM [of *transenna*, L.] an overthwart Beam or Brow-post.

TRANSOM [*Mathemat.*] the Vane of an Instrument called a Cross-staff; a wooden Member to be fixed across it, with a square Socket upon which it slides, &c.

TRANSOM [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that lies athwart the Stern, between the two Fashion-pieces, directly under the Gun-room Port.

TRANSPA'RENCY [of *transparens*, L.] a being to be seen through, affording a thorough Passage to the Rays of Light, very clear and bright. *F.*

TRANSPARENCY [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Adumbration*.

TRANSPARENT [*transparens*, L.] which may be seen through. This, some *Naturalists* say, proceeds from the Pores of such Bodies being all right and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, and so consequently do let the Rays of Light freely pass through them, without being refracted.

TRANSPA'RENTLY, clearly.

TRANSPICUOUS [*trans and spicio*, L.] transparent, pervious to the Sight.

To TRANSPIER'CE [*transpercer*, *F.*] to pierce or run through.

TRANSPIRA'TION, breathing of Vapours through the Pores of the Skin. *F. of L.*

To TRANSPI'RE [*transpirer*, *F. transpirare*, L.] to breathe or come forth by Transpiration.

To TRANSPLA'NT [*transplanter*, L. *transplantare*, L.] to plant in another Place, to remove a Colony or Company of People from one Place to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, the removing of Plants, Trees, or People, from one Place to another. *L.*

TRANS.

T R

TRANSPLANTATION [in *Natural Magic*] is the removing of a Disease from one living Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

To **TRANSPORT** [*transporter*, F. *transportare*, L.] to convey or carry over to another Place, to put beside one's self.

A **TRANSPORT**, an Ecstasy, a Rapture, a violent Motion of the Passions, a sudden Sally. F.

A **TRANSPORT Ship**, a Vessel to convey Provisions, warlike Stores, Soldiers, &c.

TRANSPORTABLE, that may be transported.

TRANSPORTATION, Carriage from one Place to another.

TRANSPORTER, one that transports.

To **TRANSPOSE** [*transposer*, F. of *transposuium*, L.] to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order.

TRANSPOSITION, a transposing or changing the Order of Things. F. of L.

TRANSPOSITO [in *Musick*] is Transposition, which is the writing a Song or Tune in any Key or Cliff different from the Key or Cliff it was first composed in; that is frequently done to the greater Convenience of the Voicer, or some particular Instrument, as the Flute, which cannot reach so low as the Violin and other Instruments. L.

To **TRANSPROSE**, to turn out of Verse into Prose; or the contrary.

To **TRANSVA'SATE** [*transvaser*, F.] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

To **TRANSUBSTANTIATE** [*transubstantier*, F. q. d. *transire in Substantiam*, L.] to change into another Substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the Change of the Sacramental Bread and Wine (according to the Papists) into Christ's real Body and Blood. F. of L.

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, one who transubstantiates, or holds the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

To **TRANSUDE** [of *trans* and *sudare*, L.] to sweat through.

TRANSVERSALIS Abdominis [in *Anatomy*] is one of the Muscles of the Abdomen, so called, because the Fibres run across the Belly; the Use of it is to press it exactly inward in Expiration. L.

TRANSVERSALIS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck which, when it acts, moves the Neck obliquely backwards, as when we look over the Shoulder. L.

TRANSVERSALIS pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Foot, which brings towards the great Toe that Toe which is next to it. L.

TRANSVERSALIS Penis [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles that spring near the Erection Penis. L.

TRANSVERSALIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] a Suture that runs a-cross the Face. F.

TRANSVERSE Muscles [*Anatomy*] certain Muscles arising from the Transverse Processes of the Vertebrae of the Loins.

T R

TRANSVERSE Diameters [in *Geometry*] are Lines belonging to an Ellipsis and Hyperbola.

TRANSVERSELY, in a cross Direction.

TRANSVOLATION, a flying beyond. L.

TRANSMPTION [*trans* and *sumo*, L.] taking from one Place to another.

TRANT'ERS, a Sort of Fishermen.

TRANTRY, Money arising by Fines laid upon Ale-sellers, &c. for breaking the Assize of Bread and Ale in some Manors.

To **TRAP** [*treppen*, Sax. *betrappe*, Belg. *atrapper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

A **TRAP** [*treppe*, Sax. *trape*, F.] a Device to catch wild Beasts, Fowls, &c.

TRAP-DOOR, a Door made in an unexpected Place.

TRAPPINGLY, ensnaringly.

To **TRAPE** [*traben*, Teut. *drabuen*, Belg.] to go idly up and down.

TRA'PES, a mere Slattern, a dirty Slut.

TRAPE'ZA [*τραπεζα*, Gr.] a Table.

TRAPE'ZIUM [*τραπεζιον*, Gr.] a Quadrilateral Figure in Geometry, contained under four unequal Right Lines.

TRAPE'ZIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Shoulder-blade, which serves to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRAPEZOID [in *Geometry*] a Figure which hath all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides parallel.

TRAPPINGS [*Minshaw* derives it of *drop*, F. Cloth] the Harness upon a Horse's Buttocks.

TRAPSTICK, a Stick with which Boys drive a small wooden Ball.

TRASH, sorry Fruit, or any bad Commodity.

To **TRASH**, to lop, &c. *Shakesp.*

TRAVA'DO, a sudden Whirlwind, or impetuous Storm at Sea. *Spenc.*

TRAVE, } a Place inclosed with Rails

TRA'VISE, } for shoeing an unruly Horse.

TRA'VEL [*travail*, F.] Pains, the Pangs or Labour of a Woman in Childbirth.

To **TRAV'EL** [*travailler*, F.] to journey, to labour, to take Pains; to be in Pain in Childbirth.

TRA'VELLER [*travailleur*, F.] one who goes a Journey, or visits foreign Countries.

TRAV'ELS, Journeys, Voyages. F.

TRA'VERSE [*traversa*, Ital. q. d. *transversum*, L.] the Way of a Ship when she makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep directly to her true Course. F.

TRAVERSE Board [with Navigators] a Board on which all the Points of the Compass are set down, with Marks for the Hours a Ship has gone every Point.

TRAVERSE Table [among Navigators] a Paper upon which are set down the Ship's Traverses or various Courses with the Points of the Compass, &c.

TRAVERSE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a little Parapet on each Side, which the besieged make quite a-cross the Mote of the Place; also a Retrenchment or Line fortified with Faggots, Barrels filled with Earth, &c.

TRAVERSE

T R

TRAVERSE [in *Heraldry*] a Partition made a-cross an Escutcheon.

To **TRAVERSE** [*traverſer*, F.] to go cross or through a Country; to cross or thwart.

To **TRAVERSE** [in *Gunnery*] to turn or remove a Piece of Ordnance this Way and that Way, in order to bring it to bear.

To **TRAVERSE** an *Indictment*, is to contradict or invalidate some Part of it.

To **TRAVERSE** an *Office* [L. T.] to prove that an Inquisition made of Lands, &c. by the Escheator is defective.

To **TRAVERSE** one's *Ground* [Military Term] to go this Way and that Way.

TRAVERSE *Horse*, a Horse that has two white Feet, one on either Side.

TRAVERSES, Turnings and Windings, all cross Accidents, Crosses, Troubles.

TRAVERSES [in *Fortification*] are Lines which return back from the End of the Trenches, and run almost parallel with the Place attacked.

TRAVERSING a *Piece* [Sea Term] the removing and laying a great Gun, in order to bring it to be level with the Mark.

TRAVERSELY, by way of Traverse.

TRAVES [of *travas*, Span.] Shackles wherewith Horses are tied to teach them to amble or pace.

TRAVESTIED } [*traveſtit*, F. disguised,
TRAVESTITE } q. d. *traveſtitus*, L.]

is more especially applied to an Author, when his Sense and Style is altered; as the Poems of *Virgil* and *Ovid* travestied, i. e. turned into Burlesque Verse.

TRAULISMUS [*τραυλισμος*, Gr.] a stammering Repetition of a first Letter of a Word, as G. G. good.

TRAUMAT'ICK [*τραυματικος*, of *τραυματιζω*, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAUMA'TICK [*τραυματικα*, Gr.] Vulneraries, viz. Herbs or Drugs good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAWLER Men, Fishermen who used unlawful Methods of destroying the Fish in the River of *Thames*.

A **TRAY** [*Minſter* derives it of *tragen*, Teut. or of *draeghe*, Belg. to carry; *Skinner* rather of *trayer*, F. a Milk-Pail, or of *trahere*, L. to draw] a sort of Trough cut and hollowed out of a Piece of Wood, to carry Meat, &c.

TREACH'EROUS [*Skinner* derives it of *tricher*, F. to cheat] full of Treachery.

TREACH'EROUSLY, perfidiously, clandestinely.

TREACH'EROUSNESS, Perfidiousness.

TREACH'ERY [*trecherie*, F.] cheating, false, clandestine or traitorous Dealing, Disloyalty.

TRE'ACLE [*triacle*, F. *triackle*, L. S. *thetaca*, L. *Deplann*, *Snidy*, Gr. a Viper] a Physical Composition made of Vipers and

T R

other Ingredients; also a sort of Syrup drawn from Sugar.

To **TREAD** [*treten*, Sax. *treten*, Teut. *reden*, L. S. *troader*, Dan. *troedid*, C. Br. to go a-foot] to set the Feet on, to step, to walk.

A **TREAD** [*trit*, Teut. *troed*, C. Br. a Foot] a Step with the Foot; a small rough Conscience in an Egg, called the Cock's Tread.

TREA'DLE, a Foot-board in any Engine to set it agoing.

TREAF, peevish, froward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

TREA'SON [*trabison*, F.] Disloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing.

HIGH TREASON, } is an Offence against the Security of the Prince, whether it be by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as to compass or imagine the Death of the King, Queen, or Prince; to levy War against them; to adhere to their Enemies; to coin false Money; to counterfeite the King's Great or Privy Seal.

Petty TREASON [in *Common Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master; a Wife her Husband; a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

TREA'SONABLE, belonging to, or full of Treason.

TREA'SONABLENESS, the being guilty of Treason.

TREA'SONABLY, by way of Treason.

TREA'SURE [*treſor*, F. *thesaurus*, L. of *θησαυρος*, Gr.] Store of Gold, Silver, Jewels, or Riches hoarded up; also a Thing of great Value or Excellence.

TREASURE Treve [in *Law*] is Money which being found, and not owned, belongs to the King; but in the *Civil Law* to the Finder.

TREA'SUREHOUSE, Place where the Treasure is kept.

TREA'SURER [*tresorier*, F. *thesaurarius*, L.] an Officer who has the keeping and laying out the Treasure of a Prince, State, or Corporation.

TREA'SURERSHIP, Office of Treasurer. **The Lord High TREASURER** [of *England*] a great Officer who has the Charge and Management of all the King's Money, &c. in the *Exchequer*, as also the Check of all Officers employed in collecting Imposts, Tributes, or any other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

TREA'SURER [of the *King's Household*] a Privy Counsellor, who, in the Absence of the Steward of the King's Household, has, together with the Comptroller and Steward of the *Marshall's*, Power to hear and determine Causes about Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murder, &c. committed within the King's Palace.

TREAS'URY [*tresorerie*, F. *thesaurarium*, L. of

T R

L. of *Συναγωγῆς*, Gr.] a Place where the public Treasure is laid up; also the Treasury-office.

Clerk of the TREASURY, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who has the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all the Copies of Records in the Treasury.

To TREAT [*traiter*, F. *traitar*, Span. of *trafiare*, L.] to handle or discourse of a Subject; to entertain, to give a Treat or Entertainment; to be upon a Treaty or Bargain; to compound for a Debt.

A TREAT, an Entertainment.

TREATE [*Law Term*] taken out or withdrawn.

A TREAT'ISE [*τραήτις*, Sax. *traité*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a Discourse upon some particular Subject.

TREAT'MENT [*traitement*, F.] Entertainment, Usage.

TREAT'Y [*traité*, F.] a Covenant or Agreement between several Nations for Peace, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

TRE'BLE [*triple*, F. *tripulus*, L.] threefold; also that last or highest of the four Parts in musical Proportion.

TRE'BLY, in a threefold Proportion.

TRE'BUCH } [*terbichetum*, L. barb.] a

TRE'BUCKET } Ducking-stool or Tum-brel.

TRECH'OUR, treacherous, a Traitor. Cb.

TRED'ICILE [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant three *Deciles*, or 180 Degrees one from another.

TRED'DLES of *Tbread* [*Weber-tre e*] the Lathes under a Weaver's Loom, which he presses down with his Feet to raise Part of the Warp, and make Room for the Shuttle to pass through.

TRE'DLES [q. d. *tardles*] the Ordure of Sheep, &c.

TREE [*ἄρbor*, *ἄρbor*, and *ἄρbor*, Sax.] Thing well known. *Arbor*, L.

TREEKS [of a Cart] the Iron Hoops about the Nave.

TREEN of a Tree. *Spenc.*

TREE'NELS } [in a Ship] long wooden

TREN'ELS } Pins with which the Planks are fastened into the Timbers.

TREENWA'RE [of *terrinne*, F.] earthen Vessels. O.

TREET [O. Word of *triticum*, L.] Wheat.

TRE'FOIL [*treffle*, F. *trifolium*, L. of *τριφυλλῶν*, Gr.] three-leav'd Grass.

TRE'GET [of *triche*, F.] Deceit.

TRE'KINGHAM [of three *Danish* Kings there slain in Battle] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

TREL'LIS [*treillis*, F. *trall-werk*, Teut.] a Lattice or Grate; a Frame for Wall-fruit Trees.

TREL'ISED [of *treilliser*, F.] wrought like a Lattice or Grate.

TREMA'GIUM } [Old Law] the Season

TREM'SIUM } for sowing Summer-corn; *Barley*, *Oats*, *Beans*, &c.

T R

To TREM'BLE [*tremble*, F. *tremere*, L.] to shake with Fear or Cold.

TREM'BLER, one who trembles.

TREM'BLING, shaking, fearful.

TREM'BLINGLY, fearfully.

TREMEL'LA } [*tremie*, Fr.] the Hopper

TREMEN'TA } of a Mill into which the Corn is put to fall thence to the Grinding-Stone.

TREMEN'DOUS [*tremendus*, L.] that is much to be feared, dreaded.

TREMEN'DOUSLY, dreadfully.

TREMEN'DOUSNESS, Dreadfulness.

TRE'MOLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to tremble; a particular Grace in Musick. *Ital.*

TRE'MOR, a trembling or shaking, as in an Ague. L.

TREM'ULOUS [*tremulus* L.] quaking, quavering.

TREM'ULOUSLY, quakingly.

TREM'ULOUSNESS, the being tremulous.

TREN, an Instrument wherewith Mariners strike and kill Fish at Sea.

TRENCH [*tranchée*, F.] any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth.

To TRENCH [of *trancher*, F. to cut] to fence with Trenches.

To TRENCH the Ballast [*Sea Phrase*] is to divide the Ballast into several Trenches in a Ship's Hold.

TRENCH'ANT Sword, the Sword that cuts a Gap or Wound, Indenture, &c. *Shakspeare*. F.

TREN'CHAUNT [*tranchant*, F.] sharp, cutting. *Cbauc.*

TRENCHEA'TOR [of *trancher*, F. to cut] a Carver. O. L.

TRENCH'ER [*tranchoir*, F.] a Sort of wooden Plate to eat Victuals on.

A TRENCH'ER Man, a great Eater.

TRENCH'ES [in *Fortification*] called also *Lines of Approach* and *Lines of Attack*, are a Way hollowed in the Earth in the Form of a Foss, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged; or else it is a Work raised with Fascines, Gabions, Woolpacks, Baving, &c. that can cover the Men; such Lines are cut to defend and cover an army encamped in the Field.

To open the TRENCHES, is to begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches.

To carry on the TRENCHES, is to advance them towards the Place.

To TRENCH about, is to fence with Trenches.

TRENCHIA [*Old Law*] a Trench or Dike newly cut.

TRENCHING Plough, an Instrument for the cutting out the Sides of Trenches and Drains, or the Sides of Turf.

TRENCHING Spade, an Instrument for the cutting of Trenches in watery or clayey Ground.

T R

T R

To TREND, to tend; to lie in a particular Direction.

TRED'DLE } [prob. of *trēnbel*, Sax.] a
TREN'DLE } Weight or Post in a Mill;
a Vessel called a Keever.

TREN'TAL [among Roman Catholics] is an Office for the Dead which lasts 30 Days, or consists of 30 Masses.

To TREPAN [*trepanner*, F. of *τρῆνω*, Gr.] to use a Trepan in Fractures of the Skull.

A TREPAN [*trepanum*, L. *τρήμων*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument indented like a Saw, to open a broken Skull.

To TREPAN [some derive it of *τρῆνω*, Gr. a crafty Beguiler; others derive it of *Trepāny* in Sicily, where some English Ships being friendly invited in, in Strefs of Weather, were afterwards detained, contrary to the Assurance given them] to ensnare or decoy.

TREPAN'NINGLY, by way of Trepan.

TREP'HINE, a small Trepan.

TREPID [trepidus, F.] trembling, quaking for Fear.

TREPID'ATION, trembling. F.

TREPID'ITY, trembling, Fearfulness.

To TRESPASS [trespasser, F. of *trans* and *passus*, L.] to commit a Trespas.

A TRESPASS, Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury.

TRESPASS [in Law] any Transgression of the Law, except Felony or Treason.

TRESPASSANTS, Passengers. O.

TRESPASSER, an Offender.

TRESSEL Trees [in a Ship] are those Timbers of the cross Trees that stand along at the Heads of the Masts.

TRESSES [tresses, F.] Locks of Hair hanging down loosely.

TRESSURE [in Heraldry] is an Orle flow-ered.

TRES'TLE [trefeau, F. *Minsheu* supposes it to be *qu.* three Stools] a three-footed Stool; a wooden Frame of a Table, &c.

TRESTORNA'RE [Old Law] to divert or turn another Way.

TRET [of *tritrus*, or *attritus*, L. worn] an Allowance for the Waste or Refuse of any Commodity. F.

TREVET, } *slonez*, Sax. *trepe*, F. *tripus*,
TRIVET, } L. *dreyfuss*, of *tripus*, Gr. of
three Feet] an Iron Instrument to set a Pot or Saucepan on over the Fire.

TRE'VIA } [Old Law] a Truce or Trea-
TREU'VIA } ty of Peace.

TREW'ANS, Men of base Quality, Cow-ards. O.

TREY [of *tres*, L.] the Number three at Cards or Dice.

TRIA [in Musick Books] is a Name given to three Parts of Musick, either for Voices or Instruments, or both together. Ital.

TRIA prima [among Chymists] the three Hypothetical Principles, viz. Salt, Sulphur, and

Mercury, of which they say all mixed Bodies are made, and into which they may be re-solved by Means of Fire. F.

TRI'AD [Trias, Gr.] the Trinity.

TRI'AL. See Tryal.

TRIANG'LE [triangulum, L.] a Figure that hath three Angles, and as many Sides. F.

TRIANG'ULAR [triangulaire, F. *triangu-laris*, L.] belonging to, or made in the Form of a Triangle.

TRIANGULAR Compasses, a Mathemati-cal Instrument with three Legs, to take off any Triangle at once.

TRIANGULAR Quadrant, a Sector with a loose Piece, to make it an Equilateral Tri-angle.

TRIANGULA'RE Officulum [in Anatomy] a small Triangular Bone which is placed be-tween the *Lambdoidal* and *Sagittal* Sutures of the Skull. L.

TRIANGULA'RIS [in Anatomy] is a Mus-cle of the Breast, which lies on each Side of the Gristle called *Cartilago ensiformis*.

TRIANGULAR Muscle, one which arises from the Top of the *Cubitus*, and ends nar-row about the Middle of the same.

TRIANGULARIS Pectoris [in Anatomy] a Muscle arising from the lower Part of the In-side of the *Sternum*, and is inserted into the Cartilages, where they join the Bones of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and sometimes 7th Rib; it helps to contract the Cavity of the Breast in Expiration. L.

TRIANGULA'RITY [triangularitas, L.] one of the Triplicities of the Zodiack.

TRIANGULUS Septentrionalis [in Astro-nomy] a Northern Constellation consisting of Six Stars. L.

TRIBE [tribus, F. *tribus*, L.] a Company of People dwelling together in the same Ward or Liberty, a Race or Family.

TRIBES, were the twelve distinct Families of the *Israelites*, descended from the Patriarch *Jacob's* Twelve Sons.

TRIB'LET [with Goldsmiths] a Tool used in working Rings.

TRIBULA'TION, great Trouble or An-guish, Affliction. L.

TRIBU'NAL, a Judgment-Seat, a Court of Justice. F. of L.

TRI'BUNE, a Magistrate among the Ro-mans, having considerable Jurisdiction.

TRIBUNI Aerarii, the Officers or Recei-vers General, who kept the Money designed for the Use of War. L.

TRIBU'NI Celerum [among the Romans] the Captains of the Guards.

TRIBUNI Plebis [among the Romans] Ma-gistrates who were chosen from among the People, to defend their Liberties against the Power of the Nobility. L.

TRIBU'NUS Cohortium Prætorianarum [a-mong the Romans] the Tribune of the Præto-rian

T R

rian Bands, whose Office was to attend upon and guard the Emperor's Person. *D.*

TRIBUNUS *Militum* [among the Romans] an Officer who commanded in Chief over a Body of Soldiers, or a Master *de Camp* of a Legion. *L.*

TRIBUS [among the Romans] a certain Number of People distributed into several Divisions. *L.*

TRIBUTARY [*tributaire*, *F.* *tributarius*, *L.*] that pays Tribute, Tax, Toll, &c.

TRIBUTE [*tribut*, *F.* *tributum*, *L.*] what one Prince or State pays to another as a Token of Dependence; an Assessment of Tax.

A TRICE [as in a *Trice*] a Moment.

TO TRICE [*Spicean*, *Sax.*] to thrust. *Cb.*

TRICENNA'LIA [*Old Law*] Masses said for the Dead, during the first 30 Days after their Decease.

TRICEN'NIAL [*tricennalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Term of 30 Years.

TRICEPS [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its three Heads or Beginnings. *L.*

TRICHI'ASIS [*Τριχίασις*, *Gr.*] the same as *Phalangosis*; also hairy Urine, such as, by reason of pituitous Humours, Hairs seem to swim in. *L.*

TRICHIS'MUS [among *Surgeons*] a very small Fracture of a Bone like a Hair.

TRICHO'TOMY, Division into three Parts.

A TRICK [*tricherie*, *F.*] a Wile, a deceitful Action.

TO TRICK [*tricher*, *F.*] to cheat or deceive by a Wile.

TO TRICK up [*Minshew* derives it of *τριξ*, *Gr.* the Hair; but *Skinner* rather of *intrecare*, *L.*] to adorn, to dress trimly.

TRICK'ER, the Catch which disengages the Cock of a Gun.

TRICK'ING, wily, deceitful.

TRICK'INGLY, deceitfully.

TRICK'ISH, knavish, fraudulent.

TO TRICK'LE [*Minshew* derives it of *τριξ*, *Gr.* to run; but *Skinner* of *treckle*, *Belg.*] to run down by Drops as Blood from a Cut.

TRICK'STER, a wily and deceitful Person.

An old Dog will learn no Tricks.

This Proverb intimates, that Old Age is indocile and untractable; that if ancient Persons have been put in a *wrong* Way at first, the Force of a long contracted *Habit* is so strong, and their *Indisposition* to learn, and *Aversion* to be taught, so violent, that there are no Hopes of reducing them to the Right. *Senex Phitocus negliget ferulam*, say the Romans; and *Ναυτις ἰσχυρεῖται καὶ ἐξοντα μαθητεῖεν ταυτοῖς ἐς*, say the Greeks.

TRICK'SY, brisk, active, nimble, &c. *Shaksp.*

TRICOR'PORAL [*tricorporus*, *L.*] having three Bodies.

T R

TRICUS'PIDES [*Anatomy*] three Valves placed at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, of a Triangular Form. *L.*

TRI'DENT [*tridens*, *L.*] the three-pronged Mace of Neptune, the fabulous Deity of the Sea; also any Tool or Instrument with three Fangs or Prongs. *F.*

TRI'DENT [among *Mathematicians*] is that King of Parabola by which *Des Cartes* constructed Equations of six Dimensions.

TRIDEN'TINE, belonging to the City or Council of *Trent* in Germany.

TRI'DING [*trithing*, *Sax.*] the third Part of a County or Shire.

TRI'DINGMOTE, the Court held for a Triding, a Court-leet.

TRI'DUAN [*triduanus*, *L.*] of three Days Continuance.

TRIEMI'MERIS [in *Prosodia*] a Figure when after the first Foot of a Verse there remains an odd Syllable, which helps to make the next Foot.

TRIEN'NIAL [*triennel*, *F.* *triennis*, *L.*] that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year.

TRIENS, the third Part of a Physical Pound, containing four Ounces. *L.*

TRIER, one who examines.

TO TRIFAL'LOW, to till or plow Land the third Time.

TRI'FID, cut or divided into three Parts.

TO TRIFLE [*treffele*, *Belg.* *tricare*, *Ital.*] to spend Time or Pains to little Purpose.

TRIFLER, one who acts or speaks in a trifling vain Manner.

TRIFLES [*Minshew* derives it of *trice*, *L.*] Gewgaws. Things of little Value.

TRIFLING, spending Time about Trifles, or to little Purpose.

TRIFLINGLY, in a trifling Manner.

TRIFLINGNESS, the spending Time in Things of no Moment.

TRI'FORM [*triformis*, *L.*] having three Forms or Shapes.

TO TRIG [*tricker*, *Dan.* *trucken*, *Teut.* to press,] to set a Mark to stand at in playing at Nine Pins; to stop or catch a Wheel.

TRI'GAMY [*τριγαμία*, *Gr.*] the having three Husbands or three Wives.

TRIGEM'INUM } [in *Anatomy*] a Mul-
TRIGEM'INUS } cle of the Head, having a threefold Beginning, and which seems to be made of three distinct Muscles.

TRI'GEN, a Pole to stop a Waggon, &c. from going down a Hill.

TRIG'GER [*Minshew* derives it of *trige*, *L.* of *drege*, *Belg.* a Hook] an Iron to trig or stay a Wheel; also a Hook which holds the Spring of a Gun-lock.

TRI'GLYPH [*triglyphe*, *F.* *triglyphus*, *L.* of *τριγλύφς*, *Gr.*] a Member of a Frieze of the Dorick Order.

TRI'GON [*trigonus*, *L.* *τρίγωνος*, of *τρί*, three, and *γωνία*, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Triangle or Figure

T R

Figure consisting of three Angles; also a triangular Instrument used in Dialing.

TRIGON [in *Astrology*] a Triplicity, the joining together of three Signs of the same Nature and Quality, beholding one another in a Trine Aspect, and counted according to the four Elements.

TRIGON, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a Cart, when it goes too fast down a steep Place.

TRIGONAL [*trigonalis*, L. of *τριγωνος*, Gr.] belonging to a Trigon.

TRIGONOCRA'TORIES [*τριγωνος*, and *κρατος*, Gr. Power] a Name given to the Planets in respect to their beings Lords or Governors of those Trigons.

TRIGONOM'ETRY [*trigonometrie*, F. of *τριγωνος*, a Triangle, and *μετρον*, a Measure, Gr.] the Art of measuring Triangles.

TRITHING } [*trithing*, Sax.] contains
TR'CHING } three or four Hundreds, or the third Part of a Shire or Province; also a Court held within the Circuit, which is that we now call a *Court-leet*.

TRIJU'GUM [*Old Law*] a Trithing or Jurisdiction of three Hundreds.

TRILATERAL [of *tres* and *lateralis*, L.] that has three Sides.

TRILL [*trillo*, Ital.] a quivering or shaking with Voice or Instrument, a common Grace in Musick.

To **TRILL down** [*trilder*, Dan.] to drop or trickle down.

TRIL'LION, a Million of Million of Millions.

TRILET'TO [in *Musick*] a short or little Trillo.

TRILLS [in a *Cart*] the Sides of it, that a Horse is to stand between.

TRILU'MINAR [*triluminaris*, L.] having three Lights.

TRIM [probably of *Grethymmed*, Sax.] neat in Cloaths, spruce, fine.

To **TRIM** [*trimman*, Sax. to build, but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *τριζυμμεν*, Gr.] to dress up, or set off, to shave the Beard; also to carry it fair between two Parties.

TRIM [of a *Ship*] her best Posture, Proportion of Ballast, hanging of her Masts, &c. which conduce most to her good Sailing.

To **TRIM a Boat** [among *Watermen*] is to set the Passengers so as to keep the Boat even on both Sides.

TRIM'LY, spruceely, neatly.

TRIM'MER, one who constantly changes Sides.

TRIM'MING, ornamental Decorations of a Vest.

TRIM'NESS, Spruceness, Neatness.

TRIMA'CRUS [*τριμακρος*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of three long Syllables, as *doctores*.

TRIME'TER [in *Grammar*] a Verse consisting of three Measures.

TRIM'ILCHI [*Tri Miles*, Sax.] the *Englifo Saxons* called the Month of *May* by this

T R

Name, because they milked their Cattle three Times a Day in that Month.

TRIM'MERS [*Architeſture*] Pieces of Timber framed at Right Angles to the Joists against the Wall for Chimneys, &c.

TRIMO'RION [*τριμωριον*, Gr.] the joining together of three Astrological Signs that are very near one to another.

TRINE [*trin*, F. *trinum*, L. *τριων*, of *τρις*, Gr.] belonging to the Number three.

TRINE Aspect of two Planets [among *Astrologers*] is when they are distant from one another 120 Degrees, or a third Part of the Zodiac.

TRINE Dimensions, its Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

TRINGLE, a Curtain Rod, a Lath, that reaches from one Bed-post to another. L.

TRINGLE [in *Architeſture*] a little Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph under the Plat-hand of the Architrave, from whence hang down the *Guite*, or pendant Drops, in the *Doric Order*. F.

TRINITA'RIANS [*trinitaires*, F.] an Order of Monks, who hold that all their Churches ought to be dedicated to the holy Trinity, &c. Also those Christians who strenuously contend for the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead.

The **TRINITY** [*trinite*, F. *trinitas*, L. of *τρις*, Gr.] one only God in three Persons in the Godhead, being one and the self-same for Essence, and for Personality Three, viz. *Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*.

TRINITY-House, a Kind of College at *Deptford*, belonging to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, who have Power by the King's Charter to take Knowledge of those who destroy Sea-marks and to redress their Doings; as also to correct the Faults of Sailors, &c. and to take Care of divers other Things belonging to Navigation and the Sea; as the examining of young Officers, &c.

TRINITY Sunday, the first Sunday after *Whitsunday*.

TRINITY, the Herb Heart's Ease. *Viola tricolor*. L.

TRINIUMGELD [*Дни-тризгоило*, Sax.] a Compensation for great Crimes, which were not absolved, but by paying a Fine thrice nine Times.

TRINK, a Kind of Fish-net. O.

TRIN'KET [*trinquet*, F. *trincetto*, Ital.] the Top-gallant or highest Sail of any Mast in a Ship.

TRINKETS, Gewgaws, Toys.

TRINOBAN'TES [not from *Troja Nova*, as some will have it, but rather as *Camden* thinks from *tre-nant*, C. Br. a Town in a Valley; for that the Country is lower and lower, as it draws nearer to the *Thames*, in the Manner of a Valley.] The Name of a People who antiently inhabited the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

TRINOC'TIAL [*trinectialis*, L. of *τρινηκτιος*, Gr.] belonging to, or of three Nights.

TRINO'DIA

T R

TRINO'DIA *Necessitas*, a threefold Imposition, to which all Lands were subject in the Saxons Time, viz. towards repairing of Bridges, maintaining of Castles, and repelling of invading Enemies. *L.*

TRINODIA *Terra*, the Quantity of Land containing three Peches. *L.*

TRI'OBOLAR [*triobolaris*, *L.*] vile, mean, worthless.

TRINO'MIAL [*trinomius*, *L.* *τριάνομος*, *Gr.*] that consists of three Names or Parts.

TR'ONES [*Βόες ἀραυτίαις*, *Gr. i. e.* ploughing Oxen] a Constellation of seven Stars in *Ursa Minor* called *Charles's Wain*.

TRI'OURS [*Law Term*] such as are chosen by a Court of Justice, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of Jurymen be just or not.

To **TRIP** [*tripper*, *Dan.* probably of *tripudare*, *L.*] to walk nimbly or lightly upon the Toes; also to stumble with the Feet, or falter with the Tongue.

A **TRIP**, a Stumbling, a false Step; also a short Journey or Voyage.

TRIP [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company of Goats.

A **TRIP** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *bear her Top-sails a-Trip*, when she carries them hoisted up to the highest.

TRIPAR'TIENT [*tripartiens*, *L.*] any Number which divides another into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as, four divides twelve just into three Parts.

TRIPAR'ITE [*tripartitus*, *L.*] divided into three Parts, or made by three Parties.

TRIPARTITION [*in Mathematicks*] is Division by three, or taking the third Part of any Number or Quantity.

TRIPE, Part of the Intrails of Cattle, par-boiled and cleansed for eating. *F.*

TRIPE *Madam*, a Salad Herb.

TRIPE'DAL [*tripedalis*, *L.*] three Foot long, wide, or deep.

TRI'PERY [*triperis*, *F.*] a Tripe-house or Market.

TRIPETA'LOUS [*of τρίς*, three, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, *Gr.*] as *Tripetalous Plants*, those Plants whose Flowers consist of three Leaves called *Petala*.

TRIPH'THONG [*in Grammar*] three Vowels joined together, and making one Sound, as *Eyr*.

TRIP'LE [*triplex*, *L.* *τριπλῆς*, *Gr.*] Three-fold.

To **TRIP'LE** [*tripler*, *F.* *triplicare*, *L.*] to fold three Times, or make three-fold.

TRIP'PLICATE [*triplicatus*, *L.*] tripled
TRIPPLICATE Ratio [*in Mathematicks*] is the Ratio or Reason of Cubes one to another in Terms geometrically proportional; the Ratio of the first to the last is said to be *Triplicate* of the Ratio of the first to the second.

TRIPLICA'TION, a making a Triple, Trebling. *L.*

T R

TRIPLICA'TIO [*Civil Law*] is the same as *Surjoiner* in the *Common Law*.

TRIPLI'CITY [*triplicité*, *F.* of *triplicitas*, *L.*] the Quality of that which is triple or three-fold.

TRIPPLICITY [*among Astrologers*] is the Division of the Signs according to the Number of the Elements, each Division consisting of three Signs.

TRIPLOI'DES [*of τριπλῆς*, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Instrument with a three-fold Butt, used for a great Depression of the Skull.

TRIP'LY, in a three-fold Manner.

TRIP'PING [*in Heraldry*] is when a Deer is represented in a walking Posture in any Escutcheon.

TRIP'PING, faltering, stumbling.

TRIP'PINGLY, with Agility.

TRI'POD } [*tripodium*, *L.* of *τριπύδιον*,
TRI'POS } *Gr.*] a three-footed Stool, used by the Priestesses of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. The *Prolocutor* in the University of *Cambridge*.

TRI'POLA [*in Musick*] a Triple; one of the Sorts of Time or Movement of which there are several. *Ital.*

TRIP'OLX [*tripoli*, *F.*] a Stone used by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels; also a Sort of Stone used in polishing Metals.

A **TRIP'TOTE** [*triptoton*, *L.* of *τριπτῶτον*, of *τρίς*, three, and *πῶσις*, a Case, *Gr.*] a defective Noun in Grammar, which has but three Cases.

TRIPUDIA'TION, a tripping on the Toes in a Dance. *L.*

TRI'QUETRA, a Triangle or three cornered Figure.

TRI'REME [*triremis*, *L.*] a Galley with three Banks of Oars on a Side.

TRISA'GIUM [*τρισάγιον*, of *τρίς*, three times, and *ἄγιος*, holy, *Gr.*] a Kind of Hymn in the *Greek Church*.

TRISDIPHA'SON [*in Musick*] a Chord, otherwise called a Triple 8th or 15th.

To **TRISE** [probably *q. d.* to truss up, or, of *drinxare*, *Ital.*] to hale up any Thing by a dead Rope; that is, one not running in a Pulley.

TRISMEGI'STUS [*τρίς μεγιστος*, *Gr. i. e.* three times the greatest] a famous *Egyptian* Philosopher called *Hermes*, who lived in the Times of *Moses* and *Pharaoh*, and was a Ruler in *Egypt*, surnamed *Trismegistus*, for being accounted the greatest Philosopher, the chiefest Priest, and the most prudent Prince or King.

TRIS'OS [*τριζω*, *Gr.*] a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Temples, which causes the Teeth to gnash. *L.*

TRIS'PAST [*trispastus*, *L.* of *τρισπαστος*, *Gr.*] an Engine consisting of three Pullies.

TRIST, a Mark.

TRI'STA [*Law Term*] a Station or Post in Hunting.

TRIS'TA } [*Old Law*] an Immunity
TRIS'TIS } whereby a Man was freed from his Attendance on a Lord of a Forest when

T R

when he went a Hunting, so as not to be obliged to hold a Dog, follow the Chase, or stand at a Place appointed.

TRIST'FUL, *sad, dejected, mournful.*

TRI'SULC [*trifidus*, L.] a Thing of three Points.

TRISYLLA'BICAL, belonging to a Trisyllable.

TRISYLLABLE [*trissyllabus*, L. *τρισύλλαβος*, Gr.] a Word of three Syllables.

TRITÆ'OPHYES [of *τρίταια*, Gr.] an Age that comes every third Day.

TRITE [*tritius*, L.] thread-bare, common.

TRITE [in *Musick*] the third Chord.

TRITE'LY, commonly.

TRITE'NESS, Commonness, the being much worn.

TRITHEISM [of *τρεῖς*, three, and *Θεός*, God, Gr.] the Doctrine of the *tritheists*.

TRITHE'ITES [*tritheista*, L.] of *τρίθιλοι*, Gr.] a Sort of Hereticks who held that there were three distinct Godheads in the Trinity of the Persons.

TRI'TON [of *τῶν τριῶν μετῆχων*, Gr.] a fabulous Sea-Deity, Neptune's Trumpeter; a Fish shaped like a Man; also a Vane or Weather-cock.

TRI'TONE [in *Musick*] the greater 4th.

TRITURA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] a Pounding in a Mortar.

TRI'VET, any Thing supported by 3 Feet.

TRIVIAL [*trivialis*, L.] common, ordinary, mean. *F.*

TRIV'ALLY, in a mean Manner.

TRIV'IALNESS, Meanness.

To TRIUMPH [*triumphare*, *F.* *triumphare*, L.] to make a solemn and pompous Entry; to glory or take Pride in; to subdue or master one's Passions.

A TRIUMPH [*triumphe*, *F.* *triumphus*, L.] a solemn Pomp or Shew at the Return of a victorious General from the Wars.

TRIUM'PHAL [*triumphalis*, *F.* *triumphalis*, L.] belonging to a Triumph.

TRIUMPHAL Crown, a Crown which the Cities of the *Romans* used to send to a victorious General to wear on the Day of his publick Entry.

TRIUM'PHANT [*triumphans*, *F.* *triumphans*, L.] triumphing.

TRIUM'PHANTLY, like a Conqueror.

TRIUM'VIR, one of the three Magistrates that governed the *Roman* Empire in Chief; or one of any three Officers who had equal Authority. *F.* of L.

TRIUM'VIRATE [*triumviratus*, *F.* of *triumviratus*, L.] the Office of a *Triumvir*, or of three in equal Authority.

TRIUM'VIRI Capitales [among the *Romans*] Officers appointed to take care of Prisoners, and see Execution done upon Malefactors.

TRIUM'VIRI Mensarii [among the *Romans*] the three chief Bankers who had the Charge of the Publick Money.

T R

TRIUM'VIRI Monetales [among the *Romans*] three Overseers of the Mint, for the Coining of Brass, Gold, and Silver Money.

TRYPUNE [q. d. *Tres in uno*, L. i. e. Three in One] a Term applied to God, to express the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Persons.

TROAD, Footing. *Spenc.*

To TROAT [Hunting Term] to cry as a Buck does at Rutting Time.

TRO'CAR [*trois quart*, *F.*] a Surgeon's Instrument.

TROCHA'ICK, a Sort of Latin Verse, consisting of Trochees.

TROCHAN'TER [*τροχάντηρ*, Gr.] the same as Rotator; which see.

TRO'CHAR [*troicar*, *F.* with Surgeons] a Cane or Pipe made of Iron or Steel, with a sharp-pointed End, used in tapping those who are afflicted with the Dropsy.

TRO'CHEE [*trocheus*, L. *τροχαιος*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of two Syllables, the first long, and the other short.

TROCHLEA'RIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye.

TRO'CHILE [Architecture] that hollow Ring or Cavity that runs round a Column next to the *Torus*, the same with what is commonly called the *Casemate*.

TROCHIL'ICK [of *τροχίλιον*, Gr.] the Art of Wheel-work, or a Mathematical Science which demonstrates the Properties of all circular Motions.

TRO'CHILUS [*τροχίλος*, Gr.] that hollow Ring which runs round a Pillar next to the *Torus*. See *Trochile*.

TROCH'INGS [Hunting Term] the small Branches on the Top of a Deer's Head.

TRO'CHISKS [*trochisques*, *F.* *trochisca*, L. of *τροχίσκος*, Gr.] little round or other figured Medicinal Balls made out of a soft Paste, and then dried, to hold in the Mouth to dissolve, as Lozenges, or for the Preservation of Spices that would otherwise decay.

TROCH'LEA [*τροχος* of *τρέχω*, Gr. to run] is one of the Six Mechanical Powers, the same as we call a Pulley. *L.*

TROCHOL'ICKS [of *τροχος*, Gr. a Pulley] that Part of Mechanicks that treats of circular Motion.

TRO'CHUS [*τροχος* ἀπὸ τοῦ τρέχω, Gr. to run] a Wheel; also a little round Lump of any Thing.

TRO'CLOID. See *Cycloid*.

TRO'CLUS, an American Bird, the Size of a Swallow which breeds in Chimneys.

A TRODE, a Path. *O.*

TROGLO'DYTES, wild Africans.

To TROLL [in Angling] to fish for Pike with a Rod whose Line runs on a Reel.

To TROLL about, to ramble up and down carelessly.

TROLL Madam, a Game which is commonly called Pigeon-holes.

A TROL'LOP, a flatteringly Woman.

TRO'MA

T R

TROMA [*τρώμα*, Gr.] a Wound proceeding from an outward Cause.

TROMOESIS } [of *τρώμος*, Gr.] a trembling or Depravation of the voluntary Motion of the Senses.

TROM'PERIE, Fraud, Cozenage, Deceit.

TRO'NAG [of *trona*, O. a Beam to weigh with] a Custom or Toll taken for the weighing of Wool; also the Act of weighing it in a publick Market.

TRONA'TOR, an Officer whose Business is to weigh Wool brought into the City of London.

TRONE-Weight, Troy weight.

A TROOP [*troupe*, F. *trupa*, Span. of *turba*, L.] a Collective, which signifies several Persons gathered together, or going in a Company.

TROOP of Horse, is a small Body of Horse under the Command of a Captain.

Independent TROOP, a Troop not embodied with, or joined to, any Regiment.

The **TROOP** [*Military Term*] as, *To beat the Troop*, is the second Beat of a Drum when the Foot are to march.

To TROOP, to get or flock together.

To TROOP away } is to get away, or to

To TROOP off } run away.

A TROOPER, a Name given to every Horse-soldier.

A TROPE [*tropus*, L. of *τροπή*, of *τρέπω*, Gr. to turn] an elegant turning of a Word from its proper and genuine Signification to another. *Rhet.*

TROP'ER, a Book of alternate Turns, or Responses in singing Mass. *O. R.*

TRO'PHIED, decorated with Trophies.

TROPHIES [in *Painting, Graving, &c.*] the Representation of Pikes, Halberds, Drums, Corslets, and other Instruments of War.

TROPHY [*trophie*, F. *trophæum*, L. of *τρεφών*, Gr.] properly a Monument set up in a Place where Enemies were vanquished, with their Ensigns, warlike Harneis, and other Spoils hanging on it; a Sign or Token of Victory.

TROPHY [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament representing the Trunk of a Tree encompassed all round about with Arms or Military Weapons.

TROPHY-Money, a Duty of 4*d.* paid annually by House-keepers or Landlords, for the Drums, Colours, &c. for their respective Companies of Militia.

TROPICAL [*tropicus*, L. of *τροπικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Tropicks.

TRO'PICI Morbi, such Diseases as are most frequent under the Tropicks. *L.*

TRO'PICKS [*tropicus*, F. *tropici*, L. of *τροπικός κύκλος*, Gr. of *τρέπω*, to turn] are two Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the Equinoctial Line or Equator, and equally distant from it about 23 Degrees 30 Minutes, to which, when the Sun arrives, he returns again to the Equator; so that they are the Bounds of its

T R

Motion towards the North and South. *Astronomy.*

TRO'PICK of Cancer [in *Astronomy*] is that towards the Arctic or North Pole; so called from Cancer, the Sign of the Ecliptick the Sun is in when it comes to this Circle, which is on the 22^d of June, and makes our longest Day and shortest Night.

TROPICK of Capricorn [*Astronomy*] that which is towards the Antarctic or South Pole, so called from Capricorn, the Sign the Sun is in when he comes to this Circle, on the 22^d of December, and makes our shortest Day and longest Night.

TROPOLOGICAL [*tropologique*, F. *tropologicus*, L. of *τροπολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Tropology, moral.

TROPOL'OGY [*tropologia*, L. of *τροπολογία*, of *τροπος*, a Trope, and *λόγος*, a Discourse, Gr.] a figurative Speech; a moral Discourse tending to the Reformation of Manners.

TROS'SERS [*trousses*, F.] Breeches, Hose.

To TROT [*trotter*, F. *trattare*, Ital. *tratten*, Du. which *Salmafus* derives of *tolutare*, L.] to go a jolting Pace as a Horse.

An old TROT, a sorry old Woman.

TROTH [*trēpthe*, Sax.] Truth. *O.*

TROT'TERS [of *Trer*] Sheep's Feet.

TROT'TERS, Curds, &c. *N. C.*

To TROUB'LE [*troubler*, F. *turbare*, L. *truben*, Teut. *turbare*, L.] to cause Trouble, to imbroid, to confound; also to make Waters thick or muddy.

TROUBLE [*trouble*, F. *turba*, L. of *τurbā*, or *ἐσπένος*, Gr. a Tumult] Inconvenience, Misfortune, cross Accident, Sorrow, Disquiet of Mind, Disturbance, Confusion; also Labour or Pains.

TROUB'LESOME, occasioning Trouble or Perplexity.

TROUB'LESOMELY, vexatiously.

TROUB'LESOMENESS, Vexatiousness, Perplexity.

TROUB'LES [the Plural Number] Disorders in the State, Broils, Civil Wars.

TRO'VER [of *trouver*, F. to find] an Action which a Man hath against one, who having found any of his Goods, refuses to deliver them upon Demand.

TROUGH [*troog*, Sax. *troeb*, Belg. *trag*, Teut. *truogo*, Ital.] a hollow wooden Vessel to knead Bread in, &c. a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in, &c. a Conveyance for Water.

TROUGH of the Sea [among Sailors] the Hollow made between any two Waves in a rolling Sea.

To TROUL [*trollen*, to roll, Dut.] to move or utter volubly.

TROU MADAM. See *Troll Madam* or *Pigeon-holes*.

To TROUNCE [*Skinner* derives it of *troncon*, F. *truncus*, L.] to harass, punish severely, to sue at Law; also to sharp, bubble, or cheat.

TROUT

T R

TROUT [*trout*, Sax. *truite*, F. *truite*, L.] a delicious Fish.

A TROUT [*Menagius* takes it, *q. d. true* Druid; but *Skinner* rather of *trupa*, Sax. *truf*] a confident Fellow.

TROUTS, Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled. *N. C.*

To **TROW** [*trupian*, Sax. *trawen*, Teut.] to believe or trust.

A TROWEL [*trulle*, F. *troucel*, Belg. *trulle*, L.] a Tool to spread Mortar with.

To **TROWL** away [*troller*, F. *drolle*, Belg.] to move or wander about.

TROY, a famous City of the Lesser Phrygia, noted for a ten Years Siege in the Writings of *Homer*.

TROY WEIGHT [of *Troyes*, a City in Champagne in France] a Weight of twelve Ounces to a Pound, for the weighing of Gold, Silver, Drugs, &c.

TRUA, a Tray, a wooden Vessel. *L.*

TRUA [*Old Record*] a Sow or Swine.

TRUANT [*truande*, F. *trouant*, Belg. or of *truph*, through, and *penban*, Sax. to turn or wander, *Skinner*] a Vagabond, a lazy, loitering Fellow.

To **TRUANT** [*truander*, F.] to play the Truant; to absent from School; to loiter.

TRUB-Tail, a little squat Woman.

TRUBS, a Sort of Herb.

A TRUCE [*treve*, F. *trégua*, Ital. of *trève*, Teut. Faith] a Cessation of Arms agreed upon for a Time between two Parties in a State of War.

A TRUCH MAN [*trucheman*, F.] an Interpreter.

To **TRUCIDATE** [*trucidare*, L.] to kill.

TRUCIDATION, a cruel murdering or butchering. *L.*

To **TRUCK** [*troquer*, F. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Span. which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *τρώω*, Gr.] to barter or exchange one Commodity for another.

TRUCK, Exchange, bartering of one Thing for another.

TRUCK [in a Ship] a square Piece of Wood at the Top of a Mast to put the Flag-Staff in.

TRUCKS [*truca*, Ital. or of *trucken*, Teut. or, as *Minshew*, of *τρίχων*, or *τρίχος*, Gr.] a Kind of Billiards, an Italian Game.

TRUCKS [among Gunners] round Pieces of Wood, like Wheels fixed on the Axletrees of Carriages to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To **TRUCK'LE** [*trochlea*, L. of *τροχάλιον*, Gr.] to submit, yield, or buckle to.

A TRUCK'LE [*trochlea*, L.] of *τροχάλιον*, Gr.] a little running Wheel.

TRUCULENT [*truculentus*, L.] of a cruel, stern, or fierce Look or Disposition.

To **TRUDGE** [*truccare*, *truggolare*, Ital.] to trot up and down, to toil and moil about a Business.

TRUDG'INGLY, toilingly, slavishly.

TRUE [*tripe*, or *triope*, Sax. *truwu*,

T R

Belg. *truw*, Teut.] natural, certain, sure; faithful, trusty, unfeigned.

TRUE'BORN, legitimate, having a Right by Birth.

TRUE'BRED, of a right Breed.

TRUE-LOVE [*solanum quadrifolium*, L.] See *Herb Paris*.

TRUE Place of a Planet [*Astronomy*] a Place of the Heavens shewn by a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Earth through the Centre of the Planet or Star.

TRUEST [*triopeste*, Sax.] the most true.

TRUEST, Pattens for Women. *Suff.*

TRUFFLES, a Kind of Mushrooms covered with a blackish Skin, without Stalk or Root, growing within the Ground.

TRUGG, a Milk Tray. *Suffex.* A Hod to carry Mortar in; also an ancient Measure of about two Bushels. *C.*

TRUGG-Corn, an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Leinster*, for officiating at some Chapels of Ease in that Parish.

TRUFAS'TIST, truest, sincerest. *Cb.*

To **TRULL**, to trundle. *Suff.*

A TRULL [*trulla*, Ital. which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *ματρυλλα*, Gr.] a sorry Wench, a pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet, or dirty Whore.

TRU'LY, sincerely, faithfully.

TRUMP [*trompe*, Du] a small Trumpet for Children, a winning Card.

To **TRUMP**, to play a Trump Card.

A TRUM'PET [*une trompette*, F. *trompeta*, Span. *trommer*, Dan.] a warlike musical Instrument.

To **TRUM'PET** [*trompetter*, F.] to sound a Trumpet; to publish; to set or spread abroad, to proclaim.

TRUM'PET-Marine, an Instrument with one String, which being struck with a Hair Bow, sounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking TRUMPET, a large Trumpet used at Sea, which makes the Voice sound so loud that a Man speaking in it may be heard above a Mile.

TRUM'PETER [*un trompette*, F.] he who blows or sounds a Trumpet.

TRUM'PERY [*tromperie*, F.] Trash, old paltry Stuff.

A TRUMPH [*trionphe*, F. *trumpff*, Teut. of *triumphus*, L.] a winning victorious Card.

TRUN'CATED [*truncatus*, L.] cut shorter, maimed, mangled.

TRUNCATED Cone, &c. [in *Geometry*] one whose Top is cut by a Plane parallel to its Base.

TRUNCA'TION, a cutting or chopping off, a maiming. *L.*

TRUNCH'EON [*tronçon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] a Batton or Kind of short Staff, used by Kings and great Officers.

TRUNCHEONS [in *Horses*] thick, short Worms bred in the Maw.

TRUN'CUS [*trunc*, F.] the main Stem or Stock

T R

Stock of a Tree, in Distinction to Limbs or Branches. *L.*

TRUNCUS [*Anatomy*] that Part of the great Artery, and *Vena Cava*, which descends from the Heart to the Iliac Vessels.

TRUNCUS [among *Architects*] Part of the Pedestal of a Pillar.

To TRUNDLE [*trondeler, F.*] to roll along.

A TRUNDLE [*trundel, Sax.*] any round Thing that rolls, as a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.

TRUNDLE Shot, an Iron Shot about 17 Inches long, sharp-pointed at both Ends, with a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it a Hand's Breadth from each End.

TRUNDLE-Tail, a Wench which runs up and down with a draggled Tail.

TRUNK [*Minsbew* derives it of *truncus, L.*] a Chest or Box usually covered with Leather; the Stem or Body of a Tree; the Body of a Man, having the Head, Arms, and Legs cut off; a Pipe to shoot Pellets; the Snout of an Elephant; a Wooden Pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

TRUNK Roots, Roots growing out of the Trunks of Plants.

TRUNK'ED [among *Heralds*] Trees cut off at each End are said to be trunked.

TRUNKS, Pigeon-Holes, a Play.

TRUN'NIONS [of *trognons, F.*] Knobs or Bunches of a Gun's Metal, which bear her upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

TRUN'NION-Ring, the Ring about a Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

TRUPPENNY [*Mr. Cas.* derives it of *τρουπηνος, Gr. q. d.* a crafty Fellow] a Name given by way of Taunt to some sorry Fellow, &c. as an old Trupenny.

TRU'SION [*trudo, L.*] thrushing or pushing.

To TRUSS [*troussier, F. trosse, Belg.*] to tie or gird up; to hang upon a Tree; to snatch up.

A TRUSS [*trausseau, F. tress, Belg.*] a Bundle; also a Kind of Bandage for Persons that are bursten.

A TRUSS [of Hay] a Bundle weighing 56 lb.

TRUSS of Flowers [among *Florists*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.

TRUSSES [in a Ship] are Ropes made fast to the Parrels of a Yard to bind the Yard to the Mast, when the Ship rolls.

TRUS'ING [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's raising any Fowl or Prey aloft soaring up, and then descending with it to the Ground.

A TRUSSEL, a Prop. See *Triffel*.

TRUST [*trupa, Sax. trouwe, Belg.*] Confidence, Assurance, Credit, Tick.

To TRUST [*trupian, Sax. trawen, Teut.*] to depend or rely upon, to credit.

TRUSTE'E, one who has an Estate or

T R

Money put into his Hands for the Use of another; a Guardian.

TRUST'ILY, faithfully.

TRUST'INESS [*τηροψ, Sax.*] Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUS'TY [of *treowe, Sax. tressu, Teut.*] faithful, that is true to his Trust.

TRUTH [*τηροψ, Sax.*] Trueness, Certainty, Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUTH [according to *Mr. Locke*] is the joining or separating of Signs, as the Things signified by them do agree or disagree with one another.

TRUTINA *Hermetis [Astrology]* an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity. *L.*

To TRUTINATE [*trutinatum, L.*] to weigh, to examine, to consider, &c.

TRUTINA'TION [of *trutina, L.*] a Pair of Scales] a weighing or balancing; a considering a Thing thoroughly.

To TRY [*tentare, L.*] to essay, to prove, to examine.

To TRY [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to try, when she has no more Sails abroad but her Main or Mizzen Sail only, she is let alone to lie in the Sea.

If you trust before you try,
You may repent before you die.

Under this proverbial Distich is couched a good Lesson of Caution and Circumspection, not to choose a Friend on a sudden, or make Persons our Intimates, and repose a Confidence in them by entrusting them with our Secrets and private Concerns, before we have experienced their Integrity; it also cautions Persons against too easy a Credulity in buying upon the Credit of Persons unknown, without deliberately weighing in their Mind whether the Things are equal in value to the Price of the Purchase. *Πιστι χρηματα ολισσα, απιστου εσπασα, Gr.* therefore it was an ancient Precept. *Μισωσσο απιστου;* and the Hebrews say, אלה בהם שישנו אל תמכרם בנקן.

TRYAL [*triatie, O. L.*] Essay, Endeavour, Temptation.

TRYAL [in *Law*] the Examination of Causes Civil or Criminal before a Judge.

TRYPHERA [*τρυφερης, Gr.*] gentle, easy Causticks.

TU'ANT, killing, *F.* as, a tuant Jest, is a sharp biting Jest.

A TUB [probably of *tobbe, Belg.*] a wooden Vessel.

A TUB of Tea, about 60 Pounds.

A TUB of Camphire, from 50 to 60 Pounds.

TUBA *Eustachiana* [in *Anatomy*] is the Canal or Communication between the Mouth and the Barrel of the Ear.

TU'BAE *Fallopiana* [among *Anatomists*] two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb; which receive the Eggs from the Testicles,

T U

Testicles, and carry them to the Womb; so named from *Fallopius*, an eminent Physician, who first found them out. *L.*

TU'BAL [תובל, *Heb.* i. e. born or worldly] one of the sons of *Japhet*.

TUBAL-Cain [תובל קין, *Heb.* i. e. worldly Profession, or Birds Nests of the World] the first Inventor of all curious Smith-work.

TUBE [*tubus*, *L.*] a Pipe. *F.*
TU'BER [among *Surgeons*] a Bunch or Swelling in a Man's Body. *L.*

TUBER [among *Botanists*] the round bunching out of Roots of some Herbs.

TUBER'CUA [among *Surgeons*] little Swellings or Pushees that suppurate and discharge Pus. *L.*

TUBER'CUA [in *Palmyra*] the more eminent Muscles or knobby Parts under the Fingers, called by them also *Montes*.

TU'BEROSE, a Sort of white, sweet-smelling Flower. *F.*

TU'BEROS } [*tubereux*, *F.* *tuberosus*.
TU'BEROUS } *L.*] full of Bunches or Knots.

TUBERO'SITY [*tuberosité*, *F.* *tuberositas*, *L.*] Knottiness, or being full of Knots and Bunches; also a bunching out of some Parts of the Body.

TU'BEROUS Plants [in *Botany*] are Plants full of Bunches or Knots.

TU'BERI *lactiferi* [in *Anatomy*] small Pipes through which the Milk flows to the Nipples of Womens Breasts. *L.*

To TUBI'CINATE [*tubicinatum*, *L.*] to trumpet.

TUBULA'TION, a making hollow like Pipes. *L.*

TU'BULI *Fermiculares* [among *Naturalists*] small winding Cavities on the Outfides of the Shells of the Sea Shell-Fish, in which some small Worms inhabit and breed. *F.*

TU'BULOUS [*tubulatus*, *L.*] hollow like a Pipe, abounding in hollow Parts.

A TUCK [*estoc*, *F.* *foca*, *Ital.* a long Sword; *tucca*, *C. Br.* a Knife] a Rapier or long Sword.

To TUCK, to turn or gather up.

TUCK [of a Ship] is the trussing or gathering in of her Quarter under Water.

A TUCK'ER [of tuck, *Teut.* Cloth] a Fuller of Cloth; also a Ship of Linen or Lace pinned along the Top of Womens Stays.

TUCK'SELS, the Teeth called *Grinders*.

TUEL, the Fundament of a Beast.

TUES'DAY [Tues d'g, *Sax.* *Ver-flegan* derives it of *Tuisco*, the most ancient and peculiar Idol of the *Teutonicks*, or old *Germans* and *Saxons*, to whom this Day, *Tuesday*, was more especially dedicated: *Skinner* derives it of *tun*, *Mars*, and *dag*, a Day, *Sax.* which seems to be the aforesaid *Tuisco*] the third Day of the Week.

A TUFT [*tuffe*, *F.* *topff*, *Teut.* signifies an earthen Pot, also a Boy's Top] a Lock of

T U

Hair; a Thicket of Trees; the Crest of a Bird, &c.

TUFTAFFETY [from *tufied* and *tassety*] a villous Kind of Silk.

TUFTTA [Old Records] a Cottage.

TUFT'ED, growing in Clusters.

TUFT'Y, full of Tufts.

To TUG [*teogen*, of *teon*, *Sax.* to draw] to pull and hale, to labour hard.

A TUG [*teugung*, *Sax.* *zug*, *Teut.* of *zitten*, to pull] a Pull; also a Waggon to carry Timber, &c.

TUG'GÆ [Old Law] Harness, Traces, or Ropes for drawing.

TUG'GING, pulling, labouring.

TUG'GINGLY, with Difficulty.

TUILLERIES [i. e. a Place where Tiles were formerly made of *tuile*, *F.* a Tile] a stately Fabrick, near the *Louvre* in *Paris*.

TUITION, Care of one's Education, Guardianship, Protection; Patronage. *L.*

TUKE, a Horse-topping or Foretop.

TU'LIP [*tulipe*, *F.* *tulipa*, *Ital.*] a beautiful Flower first brought out of *Turkey*.

TULIPAN'TE, a Sash or Wreath worn by the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

To TULL, to allure. *Chauc.*

To TUM Wool, to mix Wool of divers Colours.

To TUMBLE [*temmele*, *Belg.* *tumbolare*, *Ital.* *tumler*, *Dan.* *tomber*, *F.* which *Menagius* derives of *τῆμα*, *G.* a Fall] to throw or roll down; to touze or tumble; to fall down; to roll or wallow about.

A TUM'BLER, one who plays tumbling Tricks; also a Kind of Hunting-Dog; also a Kind of drinking Cup.

TUM'BLER, a Cart. *Cant.*

TUM'BLINGLY, like a Person tumbling.

A TUM'BREL [*tumberau*, *F.*] a Dung-Cart; also a Ducking Stool.

TUMEFAC'TION, a Swelling, a causing to swell. *L.*

TUMID [*tumidus*, *L.*] swollen, rising up, puffed up, lofty.

TUMID'ITY [*tumiditas*, *L.*] Swelling.

To TU'MIFY [*tumifer*, *F.* *tumefacere*, *L.*] to cause a Tumour or Swelling; to raise or swell, also to cause to be puffed up.

TUMOUR [*tumeur*, *F.* *tumor*, *L.*] a Kind of Swelling, caused by the setting of Humours in any Part of the Body.

Natural TUMOUR [among *Physicians*] such as arise from the four Humours contained in the Mass of Blood, or else of several at once mingled together.

Bastard TUMOURS, } those Tumours
Encysted TUMOURS, } which proceed from a setting of corrupt Humours, whose Matter is contained in several proper *Cyclus*'s or skinny Bags.

Critical TUMOURS, Imposthumes, or such Tumours as appear at once in acute Diseases, and put an End to them with good or bad Success.

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Malignant TUMOURS, such Swellings as are accompanied with extraordinary and dangerous Symptoms, whose Consequences are very hazardous, as the *Carbuncle* in the Plague.

Pestilential TUMOURS, Swellings accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, &c. which usually arise in the Time of a Pestilence or Plague.

Veneral TUMOURS, such as appear at the Bottom of the Groin, and proceed from impure Copulation.

TUMP'ING [among Gardeners] a Sort of Fencing for Trees.

TUMULA'TION, burying, interring.

TU'MULOSE [*tumulofus*, L.] full of Hills.

A TU'MULT [*tumulte*, F. of *tumultus*, L.] a Bustle, Up roar, Stir, Hurlyburly, Riot, Sedition, Mutiny.

TUMUL'TUARILY, in a disorderly, turbulent Manner.

TUMUL'TUARY [*tumultuaire*, F. *tumultuarius*, L.] done in Haste, on a sudden, or in a Tumult; disorderly, confused.

TUMUL'TUOUS [*tumultueux*, F. *tumultuosus*, L.] full of Tumult; riotous.

TUMUL'TUOUSLY, riotously.

TUN [*ton*, Sax.] in the End of Words or Names of Places, signifies a Town, Village, a Dwelling-place.

A TUN [*tanne*, Sax. *tonne*, Teut. and Belg.] a Measure of Capacity and Liquids, containing 272 Gallons.

TUN Weight, 2240 Pounds, whereby the different Sizes and Contents of Ships and Sea-vessels are usually expressed.

A TUN [of Timber] 40 solid Feet.

To TUN, to put Liquor into a Tun, &c.

TUN-HOOF, an Herb. *Hedera Terrestris*, L.

TUN'NA, an American Tree, on the Leaves of which the costly Worms called *Cocchineal* are bred. *Figo de Tunas*, Span.

TUN'ABLE [of *tonus*, L.] that may be tuned or put in Tune; harmonious, i. e. agreeable to the Rules of Music.

TUN'ABLENESS, Harmoniousness.

TUN'ABLY, harmoniously.

TUNE [*ton*, F. *tonus*, L. *tonos*, Gr.] an Agreement in Sound; an Air or Song.

To TUNE, to put into such a State as that the proper Sounds may be produced, &c.

TUNE'FUL, harmonious.

TUNE'LESS, unmusical.

TUN'GRAVE [*tung-græva*, Sax.] a Bailiff of a Manour.

TU'NICA Vaginalis [Anatomy] is the first of the proper Teguments of the Testicles.

TUN'ICK [*tunique*, F. *tunica*, L.] a sleeveless Coat; as a Vest and Tunick.

TU'NICLE [*tunicula*, F. *tunicula*, L.] a little Membrane or membranous Coat; a Skin covering any Part of the Body.

TUNISIAN Falcon [of Tunis in Barbary] a Hawk that makes her Eyrie there.

TUN'NAGE, an Impost per Tun on Mer-

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chandise exported or imported in Ships, also the Measurement or Content of a Ship.

A TUN'NEL [*tonnelle*, F.] a Funnel through which Liquors are poured into a Vessel; also the Funnel of a Chimney.

To TUNNEL [*tonneler*, F.] to fill Vessels with Liquor.

A TUNNEL [among Falconers] a Net to catch Partridges.

TUN'NELLER [in Falconry] one who goes a Fowling with such a Net.

TUNNELLERS [on Shipboard] Men who fill Casks with Water.

A TUN'NY [*tunnin*, F. *tonnin*, Belg. *tbynnus*, L. of *Θύνος*, Gr.] a Sea-fish.

A TUP, a Ram or Male-sheep.

To TUP, to cover an Ewe.

TUR'BAN [*turban*, F. *turbante*, Span. and Ital.] a Turkish Ornament for the Head, made of fine Linen, wreathed into a Rundle, broad at the Bottom, to inclose the Head, and lessening towards the Top.

TURBA'RIA [Old Law] the Ground where Turves are digged.

TUR'BARY [Law Term] a Right to dig Turves on the Ground of another.

Common of TURBARY [Law Term] a Liberty which some Tenants have of digging in the Lord's Waste.

TUR'BID [*turbidus*, L.] troublesome, disturbed.

TUR'BIDNESS, Muddiness.

To TUR'BINATE [*turbinatum*, L.] to fashion like a Top, to sharpen at one End.

TUR'BINATED [among Botanists] those Plants, some of whose Parts resemble a Turbant in Shape, or are of a Conical Figure.

TUR'BITH, an Herb of a violent purging Quality.

TURBITH Mineral [among Chymists] is a yellow Precipitate of Mercury.

TUR'BOT [*tarbat*, Belg.] a broad Sea-fish.

TUR'BRIDGE [*τηρυδ* byrig, Sax. i. e. a secure Town] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 30 Miles W. by S. from London.

TUR'BULENCY, Noisiness, Troublesomeness, Boisterousness, Blusteringness.

TUR'BULENT [*turbulentus*, L.] boisterous, blustering, &c. F.

TUR'BULENTLY, boisterously.

TUR'CISM, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the Turks.

TURCOI'E [*turquoise*, F.] a precious stone of an azure Colour; so called because brought to us from Turkey.

TURD [*τηρδ*, Sax.] Ordure, Dung.

TURF [*turf*, Sax. *torff*, Teut. *turf*, L. S.] a Sort of Earth dug for Fuel.

TURF'ING-Spade, an Instrument used to under-cut the Turf, after it is marked out with a trenching-plough.

TURGES'CENCE [of *turgescere*, L.] a swelling up, or growing big.

TUR'GID [*turgidus*, L.] swollen, puffed up.

TUR'GIDLY,

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TUR'GIDLY, swellingly.

TUR'GIDNESS, the being swelled or puffed up.

TURIO'NES [in *Botany*] are the first young tender Shoots which any Plants do annually put forth of the Ground. *L.*

A TURK, a Native of *Turkey*.

TUR'KEY, a large Country in *Asia*, and also some Part of it in *Europe*.

A TUKREY, a well known Fowl.

TURKEY POUT, a young Turkey.

TURK'ISH, belonging to the *Turks*.

TURKS-CAP, a flower.

TUR'MERICK, the Root of an Herb growing in *India* and *Arabia*. *Curcuma. L.*

TUR'MOIL, a Bustle or Stir.

To **TUR'MOIL**, to toil or rant, or make a heavy to do.

TUR'MOILING, toiling.

TUR'MOILINGLY, toilingly.

To **TURN** [*turnan, Sax. tourner, F. of tornare, Ital. of τερνω, Gr.*] to work as Turners do; also to return; also to change Sides, &c. to wind round.

A TURN [*tour, F.*] a Walk or Course; a good or bad Office; also a Turner's Lath.

A TURN [among *Watchmakers*] a Term which belongs to the Movement of a Watch, signifying the entire Revolution or going about of any Wheel or Pinion.

TURN [in *Law*] is the County Court, or the King's Leet, or the Sheriff's Court, where the Sheriff is Judge, kept every Year twice, after *Easter*, and after *Michaelmas*; from this Court, Peers of the Realm, Clergy men, and such as have Hundreds of their own, are exempted.

One good Turn deserves another.

In this Proverb the Vice of *Ingratitude* is arraigned; it intimates, that mutual Offices of Love, and alternate Helps or Assistances, are the Fruits and Issues of true Friendship; that it is both meet and comely, and just and equitable, to requite Kindnesses, and to make them amends who have deserved well of us: *Qui plaitir fait, plaitir requiert*, say the *French*; and *Gratia gratiam parit*, the *Latins*; and *ἁπὺ χάρις τίσις*, the *Greeks*; and the *Hebrews*, לית את כפר פיה דחוסה קרואה.

TURN-COAT, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to another Party.

TURNPIKE, a Gate set up in a Road, in order to stop Travellers, Waggon, Coaches, &c. to take Toll of them, towards keeping the Roads in good Repair.

TURNPIKE [in *Fortification*] a Spar of Wood about 14 Feet long, and about 8 Inches Diameter, cut in Form of a Hexagon, every Side being bored full of Holes, through which short Pikes are run about six Foot long, pointed with Iron, so that they stand out every Way: their Use is to stop the Enemy, when

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set in a Breach, at the Entrance of a Camp, or in a Gap.

TURN'SOLE [*turne sol, F.*] a Plant so named, because its Flowers turn towards the Course of the Sun; a Sun-flower.

TURN the *Tup* to ride [*Country Phrase*] put the Ram to the Ewe to engender.

TURN'A'DO, a Wind which on some Coasts blows all Night from the Shore.

TURN'AMENT [*turnay, F. tornamento, Ital.*] Jussing or Tilting, a martial Exercise of armed Knights, &c. encountering one another on Horseback, with Spears or Lances; a Sport much in Use in ancient Times, but now laid aside.

TURN'ING Strait [in *Horsemanship*] an artificial Motion taught a Horse in the Manège.

TUR'NIP [of *turn* and *næpe, Sax. napus, L. q. d. round Napes*, to distinguish them from the *Napi, L.* which were generally long] a Root well known.

A TURNER [*turner, F. tornaro, Ital. tornator, L. τερτυνς, Gr.*] one who turns Vessels or Utensils in Wood or Metal.

TURN'E'TUM, a Duty paid to the Sheriff for holding his Turn or County-court. *O. L.*

TUR'NEY, Tournament or Tilting. *O.*

TURN'ING Evil [with *Graziers*] a Disease in Cattle, called the *Sturdy*.

TURNING [*Confectionary*] a particular Way of paring Oranges and Lemons.

TUR'NO [*Viccomitum*], a Writ for those who are called out of their own Hundred into the Sheriff's Turn or Court. *L.*

TUR'NSPIT, one employed to turn a Spit.

TUR'NSTILE, a Turnpike.

TUR'PENTINE [*terebintbine, F. terebintbus, L. τερπινθος, Gr.*] a clear Gum or Resin issuing from several Sorts of Trees.

To **TUR'PIFY** [*turpificare, L.*] to make unclean; to defile.

TUR'PITUDE [*turpitude, L.*] Filthiness, Baseness, Dishonesty, Villany. *F.*

TUR'REL, a Tool used by Coopers.

A TUR'RET [*tourrette, F. turricula, L.*] a little Tower.

TUR'RETED, like a Tower.

TURRIB'ULUM [*Old Law*] a little Pot to burn Incense in.

TURRIF'EROUS [*turrisfer, L.*] bearing Towers.

TUR'TLE [*turtle, Sax. tourte, F. turtur, L.*] a Kind of Dove, noted for its kind Disposition and Chastity, living a single Life after the Death of its Mate; also a Sea Tortoise.

TURUN'DA [among *Surgeons*] a Tent put into Wounds or Ulcers.

TURUN'DULA, a small Pellet or Tent.

TUS'CAN Order [*Arch tecture*] so called, because it was invented in *Tuscany*: here the Columns, together with Base and Capital, are to be 7 Modules in Length, and to have the upper Part of the Pillar one 4th less in Diameter than the Bottom.

TUSCAN

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TUSCAN *Work*, the most simple and rude of the five Orders of Pillars.

TUSH, an Interjection of Slighting or Displeasure.

TUSH'ES [of a *Horse*] four particular Teeth.

TUSHES } (of a *Boar*) [tuxar, Sax.] the

TUSKS } great Teeth that stand out.

TUSK'ED, furnished with Tusks.

To **TUSH** [in *Carving*] as, *Tush that Bar-*
bed, i. e. cut it up.

To **TUSTLE**, to strive with or bustle, to tumble, ruffle, or touse.

TUT, a Particle noting Contempt.

TUT, an Imperial Ensign of a Golden Globe, with a Cross on it; a Mound.

TUT Moubed [tut, Sax. a Teat or Nipple, q. d. having Lips standing out like Nipples] that has the Chin or nether Jaw standing out further than the upper.

TU'ELAGE, Guardianship, Protection. *L.*

TU'TALE [tutela, L.] Defence, Protection. *Chanc.*

TU'TELAR } [tutelaire, F. tutelar, L.] that protects or

TU'TELARY } performs the Office of a Guardian.

TU'ELAR Angels, Angels which are said to have the Guardianship or Protection of Kingdoms, Cities, and Persons.

TU'TOR [tutor, F.] one that instructs another in some Art or Science. *L.*

To **TU'TOR**, to teach Manners; to chide, to school, to rebuke.

A **TU'TOR** [in an *University*] one who takes care to instruct the Youth, who are sent thither from inferior Schools.

TU'FOR [in *Scots Law*] one who has the Charge of a Pupil and his Estate.

TU'TORAGE, Authority of a Tutor.

A **TU'TORESS**, a Female Tutor, a Governess.

TUT'SAN, or *Tusan*, an Herb. *Hypericon maximum, Adrosamum vulgare dictum. L.*

TU'TY } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

TUTTY } All or All together, and is

often found in Musick of several Parts, and especially after the Word *Solo* and *Trio*, and signifies that in such Places all the several Parts are to perform together. *Ital.*

TU'TY } [tutis, F.] the Sparkles or

TU'TY } Soot of Brass sticking to the Furnace.

TUTTY, } a Noddy; also a

TUZZIMUZZY, } jocular or humorous Name for the *Padendum Mulchre*.

TUZ, a Lock or Tuft of Hair. *Dryd.*

TWAIN [tweyen, Sax. twee, L. S.] two, a Couple or Pair.

TWAIN Nights Guest, one who has lain at a House two Nights; who, if he did any Mischief, himself, not his Host, was answerable for it; whereas, if he had staid longer, his Host was answerable.

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TWAITE [Old *Law*] Wood grubbed up, and turned into arable Land.

A **TWANG** [Minshew derives it of *tango*, L. to touch] a Hogoe or ill Taste; a sharp Sound, as of a Bow-string, &c.

To **TWANG**, to sound like the String of a musical Instrument or Whip.

To **TWANK**, to make to sound. *Addison.*

To **TWAT'TLE** [or *schwätzen*, Teut.] to prate, to chatter, to talk much; or as young Children do.

TWAY Blade, an Herb. *Bifolium. L.*

TWEAG } [of *zwicken*, Teut. to

A TWEAK } pinch] Perplexity, Trouble, Vexation.

TWEAG, } to put into a Fret or Per-

A TWEAK, } plexity, to pinch.

To **TWEE'DLE** [a *sono*] to play on a Fiddle or Bag-pipe.

TWEEZ'ERS, a Sort of small Pincers put in a Case with other Instruments, and usually worn by Ladies on their Sides.

TWYHENDE-MEN [Saxon *Law Term*] Husbandmen of the lower Order, who were usually valued at 200 s.

TWELFTH [twelfte, Sax. zwolft, Teut.] the Twelfth, or thirteenth.

TWELFTH-DAY } [zwolfter-tag, T.]

TWELFTH-TIDE } the Festival of Epiphany, or Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, so called as being the twelfth Day, exclusively, from the *Nativity* or *Christmas-Day*.

TWELVE [twelf, Sax. twaelf, Belg. zwolft, Teut.] XII. or 12.

TWELVE-MEN [zwolff man ner, T.] (*Law Term*) a Number of 12 Persons, or upwards, to 24, otherwise called the Jury or Inquest, by whose Discretion and Oath, as to Matters of Fact, all Trials pass through all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

TWELVE-MONTH [zwolff monathe, Teut.] the Space of a Year according to the Calendar Months.

TWELVE-PENCE, a Shilling.

TWENTYETH, twice Tenth.

TWENTY [zwentig, Sax. twentigh, Belg. Vingt, F. Vingt, L.] XX. or 20.

TW-BILL [of *zpy*, Sax. two, and Bill] an Iron Tool used by Paviers.

TWICE [of *zpy*, Sax.] two times.

To **TWIFALLOW** Ground [in *Husbandry*] is to roll or plough it a second time.

A **TWIG** [zwyg, Sax. zweig, Teut.] a small Sprout or a Tree, &c.

TWIG'GY, made of Twigs.

TW'HINDI [zphindi, Sax.] Men valued at 200 Shillings, who were of the lowest Degree; and if such a Man was killed, the Mulf was 30 Shillings.

TWIGHT [gezwich, Teut.] twitched, pulled. *O.*

TW'LIGHT [of *zpy*, Sax. two, and Lecht, Sax. Light] that dubious or half Light, in the Dawn of the Morning just before

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fore the Sun-rising, and in the Dusk of the Evening; a little after Sun-setting.

A TWILD, a Quill, a Reed or Spool to wind Yarn on for weaving. *N. C.*

To TWINE [*twīnan*, *Sax.* *twīne*, *Belg.*] to twist Thread.

TWINE [*twīn*, *Sax.* *twēyne*, *Belg.*] small twisted Thread.

TWINGINGLY, twistingly.

To TWINGE' [*twīnger*, *Dan.* *twīngen*, *Teut.*] to torment or gripe.

TWINK'ING, winking, twinkling with the Eyes.

TWINK'INGLY, in a twinkling Manner.

To TWINK'LE [*Minshew* derives it of *Wink*, *q. d.* to *winkle*; or probably of *pincel*, *Sax.* to move quick, *olinkelien*, *Teut.*] to wink often, to sparkle as some Stars do.

TWINS [*twīn*, *and* *twīpā*, *Sax.* *twīlling*, *Teut.*] two Children born at one Birth.

TWINT'ERS [*in Bedfordshire and Lancashire*] Cattle two Winters old.

To TWIRL [*q. d.* to *whirl*, or of *zwirlen*, *Teut.*] to turn round about quick.

To TWIST [*twīst*, *Sax.* *twīst*, *Teut.*] to complicate several Lines or Threads together; also to wring round.

A TWIST [*in Architecture*] a Piece of Timber, otherwise called a Girder.

TWIST, the Complication or folding of a Rope; also the Hollow on the Inside of the Thigh.

To TWIST, to fold round.

TWIST'ER, one that twists.

TWIST'ING, folding round.

TWIST'INGLY, in a twisting Manner.

To TWIT [*twītan*, *Sax.*] to upbraid with; to twit or hit in the Teeth.

TWIT'TINGLY, upbraidingly.

To TWITCH [*twīcchan*, *Sax.*] to pinch or pluck.

TWIT'TEN, Blame. *Spenc.*

TWITCH-Grass, a Weed called also *Quitch Grass*.

To TWIT'TER [*zwitteren*, *Teut.*] to quake or shiver with Cold; also to laugh scornfully.

To TWIT'TER Thread or Yarn, is to spin it uneven. *N. C.*

TWI'VEL [*among Carpenters*] a Tool to make Mortise Holes with.

TWO [*twā*, or *twy*, *Sax.* *twōe*, *L. S.* *teu*, *C. Br.* *zwo*, *Teut.* *zwei*, *F.* *deux*, *L.* *deux*, *Gr.*] II. or 2 in Number.

TWO-EDGED, furnished with two Edges.

TWO-FOLD [*twīfōld*, *Sax.* *twēfōldig*, *L. S.*] double.

TWO-HANDED, bulky, enormous in Magnitude.

TYCHO-NICK System, that System of Astronomy which was advanced by *Tycho Brahe*, a Nobleman of Denmark.

To TYE [*twīn*, *Sax.* *Minshew* derives it of *Δίω*, *Gr.*] to bind.

TYHTLAD [*Saxon Law Term*] an Accusation for an Offence.

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TYKE, a Name for a savage ill-bred Fellow.

TY'LUS [*with Anatomists*] the Brawn or Hardness of the Skin by much Labour. *Gr.*

TYL'WITH, a Tribe or Family branching out of another, which in *English Heraldry* is called the 2d or 3d House. *C. Br.*

TYMBOREL/LA, a Timbrel or Ducking-Stool.

TYM'PAN [*tympanum*, *L.* of *τύμπανον*, *Gr.*] a Timbrel or Drum.

TYMPAN [*among Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear, i. e. that small round, thin, transparent, dry and nervous Membrane of most exquisite Sense, lying over the Hollow of the inner Part of the Ear, and is the Instrument of distinct Hearing.

TYMPAN [*in Architecture*] that Part of the Bottom of the Frontons or Pediments which is inclosed between the Cornices, and answers to the naked of the Frize.

TYMPAN [*with Joiners*] is attributed to the Pannels of Doors, and to the Square or Die of Pedestals.

TYMPAN [*among Printers*] is a Frame belonging to a Printing-Press, and covered with Parchment, on which every Sheet is placed, in order to be printed off.

TYMPAN of an Arch [*Architecture*] a Triangular Table placed in its Corners, and hollowed sometimes with Branches of Laurel, Olive Tree or Oak, or with Trophies, according to the *Ionick* or *Dorick* Order. But the richest are adorned with flying Figures, as Fame, &c. or sitting Figures, as the *Cardinal Virtues*; proper for the *Corinthian* or *Composite* Order.

TYM'PANO [*Musick Book*] a Pair of Kettle Drums, which are often used in Concerto's, as a Bass to a Trumpet.

TYM'PANUM [*tύμπανον*, *Gr.*] a Drum, which among the Antients was a thin Piece of Leather or Skin stretched upon a Circle of Wood or Iron, and beat with the Hand.

TYM'PANUM [*in Mechanics*] a Kind of Wheel placed on an Axis or Cylindrical Beam, on the Top of which are Leavers or fixed Staves, for the more easy turning the Axis about, to raise the Weight required, and is much the same with the *Peritrochium*, but that the Cylinder or Axis of the *Peritrochium* is much shorter and lesser than the Cylinder of the Tympanum.

TYMPANY [*tympanites*, *L.* of *τύμπανιτις*, of *τύμπανον*, to beat or sound like a Drum, *Gr.*] a hard Swelling of the Belly, or a Disease consisting in a constant, equal, hard, resisting Tumour of the Abdomen, of dry windy Dropsy, so that the Belly being struck, yields a Sound as it were a Drum.

TYRT, shut up. *O.*

TY'NY, small. *Shaksps.*

TYPE [*typus*, *L.* of *τύπος*, *Gr.*] the Figure or mystical Shadow of a Thing; a Model or Pattern; a Letter to print with.

TY'PICAL, emblematical, figurative.

To TY'P'FY, to figure or shew in Emblem.

TY'PHODES [*τῦφωδής*, *Gr.*] a continual burning

burning Fever, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels. *L.*

TY'PHOMANIA [*τυφομανία*, *Gr.*] a Delirium with a Frenzy, a Lechery.

TY'PHON [*τύφος*, *Gr.*] a valiant Whirlwind, a Hurricane; also a fiery Meteor or Impression of the Air.

TYPH-*Wheat*, a Kind of Corn much like our Rye.

TYPICAL [*typicus*, *L.* of *τύπος*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Type or Figure.

TYPICALLY, in a typical Manner.

TYPOCOSMY [of *τύπος*, a Type, and *κοσμος*, the World, *Gr.*] a Figure of the World.

TYPOGRAPH [*typographus*, *L.* of *τυπογραφος*, *Gr.*] a Printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL [*τυπογραφικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Typography.

TYPOGRAPHY [*typographia*, *L.* of *τυπογραφία*, of *τύπος*, and *γραφη*, Description, *Gr.*] Printing, or the Art of Printing.

TY'RUS [among Physicians] the Order which intermitting Fevers observe in their increasing and decreasing.

TYRANNICAL } [*tyrannique*, *F.* *tyrannicus*, *L.* of *τυραννικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Tyranny, impetuous,

acting like a Tyrant.

TYRANNICALLY, like a Tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE [*tyrannicidium*, *L.* of *tyrannus*, and *cædo*, to kill, *τυραννοκτοσία*, *Gr.*] the Murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant-killer. *F.*

To TYR'ANNIZE [*tyranniser*, *F.* of *τυραννίζω*, *Gr.*] to play the Tyrant, to oppress or lord it over.

TYR'ANNY [*tyrannie*, *F.* *tyrannis*, *L.* of *τύραννος*, *Gr.*] cruel and violent Government; Empire, or Dominion unlawfully usurped; outrageous Cruelty or Oppression.

A TYR'ANT [*tyran*, *F.* *tyrannus*, *L.* of *τύραννος*, *Gr.*] one who has usurped the Sovereign Power in a State; also a Prince though lawful, that abuses the Royal Power in oppressing his Subjects; one who governs with Cruelty and Injustice.

TY'RETS, Ornaments for Horse-harnets.

TY'RIASIS, the Leprosy.

TY'RO, a new Fresh-water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice. *L.*

TY'ROCINY [*tyrocinium*, *L.*] the first Exercise of any Thing, an Apprenticeship, Unskilfulness, &c.

TY'RONIS [of *τύρος*, *Gr.* Cheese] a curdling of Milk in the Stomach into a Substance like Cheese.

A TYE-TOP, a Garland, a Top-knot for the Heads of Maids, &c. *N. C.*

V In Latin Numbers stands for 5.

V, frequently is set for *Vide*, *L.* i. e. See.

V, in the *West of England*, is generally used instead of, *F.* as *Vatber*, for Father, &c.

VA'CANCY [*vacante*, *F.* of *vacare*, *L.*] an empty Space; a void Place or Dignity; also Time or Leisure.

VA'CANT [*vacans*, *L.*] void, that is not filled up, at Leisure. *F.*

VACA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Cow-herd or Herdsman, who looks after the common Herd of Cows.

To VA'CATE [*vaguer*, *F.* *vacatum*, *L.*] to empty, to annul or make void.

VACA'TION, a ceasing from ordinary Business, a being at Leisure.

VACATION [in *Common Law*] the Time between the End of one Term, and the Beginning of another.

VACATION [among *Civilians*] the Time from the Death of a Person till the Benefice be supplied by another.

VACATU'RA [*Law Term*] a Vacancy or Voidance of a spiritual Living that shall happen hereafter.

VAC'CARY } [*vactaria*, *L.*] a Cow-

VAC'CHARY } House; a Dairy or Milk House. *O. L.*

VACCHIV'IA [*Old Law*] a Dairy.

VACIL/LANCY, tottering, a State of wavering.

To VACIL'LATE [*vaciller*, *F.* *vacillatum*, *L.*] to reel, stagger, wobble, or shake.

VACILLA'TION, a Reeling or Staggering, a Wavering; Uncertainty, Irresolution. *F.* of *L.*

VACUA'TION, an emptying. *L.*

VACUI Dies [among Physicians] are those Days in which an imperfect and ill Crisis of a Distemper often happens. *L.*

VACU'ITY [*vacuus*, *F.* *vacuitas*, *L.*] Emptiness, a void Space.

VA'CUOUS, empty.

VA'CUUM [among *Philosophers*] a Space void of all Body, *L.* And thus they distinguish into

VACUUM *disseminatum*, or *interspersum*, i. e. small void Spaces interspersed about between the Particles of Bodies, *L.* And

VACUUM *Conseruatum*, a larger void Space, made by the meeting together of the several interspersed or disseminated Vacuities. *L.*

VADA'RI *aliquem* [*Civil Law Term*] to oblige one to give Security for his Appearance in Court on a certain Day.

To VADE [of *vadere*, *L.*] to decay; to fade or wax weak; also to vanish or pass away.

VA'DED [of *vadere*, *L.* to go] gone. *Sp.*

VADE *Mecum* [i. e. go along with me] a Title given to any little Epitome or Treatise, which a Man may carry in his Pocket.

VADIARE *Duellum* [*Old Law*] to wage a Combat.

VADIMO'NIUM [*Civil Law*] a Promise or Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed. *L.*

VADIMONIUM *deferre* [*Old Law*] to make a Default not to appear in Court according to Order. *L.*

V A

IN VA'DIO *exponere* [Law Term] to pawn, or leave a Pledge for returning Money borrowed. *L.*

VA'DIUM, Wages, Salary. *L.*

VA'DIUM *Mortuum*, Mortgage, Lands or immoveable Goods, so pawned or engaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the mean Profits for the Use of his Loan or Debt.

PER VADIUM *ponere* [Law Term] to take Bail or Security for the Appearance of an Offender in some Court of Justice. *L.*

VA'FRITY [*vafritia*, *L.*] Craftiness.

VA'FROUS [*vafes*, *L.*] subtle, crafty, sly.

VAG'ABOND [*wagabundus*, *L.*] a wandering Beggar, or idle Person, who has no certain Place of Abode.

VAGAR'IES [*vagationes*, *L.*] Freaks and Pranks of wanton People.

VAGINA *Uteri* [among Anatomists] the Neck of the Womb.

VAGINIPEN'NOUS Animals [*vaginipennes*, *L.*] such as have their Wings in Sheaths or Cases, as the Beetle hath.

VAG'OUS, wandering.

VAG'RANCY [*vago* and *errans*, *L.*] a Vagrant, disorderly, or ill Course of Life.

A VAG'RANT [*vage errans*, *L.*] a Vagabond, a Stroller, an idle Person.

VAG'RANT, wandering, strolling, or roving up and down; also a Vagabond.

VAGUE [*vagus*, *L.*] wandering at Random, without any Intent or due Order.

A VAIL [*voile*, *F.* *wiele*, *Du.* *velum*, *L.*] a Piece of Stuff, Silk, &c. that covers or hides any Thing from being seen.

To VAIL, to cover.

To VAIL the Bonnet [*aveller le Bonnet*, *F.*] to put off one's Hat, or shew any Sign of Respect.

To VAIL the Bonnet [*Sea Phrase*] to strike Sail in token of Submission.

VAILS, Profits that arise to Officers or Servants, besides Salary or Wages.

VAIN [*vanus*, *L.*] empty, frivolous, useless, foolish. *F.*

VAIN-glorious, full of Vain-Glory.

VAIN-glory [*vana gloria*, *L.*] boasting in vain, to no Benefit or Purpose.

VAIN'LY, emptily, in a useless Manner.

VAIN'NESS, Emptiness, Uselessness.

VAR'RY } [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of a Coat of Arms is chequer'd of two Colours, with the Figure of little Bells.

VAIR'Y Copy [*Heraldry*] called also *Potent Counter Potent*, is a bearing, when the Field of a Coat of Arms is chequered in the Shape of Hammers or Mallets, or rather Crutches cut short at the Top.

VAIVODE [*Wairwood*, *Sclav.*] a Prince of the Dacian Provinces.

VALEN'CES } [*Valenzane*, *Ital.*] short

VAL'LENS } Curtains for the upper Part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window, &c.

V A

VALE, a Valley; which see.

VALE of a Red Horse in *Warwickshire*, a Valley in *Warwickshire* below *Edge-Hill*, in the Brow of which there is cut out of the Turf the Figure of a Large Horse, which, on account of the red sandy Soil, gives the Vale the Name.

VALE of a Pump [in a Ship] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship's Side, to the Scupper-Holes.

VALE, Farewell. *L.*

To VA'LEDICT [*valedictum*, of *valedicere*, *L.*] to bid farewell.

VALEDIC'TION, a bidding Farewell.

VALEDIC'TORY, belonging to bidding Farewell; as a valedictory Speech.

St. VAL'ENTINE, a *Romish* Bishop whose Festival is observed *February 14.*

VA'LENTINES [in *England*] about this Time of the Year the Birds choose their Mates, and probably thence came the Custom of the young Men and Maidens chusing *Valentines*, or special loving Friends, on that Day.

VALENTINES [in the Church of *Rome*] Saints chosen on Saint *Valentine's* Day, as Patrons for the Year ensuing.

VALENT'NIANS, a Sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from *Valentinus* in the 11th Century. He collected Dreams of certain Gods to the Number of 30, whom he called *Eones*, i. e. Ages, out of *Hesiod's* Fables, of whom he would have fifteen to be Male, and the rest Females; and held that our Saviour (like another *Pandora*) sprung out of their Correspondence; dreamed that he passed with a Body brought from Heaven through the Womb of the Virgin, and that all Men would not rise to Life again.

VALE'RIAN, the Herb *Great Setwall*.

VA'LET, a Servitor or mean Servant. *F.*

VALET de *Chambre*, one who waits upon a Person of Quality in his Bed-chamber. *F.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN, a sickly Person, or one always anxious about his Health.

VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarius*, *L.*] sickly, crazy.

A VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarium*, *L.*] an House or Hospital for the Entertainment of sick People.

VAL'IANCE, Valour.

VAL'IA'NT [*vaillant*, *F.*] bold and daring in Fight, stout, brave.

VAL'IA'NTLY, courageously.

VAL'IA'NTNESS [*vaillantise*, *F.*] Prowess, Courage, Stoutness.

VAL'ID [*valide*, *F.* *validus*, *L.*] strong, mighty, most frequently, authentick, binding, done in due Form; good in Law.

VALID'ITY [*validité*, *F.* *validitas*, *L.*] Strength, Power, Force; the Authentickness or binding Force of a Deed, &c.

VAL'LEY [*valle*, *F.* of *vallis*, *L.*] a hollow Place, or a Spot of Ground surrounded with Hills.

V A

VALLEY of *white Horse* [so called from the Form of a Horse represented upon a white or sunny Bank] a Place in *Berkshire*.

VAL'LOR, } a hollow Mould in which
VAL'LOW, } a Cheese is pressed, called also a *Vate*. C.

VAL'OMBREUX, an Order of Monks, founded by one *Gualbert* a *Florentine*: the Name is derived from the Latin *Vallis umbrosa*, the Situation where these Regulars had their first Abode.

VALORE *Maritaglii*, a Writ that lies for the Lord to recover Value of Marriage proffered to an Infant, and refused.

VAL'OUR [*valeur*, F.] Courage, Stoutness, Bravery.

VAL'OROUS [*valeureux*, F.] valiant, stout, brave.

VAL'OROUSLY, stoutly.

VAL'OROUSNESS, Stoutness, Bravery.

VAL'UABLE, that is of great Value, weighty, important.

VAL'UABLENESS, Preciousness.

VAL'UABLY, Preciously.

VALUA'TION, [*evaluation*, F.] a putting a Value upon, a Price.

VAL'UE [*valeur*, F. of *valor*, L.] Worth, Price, Esteem.

To **VAL'UE**, to set a Price upon, to esteem.

VAL'VES [*valvæ*, L.] Folding Doors.

VALVES [among *Anatomists*] are a little thin membranous Substance, found in several Vessels of the Body, which, like folding Doors, open and give free Passage to the *Fluids* moving one Way, but will not suffer them to return the same Way, but shut and hinder their Passage.

VALVES [*valvulae*, L.] are found in the *Intestines*, in the small and great Guts, especially in the *Jejunum*, and about the Beginning of the *Ilium*, which are called *Semicircular* from their Figure. The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle distributed, the adjacent Parts be cherished with Heat; and lastly, that it ascend not again.

VAL'VULA *major*, the upper Part of the *Isthmus*, between the *Testes* and foremost Worm-like Process of the *Cerebellum*. L.

VAL'VULÆ *Conniventes* [*Anat.*] those Wrinkles which are found in the Guts *Ilium* and *Jejunum*. L.

VAMBRA'CE [*avantbras*, F.] Armour for the Arm.

To **VAMP** [of *avant*, F. before] to mend or furbish up.

VAMP [of *avant*, F.] the upper Leather of a Shoe, &c.

VAMPS } a Sort of short Stocking or
VAM'PAYS } Hose, which come up only to the Ancles.

VAM'PLATE [probably of *avant* and *platine*, F.] a Gantlet or Iron Glove.

V A

VAN [of *avant*, F. before] the Front of an Army.

A VAN [*vannus*, L. *wanne*, Teut.] a winnowing Fan, a Cribble for Corn. F.

To **VAN** [*vaner*, F. *vannare*, L.] to winnow Corn.

VAN'DALS, an ancient People of *Scandinavia*, as also *Germany*, famous for their remarkable Conquest, even to the Subversion of the *Roman Empire*, who coming from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, extended their Victories over *Spain* and *Mauritania*.

VANCOURIE'RS [*avant couriers*, F.] light-armed Soldiers sent before to beat the Road upon the Approach of an Enemy.

VANE or **FANE** [*fana*, Sax. *vane*, Belg. *fabne*, Ten.] a Weather-cock; a Device erected on the Top of a Pole or Building, to shew the sitting of the Wind.

VANES [among *Navigators*] those Sights made to move and slide upon Fore-flaves, Cross-flaves, Davis Quadrants, &c.

To **VANG** [of *pengan*, Sax.] to take, to undertake for, to unde take for at the Font, as Godfathers, &c. *Somerseß*.

VANGA, a Spade or Mattock. O. L.

VANGUAR'D [*Avant Garde*, F.] the first Line of an Army drawn up in *Battalia*.

VANIL'OQUENCE [*vanilequentia*, L.] vain Talking.

VANIL'OQUY [*vaniloquium*, L.] vain Talking.

To **VAN'ISH** [*S'avanoir*, F. *S'avanire*, Ital. *vanescere*, L.] to disappear, to go out of Sight; to come to nought.

VAN'ITY [*vanité*, F. of *vanitas*, L.] Vainness, Emptiness, Unprofitableness; Vain-Glory, Pride, Presumption.

VAN'NED [*vané*, F. *vannatus*, L.] fanned or winnowed.

VAN'NUS, a Vane or Weather-cock. O. R.

To **VAN'QUISH** [*vaincre*, F. of *vincere*, L.] to overcome, subdue, or conquer; to get the better of, to worst.

VAN'QUISHER, Conqueror.

VAN'TAGE [*avantage*, F.] that which is given over, or above just Weight or Measure.

VANTA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Forerunner or Footman.

VAP'ID [*vapidus*, L.] palled or dead, flat, spoken of Liquors.

VAPID'NESS [*vapiditas*, L.] Deadness, Flatness, a being palled.

A VAP'ORARY [*vaporarium*, L.] a Stove, Stew, Hot-house, or Bagnio.

A VAP'ORARY [among *Physicians*] a Decoction of Herbs, &c. poured hot into a Vessel, Yo that the Patient sitting over it may receive its Fumes.

VAPOR'ATION, a sending forth of Vapours or Fumes. L.

VAPOR'ER, Boaster.

VAPOR-

V A

VAPORIFEROUS [*vaporifer*, L.] causing or producing Vapours.

VAPORISH, troubled with Vapours.

VAPOROUS [*vaporeux*, F. *vaporeus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Vapours.

VAPOUR [*vapeur*, F. *vapor*, L.] a watry Exhalation raised up either by the Heat of the Sun, or any other Heat.

To **VAPOUR**, to huff, crack, brag, or boast.

VAPOURS [among *Physicians*] a Disease, called otherwise *Hysterick* or *Hypochondriack* Fits. Fits of the Mother.

VARIABLE [*variabilis*, L.] subject to Variation, changeable, unconstant. L.

VARIABLE Quantities [in *Fluxions*] are such as are supposed to be continually increasing or decreasing.

VARIABLENESS, Changeableness.

VARIABLY, changeably, uncertainly.

VARIANCE [*variantia*, L.] Enmity, Difference, Dispute, Quarrel.

VARIANCE [in *Law*] a Change of Condition after a Thing done; an Alteration of something formerly laid in Plea.

VARIANT [*varians*, L.] variable, changeable, fickle, uncertain. F.

VARIA'TIO [in *Musick*]. See *Variation*.

VARIA'TION, Change, Alteration. L.

VARIATION of the Needle } is the
VARIATION of the Compass } Turning
 or Variation of the Needle in the Mariner's Compass more or less in all Places from the true North; or more properly, it is the Angle which the Needle makes with the true Meridian Line, through the Centre of Motion of that Needle.

VARIATION of *Variation* [in *Navigation*] is the Variation of the Needle, so called, because it is not always the same in the same Place, but varies in Process of Time from what it was.

VARIATION Oriental [in *Navigation*] is when the Point of the Needle does not turn exactly towards the true North, but deviates towards the East.

VARIATION Occidental, is when the Needle deviates towards the West.

VARIATION [in *Musick*]. See *Variatione*.

VARIAZIONE [in *Musick Books*] signifies Variation, Variety, or Changing. L.

VARICIFORMES Prostratæ [*Anatomy*] two Vessels near the Neck of the Bladder, so called, because they have many Turnings, that they may work the Seed the better. L.

VARICOSUM Corpus [in *Anatomy*] that Contexture or Net-work of Seed-vessels which is let into the Testicles. L.

To **VARIEGATE** [*variegatus*, L.] to diversify, or make of different Colours.

VARIEGATED [*variegatum*, L.] speckled, streaked or diversified with several Colours.

V A

VARIEGA'TION, a beautifying or diversifying with several Colours.

VARIE'ITY [*varieté*, F. *varietas*, L.] Diversity, Change.

VARIFORM [of *various* and *forma*, L.] in divers Forms or Shapes.

VARIO'LAÆ, the Small-Pox, a Disease which consists in a contagious Disorder of the Blood, contracted from the Air or otherwise, accompanied with a continual wandering Fever, a Pain in the Loins and Head, with a breaking forth of Pimples and Wheals which swell and suppurate.

VARIOUS [*varius*, L.] several, divers, different, changeable.

VARIOUSLY, diversely, differently.

VARIOUSNESS, Diversity.

VARISSE [in *Horses*] an Imperfection upon the Inside of the Ham, a little distant from the Curb. F.

VAR'IX [*Physick*] a crooked Vein swelling with melancholy Blood, especially in the Leg: a little Dilatation in the Veins where the Blood runs in a Kind of Eddy, and makes a Knot upon the Part.

A **VAR'LET**, anciently signifies a Yeoman's Servant. F.

VARLET [of *valet*, F. *valetto*, Ital.] a sorry Wretch, a Rogue or Rascal. O. F.

VARLETS [*Stat. 20. Rich. 2.*] Yeomen, or a Yeoman's Servant. F.

VARLETRY, Rabble, Crowd, Populace.

VAR'NISH [*vernis*, F. *varnish*, Span. *vernix*, L.] a Compound of Gums and other Ingredients for setting a Gloss upon Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

VAR'NISH [with *Engravers*] a Sort of Ground which they lay upon a Copperplate that is to be etched.

To **VAR'NISH** [*vernir*, F.] to do over with Varnish.

VARNISHER, one whose Business is to varnish.

VAR'VELS [*varvelles*, F.] Silver Rings about the Legs of a Hawk, having the Name of the Owner engraven on them.

To **VA'RY** [*varier*, F. *variare*, L.] to diversify, to change or alter, to be unsteady or fickle.

VAS breve [in *Anatomy*] a short Vein passing from the Stomach to the Spleen.

VASA [among *Anatomists*] are the Cavities and Pipes in an animal Body, through which the Humours or Liquors of the Body pass, as a Vein, Artery, &c.

VASA deferentia [in *Anatomy*] those Vessels which convey the Semen from the Testicles to the *Vesiculæ Seminales*. L.

VASA lactea [in *Anatomy*] the milky Vessels in the Mesentery, which serve for conveying the white Juice called Chyle. L.

VASA lymphatica [in *Anatomy*] slender and pellucid Tubes arising in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin and transparent Li-

V A

quor, called *Lympha*, to pass through them towards the Heart, &c. *L.*

VASA præparantia [*Anatomy*] the spermatick Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes. *L.*

VASA seminalia } [in *Anatomy*] those
VASA spermatica } Arteries and Veins
which pass to the Testicles. *L.*

VAS'ULAR [*vasculum*, *L.*] full of Vessels.

VASCULIFEROUS *Plants* [in *Botany*] such as have besides the common *Calix* or Flower-Cup, a peculiar Vessel or Case to contain the Seed, sometimes divided into Cells: these have always a monopetalous Flower, either uniform or difform.

VASE [of *vas*, *L.*] a Sort of Flower-pot set in a Garden. *F.*

VASE [in *Architecture*] a Sort of Ornament above the Cornice.

VASIFEROUS [*vasifer*, *L.*] Vessel bearing.

VAS'SAL [*vassalo*, *Ital* which *Speelman* derives of *vas*, *vadis*, *L.* a Surety] a Slave or mean Servant. *P.*

VASSAL [in *Common Law*] one who holds Lands of another by Homage and Fealty; also a Tenant or mean Servant. *F.*

VAS'SALAGE [*vassalage*, *F.*] Subjection, or the Condition of a Vassal.

VASSAL'LEUS [*Law Term*] a Vassal.

VASSALDE'RIA [*Old Law*] Vassalage, or the Tenure of a Vassal.

VAST [*vaste*, *F.* *vastus*, *L.*] large, huge, great, spacious.

VASTA'TION, a destroying, spoiling, or laying waste.

VASTEL'LUM, a Wastel-bowl. *O.*

VASTI *Musculi* [in *Anatomy*] Muscles which help to stretch out the Legs. See *Vastus externus* and *internus*, *L.*

VAST'LY, very largely.

VAST'NESS [*vastitas*, *L.*] Largeness, Greatness, excessive Bigness or Hugeness.

VAS'TO, a Writ which lies for the Heir against the Tenant for Term of Years, or of Life; or for him in the Reversion or Remainder for making Waste.

VAS'TUM, a Waste or Common that lies open to all the Cattle of all Tenants, who have a Right to Commoning. *O. R.*

VAS'TUM *Foresta vel Bosci* [in *Old Records*] is that Part of a Forest or Wood where Trees were so destroyed that it lay in a manner waste or barren. *L.*

VAS'TUS *externus* [in *Anatomy*] a large Muscle of the Leg, which takes its Rise from the external Part of the great *Trochanter* and *Linea aspera* of the Thigh-bone. *L.*

VASTUS *internus* [in *Anatomy*] is also another Muscle of the Leg, which has a large Beginning, continued from the *Linea aspera* of the Thigh-bone. *L.*

A VAT [*par*, *Sax.* *Wat*, *Belg.* *Dat*, *L.* *S.* *Fest*, *Teut.*] a Vessel to hold Ale, Beer, Cy-

V A

der, or other Liquors in Brewing, or other Preparations.

VAT'ICIDE [*vates* and *cædo*, *L.*] a Murderer of Poets.

VAT'ICAN [of *Vatican*, the Hill where it stands, so called, of *vaticinia*, the Responses of Oracles anciently there received] on which stands a famous Palace of the same Name, close by *St. Pet'r's Church*, where the Popes used to reside in Winter, in which is the Conclave of all Popes, being a long Gallery big enough to lodge 60 Cardinals, allowing each two Rooms. The middle of this long Place opens into the *Vatican Library*, famed all over *Europe*, and founded by *Sixtus IV.* This is but a small Part of the grand Palace, if we credit what they assure us, viz. That this Colossian Edifice contains 5000 Rooms.

VATICINATION, a prophesying, a divining, a foretelling. *L.*

VAVA'SORY [*vavassorie*, *F.*] Lands held by a Vavassour.

VA'VASOUR } [*vavassour*, *F.*] anciently

VAL'VASOUR } a Nobleman, next in Dignity to a Baron.

VAUDEVIL [*vaudeville*, *F.*] a Song common among the Vulgar; a Ballad.

VAUDO'S, a certain People who adhered to *Peter Valde*, a Citizen of *Lyons* in *France*, who shook off the Superstitions of *Rome*, *A. D.* 1060, whose Posterity now inhabit the Vallies of *Piedmont*.

VAUGH'AN [probably of *vachan*, *C. Br.* little, small] a Surname.

A VAULT [*voulte*, or *voute*, *F.* *volta*, *Ital.*] an arched Building, a round Roof built like an Arch; a vaulted Cellar for Wines, &c. a Place under Ground to lay dead Bodies in; a House of Easement.

To VAULT [*vouter*, *F.*] to cover archwise.

To VAULT [*voltiger*, *F.* *voltigiare*, *Ital.*] to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over any Thing of a considerable Height, resting one Hand upon the Thing itself.

VAULTED, arched.

VAULTER, a Leaper, a Jumper, a Tum-bler.

VAUNT, Boast, vain Ostentation.

To VAUNT [*vanter*, *F.* *vantare*, *Ital.*] which *Menagius* derives of *venditare*, *L.* but *Dr. Tb. H.* of *avanter*, *F.*] to boast, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAUNT'INGLY, boastingly.

VAUNT'INGNESS, Boasting, Vain-glory.

VAUNT'LAY [of *avant*, *F.* and *lay* in *Hunting*] when Hounds are set in a Readiness where a Chase is like to pass, and call off before the rest of the Kennel come in.

VAUNT'OR [*vanteur*, *F.*] a Boaster, *Cb.*

The VAUNT, the first Beginning. *Sb.*

VAUX [of *Vaux*, a Town in *France*] a Surname.

VAWARD, a Vanguard, the Forefront. *Shakspe.*

VAW.

V E

VAWMU'RE, a Bulwark or Outwork for Defence against an Enemy.

VAYVO'DE, a Prince or chief Ruler of *Transilvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, who are tributary to the Grand Signior.

UBACK, U-block, Yew-block. *N. C.*

UBEROS'ITY [*uberitas*, *L.*] Plentifulness, Fertility.

U'BEROUS [*uberofus*, *L.*] plentiful.

U'BERTY [*ubertas*, *L.*] Plenty, Fertility, Fruitfulness, Store, Abundance.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi*, *L.* where] the Where, Residence, or Situation; the being in a Place.

U'BIQUEST [*ubiquiste*, *F.*] a Divinity-Doctor, who belongs to no particular College in the University of *Paris*.

UBIQUITA'RIANS [of *ubique*, *L.* every where] a Set who hold that Christ's Body is every where present as well as his Divinity; most *Lutherans* are so called, because they maintain this Point.

UBIQUITARY, belonging to *Ubiquity*.

UBIQUITY [*ubiquité*, *F.* of *ubique*, *L.*] a being in all Places at the same Time.

UBSFORD } [*i. e.* the Ford of *Ubba* or
UB'FORD } *Uffa*, the first King of the
East English] a Village in *Suffolk* to called.

UD'DER [*Uter*, *Sax.* and *Du. Curer*,
Teut. Uter, *L.*] the Milk bag of a Cow, &c.

VEA, VEA, VEA [*a Seaman's Cry*] when they work or pull strongly together.

VEAL [*veau*, *F.* *veal*, *O. F.* of *witellus*, or *vitulus*, *L.*] the Flesh of a Calf.

VEAL Money, an annual Rent paid by Tenants to the Manor of *Bradford*, in *Wiltshire*, to their Lord, instead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in Kind; otherwise called *Veal Noble Money*.

VEC'HONESS, Hedge-Hugs. *O.*

VECKE [*vecchia*, *Ital.*] an old Trot, an old Hag. *Coarç.*

VECT'IBLE [*vectibilis*, *L.*] that is or may be carried.

VECT'ION, a carrying. *L.*

VECT'IS, a Lever, the first of the *Mechanick Powers*, and, by Writers of *Mechanicks*, is supposed to be a perfectly inflexible right Line of no Weight at all, to which are applied three Weights or Powers at different Distances, for the raising or sustaining of heavy Bodies.

VEC'FOR [*New Astronomy*] a Line supposed to be drawn from any Planet moving round a Centre, or the *Focus* of an *Ellipsis* to that Centre; so called as being the Line by which the Planet seems to be carried round its Centre, and by which it describes proportionable *Areas* in proportionable Times.

VEDET'TE [*Military Term*] a Centinel on Horseback detached from the main Body of the Army, to discover and give Notice of the Enemy's Designs.

To **VEER** [of *laveren*, *Belg.*] to traverse.

V E

To **VEER** [of *virer*, *F.* to turn about] (*Sea Term*) is when the Wind chops about and changes often, sometimes to one Point, sometimes to another.

To **VEER out a Rope** [probably of *virer*, *F. q.* of *gy-are*, *L.*] is letting it go by Hand, or letting it run out of itself.

VEERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said To go *lost veering*, when the sails at large with the Sheet veered out.

VE'GETABLE [*vegetabilis*, *L.*] capable of living after the Manner of Trees, Plants, &c. endowed with Moisture, Vigour, Growth, &c.

VE'GETABLES [*vegetaux*, *F.* *vegetabilia*, *L.*] such natural Bodies as grow and increase from Parts organically formed, but have no proper Life or Sensation.

To **VE'GETATE** [*vegeter*, *F.* *vegetatum*, *L.*] to grow, to make lively.

VEGETA'TION, is the Way of Growth or Increase of Bulk, Parts, and Dimensions, proper to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Herbs, and Minerals. *F.* of *L.*

VE'GETATIVE [*vegetatif*, *F.* *vegetativus*, *L.*] that quickens, or causes to grow.

VE'GETATIVENESS, Quality that causes Growth.

VEGET'E [*vegeus*, *L.*] lively, quick, found, that has a growing Life.

VE'HEMENCE } [*vehemens*, *F.* *vehementia*, *L.*] Passion,
VE'HEMENCY } Heat; Eagerness, Fierceness, Boisterousness.

VE'HEMENT [*vehemens*, *L.*] violent, impetuous, fierce, passionate, strong, eager, sharp.

VE'HEMENTLY, violently, eagerly.

VE'HICLE [*vehicle*, *F.* *vehiculum*, *L.*] a general Name for that which serves to carry or bear any Thing along; as the Serum is a Vehicle for the Blood.

VE'HICLE [among Physicians] is the Liquor in which any Powder or such like Medicine is mixed, to render it more fit to be swallowed.

To **VEIL**. See *To Vail*.

VEIN [pæɪn, *Sax.* *veine*, *F.* *vena*, *L.*] as follows.

VEIN [among Anatomists] a sanguiferous Vessel, whose larger Branches in the Habit of the Body, especially in the Limbs, run next under the skin, and both there, and also in the Ventrals, serve to convey back again towards the Heart, that Blood which was sent from the Arteries into the respective Parts.

VEIN [among Miners] is the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth that is digged in Mines; in which Sense it is said, *They meet with a Vein of Gold, Silver, Lead, Coals, &c.*

VEIN'INESS, the being full of Veins.

VEIN'Y [*veineux*, *F.* *venosus*, *L.*] belonging to, or full of Veins.

VEJOURS [*Law Term*] such as are sent by

VE

by the Court to take a View of any Place in Question, for the better Decision of the Right; Persons sent to view those who *Esseign* or absent themselves *de Malo licti*, whether they be really sick or no: such as are appointed to view an Offence, as a Virgin ravished, a Man murdered, &c.

VELA'MEN [in *Surgery*] the Bagskin or Bladder of an Imposthume or Swelling.

VELAMENTUM *bombycinum* [in *Anat.*] the Velvet Membrane or Skin of the Guts. *L.*

VELIFEROUS [*velifer*, *L.*] bearing Sail.

VELIFICA'TION, a sailing forward. *L.*

VELITA'TION, a skirmishing, a quarrelling or bickering in Words. *L.*

VELIVOLANT [*velivolans*, *L.*] flying as it were with full Sails.

VEL'LUM [*velin*, *F.* probably of *vitulinus*, of a Calf, *L.*] the finest Sort of Parchment, made of abortive Calves Skins dressed.

VELLE'ITY [*velleité*, *F.* of *velle*, *L.*] a wishing. *F.*

To **VEL'licate** [*vellicatum*, *L.*] to twitch, pluck, or stimulate.

VELLICA'TION, a twitching, or giving a sudden Pull. *L.*

VELLICA'TIONS [among *Physicians*] are certain Convulsions that happen to the Fibres of the Muscles.

VEL'LING, the ploughing of Turf to lay on Heaps to burn. *W. G.*

VELOCE } [in *Musick Books*]

VELOCE'MENT } signifies a quick Movement, and is much of the same Signification with *Presto*. *Ital.*

VELOCIS'SIMO } [in *Musick-*

VELOCISSIMAMEN'TE } *Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick, and is much the same as *Prestissimo*. *Ital.*

VELO'CITY [*velocité*, *F.* of *velocitas*, *L.*] Swiftnefs, Nimbleness.

VELO'CITY [in *Natural Philosophy* and *Mechanicks*] that Swiftnefs by which a Body passes a certain Space in a certain Time.

VELTRA'RIA [*Old Law*] the Office of a Dog-leader or Courser.

VELTRA'RIOUS [*veautre*, *F.* *vestro*, *Ital.*] one who leads Grey-hounds, or Hunting-dogs.

VEL'VET [*vetulo*, *Ital.* *velours*, *F.*] a Sort of fine shagged Silk Manufacture.

VEL'VET-Runner, a Water-Fowl, whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet.

VEL'LUM *Quadragesimale* [in *Ancient Records*] a Veil or Piece of Hangings formerly drawn before the Altar in *Lent*, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

VENA Cava [in *Anatomy*] the largest Vein, so called from its great Cavity or hollow Space.

VENA Porta [in *Anatomy*] the Port Vein, which enters the Liver through two Eminences called *Portæ*, i. e. Gates. *L.*

VENA Pulmonica [*Anat.*] a small Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Aspera Arteria* in the Lungs.

VENZE Lacæa [in *Anatomy*] the Lacæal

VE

or *Milky Veins*, so named from the white Colour of the Chyle which is carried by them. *L.*

VENÆ Lymphaticæ [in *Anatomy*] certain Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobate Glandules. *L.*

VENÆ Præputii [in *Anatomy*] certain Veins arising from the Capillary Ends of the Artery of the *Penis*, called *Pudenda*. *L.*

VENÆ Sectio [in *Surgery*] the opening of a Vein, the letting Blood. *L.*

VEN'AL [*venalis*, *L.*] that is to be sold, that does any Thing for Gain; mean, base. *F.*

VENAL'ITY [*venalité*, *F.* *venalitas*, *L.*] a being venal; Saleableness.

VENAT'ICK [*venaticus*, *L.*] belonging to Hunting or Chasing. *L.*

VENA'TIO [in *Old Records*] the Prey taken in Hunting, Venison.

VENA'TION, the Exercise of Hunting or Chasing.

To **VEN'D** [*vendre*, *F.* *vendere*, *L.*] to sell, to set to Sale, to put off Commodities.

VEN'DEE [*Law Term*] the Person to whom any Thing is sold.

VEN'DER, a Seller.

VEND'IBLE [*vendibilis*, *L.*] that is to be sold; that may be put off, saleable.

VEND'IBLNESS, the being saleable.

To **VEN'DICATE** [*vendiquer*, *F.* *vendicare*, *L.*] to challenge or claim.

VENDICA'TION, a challenging to one's self, a claiming. *F.* of *L.*

VENDI'TION, a selling or putting off Commodities, &c. *L.*

VEN'DITIONI exponas, a Judicial Writ, directed to the Under-Sheriff, enjoining him to sell Goods, which by Order he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court. *L.*

VEN'DITOR Regis [*Law Term*] the King's Seller or Salefman.

VEN'DOR [*Law Term*] a Seller.

To **VENE'ER**, to make a Kind of Marquetry or inlaid Work.

VENEER'ING [among *Joiners*, *Cabinet-Makers*, &c.] a Sort of inlaid Wood.

VEN'EFICE, a poisoning. *F.*

VENE'FICK [*veneficus*, *L.*] belonging to the Art of making Poison, poisonous.

VENENE'FEROUS [*venenifer*, *L.*] bearing Poison.

VENENOS'ITY [*venenositas*, *L.*] Fulness of Poison.

VENENOUS [*veneneux*, *F.* *venenosus*, *L.*] full of Poison.

VENERABLE [*venerabilis*, *L.*] worthy of Reverence, Honour, Respect.

VENERABLENESS, awful Respect.

VENERABLY, reverently.

To **VEN'ERATE** [*venerer*, *F.* *veneratum*, *L.*] to reverence, respect, or honour.

VENERA'TION, Reverence, great Respect.

VENE'REAL } [*venerien*, *F.* *venerius*,
VENE'REOUS } *L.* of *Venus*, the God-

dess of Lust] pertaining to Ventry, lustful.

VENE'REAL

VE

VENEREAL Disease [among Physicians] a virulent Distemper, commonly called the French Pox.

VENERIS Oestrum, the Heat of Love, or the utmost Ecstasy of Enjoyment in Coition.

VENERIS Oestrum [in Anatomy] the same as *Clytoris*. L.

VENERY [*venerie*, F.] the Act of Copulation, Lustfulness.

VENERY [*venerie*, F. *venatura*, L.] the Art or Exercise of Hunting wild Beasts, which are called Beasts of VenerY.

VENESECTIION [*vena* and *sectio*, L.] Blood-letting, Phlebotomy.

VEN'NEW. See *Venne*.

To **VENGE** [*venger*, F.] to avenge or punish.

VEN'GEANCE, Revenge. F.

Where *Uice* goes before, *Uengeance* follows after.

The Notion of *Impunity* often animates ill disposed Persons to the Commission of *flagrant Crimes*, which would never have been perpetrated, had the Verity of this Proverb been impressed on the Minds of those Delinquents; for certain it is, however slowly Vengeance may seem to move, it will assuredly overtake the Offender at last; and by how much it is the longer in coming, being once arrived, it will fall on them the heavier, according to that Maxim, *Though Justice has Leaden Feet, it has Iron Hands*; and so *Raro antecedentem scelerisum deseruit pede paena claudo*. Hor.

VEN'IAL [*venial*, F. *venialis*, L.] pardonable, or which may be forgiven, as a *Venial Sin* or Fault.

VENI'RE facias, a Writ which lies for the summoning of twelve Men upon the Jury to try the Cause, where the two Parties plead and come to Issue.

VEN'ISON [*venison*, F. which *Salmafius* derives of *κυνήσιον*, Gr. that which is caught in Hunting] the Flesh of a Buck, or other wild Beasts of Chace.

VEN'ITARIUM [so called of *Venite exultemus Domino*, L.] O come let us sing unto the Lord, &c, which was written with musical Notes, as it were to be sung in Cathedral Churches, at the beginning of Mattins] a Hymn-book or Psalter.

VEN'OM [*venim* or *venin*, F. of *venenum*, L.] a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants which is dangerous and destructive to others; Poison.

VEN'OMOUS [*venimeux*, F. *venenosus*, L.] full of Venom or Poison; poisonous.

VEN'OMOUSLY, in a venomous Manner.

VEN'OMOUSNESS, Poisonousness.

VEN'OUS [*venosus*, L.] full of Veins.

VENT [of *sente* or *ventuose*, F. a Rime or

VE

Chink, or of *ventus*, L. Wind] the A'r, Wind or Passage out of a Vessel.

VENT [*vente*, F. *venta*, Ital. of *vendere*, L. to sell] the Sale or uttering of Commodities.

VENT [Gunnery] the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of a Cannon.

To **VENT** [*wantare*, Ital.] to give Vent as Air to a Cask.

To **VENT** [Hunting Term] to wind as a Spaniel-dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to disclose one's thoughts; to let Passions breathe out.

To **VENT** [of *vendere*, L. or *vendre*, F.] to sell Commodities.

To **VENT** [among Glass-Plate Workers] is to crack in working.

VEN'TAIL, that Part of a Helmet which is made to lift up. *Spenc.*

VEN'TANNA, a Window. *Spanish.*

VENTER [in Anatomy] a considerable Cavity or hollow Space in the Body of a living Creature, and is divided into the *Abdomen*, *Thorax*, and *Caput*.

VENTER [in Law] a Mother, as a Brother by the same Venter, is one by the same Mother.

VENTER, is also one of the four Stomachs of Beasts which chew their Cud.

VENTER Infimus [in Anatomy] the lower Part of the Belly. L.

VENTER Equinus, Horse-dung. L.

VENTE'SIMO [in Musick Books] signifies twenty. *Ital.*

VENT'ETH into the Wind, snuffs the Wind. *Spenc.*

VENT'IDUCT [of *ventus* and *ductus*, L.] a Conveyance of Wind by Pipes, &c.

To **VEN'TILATE** [*ventiler*, F. *ventilatum*, L.] to fan or winnow; to gather Wind; to give Vent.

VEN'TILATED [*ventilatus*, L.] fanned or cooled.

VENTILA'TION, a fanning or gathering Wind; a winnowing of Corn.

VENTILA'FOR, an Instrument to supply close Places with Air.

VENTO'RIMUM [Old Law] a Wind Fan for winnowing of Corn.

VENTO'SE [*venteux*, F. *ventosus*, L.] windy; also empty, bragging, vaunting.

VENTOSE [*ventouse*, F.] a Cupping-Glass.

VENTOSITY [*ventositas*, L.] Windiness, or Wind pent up in an human Body.

VENTOU'SING, Cupping. O.

VEN'TRE inspiciendo, a Writ for the Search of a Woman who saith she is with Child, and thereby withholdeth Land from him who is next Heir at Law. L.

VEN'TRICLE [*ventricule*, F. *ventriculus*, L.] the Stomach, a Bowel.

VEN'TRICLE [in Anatomy] any round Concavity in the Body.

VEN.

VE

VENTRICULI Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Brain, four Folds in that Part which receive the serous Liquor, and convey it to the Nostils.

VENTRICULI Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Heart; two large Holes, one on the Right Side, which receives the Blood from the *Vene Cava*, and sends it to the Lungs, and the other on the Left, which receives the Blood from the Lungs, and distributes it through the whole Body by the *Aorta*. L.

VENTRIL'OQUIST [*ventriloquus*, L.] a Person who speaks inwardly, or as it were from the Belly, as those who are possessed of an evil Spirit. L.

To **VEN'TURE** [*s'adventurer* or *aventurer*, F. *aventurer*, Span.] to hazard, to run a Risque, to expose to Danger.

Nothing venture, nothing have.

This Proverb, though it does not licence an inconsiderate *Rashness* in running Hazards, maugre all *Probability* of Success; yet it is a Spur to Industry and Resolution in any Undertaking; it deborts from such a *Fussillanimity* and Cow-heartedness, as to be inactive at the *Apprehension* or *Appearance* of any Danger or Disappointment that may possibly occur, so as to make a Person renounce the very Hopes of succeeding in a *Preferment*, *Profit*, or *Accommodations* of Life, for want of Courage to ask a Favour, to demand a Right, to defend or fight for Liberty or Property. *Cbi non s'arrischia, non guadagna*, say the Italians; *Qui ne s'adventure pas, ni a cheval ni a mule*; and nearer the *English* Proverb: *Qui n'bazarde rien, gagne de nêne*, the *French*; and *Quid autem tentare nocet?* the *Latins*.

VEN'TURER, one that ventures.

VEN'TURESOME [*adventureux*, F.] apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

VEN'TURESOMELY, boldly, daringly.

VEN'TURESOMENESS, Boldness, Daringness.

VENTUR'INE, Powder made of fine Gold-wire, to be strewed upon the first Layer or *Vatnish* laid in Japanning.

VENTUR'OUS, daring, audacious, bold.

VENTUR'OUSLY, daringly, boldly.

VEN'UE [in *Law*] the Place next to that where the Thing in Trial is supposed to have been done.

VENU } [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or Push.

VENY }

VENUS, the Goddess of Love and Beauty; also the Evening Star. L.

VENUS [with *Chymists*] Copper Metal.

VENUS [in *Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

VENUS Comb, Hair, Basin, Looking-Glass, Naval Wort, several Sorts of Herbs.

VEN'UST [*venustus*, L.] beautiful.

VEPRECO'SE [*vepricosus*, L.] full of Brambles.

VE

VERA'CITY [*veracitas*, L.] a saying Truth; the Quality or Virtue of speaking Truth.

VER'AMENT [*orayment*, F.] in Truth.

A VERB [*verbum*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in *Grammar*, which signifies doing, suffering, or being, in that Thing or Person to which it is joined.

VERB'AL [*verbalis*, L.] of a Verb; delivered in Words, by Word of Mouth.

VERBAL'ITY, a being verbal.

To **VERBALI'ZE** [*verbaliser*, F.] to be tedious in Discourse, to make many Words.

VERB'ALILY, by Words only.

VER'BALS [in *Grammar*] Nouns derived from Verbs.

VERBA'TIM, in the same Words, or Word by Word. L.

VER'BERABLE [*verberabilis*, L.] that may be beaten; worthy to be beaten.

To **VER'BERATE** [*verberatum*, L.] to beat or strike.

VERBERA'TION, a beating or striking. L.

To **VERBI'GERATE** [*verbigeratum*, L.] to noise abroad.

VERBO'SE [*verbosus*, L.] full of Words, talkative.

VERBOS'ITY [*verbosité*, F. *verbositas*, L.] a being verbose, the using many Words.

VER'DANT [*verdoyant*, F. q. d. *viridans*, or *virens*, L.] green.

VER'DEGREASE [*verdet*, or *verdegren*, F. q. d. *viride Aeris*, L. the Green of Brails, Dr. T. H.] a green Substance made of the Rust of Copper, contracted by being stratified with the Husks of pressed Grapes.

VER'DEGREASE } [a Paint] a Sort of
VER'DERET } Magistery made of the common *Verdegrease*.

VERDELLO, a Sort of Green Marble used as a Touchstone for trying Gold and other Metals. *Ital*.

VER'DERER, } a judicial Officer of the
VER'DEROR, } King's Forest, whose Business is properly to look to the Vert, and see it well maintained; sworn to keep the Assizes of the King's Forest, to inrol the Attachment of all Manner of Trespasses committed there.

VER'DICT [q. *vere dictum*, L. a true Report] the Jury's Answer upon any Cause committed to their Examination by a Court of Judicature: *Verdict* is also commonly taken to signify one's Judgment or Opinion about any thing.

VER'DITER [*verd de terre*, F. of *viridis*, L. green or Verdure] one of the three green Colours generally used by Painters.

VER'DOUR } [*verdeur*, F.] the Green-
VER'DURE } nels of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, &c.

VER'DOY [*Heraldry*] a Border of a Coat of Arms, charged with any Kinds or Parts of Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, Plants, &c.

VE'REBOT [*Old Records*] a Packet-Boat, or Transport Vessel.

VEREC'TUM

VE

VEREC'TUM [in *Doomsday Book*] Fallow Ground.

VERECUN'D [verecundus, L.] modest, shamefaced, bashful.

VERECUN'DIUM [Old Law] Injury, Trespass, Damage.

VEREDICTUM *Affize* [Law Term] the Verdict of an Affize.

VEREN'DA [in *Anatomy*] the Privy Parts of a Man. L.

VERGE [*virga*, L.] a Rod, Switch, or Wand, a Sergeant's Mace; also a Stick or Rod whereby a Person is admitted Tenant to a Lord of the Manor; also the Compass of a Man's Power; also the Spindle of the Balance of a Watch. L.

VERGE [among *Botanists*] the Edge or Outside of a Leaf.

VERGE [of the Court] the Compass, or Extent of the King's Court, formerly of 12 Miles Extent, within the Jurisdiction of the Lord High Steward of the King's Household, called so from the Verge or Staff which the Marshal bears.

To VERGE [*vergo*, L.] to tend, to bend downward.

VER'GENCY [of *vergere*, L.] a bending or declining away, from or to, inclining.

VER'GER [*Sargent a virge*, F. of *virga*, L.] one who carries a white Wand before the Justices of either Bench.

VER'GER [of a *Cathedral* or *Collegiate* Church] an Officer who goes before a Bishop, Dean, &c. and carries a Verge or Rod tipped with Silver.

VERGER'E, an Orchard.

VERID'ICAL [*veridique*, F. *veridicus*, L.] speaking the Truth.

To VERIF'ICATE [*verificatum*, L.] to prove a Thing true.

VERIFICATION, a verifying or proving, or making good.

To VER'IFY [*verifier*, F. *verificatum*, L.] to prove or make good.

To VER'IFY [F. *Law Term*] to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

VER'ILAY, a Roundlay, a rustic Song or Dance.

VERIL'OQUENT [*veriloquus*, L.] speaking Truth.

VER'ILY, in Truth; really.

VER'ISIMILAR, probable.

VERISIMIL'ITY } [*verisimilitudo*, L.]

VERISIMIL'ITUDE } the Probability or Likelihood of a Thing.

VER'ITY [*veritas*, F. *veritas*, L.] Truth.

VER'JUICE [*verjus*, F.] the Juice of sour and unripe Grapes, Crabs, &c.

VERMICEL'LI [*vermiculi*, L.] i. e. little Worms, an Ingredient of Soap made by the *Italians*, of fine Flower and Water into a very soft Paste, forced with a Syringe through a very small Pipe, and coiled up so that it resembles thin Worms.

VERMICULA'RES [in *Anatomy*] certain

VE

Muscles of the Body, so named from their resembling Worms by their Figure. L.

VERMICULATED [*vermiculatus*, L.] inlaid, embossed, wrought with Chequerwork or Pieces of divers Colours.

VERMICULATION [among *Botanists*] Worm-eating, the breeding of Worms in Herbs, Plants, Trees, &c. L.

VERMICULATION [among *Physicians*] the Gripping of the Guts.

VER'MICULE, a small Grub.

VERMIC'ULOUS, abounding with Grubs.

VER'MIFORM [*vermiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Worm.

VERMIFOR'MIS *Processus* [among *Anatomists*] a bunching Knob of the *Cerebrum*, so named from its Shape. L.

VERMIFUGE [of *vermis*, a Worm, and *fugo*, to put to flight, L.] a Medicine that destroys or expels Worms.

VERMIL'ION [*vermiglio*, Ital.] a lively deep red Colour; the natural Sort is found under some almost inaccessible Rocks in *Spain*; the artificial made of a certain red Sand, near *Epbesus*, or of Brimstone mixed with Quick-silver.

VERMIL'ION Tincture, a natural red Dye for the Face.

VER'MIN [*vermine*, F. of *vermes*, L.] any Kind of hurtful Creatures or Insects; as Rats, Mice, Lice, Fleas, Bugs, &c.

To VER'MINATE [*verminatus*, L.] to breed Worms.

To VER'MINATE [among *Physicians*] to have a Gripping of Wringing in the Belly; to breed or void Worms.

VERMINA'TION, a breeding Worms, or Bots; most properly in Cattle. L.

VERMINA'TION [among *Physicians*] the Wringing of the Guts as if gnawed by Worms; also a voiding of Worms.

VER'MINOUS [*verminosus*, L.] full of Worms, Worm eaten.

VERMIP'AROUS [of *vermis* and *pario*, L.] breeding Worms.

VERMIV'OROUS [of *vermis* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or feeding on Worms.

VERNA'CIA, a Sort of *Italian* Wine.

VERNAC'ULAR [*vernaculus*, a, um, L.] proper and peculiar to the Country one lives or was born in, natural.

VER'NAGE [from *vérona*] sweet Wine. O.

VER'NAL [*vernalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Spring.

VERNAL Equinox [in *Astronomy*] the Time when the Sun enters the Equinox in the Spring of the Year, about the 22d of *March*, making the Days and Nights of an equal Length.

VER'NANT [*vernans*, L.] flourishing as in the Spring.

VER'NICLE [of St. *Veronica*, whose Handkerchief is reported, by the *Papists*, to have the Impression of Christ's Face upon it, by wiping his Face upon it as he was carrying the Cross] a Cloth or Napkin wherewith

VE

wherein is represented the Figure of Christ's Face.

VERNIL'ITY [*vernilitas*, L.] servile Carriage, flattering Behaviour.

VER'NIX, the Gum of the Juniper-tree, or Varnish made of it. L.

VER'NOUS Leaves [*Botany*] such Leaves of Plants that come up in the Spring.

VER'REL } [*verruilla*, F.] a Bolt or Fer-
VER'RIL } ril, a little Brass or Iron Ring at the End of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool.

VERRIC'ULAR Tunick [*in Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye, the same with *Amphibloides*.

VERRUCO'SE [*verrucosus*, L.] full of Warts.

VER'RY } [*in Heraldry*] is a Sort of
VAR'RY } Chequer in the Field of a Coat of Arms.

VERSABIL'ITY [*of versabilis*, L.] an Aptness to be turned or wound any Way.

VER'SABLE [*versabilis*, L.] that may be turned or wound.

VER'SATILE [*versatilis*, L.] turning easily, apt to be turned or wound any Way.

VERSATIL'ITY, Quality of changing.

VERSE [*vers*, or *verset*, F. *versus*, L.] an Order of Words having a certain Cadence, and measured by a determinate Number of Feet; which in modern Languages for the most Part end in Rhyme; also a small Portion of a Chapter in the Bible; a Sentence or Clause of a Sentence.

VER'SED Sign of an Arch [among Geometricians] is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle, which is comprehended between the Foot of the Right Line of the Lower Extremity of the Arch.

VERSE'MAN, a Poet.

VER'SICLE [*versiculus*, L.] a little Verse.

VERSCOL'OURED [*versicolor*, L.] changing Colour; of sundry and changing Colours.

TO VERSIFICATE [*versificatum*, L.] to make Verses.

VERSIFICA'TION, a making of Verses, or the Art of making Verses. F. of L.

VERS'IFIER [*versificateur*, F.] a Maker of Verses, a Poet; but the Word is generally taken in an ill Sense, for a paltry Rhymers.

TO VERS'IFY [*versifier*, F. *versus facere*, L.] to make Verses.

VER'SION, a Translation out of one Language into another. F. of L.

VERST [*of Russia*] three Quarters of an English Mile.

VERT [*in Heraldry*] a green Colour in the Coats of Armour of the Gentry; in the Coats of Nobles it is called *Emerald*, in those of Kings *Venus*.

VERT [*verd*, F. of *viridis*, L.] every Thing that grows or bears a green Leaf in a Forest; and is capable of covering a Deer; called also *Green Hur*.

Overt VERT, great Woods.

Neither VERT, under Woods.

VE

Special VERT [*Forest Law Term*] is all Trees growing in the King's Woods within the Forest; and also all Trees growing in other Men's Woods, if they are such as bear Fruit to feed Deer.

VER'TE [*in Musick Books*] signifies turn over Leaf, as *verte subito*, turn over quickly. L.

VERTEBRA'LES [*in Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles serving to stretch out all the Vertebres of the Back.

VERT'EBRES [*vertebra*, L.] the Joints of the Neck and Back-bone of an Animal. There are seven generally counted in the Neck, twelve in the Back, five in the Loins, and as many in the *Os Sacrum*. F.

VER'TEX [*in Mathematicks*] the Top of any Line or Figure.

VERTEX [*in Anatomy*] the Crown of the Head, or that Part of it where the Hairs turn as it were round a Point.

VERTEX [*in Astronomy*] that Point in the Heavens directly over our Heads.

VERTEX [*of a Cone, Pyramid, &c.*] is the Point of, the utmost Extremity or End of the Axis, or the Top of a Figure.

VERTEX [*of a Conick Section*] otherwise called *Zenith*, is the Point of the Curve where the Axis cuts it.

VERTEX [*in Geometry*] is the Point of any Angle.

VERTEX of a round Glass [*in Opticks*] is the same as its Pole.

VER'IBLE [*vertibilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VERTICAL, belonging to the Vertex.

VERTICAL [*in Astronomy*] a Star is said to be *vertical*, when it happens to be in that Point which is just over any Place.

VERTICAL Angles [*in Mathematicks*] those Angles which, being opposite to one another, touch only in the angular point.

VERTICAL Circles [*in Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and consequently are at Right Angles with the Horizon.

VERTICAL Line [*in Conicks*] is a Right Line drawn on the Vertical Plane, and passing through the Vertex of the Cone.

VERTICAL Line [*in Dialing*] a Line on any Place perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL Plane [*in Dialling*] a Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICALLY, a being rightly over one's Head.

VERTICALLY, pointedly, at the Point.

VERTICALURE [*in Astronomy*] the Meridian Circle, so called because it passes through the Zenith or Vertical Point.

VERTICIL'ATE [*verticillatus*, L.] knit together as a Joint; apt to turn.

VERTICILLATE Plants [*in Botany*] are such as have their Flowers intermixed with small Leaves, growing in Manner of Whirls about the Joints of the Stalk.

VERTICITY [*of verticula*, L.] the Property of the Loadstone, or a touches Nearer, to point

V E

point North or South, or towards the Poles of the World.

VERTIGINOUS [*vertigineus*, F. *vertiginosus*, L.] giddy.

VERTIGO, a Giddiness, Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head. F. of L.

VERTIL'AGE [of *vertere*, L. to turn] a preparing of Ground to receive its Seed, by stirring or turning of it.

VERTUE [*virtu*, F. *virtus*, L.] a Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to be good, and shun evil; moral Honesty, good Principles. See *Virtue*.

VERTUO'SO, an accomplished, ingenious, and enterprising Person, one well versed in Natural Philosophy.

VERTUOUS [*vertueus*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] inclined or disposed to Virtue. See *Virtuous*.

VERVAC'TUM, Land that hath been Fallow, and is ploughed in the Spring, to be sown next Year. L.

VERVAIN [*veruene*, F. *verbena*, L.] reckoned by the Ancients among the sacred Herbs.

VERVELES, Labels tied to a Hawk. F.

VERVISE, a Sort of Coarse Woollen Cloth, otherwise called *Plonkers*.

VERU, a Comet which resembles a Spit, so called by *Astronomers*.

VERULAM [perhaps of *Ewar*, C. Br. *Fatnes*, and *Loun*, pleasant, from the Pleasantness and Fertility of the Place] a famous City of England in the Time of the Romans, out of the Ruins whereof was raised St. Albans in Hertfordshire.

VERY [of *vere*, or *re vera*, L.] truly, indeed, in reality.

VERY LORD and Very Tenant [*Law* *Pbrase*] are those who are immediate Lord and Tenant one to the other.

VESCIÆ [*Old Records*] Vetches or Tares.

VESICA [*in Anatomy*] a Bladder, a membranous or skiny Part, in which any Liquor is contained.

VESICA biliaria [*in Anatomy*] the Gall-bladder, which is a hollow Bag, placed in the under or hollow Side of the Liver, and in Figure resembleth a Peer. L.

VESICA distillatoria [among *Chymists*] is a large Copper vessel tinned on the Inside, used in distilling ardent Spirits, so called, because in Figure it is something like a blown Bladder. L.

VESICA urinaria, the Urine-Bladder. L.

A VESICATORY [*vesicatorium*, L.] any Medicine which serves to raise Blisters or Blisters in the Skin. L.

VESICLE [*vesicula*, L.] a small Cuticle filled or inflated.

VESICULA Fellis [*in Anatomy*] the Gall-bladder.

VESICULÆ seminales [*in Anatomy*] the Seed-bladder, which consists of many little Cells, somewhat resembling a Bunch of Grapes. L.

V E

VESICULAR, hollow.

VESICULARIS [*in Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Wind pipe. L.

VESPER, the Evening Star, the Evening.

VESPERIES, the last Act or Exercise for taking the Degree of Doctor among the *Sorbonists*.

VESPERS [*in the Church of Rome*] Evening Songs, or Evening Prayers.

Sicilian VESPERS, Vespers so named, on account of a general Massacre of the French by the Inhabitants of the Island of Sicily. A. C. 1582.

VESPERTILIONUM Ale [among *Anatomists*] two broad membranous Ligaments with which the Bottom of the Womb is tied to the Bones of the Flank, so called, because they resemble the Wings of a Bat. L.

VESPERTINE [*vespertinus*, L.] belonging to the Evening.

VESPERTINE [with *Astronomers*] a Planet is said to be *vespertine*, when it sets after the Sun.

VESPERU'GO [*in Astronomy*] the Evening Star, the Planet Venus, when it shines after Sun-set. L.

A VESSEL [*vaisel'e*, F. *vasello*, Ital. of *vasculum*, L.] a general Name of many Sorts of Utensils to put any Thing in.

A VESSEL [*vaisseau*, F.] a Ship, Bark, Hoy, Lighter, &c.

A VESSEL [among *Anatomists*] a little Conduit or Pipe for conveying the Blood or other Humours of the Body.

A VESSEL of Election } [Scripture
A VESSEL of Repr.bation } Tern' is an elect or reprobate Person.

VESSEL of Paper, half a Quarter of a Sheet.

To VESSEL, to put into a Vessel, to barrel.

VESSELS [among *Architects*] Ornaments generally set over Cornices, so called, because they represent several Vessels, which were in Use among the Ancients.

VESSES, a Sort of Cloth made in Suffolk.

VESIGNON [*in Horses*] a Disease, a Kind of Wind-gall or Swelling. F.

To VEST [*vestire*, to clothe, L.] to bestow upon, to admit to the Possession of Lands or Tenements.

To VEST [*in Law*] is to invest, to give Seisin, to put in full Possession of Lands and Tenements.

VESTA, a Heathen Goddess of the Earth or Nature, under whose Name the ancient Heathens worshipped the Earth and Fire; sometimes considered as the Mother, and at other Times as the Daughter of Saturn, to whom Numa Pompilius, the King of Rome, dedicated an everlasting Fire, and appointed the Priestesses, called *Vestales* or *Vestal Virgins*, to keep it, who were very severely punished whenever they let it go out; in which Case it was not to be lighted again by an earthly Fire, but by the Rays of the Sun; and if ever those *Vestal*

V E

Virgins transgressed the Rules of Chastity, they were buried alive.

VES'TA [in *Old Records*] the Vesture or Crop of Corn, &c. upon the Ground.

VES'TAL *Virgins*, a Sort of Nuns appointed for 30 Years to be Priestesses to the Goddess *Vesta*, and to take Care of the Vestal Fire.

VESTE [of *vestis*, L.] a Sort of Waistcoat, a Garment. *F.*

VES'TIARY [*vestaire*, *F.* of *vestiarium*, L.] a Place in a Monastery, where the Monks Cloaths are laid up; the Friars Wardrobe.

VES'TIBULE [*vestibule*, *F.* *vestibulum*, L.] a Porch or Entry into a House.

VESTIBULUM [in *Anatomy*] a Cavity in the Bone of the Ear, called *Oss petrosum*. *L.*

To **VES'TIGATE** [*vestigatum*, L.] to trace or follow by the Track, to seek out or search diligently.

VESTIGATION, a tracing, a seeking or searching diligently.

VES'TIGE [*vestigia*, L.] Footstep, Traces. *F.*

VESTI'GIA of *Tendons* [among *Naturalists*] are the little Hollows in the Shells of Fishes, formed for the fastening the Tendons of their Muscles.

VEST'MENT [*vestiment*, *F.* *vestimentum*, L.] Raiment, Clothing, Habit.

VESTMENT [among *Roman Catholics*] a Priest's upper Garment, worn when he says Mass.

VES'TRY [*vestiaria*, *Ital.* of *vestiarium*, L.] a Room adjoining to a Church where the Priest's Vestments and sacred Utensils are kept; an Assembly of the Heads of the Parish usually held in that Place.

VESTRY Clerk, an Officer or Scrivener who keeps the Parish Accounts.

VESTRY Keeper, a Sexton, whose Office is to look after the Vestry.

VESTRY Men [of a *Parish*] a select Number of the principal Inhabitants, who annually choose Officers for the Parish, and take Care of its Affairs; so called because they usually meet in the Vestry of the Church.

VES'TU [in *Heraldry*] is when there is in an Ordinary some Division only by Lines, and signifies clothed.

VESTU'RA [*Old Law*] a Crop of Corn or Grass. *L.*

VESTURA [among the *Feudists*] the actual Possession of an Estate, &c.

VES'TURE [*veture*, *F.* of *vestis*, L.] a Garment, any Cloathing.

VESTURE [in *Law*] an Admittance to a Possession, or the Profit arising from it.

VESTURE of an *Acre of Land* [*Old Statute Law*] the Profit arising from it.

VETCH'ES [*vesse*, *F.* *vexxo*, *Ital.* of *vicia*, L.] Chick-peas, a Kind of Pulse.

VETCHY-BED, a Bed of Pease-straw. *Sp.*

VETERAN [*veteran*, *F.* *veteranus*, L.] serving long in a Place or Office.

V I

VETERAN Soldier, an old Soldier, one who has served long in the Wars; in *France* an Officer of twenty Years standing.

VETERINARIA Medicina, Physick for Cattle. *L.*

VETERINA'RIOUS, a Farrier or Horse-leech; a Horse-Courser, or one who lets out Horses for Hire. *L.*

VETER'NUS, a Lethargy or drowsy Disease, a continued Desire of Sleeping; also Drowsiness, Sluggishness, Slothfulness. *Ch.*

VET'ITUM Namium [*Law Term*] an unlawful *Nam*, or forbidden Distress, is when a Bailiff distrains Cattle or Goods, and his Lord forbids him to deliver them to the Sheriff, who comes to replevy them.

VETURI'NO [in *Italy*] one who lets out Horses, is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horses.

VETUST' [*vetustas*, L.] old, ancient.

To **VEX** [*vexer*, *F.* *vexare*, L. *verixten*, Teut.] to tease, to trouble, to oppress, to torment.

VEXA'TION, Disquiet, or Trouble of Mind, Disturbance. *F.* of *L.*

VEXA'TIOUS [*vexans*, or *vexabundus*, L.] that causes Trouble or Grief; burdensome, troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, troublesomely.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, Troublesomeness.

VEX'ER, one who vexes.

VEXILLA'TION, a Company under one Standard. *L.*

V. G. [a Contraction of *verbi gratia*, L. i. e. to instance in a Word] an usual Character for *Namely*, or for *Instance*.

UG'LILY, in an ugly Manner.

UG LINESS, Misshapeness, Deformity.

UG'LY [*Ungly* derives it of *loghen*, but Skinner of *Oza*, Horror, *q. d.* *Ogelic*, *Sax.* horrible, dreadful] of an ill or deformed Shape or Countenance.

UG'SUMNESS, Terribleness. *O.*

UG'UALE } [in *Musick Books*]

UG'UALEMENT } signifies equal or equally. *Ital.*

VI ET ARMIS [i. e. by Force and Arms, a *Law Term*] used in an Indictment, to denote the forcible and violent Commission of any Crime. *L.*

VI laica removenda, a Writ lying where Debate being between two Parsons or Provisors for a Church, one of them makes a forcible Entry into it, with a great Number of Laymen, and holds the other out. *L.*

VI laica amovenda, a Writ served when a Bishop has certified into the Court of *Chancery*, that the Parson of any Church within his Jurisdiction is kept out of his Church or Glebe by a Lay-Force. *L.*

VIA combusta [among *Astrologers*] is the Space of 45 Degrees, comprehended within the second half of *Libra*, and the whole Sign *Scorpio*, by reason of several ill boding fixed Stars placed in it. *L.*

VIA

VIA combusta [in *Palmistry*] is the Line of *Saturn* when parted. *L.*

VIA lactea [in *Astronomy*] is a white Circle which encompasses the whole Firmament, composed of an infinite Number of small Stars (distinguishable by the Help of a Telescope, but not by the bare Eye), which may be seen in a clear Night, commonly called the Milky Way. *L.*

VIA lactea [in *Choromancy*] is a Line running from that which is termed *Refrecta*, to another which is called *Ferens*. *L.*

VIAE primæ [among *Physicians*] the Stomach and Intestine *Duodenum* and *Jejunum*. *L.*

VIA regia [Law Term] the King's Highway or Common road; called the King's Highway, because it is appointed by him, and under his Protection. *L.*

VIA Solis [among *Astronomers*] the *Ecliptick* Line, so called, because the Sun never goes out of it. *L.*

VIA Solis [in *Palmistry*] a straight Line which runs downward from the Knob at the Root of the Ring Finger, into the Hollow of the Hand. *L.*

VIAL [*Phiole*, *F.* of *φιάλη*, *Gr.*] a small thin Glass Bottle.

VIAND [*viandes*, *F.* of *vie*, *F.* Life, as *victus* of *vivendo*, *L.*] Meat, Food, Victuals.

VIARY [*viarius*, *L.*] belonging to Ways.

VIA' TICK [*viaticus*, *L.*] belonging to a Journey.

VIA' TICUM [*viatique*, *F.*] all Manner of Provisions for a Journey. *L.*

VIATICUM [among the *Roman Catholics*] the Sacrament given to dying Persons.

VIBEX [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Spot occasioned by a Flux of Blood.

To **VIBRATE** [*vibratum*, *L.*] to shake, to brandish; also to swing to and fro.

VIBRA' TION, a brandishing, a shaking.

VIBRATION [*Mechanicks*] the Swing or regular Motion of a *Pendulum* in a Clock, of which there are 3600 in an Hour, or a Weight hung by a String on a Pin.

VIBRATING Motion [among *Naturalists*] a very quick and short Motion of the solid Parts of Bodies, caused by the Pulse or Stroke of some Bodies upon them.

VIBRISANT [*vibrissans*, *L.*] quavering.

VICAR [*Vicaire*, *F.* *vicarius*, *L.*] properly one that is in another's Stead or Room, a Deputy; but the Word is chiefly used for the Parson of a Parish where the Tithes are impropriated.

VICAR General, a Title given by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell Earl of *Essex*, with a full Power to oversee the Clergy, and to regulate all Matters relating to Church-Affairs.

GRAND VICAR to the Pope, a Cardinal who has Jurisdiction over all Secular and Regular Priests, and also over the Jews in the City of Rome, &c.

VICARAGE [*vicarie*, or *vicariat*, *F.* *vi-*

carie, or *vicariatus*, *L.*] the Spiritual Care or Benefice of a Vicar.

VICARAGE *endowed*, is one which has a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of the Vicar, when the Benefice is impropriated.

VICARIO [*deliberando*, *occasione ejusdem Recognitionis*, &c.] is a Writ that lies for a Spiritual Person in Prison, upon Forfeiture of a Recognisance, without the King's Writ. *L.*

VICA'RIOUS [*vicariel*, *F.* *vicarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Vicar; subordinate.

VICAR'SHIP, Office of a Vicar.

VICE [*vitium*, *L.*] an Habit the contrary to Virtue; Sin, Lewdness, Debauchery. *F.*

A **VICE** [probably of *vice* or *vices*, *L.* instead of another, *q. d.* some Instrument which serves instead of, or does the Office of, a Person] an Instrument used by Smiths and other Artificers to hold Iron or any Thing fast, while they file or work it.

A **VICE** [among *Glassers*] an Instrument with two Wheels, made Use of in drawing their Lead for Glazing-work.

VICE, the Nuel or Spindle of a winding Stair case. *Chauc.*

VICE [of *vice* or *vices*, *L. i. e.* instead of] in Composition of *English* Words implies a Subordination, or the supplying another's Place; as,

VICE-Admiral, one of the three principal Officers of the Royal Navy, who commands the second Squadron, and has his Flag set up in the Foretop of his Ship.

VICE-Admiralty, Office of Vice-Admiral.

VICE-Chamberlain [of the King's Household] a great Officer at Court next to the Lord-Chamberlain, who, in his Absence, has the Comptrol and Command of all Officers belonging to that Part of the King's Household, which is called the Chamber, or above Stairs.

VICE-Chancellor [of an University] an eminent Professor, chosen annually to manage Affairs in the Absence of the Chancellor.

VICE Dominus, a Viscount or Sheriff. *L.*

VICE-Dominus Abbatia seu Ecclesie [*Civil Law Term*] the Law-Advocate, or Protector of an Abbey or Church.

VICE-Dominus Episcopi [*Canon Law*] the Official, Commissary, or Vicar-General of a Bishop. *L.*

VICE-Gerent [*vice gerens*, *L.*] one who governs or acts for or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

VICE-Gerency, Office of Vice-Gerent.

VICE-Roy, a Deputy King, one who governs a State instead of a King. *F.*

VICE-Royalty [*Vice Royauté*, *F.*] the Place and Dignity of a Vice-Roy.

VICE, a Jester in a Play; also a Spindle in a Press.

VICE versa, on the contrary. *L.*

VICENARY [*vicenarius*, *L.*] belonging to twenty.

To **VITIATE**. See to *vitiate*.

VICIE'TUM

VI

VICIE'TUM [*Law Word*] the same as *Veneue*; which see.

VICINAGE } [*vicinage*, F. *vicinie* or
VICINITY } *vicinitas*, L.] Neighbour-
hood, Nearness.

VICINAL [*vicinalis*, L.] of or belonging to Neighbours.

VICIOUS [*vicieux*, F.] given to Vice, sinful, wicked, naughty, lewd.

VICIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VICIOUSNESS, Wickedness, Faultiness.

VICIS & vicellis mundandis, a Writ against a Mayor, Bailiff, &c. for not taking care that the Streets be well cleansed.

VICIS'SITUDE [*vicissitudo*, L.] Change or Turn; succeeding of one Thing after another; as the *Vicissitude* of the Seasons, &c. F.

VICON'TIEL } [*Law Term*] belonging
VICOUN'TIEL } to the Sheriff, as Writs
Vicontiel, i. e. such as are triable in the County Court before the Sheriff, and determinable by him without Assize.

VICON'TIELS } [*Law Term*] cer-
VICON'TIEL Rents } tain Farms for which a Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes the best Profit he can for them.

VICOUNT } [*vicompte*, F. *viccomes*,
VISCOUNT } L.] originally it signified a Sheriff, or the Governor of a Province, but now a Nobleman next in Dignity to an Earl.

VICOUNTESS } [*vicomtesse*, F. *vice-*
VISCOUNTESS } *comitissa*, L.] the Wife of a Viscount.

VICTIM [*victime*, F. *victima*, L.] a Sacrifice, properly a Beast killed in Sacrifice after a Victory.

VICTOR [*victor*, L.] Conqueror, Vanquisher.

VICTORI'ACUS, a Roman Coin, worth about 3d 3grs. *English*, stamped with the Image of Victory.

VICTO'RIOUS [*victorieux*, F. *victoriosus*, L.] that has got a Victory or Conquest.

VICTO'RIOUSLY, like a Conqueror.

VICTO'RIOUSNESS, the being Conqueror.

VICTORY [*victoire*, F. *victoria*, L.] the Overthrow or Defeat of an Enemy, getting the upper Hand or better of one in any Thing.

To **VICTUAL** [*victum præbere*, L.] to furnish with Victuals or Provisions.

VICTUALLER [*victuaillieur*, F.] one who furnishes with, or provides Victuals; an Ale-house Keeper; a small Ship or Vessel that carries Provisions for a Fleet.

VICTUALS [*victuailles*, F. *victus*, L.] Provisions, Food, Things necessary for Life, as Meat, Drink, &c.

VICTUS Ratio [among Physicians] a particular Manner of Living for the Preservation of Health, and Prevention of Diseases. L.

VI'DAM [in France] the Judge of a Bishop's temporal Jurisdiction.

VIDELI'CET, *viz.* to wit, that is, L.

VI

VIDUITA'TIS Professio, the making a solemn Profession of living a Chaste Widow, a Custom of old observed in England, attended with divers Ceremonies. L.

VIDU'ITY [*viduité*, F. *viduitas*, L.] the State or Condition of a Widow, Widowhood.

To **VIÉ**, to contest, to contend.

VEND'ED [of *viande*, F.] having plenty of Meat, furnished with Provisions. O.

VIEW [*vue*, F.] the Sight, or the Act of seeing; Prospect, Survey.

VIEW [in Law] the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought, and the Tenant knows not what Land the Demandant asks, the Tenant shall *pray the View*.

VIEW [among Hunters] the Print of the Feet of a Fallow Deer on the Ground.

VIEW of Frank Ple'ge [*Law Term*] the Office of the Sheriff, or looking to the King's Peace, and seeing that every Man be in some Pledge.

To **VIEW** [*voir*, F.] to take a View of, to look upon, to examine.

To **VIEW a Place** [*Military Term*] is to ride about it before the laying of a Siege, in order to observe the Strength or Weakness of its Situation and Fortifications.

VIEWERS [in Law] are such Persons who are sent by a Court to view any Place or Person in Question, as to the Situation of a Place, where a Fact was committed, of a Person in case of Sickness, &c.

VIEW'LESS, not discernible, unseen.

VIGESIMAL [*vigesimalis*, L.] the twentieth.

VIGESIMA'TION [among the Romans] a putting to Death every twentieth Man.

VIGIL [*vigile*, F. *vigilia*, L.] the Eve or Day next before a Holy-Day; so called, because in ancient Times Christians used then to watch, fast, and pray in Churches.

VIGILANCE } [*vigilance*, F. *vigilantia*,
VIGILANCY } L.] Watchfulness, good Heed, Application of Mind.

VIGILANT [*vigilans*, L.] watchful, very diligent, careful, circumspect, wary. F.

VIGILANTLY, watchfully, carefully.

VIGILANTNESS, Watchfulness, Carefulness.

VIGILS [*vigiles*, F. *vigilia*, L.] are those Fasts which the Church has thought fit to establish before certain Festivals, in order to prepare the Mind for a due Observation of the ensuing Solemnity.

VIGIN'TI viri, 20 Magistrates of equal Authority.

VIGON'E [*vigogne*, F.] a Sort of Spanish Wool, or a Hat made of that Wool.

VIGORO'SO } [in *Musick Books*]
VIGOROSAME'NTE } signifies to play or sing with Strength and Vigour. *Ital.*

VIGOROUS [*vigoreux*, F. *vigoreus*, L.] lively, lusty, stout, brisk, full of Vigour or Courage, mettlesome.

VIGOROUSLY, lively, stoutly.

VIGOR-

VIGOROUSNESS, Liveliness, Stoutness.
VIGOUR [*vigueur*, F. of *vigor*, L.] Strength, Stoutness, Sprightliness.

VILE [*vilis*, L.] of no Account, despicable, mean, paltry, base, wicked, F.

VILELY, meanly, basely.

VILENESS [*vilitas*, L.] Meanness, Baseness, Wickedness.

To **VILIFY** [*vilipender*, F. of *vilis*, and *facio*, L.] to set light by, to set at nought, to despise, to abuse.

VILITY [*vilité*, F. *vilitas*, L.] Vileness, Meanness, Cheapness.

VILL [*villie*, F. *villa*, L.] a Law Word, sometimes taken for a Parish, or a Part of it, and sometimes for a Manour.

VILL, a Village, a Manour House out of a City, &c. a Farm-House, or Home-Stall, L.

VILLA *Regis*, a Title antiently given to those Villages, where the Kings of England had a Royal Seat, and held the Manour in their own Demesne. L.

VILLAGE [*villagium*, Ital. of *villa*, L.] a Number of Country Houses, or Cottages, without any Wall or Inclosure. F.

VILLAGER [*villagerius*, F. *villanus*, L.] an Inhabitant of a Village.

VIL'LAINE [*villain*, F. *villano*, Ital. of *villanus*, L. or of *vilis*, vile, or *villa*, a Village, L.] formerly a Country Farmer, a Man of low and servile Condition, who had a small Portion of Cottages and Land allotted him, for which he was dependant on his Lord, and bound to certain Work and corporal Service; but now it is most commonly used in a bad Sense, and denotes an arrant Rogue, or pitiful, sordid Fellow.

Pure **VIL'LAINE**, one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods, and Chattels, at Pleasure; and also might take Redemption of to marry his Daughter, and to make him free. The Law concerning such stands yet unrepealed; but is grown so obsolete, that there are not in England any such Slaves.

VIL'LAIN in *Gloss* [Law Term] one who was immediately bound to the Person of his Lord and Heirs.

VILLAIN *Regardant* to a Manour [Law Term] one who was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joined to a Manour of which the Lord was Owner. These were the same with the *Pure Villains* above described.

VIL'LAIN Fleece, a Fleece of Wool shorn from a scabby Sheep. O. S.

VIL'LAINOUS [of *villain*, F.] base, wicked, shameful, pitiful.

VIL'LAINOUS *Judgment* [Law Term] a Judgment or Sentence which casts the Reproach of Villainy and Shame on him against whom it is given, as a Conspirator, Perjuror, &c.

VIL'LAINOUSLY, in a villainous Manner.

VIL'LAINOUSNESS, Wickedness, Baseness.

VILLA'NI [in *Old Records*] a Sort of servile Tenants, so called because they were *Villani et Glabæ adscripti*, i. e. held some Cottages and Lands, which they are charged for with certain stated servile Offices, and were conveyed as an Estate or Appurtenance of the Manour to which they belonged. See *Villain*.

VILLA'NIS *Regis subtrahitis reducendis*; a Writ to bring back the King's Bondsmen, that have been carried away by others out of his Royal Manours. L.

VIL'LANY [*vilenia*, F.] Baseness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

VIL'LENAGE } the meanest Tenure
VIL'LANAGE } anciently belonging to Lands or Tenements, whereby the Tenant was bound to all Manner of servile Work for the Lord, which he commanded, fit for a Villain to do, although every one who held in Villenage was not a Villain or Bondman.

Tenants in **VILLENAGE**, Tenants of base Tenure, those we now call Copyholders.

VILLI [in *Botany*] a Sort of small Hairs, growing on some Trees.

VIL'LOUS [*villosus*, L.] shaggy, rough.

VIM'NAL [*viminalis*, L.] of or belonging to Twigs.

VIMI'NEOUS [*vimalis*, L.] Shade of Twigs.

VINA'LIA [with the ancient *Romans*] Feast made at the first broaching or tasting their Wines, St. Martin's Feast.

VIN'CENT [*vincens*, of *vincere*, L. q. d. a Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

VIN'CIBLE [*vincibilis*, L.] that may be overcome or vanquished.

VIN'CIBLENESS, Liableness to be conquered.

VIN'CTURE [*vincitura*, L.] a Binding.

VIN'CULUM, a Term in Fluxions, implying that some compound surd Quantity is multiplied into a Fluxion.

VINDE'MIAL [*vindemialis*, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

To **VINDE'MIATE** [*vindemiatum*, L.] to gather Grapes, or other ripe Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

VINDE'MIATORY [*vindemiarius*, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

VINDMIA'TRIX, a she Vintager. L.

VINDEMIATRIX [in *Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the third Magnitude, in the Constellation *Virgo*, whose Longitude is 185 Degrees, 25 Minutes, Latitude 10 Degrees, 15 Minutes.

To **VIN'DICATE** [*vindicatum*, L.] to defend, to maintain, to clear or justify, to make an Apology for.

VINDICA'TION, a defending, clearing, or justifying, Defence, Apology. F. of L.

VINDICA'FOR, a Person who vindicates, a Defender. L.

VINDIC'TIVE [*vindicativus*, L.] revengeful.

VIN-

VINDICTIVELY, revengefully.
VINDICTIVENESS, Revengefulness.
A VINE [*Vigne*, F. *Vinea*, L.] a Plant or Tree that bears Grapes.
VINE-Fetter, an Insect that gnaws.
VINE-Grub, a Vine.
VINE-Pear, a Pear ripe in October.
VINEGAR [*vinaigre*, F. *vinum acre*, L. sharp Wine] Wine or other Liquors made sharp for Sauces.
VINEROUS, hard to please. N. C.
VINEY, probably of *esvancuy*, F. of *esvancuir*, to grow flat, q. d. *evancuis*, L. having lost the Spirit. Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness.
VINEYARD [*Wingart*, Sax. *Weingarten*, Teut. *viinyard*, Dan. *viinyard*, Du.] a Piece of Ground set with Vines.
VINET, a Printers Border, Flower, or Flourish, &c.
A VINIPOTE [*Vinipoter*, L.] a Wine-bibber, a Drunkard.
VINOLENCY [*vindencia*, L.] Drunkenness.
VINOLENT [*vindolentus*, L.] drunken, or given to drink much Wine.
VINOUS [*vinus*, F. *vinosus*, L.] of or that has the Smell or Taste of Wine.
VINTAGE [*vinée*, of *vendange*, O. F. of *vindencia*, L.] Vine-harvest for Grape-gathering; the Season for such gathering.
VINTAGER [*vindigneur*, F.] a Grape-gatherer.
VINT'NER [*vinatiers*, Ital. *vinarius*, L.] a Seller of Wine, a Tavern-keeper.
VINTRY [*vinaria*, L.] a Wine Cellar, or a Place noted for the Sale of Wine.
VINUM Hippocratum [so called of *Manica Hippocrates*, or *Hippocrates's Sleeve*, through which it was strained] Hippocras, a spiced Wine, in which Sugar and Spice have been steeped for some Time.
VINUM medicatum [among Physicians] Wine in which Medines have been infused for the Use of sick People. L.
VIOL [*violle*, F. *viola*, Ital.] a musical Instrument.
VIOL [of *vellendi*, L. pulling] a Term used among Mariners, when a three stroud Rope is bound fast with Nippers to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer-Capstan, for the better weighing of the Anchor.
VIOLLA, a Viol, a Musical Instrument, the Neck of which is divided into half Notes by seven Frets fixed thereon, and is commonly strung with six Strings, and sometimes with seven. And they are of several Sorts and Sizes. Ital. As,
VIOLA Tenora, a Tenor Viol. Ital.
VIOLA Basso, a Bass Viol. Ital.
VIOLA d'Amore, a Kind of Treble Viol, strung with Wire, and so called, because of its soft and sweet Tone. Ital.
VIOLA Bastardo, a Bastard Viol, i. e. a

Bass Violin, strung and fretted like a Bass Viol. Ital.
VIOLA Di Gamba, a Bass Viol, which is so called from *Gamba* the Leg; because the common Way of playing upon it is by holding it between the Legs. Ital.
VIOLABLE [*violabilis*, L.] that may be violated.
VIOLACEOUS [*violaceus*, L.] of a Violet Colour, or like a Violet.
To VIOLATE [*violere*, F. *violatum*, L.] to infringe, break, or transgress; to ravish or force a Woman.
To VIOLATE Churches, to commit profane and wicked Actions there.
VIOLATION, the Act of breaking, transgressing, &c. L.
VIOLATOR [*violateur*, F.] a Transgressor, &c.
VIOLENCE [*violentia*, L.] Vehemence, Boisterousness, Eagerness, Earnestness, Force, or Constraint used unlawfully, Oppression, Outrage. F.
VIOLENT [*violentus*, L.] forcible, vehement, boisterous, furious, toilsome, hard, strong, sharp. F.
VIOLENT Signs [among Astrologers] are such in which the ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable Dignities; as *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, and *Aquarius*; also those in which there are any violent fixed Stars of Note; as *Caput Algol* in *Tau* ut, &c.
VIOLENTLY, forcibly, vehemently.
VIOLENTNESS, Force, Vehemence.
VIOLET [*violette*, F. *viola*, Span. of *viola*, L.] a Plant bearing a sweet scented Flower, of which, besides the common, there are several Sorts, as the *Calatbain Corn* and *Dame's Violet*.
VIOLET-Apple, a Sort of Apple whose Pulp is delicate.
VIOLET Marian, a Flower called also *Canterbury Bells*.
VIOLETTA, a small or Treble Violin. Ital.
VIOLIN [*violino*, Ital. *violin*, F.] a musical Instrument well known.
VIOLINISTA, one who plays on a Viol or Violin. Ital.
VIOLINO, a Violin or Fiddle.
VIOLINO CONCERTANTE, or *Concertant*, or *di Concerto*, are Violins, either first or second, which play throughout, to distinguish them from those called *Ripieno*, which play only here and there, and in the full Parts or Chorus. Ital.
VIOLINO Ripieno, a Violin of the full Parts. Ital.
VIOLIST, one well skilled in playing upon the Violin, or that teaches the Art of playing on it.
VIOLONCELLO, signifies a small Bass Violin, just half as big as a common Bass Violin,

lin, in Length, Breadth, and Thickness, whose Strings being but half the Length of the Bass, makes them just an Octave higher than the Bass; used to play a Bass upon with a common Bass Violin or Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLO'NE, is a very large Bass Violin or double Bass, being every Way as large again as a common Bass Violin, and the Strings twice as thick, and twice as long, which renders the Sound just an Octave lower than the common Bass Violin. This Instrument is only used at great Concerts, as *Operas*, and other publick Musick. *Ital.*

VIOR'NA [in *Botany*] the Herb called Traveller's Joy.

VIPER [*vipere*, F. of *vipera*, L.] a poisonous Reptile of the Serpent Kind, called also an Adder; in some hot Countries its Bite is venomous, though its Flesh is made use of in several Medicines. This Animal, in *Hieroglyphicks*, was made to represent a wicked Angel.

VIPER'NE [*viperinus*, L.] belonging to a Viper.

VIPEROUS [*viperus*, L.] of a Viper-kind, or belonging to Adders.

VIPERS Bugloss, an Herb whose Root and Seeds are cordial, and good against Melancholy, called in Latin *viperina*.

VIRA'GO, a stout or manly Woman, a Termagant. F. of L.

VIRELAY, a Sort of comical Song, a Roundelay. F. Spent.

VIRENT [*virens*, L.] green; not faded.

VIR'GA [in *Old Records*] a Rod or white Staff, such as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. carry as a Badge of their Office.

VIRGA *Ulnarea* [Old Law] a Yard measured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard. L.

VIRGA *Ferrea*, a Yard kept in the *Exchequer*, according to the King's Standard, which formerly was made of Iron, but now of Brass.

VIR'GÆ [with *Meteorologists*] a Meteor representing a Bundle of Rods, made by the Sun-beams obliquely passing through the more loose and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and usually betokens Rain. L.

VIRGILIUS *Maro*, Prince of the *Latin* Poets, whose Works are written in an elegant, judicious, and, for the most part, lofty and majestick Style.

A VIR'GIN [*virge*, F. of *virgo*, L.] a chaste Maid or Maiden.

VIRGIN *Parchment*, a very fine Parchment, made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

VIRGINS Flower, a Plant used in covering Arbours, spreading itself into woody Branches.

VIRGINS Thread, a rosy Dew which flies in the Air, like small untwisted Silk.

VIRGINS Milk, a Sort of Chymical Composition called *Benjamin Water*.

VIR'GIN [*virginus*, L.] belonging to a Virgin or Maid.

VIR'GINAL [*virginalis*, L.] belonging to a Virgin, Virgin-like.

VIR'GINALS [probably so called, because a fit Instrument for Virgins to play upon] a musical Instrument touched after the same manner as the *Harpsichord* and *Organ*.

VIRGINAL'ITY [*virginalitas*, L.] Maidenliness.

VIRGI'NEUS *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] the Green-sickness. L.

VIRGIN'IA [so called in Honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*] a Province of Northern *America*, discovered by the Direction, and at the Charge of, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, A. D. 1584.

VIRGIN'IAN Climber, a Plant having Claspers like a Vine.

VIRGINIAN Frog, a Frog 8 or 10 times as big as those in *England*, which makes a Noise like the bellowing of a Bull.

VIRGINIAN Nightingale, a Bird of a Scarlet Colour, with a Tuft on the Head.

VIRGINIAN Silk, a Plant bearing purplish Flowers and long Cods, in which are contained flat Seeds, and fine soft Silk.

VIRGIN'ITY [*virginité*, F. of *virginitas*, L.] the State and Condition of a Virgin; a Maidenhead.

VIR'GO [among *Astrologers*] is reputed to be the House and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold, and dry Quality.

VIRGO [in *Astronomy*] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *August*.

VIR'GULA *divinatoria*, a Hazel Rod in the Shape of the Letter Y, which being cut according to the Time of the Planetary Aspect, and held by the two forked Ends, some pretend will discover Mines.

VIRIDARIO *eligendo*, a Writ for the Choice of a Verdurer in a Forest.

VIRID'ITY [*viriditas*, L.] Greenness.

VIR'ILE [*virilis*, L.] manly, stout.

VIRIL'IA, the privy Parts of a Man, the cutting off which was Felony by the Common Law, whether the Person consented or not. L.

VIRIL'ITY [*virilité*, F. of *virilitas*, L.] Man's Estate, Manhood; also Ability to perform the Part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

VIRO'SE [*virosus*, L.] lustful after a Man; also full of manly Force.

VIRTUNGIANUS *Ductus* [of *Virtun-gius*, who first discovered it] a Canal called also *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

VIR'TUAL [*virtuel*, F.] equivalent, effectual, though not formal.

VIR'TUAL Focus [in *Dioptricks*] a particular Part of a concave Glass, called the *Point of Divergence*.

VIR'TUALLY, effectually.

VI

VIR'TUE [*vertus*, F. of *virtus*, L.] Efficiency, Power, Force, Quality, Property.

Virtue which partakes, is near a Surrender.

As in fortified Places besieged by an Enemy, and well provided to hold out, the valiant Soldiers who are resolutely bent to defend it, scorn to treat or capitulate with the Enemy, but receive their dishonourable Offers with Contempt and Disdain; so when Virtue (the Fortrefs of the Soul, which ought to be defended with the utmost Obstinacy) is attacked by bold Assailants, they who are resolutely bent to defend it, will hearken to no Terms, but repulse dishonourable Offers with Indignation. And when once a Woman lends a listening Ear to Offers, though never so high, as to the Surrender of her Chastity, it is Odds if she do not surrender it upon very low Ones in the Upshot, *Virtus quæ facilem pravo præbet aurem, non ægre cedit.*

VIR'TUES [in *Scripture*] one of the Orders of Angels.

Cardinal VIRTUES [among *Moralists*] are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

VIRTUOSO [*virtuoso*, Ital.] a learned ingenious Man; a Student in Philosophy; one that is well-skilled in the Secrets of Nature, and searches after new Discoveries for the publick Benefit; also a Person who is curious in collecting Rarities, as Medals, Stones, Plants, &c.

VIR'TUOUS [*vertueux*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] endowed with, or inclined to Virtue.

VIR'TUOUSLY, in a virtuous or pious Manner.

VIR'TUOUSNESS, Piousness.

VIRTU'TE *Officii* [Law Term] a good and justifiable Act, such a one as is done by virtue of an Office, or in pursuance of it. L.

VIR'ULENCE } [of *virus*, L. and F.] a
VIR'ULENCY } poisonous or venomous Quality.

VIR'ULENT [*virulentus*, L.] venomous, infectious, malicious. F.

VIR'ULENTLY, very maliciously.

VIR'ULENTNESS, great Maliciousness.

VIRUS [among *Physicians*] a Kind of watery stinking Matter, which issues out of Ulcers, being endued with eating and malignant Qualities.

VIS ablativa [in *Law*] is the forcible taking away of moveable Things. L.

VIS compulsiva [in *Law*] is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwise he would not do of his own free Will. L.

VIS centrifuga [among *Philosophers*] is that Force by which any natural Body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the Axis of the Motion in a Tangent to the Curve. L.

VI

VIS centripeta [among *Philosophers*] that Force by which all Bodies (from what Cause soever) tend to the Centre of the Earth, or to any Point as their Centre; of this Kind is Gravity towards the Centre of the Earth, and the magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Centre of the Magnet. L.

VIS expulsiva [in *Law*] is when one Man will not suffer another quietly to enjoy his own Right, or do any Thing within his own Bounds. L.

VIS turbativa [in *Law*] Disturbance given to a Man in his Possession; as when two strive to possess the same Thing.

VIS centripeta Quantitatis absoluta [among *Philosophers*] is its Measure greater or less, according to the Efficacy of the Cause which produces it; and that exerts itself on all Bodies in the Regions round about it; as the magnetical Virtue in some Magnets is greater than in others, though of the same Dimensions. L.

VIS centripeta Quantitatis acceleratrix [in *Philosophy*] is its Measure proportionable to the Motion which it generates in a given Time, as the Weight is greater in a greater Body, and less in a lesser; and in the same Body, it is greater near the Earth, and less in remote Regions. L.

VIS impressa [in *Philosophy*] an Impulse, Force, or Action, communicated to, and exercised upon any Body, in order to change its present Situation either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line. L.

VIS infra Materia [in *Philosophy*] the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line; and may be more properly called *Vis inertiae*. L.

VIS Matrix [among *Philosophers*] is the Power which produces the Motion of any Body from Place to Place; thus Gravity is a *Vis Matrix* downwards, or towards the Centre of the Earth. L.

VIS Stimulans, is such a Quality in any Fluid, whereby the Particles of it are disposed to make a real Division, or a violent Infection of the Nerves and membranous Fibres of the Body. Dr. Cbeyne.

VIS'AGE [*visaggia*, Ital. of *visus*, L.] Face, Countenance. F.

VIS'ARD [*visiere*, F. *visiera*, Ital. of *visus*, L.] a Mask for the Face.

VIS'CATED [*viscatus*, L.] taken or caught with Bird-lime.

VIS'CERA [*visceres*, F.] the Entrails or Bowels. L.

VIS'CERAL } belonging to the Bowels
VIS'CEROUS } or Entrails.

To **VIS'CERATE** [*visceratum*, L.] to embowel, or take out the Bowels.

VISCERATION, the Carbage that Hunters give their Dogs. L.

VIS'CEROUS

V I

VISCEROUS *Flesh* [among *Anatomists*] such as that of the Stomach and Guts.

VISCID [*viscidus*, L.] glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, Glutinousness, Tenacity; glutinous Concretion.

VISCOSITY [*viscosus*, F. *viscositas*, L.] Clamminess; a sticking or gluish Quality.

VISCOUNT } [*Vicomte*, F. *Visconte*, It.

VICOUNT } *Vice comes*, L.] a Nobleman; a Person of Honour, next in Degree to a Count or Earl.

VISCOUNTESS [*Viscomtess*, F. *Vicecomitissa*, L.] a Viscount's Wife.

VISCOUNTY [*Visconte*, F.] the Territory of a Viscount; a Sort of Lordship or Jurisdiction in France.

VISCOUS [*visqueux*, F. *viscosus*, L. of *viscus*, L. Bird-lime] clammy, slimy.

VISER [*visiere*, F.] the Sight of an Head-piece.

VISIBILITY [*visibilitas*, L.] being visible.

VISIBLE [*visibilis*, L.] that may be seen or discerned. F.

VISIBLE *Horizon*. See *Horizon*.

VISIBleness, Capableness of being seen.

VISIBLY, in such a Manner as to be seen.

VISIER [among the *Turks*] a principal Officer and Statesman.

The Grand VISIER } [among the *Turks*] a

The Prime VISIER } principal Officer next under the Grand Seignior, who governs the whole *Turkish* Empire.

VISION, is a Sensation in the Brain, proceeding from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve, produced in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from any Object; by which Means the Soul perceives the illuminated Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality, and Modification: Seeing, Sight. F. of L.

VISION, an Apparition, Phantasm, or Ghost; a divine Revelation in a Dream.

Clear VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused by a great Quantity of Rays in the same Pencil, enlightening the correspondent Points of the Image strongly and vigorously.

Confused VISION [in *Opticks*] is occasioned, when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Distinct VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused when the Pencils of Rays, from each Point of an Object, do determine exactly in correspondent Points the Image on the Coat of the Eye called *Retina*.

Faint VISION [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil.

Reflected VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays are reflected from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays pass through different *Mediums*.

VISIONARIES, whimsical, fanciful Persons, Fanatics. F.

V I

A VISIONARY [*visionaire*, F. of *visio*, L.] a fantastical Pretender to Visions and Revelations.

VISIONARY [*visionaire*, F.] belonging to Visions.

To **VISIT** [*visiter*, F. *visitare*, L.] to go to see; also to go about to see whether Things be as they should be.

To **VISIT** [in a *Theological Sense*] to afflict, to try by Afflictions.

A **VISIT** [*visite*, F.] an Act of Civility and Friendship, performed by Friends going to each others Houses.

VISITANT, one who visits another.

VISITATION, a visiting. F. of L.

VISITATION [among the *Clergy*] the Office and Act performed by the Bishop once in three Years, or by the Arch-deacon once a year, in each Diocese, to inspect Affairs relating to several Churches and their Rectors, &c.

The **VISITATION**, the great Sickness, *Anna Dom.* 1665 and 1666, with which the People of this Kingdom were sorely afflicted: epidemical and pestilential Diseases are called a *Visitation*, from a Supposition of their being sent immediately from Heaven, as a Token of Divine Wrath.

The Feast of the VISITATION of our Lady, a Festival observed in the Church of *Rome*, in Commemoration of the Visit made to *Elizabeth* by the *Virgin Mary*.

VISITATION of Manners, the Recorder's Office was so called in ancient Times.

VISITOR [*visiteur*, F.] one who visits a Monastery or religious House. L.

VISNE [of *vicina*, L.] neighbouring Place, or Place near at Hand. L. T.

VISNE, is a Liquor brought from *Turkey*, made of *Rockee*, a Spirit drawn from *Rice* and a Kind of black Cherry; in Imitation of which many mix *Tent* and *Brandy* together.

VISIVE [*visif*, F.] formed in the Act of seeing.

VISOR [*visire*, F.] a Mask used to disfigure and disguise.

VISORED, masked.

VISO'RIUM [among *Printers*] an Instrument to which a Leaf of Copy is fixed for the Compositor's more convenient seeing thereof.

VIS'TA, } a Prospect, a straight Walk cut

VIS'TO, } through the Trees in a Wood. *Ital.*

VISTAMEN'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies very fast or quick, much the same as *Presso*. *Ital.*

VIS'TO [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Vistamente*. *Ital.*

VISU Franci Plegii [*Law Term*] a Writ to exempt one from View of *Frank Pledge*, not resident in the Hundred. L.

VIS'UAL [*visuel*, F. of *visus*, L.] belonging to the Sight.

VISUAL Point [in *Perspective*] is a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the ocu-

lar Rays unite, and all others that are parallel to it.

VISUAL Rays [in *Opticks*] are those Rays by which any Object is seen.

VISUS, Inspection or View. *O. R.*

VITAL [vitalis, L.] of Life, that has Life in it; that gives, preserves, and supports Life.

VITAL Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether we design it or no; such as the Motions of the Heart, Perspiration or Breathing, Nutrition, &c. It depends chiefly upon the *Cerebrum*; it is the same with the natural Faculty; though the ancients distinguished them, placing the *natural* in the *Liver*, and the *vital* in the *Heart*.

VITAL Flame, some suppose that there resides in the Heart of Animals a fine, kindled, mild Substance, which they call *Flamma Vitalis*, or a vital Flame; and to its Preservation they judge the Air, taken in by Respiration, to be necessary, as that is to the Conservation of Life.

VITAL Indication [with *Physicians*] such an one as requires the restoring and preserving the natural Strength of the Body.

VITAL Spirits [Physic] such as give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

VITALITY [vitalitas, L.] the Property, Act, or Capacity of Life.

VITALS } [among *Physicians*] the

VITAL Parts } Parts of the Body which chiefly conduce to the Preservation of Life, viz. the Heart, Brain, Lungs, and Liver.

VITE [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and lively, much the same as *Presto*. *Ital.*

VITIABLE [vitabilis, L.] sinful, faulty.

To VITIATE [viciare, F. vitiatum, L.] to corrupt or spoil one's Morals; to deprave; to defile or deflower a Virgin.

VITIATION, a ravishing, deflowering, corrupting, or spoiling. *L.*

VITIFEROUS [vitifer, L.] that beareth Vines.

VITIGINEOUS [vitigineus, L.] that cometh of a Vine.

To VITILIGATE [vitiligitum, L.] to backbite, to detract, to contend.

VITILIGO, a Kind of Leprosy, Morpew. *L.*

VITIOUS [vicioux, F. vitiosus, L.] wicked, bad, lewd.

VITIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VITIIOUSNESS, Wickedness, Faultiness.

VITREAL } [of vitreal, F. or vitreus,

VITREOUS } L.] belonging to Glass, glassy.

VITREOUS Humour [with *Oculists*] one of the three Humours of the Eyes, so called from its Resemblance to melted Glass.

VITREOUS Tunicle [among *Oculists*] a thin Film or Coat, that is said to separate the vitreous Humour from the Chryselline.

To VITRIFICATE [vitrifier, F.] to turn into Glass.

VITRIFICATION, turning any Body into Glass by Force of Fire, which is looked upon as the last Action of Fire.

To VITRIFY [vitrifier, F.] to turn into Glass; also to grow as hard and transparent as Glass.

VITRIOL [vitriolum, L. vitriolo, Ital.] a Kind of mineral Salt, somewhat like Roach Allum. *F.*

VITRIOL of Mars [among *Chymists*] a Preparation made by dissolving Iron or Steel in some proper acid Menstruum, then evaporating or drawing off the Moisture, and bringing the Matter to Chryssals, by setting it in a cold Place; it is also called *Salt of Steel*.

VITRIOL of the Moon [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt; by the sharp Points of the Spirit of Nitre.

VITRIOL of Venus [in *Chymistry*] a Preparation made by a Solution of Copper to Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and chryssalized to gain the Salt; called also *Vitriol of Copper*.

VITRIOLATED [among *Physicians* or *Chymists*] turned into Vitriol, or having Vitriol infused into it.

VITRIOLICK } [vitriolique, F.] belong-
VITRIOL'OUS } ing to, or partaking of,
the Nature of Vitriol.

VIT'TA [among *Anatomists*] that Part of the Coat called *Amnion*, which sticks to the Infant's Head when it is just born.

VITULINE [vitulinus, L.] belonging to a Calf.

VITU'PERABLE [vituperabilis, L.] that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

To VITU'PERATE [vituperatum, L.] to blame, to find fault with, to dispraise.

VITUPERATION, a blaming or finding fault with, a dispraising. *L.*

St. VITUS's Dance [among *Physicians*] so called, because it often seized on those that used to visit the Chapel of St. Vitus, near the City of *Ulm* in *Sweden*; the Name of a Sort of Madness, wherein the persons affected lay not down, but ran up and down dancing Night and Day, till they danced themselves to death, if not forcibly hindered. See more under *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

VIVA Pecunia [O. L.] live Cattle. *L.*

VIVA VOCE, by Word of Mouth. *L.*

VIVACE [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Life and Spirit; and by it is commonly understood a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*; but more inclining to the latter than the former. *Ital.*

VIVACEMENTE, } the same as *Vivace*.
VIVAMENTE, } *Ital.*

VIVA'CIOUS [vivax, L.] lively, brisk.

VIVA'CIOUSLY, lively, briskly.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, Liveliness, Briskness.

VIVACIS'SIMO [in *Musick Books*] denotes a Degree or two quicker than *Vivace*, and may be taken as signifying a Movement near as quick as *Allegro*. *Ital.*

VIVA'CITY

U L

VIVA'CITY [of *vivacite*, F. *vivacitas*, L.] Liveliness, Briskness, Sprightliness; also Quickness or Readiness of Wit.

VIV'ARY [*vivier*, F. *vivarium*, L.] a Place either of Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept; a Park, Warren, or Fishpond.

VIV'ER, the Sea-dragon; a Fish.

The **VIV'ES** [*Acivies*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

VIV'ID [*vividus*, L.] lively, vigorous.

VIV'IDLY, lively, alertly.

VIV'IDNESS, Alertness, Sprightliness.

To **VIVIF'ICATE** [*vivificatum*, L.] to vivify, to quicken or give Life.

VIVIFICA'TION, a vivifying, &c.

To **VIVIFY** [*vivifier*, F.] to enliven or quicken.

VIVIP'AROUS [of *vivus* and *pario*, L.] that brings forth young Ones living and perfect, by which they are distinguished from Oviparous Ones, which lay Eggs, afterwards hatched into living Creatures.

VIV'O [*Archibute*] the Shaft of a Column in any of the Orders of Pillars. *Ital.*

A VIX'EN } [q. d. *Foxlin*, a little Fox;

A FIX'EN } but *Skinner* of *Bixin*, and that of *Bixebing*, an irritated or snarling Bitch] a ranting Woman, froward Child; a Fox's Cub.

To **VIX'EN**, to scold, rant, or rave frowardly.

VIZ [for *Videlicet*, L.] that is, to wit.

VIZ'ARD [*vizera*, Span.] a Mask or false Face put on for Disguise.

VIZI'ER, the Prime Minister of the *Turkish* Empire.

UL'CER [*ulcere*, F. *ulcus*, L. of *ἔλκος*, Gr.] a running Sore in the soft Parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrefaction, being a preternatural Discharge of Matter of various Kinds, from any Part where there is a Solution or Discontinuance of the Texture.

Cancerous ULCER [among *Surgeons*] a large Ulcer, the Lips of which are swollen, hard, and knotty, with thick Veins, round about, full of dark blackish Blood.

Cavernous ULCER, is an Ulcer whose Entrance is straight, and the Bottom broad, wherein are many Holes filled with malignant Matter.

Corrosive ULCER, is an Ulcer which, by the Sharpness and ill Quality of its Matter, eats through, corrupts, and mortifies the Flesh.

Fistulous ULCER, an Ulcer which has long, straight, and deep Holes, and is very hard on its Sides.

Putrid ULCER, is an Ulcer wherein the Flesh is soft and crusty, and the Matter is slimy and stinking like a dead Carcase.

UL'CERATED, turned into an Ulcer.

ULCERA'TION [*ἐλκισσιν*, of *ἐλκος*, Gr.] a breaking out into Ulcers or Sores. F. of L.

U M

UL'CEROUS [*ulcerosus*, L. of *ἔλκος*, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Ulcers.

UL'CEROUSNESS, State of being ulcerous.

ULE [some derive it of *Liehol*, Sax. *Christmas*, others of *Yule*, of the French *Noel*, i. e. *Christmas*, which the Normans corrupted to *Nuel*, and we to *Ule*] *Christmas*.

ULE Games, Christmas Games or Sports.

UL'GINOUS [*ulginosus*, L.] moist, morrish.

UL'LAGE of a *Cask* [among *Gaugers*] is what it wants of being full.

UL'NA, an Ell in Measure. *L.*

ULNA [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, lying between the Elbow and the Wrist; also called *Radius majus*.

ULNA ferrea [*Old Law*] the Standard Iron-Ell kept in the Exchequer. *L.*

ULTA'GIUM, Outrage, Violence. *O. L.*

ULTE'RIOR [*ulterior*, F.] on the farther Side.

UL'TIMA Bassi [among *Painters*] the last Touches with the Pencil.

UL'TIMATE [*ultimus*, L.] final, last, or utmost.

UL'TIMATELY, finally, lastly.

UL'TIMATUM, final Result.

ULTRAMARINE [*ultramarinus*, L.] from beyond Sea; that comes or is brought from beyond Sea.

ULTRAMARINE [among *Painters*] the finest Sort of blue Colour.

ULTRAMONTANE [of *ultra* and *montanus*, L.] a Name that the *Italians* gave to all People dwelling beyond the *Alps*.

ULTRAMUNDANE [*ultramundanus*, L.] beyond the World, or that Part of it which is visible to us.

ULTRONEOUS [*ultraneus*, L.] willingly, with a free Will.

UL'TRIFAGE, inferior Horsemen, who serve in the Grand Seigneur's Court.

UL'VA, Sea Weed, Sea-grass; Weeds growing in Pools or standing Water. *L.*

ULULA'TION, a howling like a Dog or Wolf. *L.*

UMBEL'LA, a little Shadow; an Umbrella, Bongrace, Skreen, Fan, &c. which Women bear in their Hands to shade them. *L.*

UMBEL'LAE [among *Botanists*] are the round Tufts or Heads of some Plants. *L.*

UMBELLIF'EROUS [q. d. of *umbellifer*, of *umbella* and *ferre*, L.] bearing Tufts.

UMBELLIF'EROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] Plants which have round Tufts, or small Stalks standing upon greater; or have their Tops branched and spread like a Lady's Umbrella.

UM'BER [*umbre*, or *umbretta*, F.] a Trout, Fish; also a Colour.

UMBER, a Mongrel Breed of a Goat and a Sheep. *L.*

UM'BERED [among *Painters*] painted over with a dark yellowish Colour.

UMBERED

U N

UMBERED Face, a Face smeared with Umber, or a yellowish Face. *Shakep.*

UMBILICAL } [*umbilicalis*, L.] of or
UMBILICK } belonging to the Navel.

UMBILICAL Points [with *Mathematicians*] are the same *Focuses*; which see.

UMBILICAL Region [among *Anatomists*] is that Part of the *Abdomen* which lies round about the Navel.

UMBILICAL Vein [in *Anatomy*] that which nourishes the Infant in the Womb, and after the Birth closes itself.

UMBILICAL Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins, Arteries, &c. which belong to the Navel; or rather, which are enwrapped in the Navel.

UMBILICUS in an *Ellipsis*, &c. [with *Mathematicians*] is that *Focus* about which the Motion of any revolving Body is made, and which it respects as its Centre.

UMBILISE'CAE [*ομφαλοτομῆς*, Gr.] Cutters of Navel-strings. Midwives.

UM'BLES } [*nonbles*, F.] Parts of the
HUM'BLES } Entrails of the Deer.

UM'BO, the Point or prominent Part of a Buckler. L.

UMBO'NE [*Botany*] any pointed Style or Head in the Middle of a Flower. L.

An **UM'BRA**, a Person whom one invited to a Feast carries along with him. L.

UM'BRAGE [*embrage*, F.] Shadow, Shade, shadowing; also Jealousy or Suspicion; Pretence or Colour.

UMBRA'GEOUS, shady.

UMBRA'TILE [*umbratilis*, L.] like or of a Shadow, shady.

UMBRA'Y'D, upbraided. G.

UMBREL'LO [*embrelie*, F. *ombrella*, Ital. of *umbrella*, or *umbrecula*, L.] a Sort of Skreen that is held over the Head for preserving from the Sun or Rain; also a Wooden Frame covered with Cloth or Stuff, to keep off the Sun from a Window.

UMBRIF'EROUS [*umbrifer*, L.] making or casting a Shadow.

UMBRO'SE [*umbrosus*, L.] shady, casting a great Shade.

UMBRO'SITY, Shadiness.

UM'PIRAGE, the Power of deciding a Controversy, in case Arbitrators disagree; the Office of Judgment of an *Umpire*.

UM'PIRE [*Minshew* derives it of *un Pere*, i. e. a prudent Man, who like a Father, composes Differences] a third Person chosen to decide a Controversy left to Arbitration, in case the Arbitrators should not agree.

UM'STRID, astride. N. C.

UN [*Un*, Sax. of *Is*, L.] a negative Particle which is joined to Abundance of *English* Words, and deprives them of their native Sense, making them signify the contrary.

UNABA'SHED, not ashamed, not confuted by Modesty.

UNA BLE [of *in* Neg. and *habilis*, L.] wanting Ability.

U N

UNACCEPTABLE [of *in* and *acceptabilis*, L.] displeasing, ungrateful.

UNACCEPT'ABLENESS, the not being agreeable.

UNACCES'SIBLE, not admitting Access.

UNACCOMPANIED, not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED, unfinished.

UNACCOUNT'ABLE [of *in* Neg. *account*, O. F. and *abilis*] not to be accounted for, unreasonable.

UNACCOUNT'ABLENESS, Unreasonableness.

UNACCOUNT'ABLY, unreasonably.

UNACCUS'TOMED [of *un* and *account*, F.] not accustomed or used to.

UNACQUAINT'ED [of *un* and *accointe*, F.] not knowing, ignorant.

UNACTIVE [of *in* and *activus*, L.] not active, idle, sluggish.

UNACTIVELY, idly, sluggishly.

UNADVISED [of *un* and *avise*, F.] without Advice or mature Deliberation, rash.

UNADVISEDLY, rashly.

UNADVISEDNESS, Rashness.

UNAFFECTED [of *un* and *affect*, F. of *affectatus*, L.] without Affectation.

UNAFFECTEDLY, sincerely.

UNAID'ABLE, that cannot be aided or helped. *Shakep.*

UNALIENABLE [*inalienable*, F.] that cannot be alienated.

UNAL'LIED, without powerful Relations, also without Allies.

UNAL'TERABLE [*inalterable*, F.] that cannot or may not be altered.

UNAL'TERABLY, in a Manner not to be altered.

UNANNEAL'ED, unanointed, i. e. without extreme Unction. - *Shakep.*

UNANIM'ITY [*unanimité*, F. *unanimitas*, L.] Agreement of Mind and Will, a common or general Consent.

UNAN'IMOUS [*unanime*, F. *unanimis*, L.] of one Mind, Heart, or Will, consenting or according together.

UNAN'IMOUSLY, with one Consent.

UNAPPAL'LED, not daunted; not afraid.

UNAP'PEASABLE, implacable.

UNAP'PREHEN'SIVE, not having a Preconception.

UNA'PT, improper, unfit, dull.

UNA'RMED, having no Weapons.

UNARRAY'ED, naked or defenceless, without Arms.

UNARRA'C'D, not plucked asunder. *Ch.*

UNATTAI'NABLE, not to be obtained.

UNATTAI'NABLENESS, State of being out of Reach.

UNATTEMPT'ED, untried.

UNATTEND'ED, having no Attendant.

UNAVAIL'ING, ineffectual, useless.

UNAVOID'ABLE, not to be shunned; inevitable.

UNA'WARES

U N

UNA'WARES [of *un* and *Gewahr*, Teut.] unexpected, not looked for.

UNAW'ED, not restrained by Fear.

UNBELIEF', Incredulity, Irreligion.

To UNBEN'D [of *Un* and *benban*, Sax.] to loosen or slacken; to ease or refresh one's Mind.

To UNBEND a Cable [Sea Phrase] to take away the Cable of an Anchor.

To UNBIN'D, to loose, to untie.

To UNBRA'CE a Mallard [among Carvers at Table] is to cut it up.

UNCANON'ICAL, without publick Ap- probation.

To UNCA'SE, to take out of the Case.

UNCER'TAIN, not certain, doubtful.

UNCER'TAINTY, Dubiousness.

UNCHANGE'ABLE, immutable.

UNCHAR'ITABLE, void of Charity.

UNCHA'STE, not chaste, immodest.

UN'CIA [among Apothecaries] the 12th Part of a Pound, containing eight Drams.

UN'CLÆ [in *Algebra*] those Numbers which are prefixed, or imagined to be prefixed, before the Letters of the Members of any Power produced from a Binomial, Multinomial, or Residual Root. L.

UN'CIAL [uncialis, L.] belonging to an Ounce.

UNCIV'IL, not civil, or uncourteous.

UNCLEAN, foul, polluted.

To UNCLOY' a Piece [with Gunners] is to put Oil about a Nail that is driven into the Touch-hole of a Gun, so as to make it Glick, and then by a Train to give Fire to the Mouth, and so blow it out.

UNCOM'MON, unusual.

UNCOM'MONNESS, Unusualness.

UNCORE Priest [i. e. still really] a Law Term, when a Defendant's Plea (being sued for a Debt due at a Day past), to save the Forfeiture of his Bond, is saying that he tendered the Debt at the Time and Place, but there was none to receive it. F.

UNCOUTH' [Uncuð, Sax.] foreign, barbarous, harsh, not to be understood; also strange, unusual.

UNCOUTH'LY, harshly, unusually.

UNCOUTH'NESS, Harshness.

To UNCHI'LD, to deprive of Children.

UNCTION [Onction, F.] an anointing. L.

UNCTUOUS [unctuosus, F. unctuosus, L.] oily, greasy, fatty.

UNCUL'TIVATED, untilled, not polite.

UNC'US [among Surgeons] a Hook to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

UNCUSTOMED Goods, such Goods for which no Custom has been paid.

UN'CUTH, unknown. O.

UNDAUN'GERED, not endangered, out of Danger. Cbauc.

UNDAUNTED, not disheartened.

UNDEE' [in *Heraldry*] waved, resembling Waves.

U N

UNDEFEND'ED, not forbidden. Cbauc.

UNDEFI'LED, not polluted.

UNDEPART'ABLE, inseparable. Cbauc.

UNDEQUA'QUAL [of *undequaque*, L.] on every Side, as an undequaqual Pressure.

UN'DER [under, Sax. onder, Belg. under, Teut.] beneath.

UN'DER the Sea [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be so when she lies still, or waits for some other Ships, with her Head lashed or tied up *à-Ler*.

UN'DER the Sun's Beams [among Astrologers] is when a Planet is not distant full 17 Degrees from the Body of the Sun, either before or after it.

UN'DER Chamberlain [of the Exchequer] an Officer who leaves the Tallies written by the Clerk, and reads the same, that the Clerk and Comptrollers of the Pell may see their Entries be true.

To UN'DERGO', to suffer.

UN'DERLEAF', an Apple that has a Rée-nish Wine Taste.

UN'DERLING [under, Sax. and ling, dimin.] an Inferior, a mean Person.

To UN'DERMINE [of *under* and *mines*, F.] to make hollow beneath; also to circumvent.

UN'DERMIN'INGLY, circumventingly.

UN'DERFON'GEN [underfongen, Teut.] to undertake. Cbauc.

UN'DERMOST, the lowest.

UN'DERNEATH, being under.

To UN'DERNEME [underneman, Sax. undernehmen, Teut.] to undertake, to receive. Cbauc.

UN'DER-Sitter, an Inmate or Lodger.

To UN'DERSTAND' [of *under* and *standan*, Sax. *verstahn*, L. S. or *verstehen*, Teut.] to apprehend, take in, to perceive with the Mind.

To UN'DERSTAND', to bear, support, sustain. Cbauc.

UN'DERSTOOD', passive of *Understand*.

To UN'DERTAKE [of *under*, Sax. and *tagir*, Dan. or *tacken*, Du. *underfangen*, F. G.] to take upon one, to take in hand, manage, endeavour to do, enterprise; to be Bail or Surety, to answer for.

An UN'DERTAKER, a Manager of a Business, especially some great Work.

UN'DERTAK'ERS, Persons who provide all Necessaries for the decent Interment of the Dead.

UN'DERTEN'ANT, a Tenant under another.

UN'DERTIDE [under tid, Sax.] the Evening Time. O.

UN'DERTOOK', passive of *Undertake*.

To UN'DERVALUE, to value less than it deserves.

UN'DER-TREAS'URER [of England] an Officer subordinate to the Lord Treasurer, whose Business is to chest up the King's Treas- sure.

U N

sure, and to see it carried into the Royal Treasury in the Tower.

UNDER *Wood*, Coppice, or any other Wood that is not counted Timber.

UNDERWRITER, an Insurer, so called because he writes his Name under the Conditions.

UNDESER'VED, not deserved.

UNDESER'VEDLY, unworthily.

UNDESI'GNET, not intended, not purposed.

UNDESI'GNING, not intending.

To **UNDO** [*undoen, Sax.*] to take to Pieces what was put together; to ruin.

UNDOE'ING of a Boar [*among Hunters*] is the dressing of it.

UNDRES, Minors, Persons under Age. *O. R.*

UNDU'LY, not in due Time or Manner.

UNDUE'NESS, not being due, Unfitness, Unmeetness.

To **UNDULATE** [*ondoyer, F. undulatum, L.*] to roll as Waves do.

UNDULATE } [*undulatus, L.*] made in
UNDULATED } the Fashion of Waves,
as watered Silks and Stuffs, and the Grain of Waincoat.

UNDULA'TION, a Motion like that of the Waves. *L.*

UNDULA'TION [*of the Air*] the Waving of the Air to and fro.

UNEAS'INESS, Disturbedness.

UNEAS'Y, disturbed.

UNEATH [*uneathe, Sax.*] scarce, with Difficulty.

UNEQUAL, not equal.

UNECHURABLE, unavoidable. *Cbauc.*

UNER'RING, incapable of Mistake, certain.

UNE'VEN [*even, Teut.*] not even or smooth.

UNEXTORT'ED, not forced from one.

UNFAIR', unjust.

UNFAITH'FUL, not true to his Trust.

UNFEIGN'ED, not feigned, sincere.

UNFIT, not fit or meet.

UNFIX'ED, not fixed, unsettled.

UNFORM'ED [*informis, L.*] that is without Form, Fashion, or Shape.

UNFORMED Stars [*in Astronomy*] such as are scarce to be seen by the bare Eye, or even by a Telescope.

UNFUR'NISHED, without Furniture.

UNGAIN', awkward.

UNGAN'AND, ungainly, foolishly. *O.*

UNGE'LD [*ungeld, Sax.*] when a Person was so far out of the Protection of the Law, that if he were murdered, no Fine or Rite should be paid by any Person that killed him, he was said to be *ungeld*.

UNGENEROUS, not noble; not liberal; ignominious.

UNGEN'LE, harsh, rude, rugged.

UNOD'LY, impious, wicked.

UNGRATE'FUL, unthankful.

U N

UN'GUENT [*unguentum, L.*] Ointment or liquid Salve.

UN'GUIS *O.* [*in Anatomy*] a little thin Bone in the great Corner of the Orbit of the Eye, having a Hole in which the Lachrymal Gland lies. *L.*

UN'GULA [*with Mathematicians*] the Sections of the Cylinder cut off by a Plane which passes obliquely through the Plane of the Base, and Part of the Cylandrick Surface.

UNGULA [*among Surgeons*] a Sort of hooked Instrument, to draw a dead *Fetus* out of the Womb.

UNGULA Oculi [*in Anatomy*] the round Rising of the Eye. *L.*

UNHAND'SOME, not beautiful.

UNHAP'PINESS, Infelicity.

UNHAP'PY, unfortunate.

UNHEED'FUL, careless.

UNHEE'R, impatient. *N. C.*

UNHE'LE [*unheil, Teut.*] Misfortune, *Cbauc.*

UNHOU'SED, free, unconfined, &c. *Shakefp.*

UNHOZ'ZLED, without the Sacrament. *Shakefp.*

UNI'ABLE, smooth. *Cbauc.*

U'NICORN [*licorne, F. unicornus, L. panopae, Gr.*] a Beast said to be as big as an Horse, having one white Horn in the Middle of the Fore-head, about five Hands long, found in the Province of *Agaoas*, in the Kingdom of *Damotes* in *Ethiopia*, said to be a timorous Beast, residing in the Woods, yet sometimes ventures in to the Plain.

SEA U'NICORN } a Fish eighteen Foot
U'NICORN Whale } long, having a Head like a Horse, and Scales as big as a Crown-piece, six large Fins like the End of a Galley Oar, and a Horn issuing out of the Fore-head nine Foot long, so sharp as to pierce the hardest Bodies.

UNICOR'NOUS [*unicornus, L.*] having but one Horn.

U'NIFORM [*uniforme, F. uniformis, L.*] of one Form or Fashion, regular, having all Parts alike, even.

UNIFORM Flowers } [*among Botanists*]

UNIFORM Plants } such as are all round, of the same Figure, having the fore and back Parts, as also their right and left Parts exactly alike.

UNIFORM Motions [*of Bodies*] the same with equable or equal Motions.

UNIFORMLY, regularly, after one Form.

UNIFORMITY [*uniformité, F. uniformitas, L.*] a being of one and the same Form, Shape, or Fashion, Agreeableness, Conformableness.

UNIMA'GINABLE, not to be conceived.

UNIMPAIR'ABLE, incapable of Diminution.

UNINTEL'LIGENT, not knowing, not skilful.

UNINVI'TED, not asked.

U'NION,

U N

UNION, the joining several Things together; Concord, Agreement. F.

UNION [in *Painting*] the mutual Symmetry or Agreeableness of Colours.

UNION [in a *Philosophick Sense*] is taken by Dr. Grew, for one of the three Ways of Mixture or joining together of Atoms or very small Parts which touch in a Plane; as in the ChrySTALLIZATION of Salts, and other like Bodies.

UNION Pearls, Pearls which grow in Couples, the best Sort of Pearls.

To UNJOINT a *Bistern* [among *Carvers at Table*] is to cut it up.

UNIPAROUS [unus and pario, L.] bringing one at a Birth.

UNISON [of unus and sonus, L.] a Term in Musick, signifying one and the same Sound, whether produced by one or divers Voices, sounding in the same Tone; an Agreement of two Notes, or of two Strings of an Instrument in one and the same Tone.

UNIT } [unité, F. of unitas, L.] a

UNITE } Term in *Aritmetick*, implying the first Figure, or Number 1.

UNITA'RIAN [of unitas, L.] an Heretic who denies the Union of the Godhead in three Persons; a Socinian.

To UNITE [unir, F. of unus, L.] to make one, to join together.

UNITY [unité, F. unitas, L. einigkeit, Teut.] Oneness, Singleness, Union, Agreement.

UNITY [in *Aritmetick*] the first Principle of Number.

UNITY of Possession [Common Law] is called *Consolidatio Fructus & Proprietatis*.

UNIVER'SAL [universel, F. universalis, L.] general, belonging or extending to all.

UNIVERSAL *Equinoctial Dial*, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, the Latitude, and most Propositions on the Globe.

An UNIVERSAL [in *Logick*] that which is common in several Things, a Predicable.

UNIVER'SALISTS, so called from their holding universal Redemption. See *Arminians* and *Remonstrants*.

UNIVERSALITY [universalité, F. universalitas, L.] a being universal, Generality.

UNIVER'SALLY, generally, comprehensively.

UNIVERSE [univers, F. universus mundus, L.] the whole World, the whole Frame or Mass of material Beings.

UNIVER'SITY [université, F. universitas, L.] the whole in general, Generality.

UNIVERSITY, a Nursery where Youth are instructed in the Languages, Arts, and Sciences.

UNIVO'CAL [univoque, F. univocus, L.] consisting of one Voice, Sound, or Name.

UNIVOCAL Terms [in *Logick*] are such whose Names and Nature are the same.

UNIVOCAL Signs [with *Surgeons*] Signs of the Fractures of the Skull, viz. Dimness of Sight, Loss of Understanding, &c.

U N

UNJUST, not just.

UNJUST'LY, injuriously.

UN'KED } solitary, lonesome.

UNK'WARD } solitary.

UN'KEDLY, solitary.

UNKEMPT [incomptus, ungekempt, Teut.] unadorned. *Spencer*.

UNKEN'D [ungekant, Teut.] unknown. *Spencer*.

To UNKEN'NEL [Hunting Term] to drive or force from a Hole, as, To unkenel a Fox.

UN'KLE [Oncle, F. Avunculus, L.] a Father's or Mother's Brother.

To UNKIN'D, to deprive of Royalty.

UNKNOW'ING, ignorant.

UNKNOW'INGLY, ignorantly.

To UNLA'CE, to undo a Lace.

To UNLACE a *Cony* [among *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

UNLAW FUL [of un neg. Laga, and poth, Sax.] not lawful, contrary to Law.

UNLAW'FUL Assembly [in a *Low Sense*] the Meeting of three or more Persons, by Force, to commit some unlawful Act.

UNLAW'FULLY, unjustly.

UNLAW'FULNESS, Injustice.

To UNLEA'RN, to forget what hath been learned.

UNLEARN'ED [unbelernt, Teut.] not learned.

To UNLEA'SH [Hunting Term] is to undo the Leash or Line, in order to let the Dogs go after the Game.

UNLES'S [probably of Onlesjan, Sax. to send away, q. d. this being sent away. *Skinner*] but except.

UNLI'KE [ungleich, Teut.] not like.

UNLI'KELY, improbable.

UNLIM'ITED [of un and limité, F. or limitatus, L.] unbounded.

UNLIM'ITED Problem [in *Mathematicks*] one that is capable of infinite Solutions.

UNLIM'ITEDLY, unboundedly.

UNLIM'ITEDNESS, the being without Bounds.

UNLUC'KILY, unfortunately.

UNLUCK'Y [unluckich, Teut.] not fortunate; rude.

To UNLU'TE [Chymical Term] to take away the Lute, Loam, or Clay.

UNMAN'NERLY, rude in Behaviour.

UNMAR'RIED, having no Husband, or no Wife.

To UNMO'OR [Sea Phrase] to weigh Anchor, to put out to Sea.

UNMER'CIFUL, cruel, without Compassion.

UNMER'CIFULLY, cruelly, without Pity.

UNMOVE'ABLE, not to be moved.

UNNA'TURAL [of un privative, and naturalis, L.] against Nature, monstrous; also void of natural Affection.

To UNPAR'REL a *Yard* [Sea Phrase] is to take away the Frames called *Parrels*, that go round about the Masts.

UNPHILOSOP'HICAL, unsuitable to the Rules of Philosophy.

U N

To UNPLUTE, to explain. *O.*
 UNPRECEDENTED, without Law or Example of the like before.
 UNPROPTIOUS, not favourable, inauspicious.
 UNPROPORTIONATE [of *un* and *proportio*, *L.*] that does not at all answer in Measure.
 UNPROPORTIONATENESS [of *un* and *proportionatus*, *L.*] Disagreement in Degree and Measure.
 UNPROSPEROUS, unfortunate.
 UNPROV'DED [depourvu, *F.*] not furnished with.
 UNPUNISHED [impunis, *L.*] suffered to continue in Impunity.
 UNPUNISHED, not punished.
 UNQUES *Pris*, a Plea in a Law-suit, by which a Man professes himself always ready to perform what the Demandant requires.
 UNQUESTIONABLE, not doubtful.
 UNQUESTIONABLY, without doubt.
 To UNRAVEL, to disentangle; to extricate; to clear.
 UNREASONABLE [irraisonnable, *F.*] unjust.
 UNRECLAIM'ED [of *un* and *reclamare*, *L.*] not reclaimed, not reduced to Reason.
 UNRECLAIM'ED [in *Falconry*] untamed, wild.
 UNRESOLVED, not come to a Resolution.
 To UNREEVE a Rope [*Sea Term*] is to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.
 To UNRIG' a Ship, is to take away the Rigging or Cordage.
 To UNRIG a Woman, is to take off her Cloaths, Attire, Ornaments.
 UNRIGHT' [unrecht, *Teut.*] wrong. *Cb.*
 UNRIGHT'EOUS, not according to Right.
 UNRIPE, immature, too early.
 UNRU'LY, not to be ruled or governed.
 UNSAFE, not safe.
 UNSAVOURY, without an agreeable Taste.
 UNSCRIPTURAL [of *un* privative, and *scripturalis*, *L.*] not prescribed nor appointed in the Holy Scriptures.
 UNSEARCHABLE, not to be searched out.
 UNREASONABLE, out of Season.
 UNSEEL'ING [among *Falconers*] the taking away the Thread that runs through the Hawk's Eye-lids, and hinders her Sight.
 UNSEEM'LY, not decent.
 To UNSET'TLE, to make uncertain; to overthrow.
 UNSET'TLED, not determined, wavering in Purpose.
 UNSHA'KEN, not shaken.
 UNSHE'TE, opened. *Cbauc.*
 UNSHOD' [Anschob, *Sax.*] without Shoes, or having the Shoes taken off.
 UNSKIL'FUL, not skilled in.
 UNSLEP'T, having had no Sleep. *Cbauc.*

V O

UNSPERD [of *un* and *sperran*, to lock, *Teut.*] unlocked. *O.*
 UNSIEA'DY [unstarig, *Teut.*] unfixed.
 UNSWAY'ABLE [of *un* neg. and *schwen*, *Teut.*] that cannot be yielded or swayed. *Shakefp.*
 To UNSTOCK' a Gun, is to take off the Stock of it.
 UNSTO'OL, unsweet. *Spenc.*
 To UNSTRIKE the Hood [in *Falconry*] is to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that it may be readily pulled off.
 To UNSRING', to relax a Thing strung; to untie; to loose.
 UNSUM'ED [in *Falconry*] a Term used of the Feathers of a Hawk, when they are not at their full Length.
 UNSUFFERABLE, not to be borne with.
 UNTACH' that Carlew [*Carving Term*] i. e. cut it up.
 UNTE'NABLE [*Law Term*] not tenable, not capable of being held by a Tenant.
 UNTHANK'FULNESS [unthankfulness, *Sax.* undankbarkeit, *Teut.*] Ingratitude.
 UNTHAW'ED, not dissolved after Frost.
 UNTHRIST, to be mistrustful. *Cbauc.*
 To UNTHRO'NE, to pull down from a Throne.
 UNTIL', to this or that Time.
 To UNTRUS'S [of *un* and *troussier*, *F.* of *trasse*, *Belg.*] to undo a Truss or Bundle, to ungird or untie, as To untruss a Point, i. e. to unbutton the Breeches, in order to ease the Body.
 UNVULNERABLE [invulnerabilis, *L.*] not liable to, or capable of being wounded. *Shakefp.*
 UNWA'RY, wanting Caution, imprudent, precipitate.
 UNWARES, unknown. *Spenc.*
 To UNWA'RY, to discover. *Spenc.*
 UNWEL'COME [unwillkommen, *Teut.*] not acceptable.
 UNWIL'LING [unwillig, *Teut.*] not willing.
 UNWIL'LINGNESS, Disinclination to any Thing.
 UNWIS'E [unwis, *Sax.* unwise, *Teut.*] silly, foolish.
 UNWIS'H [unwis, *Sax.*] unknown. *O.*
 UNWIS'T [ungewist, *Teut.*] unknown, unthought of. *Spenc.*
 UNWIT' [unwis, *Sax.*] Folly. *O.*
 UNWORTHY, not deserving.
 To UNYO'KE, to take off the Yoke from a Beast; to free from Bondage or Slavery.
 UNYOL'DEN, not yielded. *O.*
 VOCABULARY [vocabulaire, *F.* of *vocabulum*, *L.* a Word] a little Dictionary or Book, containing a Collection of Words.
 VO'CAL [vocalis, *L.*] belonging to the Voice. *F.*
 VOCAL-Musick, the Musick which is performed by Voices.
 VOCAL Nerves [in *Anatomy*] Nerves which

which supply the Muscles of the *Larynx*. See *Recurrent Nerves*.

VOCA'LE, *i. e.* vocal, Musick of Voices. *It.*

VOCAL'ITY [*vocalitas*, L.] being vocal.

VOCA'TIO in *Jus* [*Civil Law*] the same as *Summons* in the *Common Law*. L.

VOCA'TION, a Calling, Employ, Course of Life to which one is appointed. F. of L.

VOCATIVE Case [among *Grammarians*] is the fifth in Declension of *Latin Nouns*, so called, because it is used in calling or speaking to.

VOICE, in general, signifies a Noise or Sound; but in Musick it more particularly signifies a human Voice; as *Vox solo*, a single Voice. *Ital.*

VOCIF'ERATIO [in *Old Law Records*] an Outcry raised against a Malefactor; a Hue and Cry. L.

VOCIFERA'TION, bawling or crying out aloud.

VOGUE, Esteem, Credit, popular Applause; Reputation, Sway. F. & C.

VOICE [*vox*, F. *vox*, L.] Sound that comes out of the Mouth; Cry; a Vote; the Right of voting upon any Occasion.

VOID [*uide*, F. *vacuus*, L.] empty, deprived of; of no Force or Effect.

A VOID, an empty Space.

To VOID [*uider*, F.] to go out, depart from; to evacuate by Stool, Vomit, &c.

VOID of Course [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be *Void of Course*, when it is separated from one Planet, and, during its Stay in that Sign, does not apply to any other Body or Aspect.

VOID'ABLE, that may be voided.

VOID'ANCE [*Law Term*] a Want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Possession of a Benefice; which is double, either in *Law*, when a Person has several Benefices incompatible; or in *Deed*, when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived.

VOID'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when there are Lines drawn within, and parallel to the Outlines of any Ordinary; this expresses an Exemption of something of the Thing voidable, and makes the Field appear transparent through the Charge.

VOID'ER [*Heraldry*] one of the Ordinaries, whose Figure is made like that of the *Flanch*, only it does not bend or bow in so much; they are always borne by Pairs.

A VOIDER, a Table-basket, for Plates, Knives, &c. a wooden painted Vessel to hold Service of Sweet meats.

VOIRE Dire [*Law Term*] as when it is prayed upon a Trial, that a Witness may be sworn upon a *Voire Dire*, *i. e.* that he be obliged upon Oath to declare the Truth. F.

VOI'SINAGE, Neighbourhood, Nearness. F.

VOITURE, Carriage. F.

VO'LANT [*volans*, L.] flying. F.

VO'LANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bird,

in a Coat of Arms, is drawn flying, or having its Wings spread out.

VO'LARY, a great Bird-cage, so large that the Birds have Room to fly up and down in it.

VOLA'TICA, a Witch or Hag that flies in the Air. L.

VOLATICA [*Surgery*] a Tetter or Ring-worm; a Kind of Swelling. L.

VOLAT'ICK [*volaticus*, L.] flying, fleet-ing, inconstant.

VOL'ATILE [*Chymistry*] apt to evaporate or resolve itself into Air.

VOLATILE Spirit [among *Chymists*] is a volatile Salt dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

VOLATILE Spirit of *Sal Armoniack* [*Chymistry*] is a Composition of Quick-lime, or Salt or Tartar, with *Sal Armoniack*.

VOLATILE Salt of Animals [*Chymistry*] is Salt drawn from some Parts of living Creatures much after the same Manner.

VOLATILE Salt of Vegetables [among *Chymists*] is a Salt usually drawn by a Retort from the Fruits and Seeds fermented and putrified, and seems only to be the essential Salt driven up higher, and volatilized by the Spirit during the Fermentation and Distillation.

VOLATILES [*volatilia*, L.] living Creatures flying in the Air, as Birds.

VOLATIL'ITY [*volatilite*, F.] a being volatile.

VOLATILITY [among *Chymists*] the Properties of Bodies whose Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat, and mix with Air.

To VOLATILIZE [*volatiliser*, F.] to make volatile.

VOLENS VOLENS, whether one will or no. L.

VOLCA'NO. See *Vulcano*.

VOL'ERY [*voliere*, F.] See *Volar*.

VOLGIVA'GANT [*volgivaqus*, L.] passing to the common People.

VOLITA'TION, a flying or fluttering about.

VOLI'TION [among *Philosophers*] the Act of willing; an Act of the Mind, when it knowingly exercises that Dominion it takes to itself over any Part of the Man, by employing such a Faculty in, or with-holding it from any Action.

VOL'LEY, a great Shout.

VOLLEY [among *Military Men*] a general Discharge of Musquet-shot upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A VOL'LOW, a Fellow. N. C.

VOLSEL'LA, } a Pair of Tweezers or
VULSEL'LA, } Nippers, to pluck up
Hair by the Roots. L.

VOL'TA [in *Horsemanship*] a Volt, a bouncing Turn. *Ital.*

VOLTA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
VOLT } to turn, or turn over, and
VOLTARE } is frequently met with at

the Bottom of a Leaf, at the Right-hand Side, when the Sonata or Piece of Musick is not ended,

ended, to signify, that there still remains more on the other Side of the Leaf.

VOL'TI *Subito*, is turn over quick, and is used when it happens that the Leaf must be turned over in the Middle of a Strain. *Ital.*

VOL'TI *Fresto*, signifies the same as *Vol'ti Subito*. *Ital.*

VOLTI *fi place*, is turn over if you please. *Ital.*

VOLUBIL'ITY [*volubilité*, F. *volubilitas*, L.] a being easily rolled, Aptness to roll.

VOLUBIL'ITY [*of Speech*] a round Delivery or ready Utterance; an easy Pronunciation.

VOL'UBLE [*volubilis*, L.] that speaks with Fluency; quick and easy in Speech.

VOLUBLE *Earth*, the swift, moveable, terrestrial Orb.

VOL'UBLY, fluently.

VOLUME [*volumen*, of *volvo*, L.] a Part of a large Book; a Book of a reasonable Size, fit to be bound up by itself. *F.*

The **VOLUME** of a *Body* [among *Philosophers*] is that Space which is inclosed within its Superficies.

VOLUM'INOUS, of a large Volume, bulky; also consisting of several Volumes.

VOLUM'INOUSLY, in many Volumes.

VOLU'MOUS [*i. e.* *we will*] the first Word of the Clause in the King's Letters Patents, and Letters of Protection. *L.*

VOLUNDE [Contraction of *voluntas*, L.] the Will. *O.*

VO'LUNT [*Law Term*] is when the Tenant holds Lands, &c. at the Will of the Lessor or Lord of the Manor.

VOL'UNTARILY, willingly.

VOL'UNTARINESS, Willingness.

VOL'UNTARY [*voluntaire*, F. *voluntarius*, L.] free, that is done or suffered without Compulsion or Force.

A **VOLUNTARY** [in *Musick*] that which a Musician plays *ex tempore*.

A **VOLUNTE'ER** [*un volontaire*, F.] one who serves voluntarily in the War.

A **VOLUP'TUARY** [*un voluptueux*, F.] a voluptuous Person, or one given to sensual Pleasures.

VOLUP'TUOUS [*voluptueux*, F.] sensual, or given to carnal Pleasures.

VOLUP'TUOUSLY, sensually, luxuriously.

VOLUP'TUOUSNESS [*volupté*, F. *voluptas*, L.] Sensuality, a giving one's self up to carnal Pleasures.

VOLU'TA [*Architecture*] that Part of the Capital which represents the Barks of Trees twisted, and turned in spiral Lines.

VOLUTA [in the *Corinthian Order*] are those that appear above the Stems, and are 16 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Ionick Order*] are 8 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Composite Order*] are 4 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA'TION, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing. *L.*

VOL'VULUS [among *Physicians*] the twisting of the Guts, a Disease. *L.*

VO'MER [*Anatomy*] a Bone seated in the Middle of the lower Part of the Nose.

VOM'ICA [among *Surgeons*] an Imposthume or Boil.

VOMICA [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the Lungs, which causes a small Fever, attended with Restlessness and Leanness.

A **VOMIT** } [*un vomitif*, F.] a Po-
A **VOMITIVE** } tion to cause vomiting;
also a vomiting or casting.

To **VOM'IT** [*vomer*, F. *vomitare*, L.] to spue, cast, or bring up.

VOMITORY [*vomitarius*, L.] that causes or promotes vomiting.

A **VOMITORY**, a Medicine taken inwardly, made of Emeticks, infused, dissolved, or concocted.

VOOR, a Furrow of Land. *S. C.*

VOPIS'COUS [of Twins in the Womb] that which comes to perfect Birth. *L.*

VORA'CIOUS [*vorace*, F. *vorax*, L.] ravenous, feeding greedily, gluttonous, immoderate in eating.

VORA'CIOUSLY, greedily.

VORA'CIOUSNESS, Greediness.

VORA'CITY [*voracité*, F. *voracitas*, L.] Greediness, Gluttony, Aptness to devour.

VORA'GINOUS [*voraginosus*, L.] full of Gulphs and Swallowings.

VORA'TION, an eating up greedily. *L.*

VOR'TEX [in the *Cartesian Philosophy*] is a System of Particles of Matter moving round like a Whirlpool, having no void Interstices or Vacuities between the Particles; or a System of liquid Air, which moves round as before, and carries Planets about the Sun, either swifter or slower, according as they are nearer or farther from the Centre.

VO'TARESS, a Female Votary.

A **VO'TARY** [*un Devot*, F. *votarius*, of *votum*, L.] one who has bound himself to the Performance of a religious Vow; also one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, &c.

To **VOTE** [*voter*, F.] to give one's Voice.

A **VOTE** [*votum*, of *vex*, L.] Voice, Advice or Opinion of a Matter in Debate.

VOTES [*vota*, L.] the Suffrages of an Assembly.

VOTES [of *Parliament*] Suffrages or Resolves of the Members of that Assembly.

To **VOUCH** [*voucher*, Norm. F.] to maintain or affirm, to warrant.

To **VOUCH** [in *Law*] to call one into Court, to make good his Warrant.

To **VOUCH** for one, is to certify in one's Behalf, to pass his Word for him.

VOUCHE'E [[in *Law*] a Person vouched for.

VOUCHER [in *Law*] the Tenant who calls

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calls another Man into Court, who is bound to make good his Warranty.

To **VOUCHSAFE** [of *vouch* and *safe*] to condescend, to be pleased to do a Thing.

To **VOUCHSAFE** [among *Divines*] is to grant graciously.

VOUCHSAFEMENT, a gracious Grant.

VOUNDSTONE, Freestone. *O.*

To **VOW** [*vouer*, *F. vovare*, *L.*] to make a Vow; to swear or protest solemnly.

A **VOW** [*vœu*, *F. votum*, *L.*] a religious Promise, a solemn Protestation.

VOWELS [*voelles*, *F. vocales*, *L.*] Letters of the Alphabet, which are so named, because they of themselves, without the Help of a Consonant, express a Sound, as, *a, e, i, o, u, y.*

VOYAGE, a passing from one Country or Place to another; now generally used for a Passage by Sea only; it is also sometimes taken for the Profit gained by going to Sea; as when it is said, *Such an one made a good Voyage.* *F.*

To **VOYAGE** [*voyager*, *F.*] to travel, especially by Sea.

A **VOYAGER** [*voyageur*, *F.*] a Traveler.

UP [*up*, *Sax. op*, *Belg. and Dan. up*, *L. S.*] aloft, high, above.

To **UPBEAR**, to sustain on high.

To **UPBRAID** [*up gebreiden*, *Sax.*] to twist or hit in the Teeth, to reproach.

UPBRAIDINGLY, reproachingly.

UPBRAIDS, Upbraidings, Reproaches. *Sp.*

UPHILL, difficult, as climbing an Hill.

To **UPHOLD** [*upholder*, *Dan.*] to support or maintain, to favour.

UPHOLSTER } [either of *bolsterer*,

UPHOLSTERER } a Maker of Bolsters, or corrupt for *upholder*] a Tradesman dealing in Chamber furniture.

UPLAND, high Ground as distinguished from moorish, marshy, or low Grounds.

UPLANDER, an Highlander, one who lives in the high Grounds.

To **UPLIFT**, to raise on high.

UPLIGHT [*oplucht*, *L. S.*] taken up. *Q.*

UPMOST, highest.

UPON [*uppan*, *Sax.*] on something.

UPPER [*upen*, *Sax. opper*, *Belg. over*, *Teut.*] superior, higher in Place.

UPPERMOST [*oberst*, *Teut.*] uppermost.

UPPERMOST [*upermort*, *Sax. uperste*, *Dan.*] the highest.

UPPISH, proud.

UPRIGHT [*opreftig*, *Dan. aufgerigt*, *Teut.*] set or standing up straight, contrary to lying or sitting; sincere, honest, just.

An **UPRIGHT** [*Architettura*] a Representation or Draught of the Front of a Building.

UPRIGHTLY [*aufrechtig*, *Teut.*] honestly.

UPRIGHTNESS, Straightness, Honesty.

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UPRIST, uprisen, risen up. *Q.*

UPROAR [*op roer*, *Belg. of anfructu*, *Teut.*] a great Noise, Hurly-burly, great Bustle, Rout, or Riot.

To **UPROOT**, to tear up by the Root.

UPSHOT [*anfheuse*, *Teut.* probably by a Metaphor taken from an Alehouse or Tavern, where they used to say, *the Shot is up*, i. e. *all is in*, and *all is paid*] the Issue, End, or Success of a Business.

UPSITTING, when the Childbed Woman gets up. *York.*

An **UPSTART** [*of up and start*] one of mean Birth and Condition that is grown rich on a sudden, and behaves himself insolently.

To **UPSTAY**, to support or hold up. *Sp.*

UPSWALE, swallow up. *O.*

UPWARD [*upward*, *Sax. upwaerts*, *Belg. tuffwerts*, *Teut.*] towards the higher Parts; also more, spoken of Quantity or Time.

URACHUS [*Οὐραχός*, *Gr.*] one of the umbilical Vessels, whose Use is to convey the Urine from the Bladder of the *Fœtus*, into the *Alantoides* of four-footed Animals, which is placed between the *Chorion* and the *Amnion*.

URACK [in the Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*] Wrack, a Sea-weed used for Fuel.

URANIA [*Οὐρανία*, *Gr.*] the Name of one of the nine Muses, the President of Astronomy.

URANOSCOPY [of *Οὐρανός*, *Heaven*, and *σκοπεῖν*, *Gr.* to view] a contemplating or viewing the Heavens.

URANOSCOPIST [*uranoscopus*, *L. Οὐρανόσκοπος*, *Gr.*] one who observes the Course of the heavenly Bodies; an Astronomer.

URANOSCOPUS [*Οὐρανόσκοπος*, *Gr.*] a Fish that has but one Eye, so placed, that in swimming it seems to look upwards.

URBAN [*urbanus*, *L.* courteous, civil] a proper Name of Men.

URBANISTS [*urbanistes*, *F.*] a Sort of Nuns.

URBANITY [*urbanité*, *F. of urbanitas*, *L. q. d.* the City-behaviour] Civility, civil Behaviour, Courtesy; good Manners or Breeding.

URCHIN [*Incing*, *Sax. ericeus*, *L.*] an Hedge-hog; also a Dwarf; also a little unlucky Boy or Girl.

SEA-URCHIN, a Fish so called, because it is round and full of Prickles like a Land-Hedge Hog rolled.

URCHIN like *Rhind* [among *Botanists*] outward Husk of the Chestnut, so called because all set with Prickles.

URE [of *usura*, of *utendi*, *L.*] Use, Custom; as, *to put one's self in Ure*, i. e. to accustom one's self.

URE [formerly *Urus*, in the Roman Time it washed *Isurium*, a Town of the *Brigantines*, now called *Aldborough*; *Urus* was afterwards by the *English Saxons* called *Ouse*, now *Ouse*] a River in *Yorkshire*.

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URE, Fate, Destiny, Hap. *Cb.*
 URE, an Udder. *N. C.*
 URE OX [*Aur osbe*, Teut.] a wild Ox or Buffle.
 URE'DO, the blasting of Trees, &c. *L.*
 UREDO [among Physicians] an Itch or burning in the Skin.
 URENT [*urens*, *L.*] burning, parching.
 UREN'TIA [among Physicians] Medicines of a burning or hot Quality.
 URE'TERS [*ureteres*, *F.* and *L.* of *Oupn-rupes*, *Gr.*] fistulous, membranous Vessels which convey the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.
 URE'THRA [of *Oύρηθρα*, *Gr.*] the urinary Passage through which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the Penis, to be discharged.
 URET'ICKS, the same as *Diureticks*.
 To URGE [*urgere*, *L.*] to move or press earnestly; to vex or provoke; also to insist upon in Discourse.
 UR'GENCY, Pressing, Importunity, Haste of Business.
 UR'GENT [*urgens*, *L.*] pressing; earnest. *L.*
 UR'GENTLY, importunately.
 UR'GER, one who presses.
 UR'IAH [*אוריח*, *Heb. i. e.* the Fire of the Lord] a chief Captain in King David's Army.
 URIEL [*אוריאל*, *Heb. i. e.* the Fire of God] the Name of an Angel.
 URIGO, burning with a Caustic; also the Itch of Lust. *L.*
 URIM and THUMMIM [*אורים וטומים*, *Heb. i. e.*] Lights and Perfections. *Urim* signifies Lights, or Explanations, which, as some say, were the ancient Teraphims or little human Figures, which the Priest carried hid in the Fold of his Robe or Gown, and by which he answered the Questions of the Jews. The *Thummim* signifies Perfections, and is by the *Septuagint* translated *Truth*. There was, as *Diodorus Siculus* says, a like Ceremony much in use with the Egyptians, whose principal Minister of Justice carried an Image of precious Stones about his Neck, which was called *Truth*. We know nothing certain concerning them, but that they were a Sort of Ornaments belonging to the Habit of the High Priest, by which he gave oracular Answers to the People. The High Priests of the Jews consulted God in the most important Affairs of their Commonwealth, and received Answers by the *Urim*. Others take them to be the 12 precious Stones in the Breastplate of the High Priest, which shone like a Flame of Fire.
 URIN'AL [*urinale*, *L.* of *σπυρπικ*, *Gr.*] a Glass Vessel to receive Urine. *F.*
 URINA'RIA *Fistula* [in *Anatomy*] the Urine Pipe, the same as *Urebra*. *L.*
 URINARY [*urinarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to Urine.
 URINA'TION, a diving or swimming under Water.

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URINATIVE, provoking Urine.
 URINE [*urina*, *L.* of *ὑρον*, *Gr.*] a serous Excrement which passes from the Reins to the Bladder, and is thence discharged through the Penis. *L.*
 U'RINES [in *Falconry*] Nets to catch Hawks with.
 U'RINOUS [*urinalis*, and *urinofus*, *L.* of *ὑρινος*, *Gr.*] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine; also full of Urine.
 URINOUS Salts [among *Chymists*] volatile Salts drawn from animal or other Substances that are contrary to Acids.
 U'RITHS [of *ὑρινθαν* or *ὑρινθαν*, *Sax.* to wreath or turn about] Etherings or Windings of Hedges. *S. C.*
 UR'LED, stunted, that does not grow. *N. C.*
 UR'LING, an Urchin, a Dwarf, a little Fellow. *N. C.*
 URN [*urne*, *F.* *urna*, *L.*] a Water-Pitcher.
 URN, a Roman Measure for liquid Things, containing about three Gallons and a Half.
 URNS [among the Romans] Pots made of different Matter, either of Earth or Metal, to preserve the Ashes and Bones of the Dead after they were burnt.
 URNS, were also certain Vessels to put Ballots in, for giving Votes at Elections in the Roman Assemblies.
 UNOCRIT'ERIUM [of *ὑρον*, and *κριτήριον*, *Gr.*] a casting of Waters, a giving Judgment on Diseases by Sight of the Urine.
 U'ROMANCY [of *ὑρον*, and *μαντεία*, *Gr.*] a divining or guessing at the Nature of a Disease by the Urine.
 UROPY'GIUM } [*υπορύγιον*, *Gr.*]
 URRHOPY'GIUM } the narrowest or lowest Part of the Rump.
 UROS'COPY [of *ὑρον*, and *σκοπία*, *Gr.*] an Inspection of Urines, commonly called casting of Waters.
 UR'RY, a Sort of blue or black Clay, digged out of Coal Mines.
 UR'SA Major [in *Astronomy*] the great Bear, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, called also *Charles's Wain*. *L.*
 URSA Minor [in *Astronomy*] the lesser Bear, a Northern Constellation, consisting of seven Stars, of which the last and nearest to the Pole is named *Cynosura*. *L.*
 UR'SULA [*i. e.* a little She Bear] a proper Name of a Woman.
 UR'SULINES, an Order of Nuns.
 URTICO'SE [*urticosus*, *L.*] full of Nettles.
 URY'NESS, Nets to catch Hawks. *O.*
 US [ur, *Sax.* *us*, Teut.] we.
 U'SAGE, Custom, common Practice, Fashion, Way, Treatment. *F.*
 USAGE [in *Law*] Prescription.
 U'SANCE [among Merchants] the Space of Time between any Day of one Month, and the same Day of the next, which Time is generally

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nerally allowed for Payment of a Bill of Exchange after Acceptance. *F.*

Double USANCE [among Merchants] is the Space of two such Months, allowed on the same Account.

USE [*us*, *F.* of *usus*, *L.*] employing or Enjoyment of a Thing; a Practice, Custom; also Interest of Money.

USE [in *Law*] the Profits of Lands, &c. especially that Part of the *Habendum* of a Deed or Conveyance, which expresses to what Benefit the Party shall have the Estate.

To USE [*user*, *F.* *usum*, *sup.* of *uti*, *L.*] to make use of, to employ, &c.

USEFUL, serviceable, profitable.

USEFULLY, profitably.

USEFULNESS, Profitableness.

USELESS, unprofitable.

USELESSNESS, Unprofitableness.

USER *de Action* [Law Phrase] the pursuing an Action in the proper County.

An USHER [*huissier*, *F.* *uscere*, *Ital.*] properly the Door-keeper of a Court; also the Under-master of a School.

Gentleman USHER, an Officer who waits upon a Lady or Person of Quality.

USHER of the *Black Rod*, is the Gentleman-Usher to the King, the House of Lords, and the Knights of the Garter, and keeps the Chapter-House Door, when a Chapter of the Order is sitting.

USHERS of the *Exchequer*, are four Persons who attend the Chief Officers and Barons in the Court of *Westminster*.

To USHER in, to introduce or bring in.

USNEA [among Physicians] a Kind of green Moss, which grows upon human Skulls, and is used in Physick. *L.*

USQUEBAUGH, a distilled Spirit made in *Ireland*.

USTION [in *Surgery*] a burning or searing with a hot Iron. *L.*

USTORIOUS, having the Property of burning.

To USTULATE [*ustulatum*, *L.*] to burn or sear.

USUAL [*usuel*, *F.* *usualis*, *L.*] one that serves for Use, common, ordinary.

USUALLY, commonly, ordinarily.

USUALNESS, Commonness, Ordinari-ness.

USUCAPTION, the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits; Prescription or long Possession. *L.*

USUFRUCTUARY [*usufructuaire*, or *usufructier*, *F.* *usufructuarius*, *L.*] one who has the Use and Profit of a Thing, but not the Property and Right.

An U'SURER [*usurier*, *F.*] one who lends upon Usury or for Gain.

To USURP [*usurper*, *F.* *usurpare*, *L.*] to take upon or seize violently.

USURPA'TION, a taking wrongfully to

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one's own Use, that which belongs to another, *F.* of *L.*

USURPA'TION [in *Law*] the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits.

USURY [*usure*, *F.* of *usura*, *L.*] is the Gain of any Thing above the Principal, or that which was lent, exacted only in Consideration of the Loan, whether it be in Money, Corn, Wares, or the like.

UTAS [Law Term] in the eighth Day following any Term or Festival; as the *Utas* of *St. Hilary*, &c.

UTEN'SIL [*utenfil*, *F.* *utensile*, *L.*] any Thing that serves for Use, a necessary Implement or Tool.

UTEN'SILS [among Military Persons] are Necessaries which every Soldier ought to have, wherewith he is to be furnished by his Host where he quarters.

UTERI *Ascensio* [among Physicians] the rising of the Womb. *L.*

UTERI *Procidentia* [among Physicians] the falling of the Womb, a Disease. *L.*

UTERINE [*uterinus*, *L.*] belonging to the Womb. *F.*

UTERINE Brother [*uterinus frater*, *L.*] a Brother by the Mother's Side only.

UTERINE Fury [*uterinus furor*, *L.*] a Disease in the Womb, that sends forth Fumes to the Brain, causing extraordinary Passions and lustful Desires, which cannot be satisfied or appeased.

UTERINE Sister [*uterina soror*, *L.*] a Sister by the Mother's Side only.

UTERUS, the Womb or Matrix.

UTFANG'THEFE [*ut fang*, *Scop.*, *Sax.*] a Privilege empowering a Lord of a Manor to punish a Thief committing Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee.

UTIL'ITY [*utilité*, *F.* of *utilitas*, *L.*] Usefulness, Benefit, Advantage.

UTLAGA'TIO, an Outlawry.

UTLAGA'TIO *capiendo quando utlagatur in uno comitatu, et postea fugit in alium*, a Writ for the apprehending a Man who is outlawed in one County, and flies into another. See *Outlawry*.

UTLAGH [*uðlaga*, *Sax.*] an Outlaw or outlawed Person.

UTLAW'RY, } a Punishment for such
OUTLAW'RY, } as, being called into Law (*i. e.* into Court), do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their Goods and Lands to the King and State.

UT'LEPE [Law Term] a Flight or Escape made by Thieves or Robbers.

UTO'PIA [*Eutopia*, *Gr.* *q. d.* a fine Place] a feigned well-governed Country, described by *Sir Thomas More*.

UTOPIAN, belonging to *Utopia*.

UTTER [*uttern*, *Sax.*] outward, absolute, entire.

To UTTER [of *uttern*, *Sax.* *q. d.* to put out]

V U

out] to pronounce or speak forth; also to vend or sell Wares.

UT'TER *Barriſter*; a young Lawyer admitted to plead at the Bar; or a Perſon well ſkilled in the Common Law, who is called from Contemplation to Practice.

UT'TERABLE, capable of being expreſſed.

UT'TERLY, entirely, altogether.

UT'TERANCE [of *utten*, *Sax.*] Delivery, Manner of ſpeaking; alſo the Sale of Commodities.

UT'TERMOST [*uttermæſt*, *Sax.*] the moſt outward, the moſt diſtant, or fartheſt Part.

U'VA, the ſame as *Uvula*.

U'VEA-*Membrana* } [in *Anatomy*] a Coat

U'VEA-*Tunica* } of the Eye reſembling the Skin of a Grape, whence it has its Name. Its outward Surface, being of divers Colours, is called *Iris*; and this makes the Difference of Perſons Eyes as to Colours, as black, grey, &c. L.

U'VID [*uvidus*, *L.*] moiſt, wet.

UVIF'EROUS [*uviſer*, *L.*] bearing Grapes.

UVIGE'NA } [in *Anatomy*] a little Piece

UVIGE'RA } of ſpongy Fleſh that hangs down from the Roof of the Mouth.

VUL'CAN [*vulcanus*, *L.*] a Pagan Deity eſteemed to be the God of ſubterranean Fire, to preſide over Metal, and to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*.

VULCA'NIAN [*vulcanius*, *L.*] of, or belonging to, or made by *Vulcan*.

VULCA'NO [*volcano*, *Ital.* of *vulcanus*, *L.* the fabulous God of Fire] a burning Mountain, that throws forth Flames, Smoke, and Aſhes, ſuch as Mount *Ætna*, &c.

VUL'GAR [*vulgaire*, *F.* of *vulgaris*, *L.*] common, ordinary, general, trivial, low, mean, baſe.

The VULGAR [*le vulgaire*, *F.* *vulgus*, *L.*] the common People, the Rabble.

VULGAR *Fractions* [in *Arithmetick*] ordinary or common Fractions, as diſtinguiſhed from *Decimal Fractions*, &c.

VULGAR'ITY [*vulgaritas*, *L.*] Vulgarneſs, the Manner of the common People.

VUL'GARLY, commonly.

VUL'GARNESS, Commonneſs; alſo Meaneſs; Unmannerlineſs.

VUL'NED [in *Heraldry*] wounded.

VULNERA'BLE, that may be wounded.

VUL'NERARY [*vulneraire*, *F.* *va'nerarius*, *L.*] of or good to cure Wounds.

VUL'NERARY [*vulneraire*, *F.* *vulnerarium Medicamentum*, *L.*] a Medicine proper for healing of Wounds.

VULNIF'ICK [*vulnificus*, *L.*] that maketh or cauſeth Wounds.

VUL'PINARY [*vulpinariuſ*, *L.*] crafty, ſubtil, wily.

VULPINE [*vulpinus*, *L.*] belonging to, or like a Fox, crafty, ſubtil.

W A

A VUL'TURE [*vulturius*, *L.*] a Bird of Prey, called alſo a *Griper*.

VUL'TURINE [*vulturinus*, *L.*] like, or of the Nature of a Vulture, rapacious.

VUL'VA [*vulva*, *F.*] the Womb, or Matrix. L.

VULVA *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] an oblong Furrow between the Eminences or bunching out Parts of the Brain. L.

U'VULA [*uvula*, *F.*] that little Piece of red ſpongy Fleſh that hangs down from the Palate between the Glandules, called *Amygdalæ*. L.

UVULA *Spoon*, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to be held juſt under the *uvula*, with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the Hollow behind the ſame.

UXO'RIOUS [*uxorius*, *L.*] overfond of, or doating upon his Wife.

UXO'RIOUSLY, like one doating on his Wife.

UXO'RIMUM, a Fine or Forfeit paid by the *Romans* for not marrying. L.

To VYE, to ſtrive, to equal or outdo another.

U'ZIFUR [among *Chymiſts*] *Cinnabar* made of Sulphur and Mercury.

UZ'ZIEL [*אזיאל*, *Heb.* i. e. the Goat of God] the Son of *Haraiah*.

W A

TO WABBLE [either of *picelhan*, or *pagian*, *Sax.* or *wadein*, *Teut.* *wendrell*, *Belg.*] to totter as as a Top ſometimes in ſpinning; to wriggle about as an Arrow ſometimes does in the Air.

WAB'BLING, tottering, wriggling.

WAB'BLINGLY, totteringly.

WACKET, Sky-colour. O. See *Watches*.

WAD [*peeb*, *Sax.* Hay] a Bundle of Straw or Peas; alſo a Sort of Flocks, of Silk, coarſe Flannel, or Cotton.

WAD } [among *Günners*] a Stop-

WAD'DING } ple of Paper, Hay, Straw, old Clouts, &c. which is forced into a Gun upon the Powder, to keep it cloſe in the Chamber, or put up cloſe to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.

WAD-HOOK [in *Gunnery*] is a Rod of Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent-wife, or like a Screw, to draw the Wads or Okam out of a Gun when it is to be unloaded.

WAD'DEMOLE } coarſe Stuff uſed for

WOD'DEMEL } the covering the Col-

WOD'DENEL } lars of Cart-horſes.

To WAD'DLE [*wadeln*, *Teut.* *wendtelen*, *Belg.* *picelhan*, *Sax.*] to go ſideling as a Duck goes.

WAD'DLES, the Stones of a Cock.

WAD'DLING, going ſideling.

WAD'DLINGLY, in a ſideling Manner.

To WADE [*padan*, *Sax.* *waden*, *Teut.*]

to go in or pass through the Water, Brook, &c. also to dive into Business.

A WA'FER [*gauff-e*, F.] a thin Sort of Paste for sealing Letters; the consecrated Bread given at the Sacrament of the Lord's Body among the Roman Catholics.

A WAFT [of *pāgian*, *Sax.* *wargben*, Du. to move to and fro] a Sign made by a Coat or Sea Gown hanged out in the main Shrouds, to Ships or Boats to come on Board, oftentimes signifying, that the Ship is in Dinger by a Leak, &c. and wants Help.

To WAFT [of *wachten*, Du. and Teut. to watch] to convey or guard any Ship or Fleet at Sea; to carry by Water.

A WAFT'ER, a Frigate to convey a Ship after such a Manner.

WAFT'ERS } [in the Time of King Ed-
WAFT'ORS } ward IV.] three Officers with naval Power appointed to guard Fishermen on the Coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk.

To WAG [*pāgian*, *Sax.* *Waegben*, Du.] to move or stir, to shake.

A WAG [of *pāgan*, *Sax.* or of *vago*, Ital. witty] a merry Fellow.

A WAG-Tail, a Bird.

WA'GA, a Weigh; a Quantity of Cheese, Wool, &c. of 356 lb. *Avoirdupois*.

To WAGE [*wagen*, Teut. to hazard, *gager*, F.] to lay a Wager; to enter upon, begin, or join in War.

To WAGE [*Law Phrase*] to give Security for the Performance of a Thing.

WAGE, Gage or Pledge. *Spenc.*

To WAGE *his Law* [*Law Phrase*] when an Action of Debt is brought against one, the Defendant might *Wage his Law*, i. e. take an Oath that he does not owe any Thing to the Plaintiff, nor detain his Goods in the Manner and Form as he had declared.

WA'GER of *Law* [*Law Term*] the Offer of such an Oath.

A WAGER [*gager*, F.] a mutual Stipulation between two Persons to forfeit or pay a Sum of Money, &c. on Condition a Thing in Dispute be or be not as asserted.

To lay a WAGER [*gager*, F. of *wagen*, Teut. *waegben*, Du. to hazard, or of *ped-dian*, *Sax.* *weiten*, Teut.] to enter into such a Contract.

WA'GES [*Gages*, F.] Hire, Reward for Service, Salary, Stipend.

WAG'GERY }

WAG'GISHNESS } [of *pāgan*, *Sax.* to play] Wantonness, frolicksome or merry Pranks.

WAG'GISH [of *pāgan*, *Sax.*] wanton, toyish, frolicksome.

WAG'GISHLY, wantonly.

To WAG'GLE [*pāgian*, *Sax.* *wagghele*, Belg. *wackelen*, Teut.] to joggle or move up and down, to be in Motion.

A WAG'GON [*peg*, *Sax.* *waegben*, Belg. *wagen*, Teut.] a long Cart with four Wheels.

A WAG'GONER [*waegbener*, Belg. *wag-ner*, Teut.] the Driver of a Waggon; also

a Northern Constellation, called *Charles's Wain*.

A WAIF } [*Chose Guavée*, F. or of *pāgi-*
WEIF } an, *Sax.* to float up and down]

Goods that a Thief drops or leaves behind him, when over-charged, or close pursued, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manor, unless the Owner convict the Thief within a Year and a Day; if so, he shall have his Goods again.

WAIFA'RING Man [of *pāgi*, and *pāson*, *Sax.* *waere*, Belg. *fabien*, Teut. or of *waile-faibre*, Teut. Travelling, Pilgrimage] a Traveller.

WAIFS, are also lost Goods or Cattle, claimed by no Body, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manor, if, upon Proclamation made several Market-days, they are not challenged within a Year and a Day.

To WAIL [*pānian*, *Sax.* *gualare*, Ital.] to lament or bewail.

WAIL ED Wine, choice Wine. *O.*

WAIL'FUL, sorrowful.

WAIL'ING, Lamentation.

WAIL'INGLY, by way of Lamentation.

A WAIN [*pān*, *Sax.*] a Waggon; a Cart drawn by Oxen, and having a Waincope.

WAIN'ABLE, that may be manured or ploughed. *O. R.*

WAINAGE, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

WAIN'COPE, that Part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the Wain, or a long Piece that comes from the Wain Body.

WAIN'SCOT [*wandschote*, of *wand*, a Wall, and *schot*, to defend or preserve, Belg.] a lining of Walls made of Boards within Side of a Room.

To WAIN'SCOT [*wandscotten*, Du.] to line Walls with Wainscot.

WAIR [among Carpenters] a Piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad. *F.*

WAIST [*gewaese*, Welsh.] the smallest Part of the Body; also the middle Deck or Floor of a Ship.

WAIT, Ambush.

To WAIT [*wachten*, L. S. and Belg. *warten*, Teut.] to stay for, to attend upon.

A WAIT'ER [*wachter*, Belg. *warier*, Teut.] a Tender upon a Person or Business.

WAITING-Maid, an upper Female Servant.

WAITS [either of *waiting*, because they attend on Magistrates, Officers, &c. in Pumps and Processions; or of *guet*, a Watch, or *guetter*, to watch, F. because they keep a Sort of Watch a-Nights] a Sort of Musick, or Musicians.

To WAIVE [*pāgian*, *Sax.*] to quit or forsake.

A WAIVE, a Woman outlawed for contemptuously refusing to appear when sued in Law; she is so called as being forsaken of the Law; and not an Outlaw, as a Man is, be-

W A

cause Women not being sworn in Leets to the King, nor in Courts, as Men are, cannot be outlawed.

WAIVED Goods, See *Waif*.

WAI'WARD, froward, cross, peevish, cross-grained, unruly.

WAI'WARDLY, peevishly, unruly.

WAI'WARDNESS, Peevishness, Unruliness.

To WAKE [*pacian*, or *præcan*, *Sax.* *waecce*, *Belg.* *waschen*, *Teut.* *waeger*, *Dan.*] to watch or forbear sleeping.

To WAKE [*præcan*, *Sax.* *wecken*, *Teut.*] to excite or rouse from Sleep.

WAKE [*Sea Term*] the smooth Water which a Ship leaves a-stern when under Sail.

WAKE'FUL, not apt to sleep.

WAKE'FULLY, like a Person awake, heedfully.

WAKE'FULNESS, the being wakeful or heedful.

WAKES [of *pacian*, *Sax.*] to keep awake; because in celebrating them they used to dance all Night; but *Spelman* derives them of *pac*, *Sax.* Drunkenness, because they generally terminated in Drunkenness] Vigil, for the Dedication of Churches; Country Feasts that used to be celebrated for some Days after the next Sunday, or Saint's Day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated, still observed in most Parts of England.

WAKE'MAN, a Title given to the Chief Magistrate of *Rippon*, *Yorkshire*.

WAKE'MAN [*q. d.* Watchman] a Name.

WAKE ROBIN, an Herb. *Arum*, *L.*

WAL'BURY [*Gracious*] a Name.

WALD [*palda*, *Sax.* *wald*, *Teut.*] a Wood, a wild, woody Ground. *Old Records*.

WALDWIN } [*of pealdan*, *Sax.* to rule,

WALWIN } and *pannan*, *Sax.* to conquer] a proper Name of Men.

WAILES } [*Sea Term*] outward Timbers

WAILS } in a Ship's Sides, on which Men set their Feet when they clamber up.

CHAIN-WALES [of a Ship] are those Wales that lie out farther than any of the other, and serve to spread out the Ropes called Shrowds; and are usually trode upon when Persons climb up the Sides.

WALE KNOT [among Sailors] is a round Knot, so made with the Lays of a Rope that it cannot slip.

WALE Reared [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be Wale Reared, when it is built strait up after she comes to her bearing.

Gun WALE [of a Ship] a Wale which goes about the uttermost Strake or Seam of the uppermost Deck in the Ship's Wale.

WALE [pell, *Sax.*] a rising Part in Cloth.

WALL-FLEET [of pall, *Sax.* a Wall, and *el-er*, *Sax.* a River] a Place in *Essex* famous for Oysters.

W A

WALI'SCUS [*Old Law*] a Servant of any military Officer.

To WALK [*walcker*, *Dan.* or of *pealcan*, *Sax.* to roll or revolve] to go on Foot.

A WALK, a Path to walk in; also a walking or short Journey on Foot.

A WALK MILL [of *walche*, *Belg.* *walchen*, *Teut.* to full Cloth] a Fulling-mill, *N. C.*

A WALK'ER [*walcher*, *Belg.* *walther*, *Teut.*] one that walks.

WALKERS [*Law Term*] Forest Officers appointed to walk about a certain Space of Ground committed to their Care.

WALKING-Staff, a Stick to support in walking.

A WALL [pall, *Sax.* *wall*, *Teut.* of *wallum*, *L.*] an Inclosure of Brick, Stone, or Earth.

To WALL, to inclose with a Wall.

WAL'LIA, a Wall or Bank of Earth cast up for a Mound or Boundary. *O. L.*

WALL-Brook [*q. d.* *Gall-Brook*, of *Lucius Gallus*, a Roman Captain that was there slain; and a Brook which is now dried up] a Street in London.

WALL-Creeper, a Bird.

A WAL'LET [*valise*, *F.* *valigia*, *Ital.* of *wallen*, *Teut.* to travel, *q. d.* a travelling Bag] a Sort of Bag with two Pouches to it.

A WALL Eye [probably of *hpale*, *Sax.* a Whale, *q. d.* an Eye like a Whale, *Skinner*] a Disease in the Eye of a Horse.

A WALL Flower, a Plant bearing a sweet-scented Flower. *Leucoium luteum*. *L.*

WALL-FRUIT, Fruit matured against a Wall.

WALL-EYED, having large white Eyes.

WAL'LING, boiling. *N. C.*

WAL'LINGFORD [of *Gual Hen*, *C. Br.* i. e. the old Wall, by retaining and adding thereto *Ford*; the English Saxons called it *Gualeng-ford*, and *Walleng-ford*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Berkshire*, 38 Miles west from London.

To WAL'LOP [*pealan*, *Sax.*] to boil.

To WAL'LOW [*palpian*, *Sax.* *weltzen*, *Teut.*] to roll and tumble up and down.

WAL'LOWISH [of *walgbe*, *Belg.* a nauseating, of *walgbe*, to loath] unfavoury, tasteless.

To WAL'LY, to cocker, or indulge. *N. C.*

WALM [*wall*, *Teut.*] a little Boil over the Fire.

WALM'ER [of pall, *Sax.* and *Mare*, *L.* the Sea, *q. d.* a Sea-wall] a Place in Kent.

WAL'NUT [pahl, *hnutu*, *Sax.* *walnut*, *Belg.* and *L. S.* *q. d.* *welsche nusse*, *Teut.* i. e. foreign or Italian Nut; *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *Βωλάνος*, *Gr.*] a large Nut well known.

WALSH, the same as *Wallowish*. *Lincolnshire*.

WAL'SINGHAM [of *pæl*, *Sax.* a Whirlpool,

W A

pool, of *pælpān*, *Sax.* to wallow and Ham, *Sax.* an Habitation, *q. d.* a dirty, boggy, Town; or from *pælpē*, *Sax.* Southern Wood, which grows plentifully there] a Town in Norfolk, 89 Miles N. N. E. from London.

To *WALT* [*pæltan*, *Sax.* to overthrow] to totter or lean one Way. *N. C.*

WALT [of *wanckeren*, Teut. to waver or be unsteady] (*Sea Term*) a Ship is said to *walt*, when she has not her due Ballast, i. e. not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her stiff.

WALT'ER [*waldber*, Camd. of the *Sax.* *palt*, a Wood, and *ber*, a Master, or of *pæltan*, *Sax.* to rule, and *hepe*, *Sax.* an Army] a proper Name of Men.

WALT'ER, a Pilgrim or Woodman. *O.*

To *WALT'ER*, to welter. *O.*

WALT'HAM [of *pæld*, *Sax.* *wald*, Teut. a Wood, and *ham*, *Sax.* *q. d.* a Town by a Wood] a Town in *Essex*, 12 Miles N. by E. from London, memorable for its stately Abbey, the Abbot whereof was a Member of Parliament.

WALT'SOME, wallowish, loathsome.

WALVIA'RIA Mulieris [*Law Lat.*] the waving of a Woman, which answers to the *Uligatio Viri*, or the outlawing of a Man. *L.*

WAL'WORT, Dwarf-elder.

To *WAM'BLE* [of *pamb*, *Sax.* the Belly] to move or stir as the Guts do with Wind, &c. to rise up as seething Water does; to wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

WAN [*pan*, of *pana*, *Sax.* wanting, *gwan*, *C. Br.*] weak, pale faced, faint and feeble in Countenance.

A *WAND* [*waand*, *Dan.*] a long slender Willow Twig, a long slender Staff.

To *WAND'ER* [*panþman*, *Sax.* *wandēren*, *L. S.* *wandern*, Teut. *wander*, *Dan.*] to stray or frigate about, to go out of the Way, to walk or travel in unknown Places, or without having fixed any certain Stage of the Journey.

WAND'ERER, a Rover, one who rambles about.

WAND'ERING, Errour, Uncertainty.

WAND'ERINGLY, strayingly.

WANDS'WORTH [anciently called *Wandleworth*, from the River *Wandle* and *Vandali*, and *Worth*, a Village; or from *vand*, *Dan.* Water, and *Worth*, *q. d.* a Town by the Water-side] a Town in *Surry*, standing upon the River *Tbames*, five Miles W. by S. from London.

To *WANE* [*panjan*, or *Lepanian*, *Sax.*] to decrease, to grow less.

WANE [*pana*, *Sax.* wanting, *wān*, *Du.* Defect, Want] the Decrease of the Moon: the Moon is said to be in the *Wane*, when she is past the second Quarter.

A *WANG* [*paug*, *Sax.*] a Field.

WANGS [*panger*, *Sax.* *wangen*, Teut.] the Cheek or Jaw-teeth. *Cbauc.*

WANG-Teeth [*pongtōgar*, *Sax.*] the same as *Wangs*.

W A

WANGA [*pong*, *Sax.* a Jaw bone with Teeth] an Instrument with Teeth.

WAN'GER [of [*pāngepe*, *Sax.*] a Mail or Budget.

WAN'HOPE [of *pana*, *Sax.* wanting, and *hope*, *Sax.*] Despair. *O.*

WAN'KLE, limber, flaccid; fickle, ticklish. *N. C.*

WAN'LASS [*Hunting Term*] as, Driving the *Wanlass*, i. e. driving of Deer to a Stand.

WANNA'GIUM [*Old Law*] Wainage, the Furniture of a *Wain* or Cart; *Wain-house* or Out-houses for Husbandry-tools.

WAN'NESS, Paleness.

WAN'NISH, somewhat pale or wan.

WANS'DIKE [*q. d.* *Woden's Dike*, or the Ditch of *Woden* or *Odin*, the God of the Saxons, supposed to be the same with the *Mars* of the Romans] a wonderful long Ditch in *Wiltshire*, the Limit of the *West Saxons*, and the *Mercii*.

A *WANT* [*panþ*, of *penþþan*, *Sax.* to turn up, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole. *N. C.*

A *WANT-LOUSE* [*wand lūs*, Belg. *wandlanfz*, Teut.] a Wood-louse, an Insect.

WANT [*pana*, *Sax.* wanting, *wān*, Belg. Want] Deficiency, Lack, Need, Poverty.

To *WANT*, to need, to fail, &c.

WANT'AGE [of *pana*, *Sax.* Less, of the Smallness thereof] a Town in *Berkshire*, 50 Miles W. from London.

A *WAN'TEY*, a Surcingle, or large Girth for a Pack-horse.

WANT'ON [*Minbew* derives it of *Wantone*, *q. d.* *Wants to play with*; *Skinner* rather chuses to derive it of *wagine*, Belg. to imagine, because such Persons are full of Imaginations and Fancies; or of *wendele*, Belg. to turn about, because such Persons run skittishly about] full of Wagery; light, lascivious.

WANT'ONLY, lasciviously, frolicksomely.

WAN'TONNESS, Waggishness, Lasciviousness.

WANT'WIT, a Fool. *Shakefp.*

To *WANZE away* [of *panjan*, or *Lepanian*, *Sax.*] to waste away. *C.*

WA'PENTAKE [*papen* *Geræce*, *Sax.* as *Sommer* thinks, of *Wæpan*, *Sax.* Armour, and *Geræcon*, *Sax.* to render, from giving up their Armour in Token of Subjection to their Lord] the same as Hundred; a Division of a County, so called, because the Inhabitants did give up their Arms in Token of Subjection to their Lord.

WAPP [in a Ship] that Rope wherewith the Shrouds are set tight with wale Knots.

To *WASPE*, to wash. *Suffex.*

WAR [*pæp*, *Sax.* *werre*, *O. Belg.* *weere*, *O. Teut.* *guerre*, *F. guerre*, *Ital. Mer. Caf.* derives *War* of 'Aps; Gr. *Mars*] a Fighting, a State of Hostility between Nations, States, Provinces, or Parties.

To *WAR* [*pepian*, *Sax.* *waeren*, Belg. *wabren*,

W A

wabren, Teut. to defend] to go to War, to fight one against another.

WAR and War, worse and worse. N. C.

WAR-OLD, old in War. Spenc.

WAR *no more* [Sea Term] is a Direction for him at the Helm to keep the Ship as near the Wind as possible.

To WAR'BLE [*we wete*, Belg. to turn round in a circular Manner; to vibrate] to chirp, to sing as Birds do; to sing in a quavering or trilling Way; to purr or gargle as a Stream or Brook.

WAR'BLER, a Songster.

WAR'BLING of the Wings [among Falconers] is when a Hawk crosses her Wings over her Back; having mantled herself.

WAR'BLINGLY, quaveringly.

To WARCH } [of *warck*, Sax. Pain] to

To WARK } ache; to work. N. C.

A WARD [*weard*, Sax. to watch, of *weardian*, Sax. to watch or keep] a District or Portion of a City, committed to the special Charge of one of the Aldermen; also a Prison.

A WARD [of a Forest] a Division.

A WARD [of a Prison] an Apartment.

A WARD [of an Hospital] a particular Division or Apartment of it.

A WARD [in Law] the Heir of the King's Tenant holden by Knights Service during his Nonage.

To WARD [*weardian*, Sax.] to keep Guard or Watch.

To WARD [in Fencing] to parry or keep off a Blow.

Court of WARDS, a Court first appointed by King Henry VIII. for determining of Matters relating to Heirs of the King's Tenants holden by Knights Service, but now quite abolished.

WARD Corn [*weard*, and Cornu, L. a Horn] an ancient Duty of watching and warding at a Castle, and blowing a Horn on a Surprise.

WARDAGE. See Ward Penny.

WARDECORPS [*Garde du Corps*, F.] a Life-guard man. Chauc.

WAR'DEN [either of *weardian*, Sax. to watch, or *guardien*, F. a Guardian or Keeper] is commonly used for one who has the keeping or Charge of Persons or Things, by virtue of his Office.

A WAR'DEN [in an University] the Head of a College.

A WAR'DEN [in a Religious House] the Provincial Deputy, who acts in his Absence.

WARDEN [of the Fleet] the chief Keeper of the Fleet Prison in London.

WARDEN, or Lord Warden [of the Cinque Ports] a Governor of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and sends out Writs in his own Name.

WARDEN [of the Mint] an Officer who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion brought in by the Merchants, pays them for it, and over-

W A

sees the other Officers; called also *Keeper of the Exchange and Mint*.

A WARDEN Pear [Dr. Tb. H. derives it of *weardian*, Sax. to defend, because it keeps a long Time without rotting] a large Sort of delicious baking Pear.

WARD'ER [of *weard*, Sax. or *gardeur*, F.] a Beadle or Staff man, who keeps Guard or Watch in the Day-time.

WARD'ERS, or Yeoman Warders [of the Tower of London] Officers whose Duty is to wait at the Gates, and to take an Account of all Persons who come into the Tower; also to attend Prisoners of State.

WARD'MOTE [of *weard* and *Mot*, or *Gemot*, of Metan, or *Gremetan*, Sax. to assemble] a Court kept in every Ward of the City of London for chusing Officers, and doing the other Business of the Ward.

WARD Penny, Money paid to the Sheriff and Officers, for maintaining Watch and Ward.

WARD'ROBE [*gard-robe*, F. *guardaroba*, Ital. the same as *vestiarium*, L. or *quartodone*, Gr.] a Place where a Prince's or Nobleman's Robes are kept.

Clerk of the King's WARDROBE, an Officer who keeps the Inventory of all Things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

WARD Staff, was formerly the Term for a Constable's Watch-staff.

WARD Staff [Old Law] a Kind of petty Serjeantry, a holding Lands by this Service, viz. to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with six Horses, two Ropes, and two Men to watch it, when brought to the place appointed, by which Tenure Lomburn Manor, in Essex, is held.

WARD'FEON } [of *weard*, a Ward, and
WARD'FEGH } *feoh*, a Fee, Sax.] the Value of a Ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

WARD'SHIP, Guardianship, State of being under Ward.

WARD'WIT [of *weard*, a Ward, and *wite*, a Fine, Sax.] is to be quit of giving Money for keeping of Watches.

WARE [*ware*, Sax. *wuere*, Belg. *whare*, Teut.] Commodity, Merchandise; also a Dam in a River.

WARE, wary, cautious. Spenc.

To WARE, to take heed of, to beware. Dryd.

WARE your Money, i. e. bestow it well. N. C.

WARE [of *weari*, a Ditch made to keep off the overflowing of Water] a Town in Hertfordshire.

WARECTA'BILIS Campus, a fallow Field. O. L.

WARECTARE, to fallow Ground, or plow up Lands designed for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement. - O. L.

WARECTUM

W A

WAREC'TUM *Terra Warefata* [Old Records] fallow Ground, Land which has been long untilld.

WARE'FUL, cautious, heedful.

WARE'LESS, stupidified. *Spenc.*

WAR'FARE [of *war*, *Sax.* War, and *pepan*, *Sax.* to go] the State of War, a military Expedition.

WAREHOUSE, a Storehouse for Merchandize.

WAR-Hable [of *war* and *babilis*, *L.*] apt for War, nimble. *Spenc.*

WA'RIANGLES, a Sort of noisy, ravenous Birds in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire*, which prey upon other Birds; which, when taken, they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in Pieces and devour them.

WA'RILY, cautiously, heedfully.

WA'RINESS, Cautiousness, Heedfulness.

WA'RIIN [of *gar* all, and *win*, *Teut.* *q. d.* all-victorious] a proper Name of Men.

WA'RISH, to cure, to heal, to save or deliver. *O.*

WA'RISON, Reward. *O.*

To **WARK** [of *war*, *Sax.* Pain] to ache; as, the Head warks. *Lincolnsh.*

WARK [*peopc*, *Sax.* *werck*, *Teut.*] Work. *Spenc.*

WAR'LIKE [*pephce*, *Sax.*] belonging to the Art or Affairs of War; stout, valiant.

A WAR'LOCK [*peplog*, *Sax.*] a Witch, a Wizard.

To **WARM** [*peapman*, *Sax.* *warman*, *Teut.*] to make warm, or heat.

WARM [*peapm*, *Sax.* *warm*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* which *Fr. Junius* derives of *Depuac*, *Gr.*] not cold. *Belg.*

WARM'ED [*Gefynmed*, *Sax.* *gewarmet*, *Teut.*] made warm.

A WARM'ING [*pepminge*, *Sax.*] a making warm.

WARMING Pan, a Pan contrived to warm a Bed.

WARM'LY, with Heat or Passion.

WARM'NESS [*warne*, *Teut.*] Heat, Passion.

WARMTH, a gentle or moderate Heat.

To **WARN** [*pepman*, *Sax.* *warnen*, *Teut.*] to tell or give Notice of a Thing before hand; to admonish; to bid one provide for himself elsewhere.

To **WARN** [in *Law*] is to summon to appear in a Court of Justice.

WARN'ED, denied. *O.*

WARNEL Worm, Worms on the Backs of Cattle within the Skin.

WARN'ING Wheel [of a *Clock*] is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its Distance from the first Wheel.

WARNISTU'RA [Old *Law*] Garniture, Furniture, Provision.

WAR'NOTH [among Tenants holding of *Dover Castle*] a Custom that he that failed in the Payment of his Rent at a set Day, was

W A

obliged to pay double, and for the second Failure triple.

WARN'ING, previous Caution, Preadmonition.

To **WARP** [*peoppan*, *Sax.* *werpe*, *Belg.*] to draw out or wind the Warp in Length, into which the Woof is woven.

WARP [*Sea Term*] a Hawser, or any Rope used in the warping of a Ship.

To **WARP** [*garpier*, *F.* which *Spelman* derives of *peappan*, *Sax.*] to cast or bend, as Boards do when they are not dry.

WARP [*peapw*, *Sax.* *werp*, *Belg.*] the Thread or Length into which the Woof is woven.

To **WARP a Ship** [*Sea Term*] is to hale her to a Place, by means of a Hawser or Rope laid out for that Purpose, and fastened to an Anchor, when the Wind is wanting.

To **WARP**, to lay Eggs. *N. C.*

A WARP [of *hpeoppan*, *Sax.* to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

WARP'ING, bending, tending the wrong Way, crooking.

To **WAR'RANT** [of *pepman*, *bepepman*, *Sax.* *wehren*, *Teut.* *wuere*, *Belg.* to defend, *garantir*, *F.*] to secure, to maintain, to assure or promise.

A WAR'RANT [*guarant*, *C. Br.*] an Order, authentick Permission, Power, &c.

WARRANT of *Attorney*, a Deed whereby a Man appoints another to do something in his Name, and warrants his Action.

Clerk of the WARRANTS [in the *Common Pleas*] an Officer who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant.

WARRANT'ABLE, that may be warrant-ed, justified, and maintained.

WARRANT'ABLENESS, Justifiableness.

WARRANT'ABLY, justifiably.

WARRANT'ER, one who authorises.

WARRANT'IA Chartæ, is a Writ that lies properly for him who is infeoffed in Lands or Tenements with Clause of *Warranty*, and is impleaded in the *Affixe* or *Writ of Entry*, wherein he cannot vouch or call to *Warranty*. *L.*

WARRANT'IA Custodiæ, is a Writ judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be Ward to another, in request of Land, said to be holden in Knight's Service; which when it is bought by the Ward's Ancestors, was warranted to be free from such Service. *L.*

WARRANT'IA Diæ, is a Writ, lying in case where a Man, having a Day assigned personally to appear in Court to an Action wherein he is sued, is, in the mean Time, by Commandment, employed in the King's Service, so that he cannot come at the Day assigned. *L.*

WAR'RANTIZE ? [*Law Term*] a Pro-
WAR'RANTY } mise or Covenant by
 Deed, made by the Bargainer for himself and his Heirs to warrant and secure the Bargainee against

against all Men, to the enjoying any thing agreed on between them.

To WARRY [pejugean, Sax.] to disturb, to make War upon. *Spenc.*

WARRE, worse. *Spenc.*

WARREC'TUM [Old Law] Land that has lain long uncultivated.

WAR'REN [waerande, Belg. garren, F.] a Franchise or privileged Place by Prescription or Grant, to keep Beasts and Fowl of Warren, as Conies, Hares, Partridges, and Pheasants.

WARREN, a Device for preserving and storing Fishing in the Midst of a River for the Fish to retreat to, that you may take them when you please.

WARY BREED. See *Warrel Worms*.

WAR'RENER, a Keeper of a Warren.

WAR'RIER } [of p^{ia}, Sax.] a war-

WAR'RIOUR } like Man, one skilled in military Affairs.

WAR'SCOT, a Contribution towards Armour or War in the Saxons Time.

WAR'STEAD, q. d. Waterstead. *N. C.*

A WART [peap^{re}, Sax. wart^e, L. S. wartze, Teut.] a kind of small hard Swelling.

WART [in Horses] a spongy Substance growing near the Eye.

WARTH [papt, Sax. the Shore] a Water Ford. *N. C.*

WARTH, a customary Payment for Castle-guard, or keeping Watch or Ward.

WAR'WICK [Cambden derives it from *guarib*, C. Cr. a Safeguard, a Garrison, and *pic*, Sax. a Port or City. *Sommer* says, it was formerly called *Wearing-wic*, and derives it from *peap^{ing}*, a wear, and *pic*, a Port, Sax. It is called *Car-lein*, C. Br. i. e. the Legions Camp, where the Major of the *Dalmatian Horse* acted under the Command of the Duke of Britain] the County-town of *Warwickshire*, 67 Miles N. W. from London.

WAR'WITE } [peap^{de}pit, Sax.] a be-

WARD'WITE } ing quit of giving Money for keeping Watches and Wards.

WA'RY [pæp, Sax.] cautious, provident, wise.

WARY *Angle*, a Sort of Magpye, a Bird.

To WAR'RY [pæpian, or p^{ig}ian, Sax. to secure, to bail. *Lancash.*

WAR'TY, full of Warts.

WAS [pæ, Sax.] the Preterimperfect Tense of *am*.

WA'SME, woe is me. *N. C.*

WASE, a Wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under a Yessel or Burthen that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*

To WASH [pæpian, Sax. waschen, Belg. and Teut.] to cleanse by washing.

A WASH [pære, Sax. wasche, Du. and Teut.] a washing or Wash, or a Lotion to wash with.

WASH BALL, a Ball of Soap.

WASH BREW, small Oatmeal steeped in Water, and cleansed, then boiled to a

stiff and thick Jelly, otherwise called *Flumery*.

A WASH of Oysters, is ten Strikes.

WASH'ES [of a Cart, &c.] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-tree.

The WASHES in Norfolk, so called, because it is washed by the Tide's washing against; a Shore almost as dangerous as the Quickfands in Africa.

WASHING of a Ship [Sea Term] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up to the Yards, wash and scrape her other Side.

WASH'UM, a shallow or fordable Part of a River or Arm of a Sea. *O L.*

WASH'Y, damp, moist, watery.

WAS'KITE [q. d. a *was* Kite] a Kind of Virginian Hawk.

A WASP- [pæp, Sax. wesp^e, Teut. guespe, F. wessa, L.] a stinging Fly.

WASP'ISH, fretful, peevish.

WASP'ISHNESS, Peevishness, Irascibility.

WAS'SAIL } [of pæp pæi, Sax. i. e.

WAS'SEL } Health be to you] a Custom still used in some Places, on twelfth Day, at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths.

WAS'SELLERS, a Company of People, who make merry and drink together; also Wenches that go about from House to House singing at Christmas.

To WASTE [verwasfen, Teut. gaster, F. vastare, L.] to spoil, or make Havock.

WASTE [pæp^e, Sax. woest, Belg. wust, Teut.] Spoil, Havock, destroying.

WASTE [in Law] Spoil or Decay of Houses, Wood, Lands, &c. made by the Tenant to the Prejudice of the Heir.

WASTE [i. e. Waste Ground, of pæp, Sax. Deiert, wasst, Belg. spoiled] those Lands which are not in any Man's Possession, but lie common.

WASTE of the Forest [in Law] is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Forest without a Licence.

WASTE [probably of pæm, Sax. the Belly, or wammes, Teut. the Abdomen, but Skinner derives it of pæpian, Sax. which signifies the Increase, Stature, or Height of the Body] the Middle of a Man's Body.

The WASTE [of a Ship] that Part which lies between the Main and Fore-Mast.

WASTE Boards [Sea Term] Boards made fit to be set on the Side of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in.

WASTE Cloths [Sea Term] Cloths hung about the Cage-work of a Ship's Hull, to shadow the Men from the Enemy in a Fight.

WASTE'FUL, lavish.

WASTE'FULLY, lavishly.

WASTE'FULNESS, Lavishness.

WASTE Trees [Sea Term] the Pieces of Timber which lie in a Ship's Waite.

WAS'TERS [vastatores, L.] a Sort of Thieves and Robbers.

WASTLE

WASTLE Bread, the finest Sort of white Bread or Cakes.

WAST'RELS, Commons. *Carew.*

To WATCH [*peccan, Sax. wachen, Teut.*] to keep awake, to keep Watch, to sit up at Nights.

WATCH [*peece, Sax. wache, Teut.*] a Guard, Persons appointed to keep Watch at Nights; also a Pocket Clock.

A WATCH [among *Sailors*] is the Space of four Hours; during which Time one Half of the Ship's Company watch in their Turns, and are relieved by the other Half for four Hours more.

Quarter WATCH, is when one Quarter of the Ship's Crew watch together.

WATCH Glass, is a Glass whose Sand is four Hours in running out, used by Sailors to shift or change their Watches.

WATCH-Work, the inner Parts of any Movement or Watch which is designed to shew the Hour without striking.

WATCH'ER, one that watches.

WATCH'ET Colour [*Skinner* derives it of *paeced, Sax. weak, q. d. a weak Colour*] a Kind of pale blue Colour.

WATCH'FUL, wakeful, diligent.

WATCH'FULLY, wakefully, diligently.

WATCH'FULNESS, Wakefulness, Diligence.

WATCH'HOUSE, Place where the Watch is set.

WATCH'MAKER, one whose Profession is to make Watches.

WATCH'MAN, Guard, Centinel, one who keeps Ward.

WATCH'TOWER, Tower on which a Watchman is placed to announce any Occurrence.

WATCH Word, a Word given to Centinels to know their Friends.

WATER [*paetp, Sax. waeter, Belg. wasser, Teut.*] one of the four Elements; Rain; also Urine.

To WATER [*paetp, Sax. waeteren, Belg. wassern, Teut.*] to moisten, wet, or soak in Water.

WATER [among *Jewellers*] a certain Lustre of precious Stones.

WATER [among *Dyers*] a certain Lustre imitating Waves, set on Silks, Mohair, &c.

WATER [with *Chymists*] the first of the Passive, and one of the five Principles.

WATER Bailiff [of the City of London] an Officer who has the Oversight and Search of Fish brought thither, and the gathering of the Toll that arises from the River of Thames.

WATER Bailiff [in *Port Towns*] were certain Officers formerly appointed for certain Ships.

WATER BEARS [at *Spitzberg*] Bears that live by what they catch in the Sea.

WATER Born [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be Water-born, when she is where there is no more Water than will just bear her from the

Ground; or lying even with the Ground, she first begins to float or swim.

WATER-Cresses, an Herb. *Nasturtium aquaticum.* L.

Dead WATER [*Sea Term*] is the eddy Water that follows the Stern of the Ship, not passing away so fast as that which slides by her Sides.

WATER Farcin [in *Horses*] a Disease.

WATER-Gage, a Sea-wall or Bank, to keep off the Current or overflowing of the Water.

WATER-Gage, an Instrument to measure the Depth and Quantity of any Water.

WATER Gang [*patengang, Sax.*] a Trench to carry a Stream of Water, such as are usually made in the Sea-walls to discharge and drain Water out of the Marshes.

WATER Gravel, a Rent anciently paid for fishing in, or other Benefit received for some River or Water.

WATER Germander, an Herb. *Scordium.* L.

WATERER, one who waters.

WATERINESS, the abounding with Water.

WATER-Lily, a Flower. *Nymphaea.* L.

WATER-Line [among *Mariners*] is that which distinguishes that Part of the Ship which is under Water from that which is above when she is duly laden.

WATER-Lock, a fenced watering Place.

WATER-Measure, a Measure which exceeds the *Winchester* Measure by about three Gallons in a Bushel; it is now used for selling of Coals in the Pool.

WATERMAN, a Ferryman, a Boatman.

WATER Murrain, a Disease in Black Cattle.

WATER-Ordeal, an old Saxon Way of Purgation, when suspected of a Crime, by putting their Hands in scalding Water.

WATER-Pepper, an Herb, *Periscaria vulgaris acris.* L.

WATER-Poise, a certain Instrument to try the Strength of Liquors.

WATERSCAPE [*paetp, Sax.*] an Aqueduct.

WATER-Shoot, a young Sprig which springs out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

WATER-Sbot [*Sea Term*] is a Sort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is moored neither cross the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WATER-Swallow [*walterschwabe, Teut.*] a Bird.

WATER-Table [in *Architecture*] is a Sort of Ledge left in Walls about 18 or 20 Inches from the Ground, and where the Thickness of the Wall begins to abate.

WATER-Way [in a *Ship*] is a small Ledge of Timber lying on the Deck, close by the Sides, to keep the Water from running down there.

WATER-Wheel, an Engine for raising Water out of a deep Well,

WATER.

WATER-Willow, an Herb. *Salix folio longissimo.* L.

WA'TERISH, insipid, washy.

WA'TERISHNESS, Insipidness, Thinness.

WA'TERWORK, Performances done by Water Engines.

WATERY [*wassereg*, Teut.] belonging to, or full of Water.

WATERY Sores [in Horses] a Distemper.

WAT'RY Triplicity [among *Astrologers*] are the three Signs of the Zodiack, *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

WATER'ING or *Diwing*, is laying the *Rungs* (which are Bundles of Hemp Stalks) in Water, with a Weight on them, to keep them from swimming.

WATLING-Street [so called either of *Vitellianus*, a Roman; or, as *Somner* supposeth, of *pebla*, *Sax.* a Beggar, or *peblian*, to beg; because Beggars sat therein as their constant Place to ask Alms] one of the four Roman Streets or High-ways dividing London in the Midst from South to North, reaching from Dover to London, *Dunstable*, *Towcester*, *Atter-fon*, and the *Severn*, near the *Wreking* in *Shropshire*, extending itself to *Anglesea*, in *Wales*. The Names of three other Roman Streets were *Iceneld-street*, *Erminage-street*, and the *Fosse*; which see.

To **WAT'ILE**, to bind with Hurdles or Grates.

WATTLES [of *petlar*, or *petelar*, *Sax.*] spliced Grates or Hurdles; Folds for Sheep of split Wood-like Grates.

WATTLES of a Cock [either of *waggebele*, Belg. or *wadeln*, Teut. to wag, *Skinner*] the Gills of a Cock; also the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To **WAVE** [of *pogian*, *Sax.* *waegeve*, Belg.] to fashion or make like the Waves of the Sea; also to turn to and fro.

To **WAVE** [*guesve*, F.] to decline, i. e. to put off or omit doing a Business.

To **WAVE** [among *Sailors*] is to make Signs for a Ship or Boat to come near or keep off.

WAVE-Loaves } [among the *Jews*] cer-
WAVE-Offerings } tain Loaves or Bread
anciently offered as the first Fruits of every Year's Increase.

WAV'ED } [*Heraldry*] a Bordure or any

WAV'EY } Ordinary of Charge in a Coat of Arms, having its Outlines resembling the rising and falling of Waves.

To **WA'VER** [*papian*, *Sax.*] to be floating or uncertain what to do.

WAV'ERER, one who fluctuates, or is irresolute.

WAVESON [*Admiralty Law*] are such Goods as appear floating or swimming on the Waves of the Sea, after Shipwreck.

To **WAWL**, to howl as Cats do in the Night, to *Caterwaul*.

WAW-MIST [*q. qualmish*, *vaemmis*, loathing, *Dan.*] sickish at the Stomach.

WAWES, Waves or Woes. *Spenc.*

WAX [*peaxe*, *Sax.* *wacks*, Belg. *wachs*, Teut. *waer*, *Dan.*] a glewy and bituminous Substance well known, of several Sorts; either *Natural*, as Bees Wax, &c. or *Artificial*, as Sealing-wax, &c.

To **WAX** [*peaxen*, *Sax.* *wachsen*, Teut. to grow, *waxer*, *Dan.* which *F. Jun.* derives of *'Aigw*, Gr.] to grow or become, to increase; to cover with Wax, to do over or dress with Wax.

WAX'SHOT } a Duty anciently paid to-
WAX'SCOT } wards defraying the Charge of Wax Candles in Churches.

A WAY [*woye*, F. *peg*, *Sax.* *weg*, Teut. *wegb*, Belg. *via*, L. or of *wicus*, L.] a Street or Road; also Means, Expedient; also Method, Use, Custom.

WAY of Essay [with *Authors*] a particular Method of handling a Subject, the Writer delivering himself more freely and modestly, than in the *dogmatic Way*.

WAY of a Ship [*Sea Term*] is sometimes the same with the *Rake* or *Run* of a Ship forward or aftward on; but it is commonly used to her sailing, for when she goes apace, they say *she has a good Way*; also the smooth Water that she makes a-stern, when under Sail.

WAY of the Rounds [in *Fortification*] is a Space left for the Passage round between a Rampart and the Wall of a fortified Town.

To **WAY a Horse**, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

WAY-Bread [*pæg-bræde*, *Sax.* *wegbreed*, L. *St. wegerich*, Teut.] the Herb Plantain.

WAY-BIT, a little Piece, a little Way. *Yorkshire*.

WAY-Faring [of *pæg*, *Sax.* a Way, and *papian*, *Sax.* *q. d. wigrabzend*, Teut. to go] travelling.

WAY-Faring Man, is one who is accustomed to travel the Roads.

WAY-Faring Tree, a Plant, called otherwise the *wild Vine* or *Hedge-Plant*.

To **WAY-lay one**, to lie in wait for him in the Way; to lay Snares for him.

WAY'LED, grown old. *O.*

To **WAY'MENT** [of *wege* for woe, and lament] to bewail. *Spenc.*

WAY'NED, put back. *O.*

WAYT-Fee [*L. T.*] a Fee anciently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

WAY-WISER [of *wegmeister*, Teut. a Hand in the Road, to shew Travellers the Way] a Mathematical Instrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Chariot to show how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator*.

WAY-WISER [for a Pocket] a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Steps, or Pages, in order to know how far one walks in a Day.

WAY-WARD [probably of *wagbern*, Teut. to refuse, and *aerd*, Belg. Nature, *q. d.* of a Nature or Temper to refuse whatsoever is offered] froward, peevish. See *Waiward*.

WAY.

W E

WAY/WARDLY, perversely.
 WAY/WARDNESS, Perverteness.
 WAYZ, a Bundle of Straw.
 WAYZ GOOSE, a Stubble Goose, an Entertainment given to Journeymen at the beginning of Winter.
 WE [pæ, Sax. *wil*, L. S.] all or several of us. The Plural of I.
 WEAK [pæc, Sax. *weak*, Belg. and L. S. *weich*, Teut. tender] feeble, not strong.
 To WEAK'EN, to enfeeble or make weak.
 WEAK/LING [*weicling*, Teut.] a weak Child, that has little or no Strength.
 WEAK/LINESS, Feebleness.
 WEAK'LY [*weiclich*, Teut.] feebly.
 WEAK'NESS, Feebleness, Infirmary, Want of Strength.
 WEAK/SIDE, Deficiency of Understanding, Inattention or Infirmary of Mind.
 WEAKY, moist. N. C.
 WEAL [of pæ, Sax. well, or of pelan, Sax. Wealth] as the Common *Weal*, i. e. the public Benefit or Advantage.
 WEAL away, alas. *Spenc.*
 WEALD } [*weald*, Sax.] the woody Part
 WELD } of a Country.
 WEAL/REAF [*weal reaf*, Sax.] the robbing a dead Man in his Grave.
 WEALTH [*wealt*, Sax.] Riches.
 WEALTH/INESS, the being rich.
 WEALTH/Y [*wealtig*, Sax.] rich.
 To WEAN [*weanian*, Sax. *wennen*, L. S. *abwennen*, Teut.] to take a Child from the Breast, a Calf from the Cow, &c.
 WEAN'ED [Apined, Sax. *abgewebut*, Teut.] taken from the Breast.
 WEAN'EL, a young Beast newly taken off from sucking his Dam.
 WEAN/LING, a young Creature fit to be weaned. C.
 WEAPONS [*weapens*, Sax. of *weapnan*, to arm, Sax. *waffen*, Teut.] all Sorts of warlike Instruments, except Fire-Arms.
 WEA/PON Salve [*weafien salve*, Teut.] a Sort of Ointment, which is said to cure a Wound, by being applied to the Sword or other Weapon that made the Wound.
 WEA/PONLESS, unarmed.
 WEAR [pæp, Sax. *webr*, Teut.] a Stank or great Dam in a River, fitted for taking Fish, or conveying the Stream to a Mill.
 To WEAR [Sea Term] is to bring a Ship to, on a different Tack.
 To WEAR [pæpan, Sax.] to be clothed with, as, to wear *Gloaths*.
 To WEAR [*wahren*, Teut.] to last, endure, to hold out; as, *This Cloib wears well*, i. e. lasts long, &c.
 To WEAR [pæpnan, Sax.] to decay or wear away.
 To WEAR the Pot, to cool it. N. C.
 WEARD [pæpnan, Sax.] Watchfulness, Care.
 WEAR'ER, one that wears.

W E

WEAR/INESS [*wearienne*, Sax.] a being tired or fatigued.
 WEAR/ISH [pæp, Sax. a Quagmire] boggy, watry.
 WEAR/ISOME, troublesome, tedious.
 WEAR/Y [*weari*, Sax.] tired, fatigued.
 To WEAR/Y [*wearijan*, Sax.] to tire, to fatigue.
 WEA/SAND } [*weasand*, Sax.] the Throat,
 WE/SEND } Pipe, or Gullet.
 WEA/SELS, Polecats.
 WEA'THER-HOG, a Male Lamb the first Year.
 To WEAT the Head, to look it for Lice. N. C.
 A WEA'THER [pæp, Sax. *weder*, Dan. *weder*, L. S. *widder*, Teut.] a Wedder Sheep, a Male Sheep gelt.
 WEATHER [pæp, Sax. *weder*, Du. *wetter*, Teut.] the Disposition of the Air.
 WEATHER Beaten, is properly said of a Ship, which has endured Strefs of Weather; but it is commonly used of any Person or Thing that has been worn, by being exposed to the Weather, or hard Labour, old Age, &c.
 WEATHER Board, is that Side of a Ship which is to the Windward.
 WEATHER Coiling [of a Ship] is when being a Hull, her Head is brought the contrary Way to that she lay before, without losing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.
 A WEATHER Cock } [*wetterbahn*, Teut.]
 A WEATHER Vane } the Form of a Cock, or Vane in other Shapes, set on the Top of a Building, to shew from what Quarter the Wind blows.
 WEATHER Gage [Sea Term] the Advantage of the Wind; as a Ship is said, *To have the Weather Gage of another*, when she is to the Windward of her.
 WEATHER Glafs [*wetterglafs*, Teut.] a Glafs Tube, commonly supplied with Quick-silver, that shews the Change of the Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold.
 WEATHER-Man [in Archery] an Archer who carefully observes the Wind and Weather in shooting.
 WEATHER Wife [*wederwif*, L. S.] *wetterwif*, Teut.] skilled in foretelling the Change of Weather.
 To WEA'THER [Sea Phrase] to double or go to the Windward of a Place; also to overcome a Difficulty.
 To WEATHER a Hawk [among Falconers] to set her abroad to take the Air.
 To WEAVE [pæfan, Sax. *weben*, L. S. and Teut.] to make Cloth, Silk, &c. in a Loom.
 A WEA/VER [pæbba, Sax. *wewer*, L. S. and Teut.] a Maker of Cloth, &c.
 A WEAVER's Beam [pæb beam, Sax. *wewerbaum*, Teut. *wewerboom*, L. S.] the Beam of a Weaver's Loom, on which the Warp is rolled.

W E

WEA *worth you*, Woe betide you. *N. C.*
A WEB [*webbe*, *Sax.* and *Du. weff*, *Dan. gewebe*, *Teut.*] Cloth that is weaving; the weaving of a Spider; a Sheet of Lead.

A WEB [*among Oculists*] a Spot in the Eye, a Distemper.

WEB'BA [*webba*, *Sax.* a Weaver] a King of the *Mercii*.

WEB'FOOTED, that has Films between the Toes.

A WEB'STER [*webstere*, *Sax.*] a Weaver, a Woman who spins the *W b.* &c.

To WED [*peddian*, or *lepeddian*, *Sax.*] *wedder*, *Dan.* The *Teut. wotten*, signifies to lay a *Wager*, is therefore, in the plain Sense of the Word, not applicable here, but might pass figuratively, considering the Uncertainty whether a Person who engages in Matrimony will win or lose] to take to Wife or Husband, to marry.

WEDBED'RIP, the customary Service which inferior Tenants yielded their Lord in reaping and mowing. *Sax.*

A WED'DING, Marriage.

A WEDGE [*pedg*, *Sax. wiggbe*, *Du.*] a Tool to cleave Wood, &c. an Ingot or Mass of Gold, Silver, or other Metal.

To WEDGE, to fasten with Wedges; also to cleave with Wedges.

WED'LOCK [*pedloc*, *Sax.* of *peddian*, and *Loc*, *Sax. q. d.* the Lock of Marriage] Matrimony, Marriage.

WED'NESDAY [*pednesdag*, *Sax.* of *peden* i. e. *Widen*, the *Mars* of the *Germans*, *wensdagb*, *Belg.* *wonsda*, *Dan.*] the fourth Day of the Week, heretofore, set apart for the Worship of the Idol *Woden*.

WEE, little, diminutive.

A WEED [*ped*, *Sax.*] any rank or wild Herb that grows of itself.

To WEED [*pedian*, *Sax. weide*, *Belg.*] to pluck or root up Weeds.

WEED'INESS, abounding with Weeds.

A WEEDING Hook [*pedhoc*, *Sax.*] a Tool for pulling or cutting up Weeds.

WEED [*pate*, and *lie p de*, *Sax. dewede*, *Belg.*] a Garment or Suit of Cloaths; a Widow's Veil; also a Friar's Habit.

WEED'ER, one that weeds.

WEED-Hook, a Hook to eradicate Weeds.

WEEDY, abounding with Weeds.

A WEEK [*peoc*, *Sax. weke*, *L. S.*] the Space or Compuls of seven Days and Nights.

A WEEK of a Candle [*Candelpeoc*, *Sax. wicke*, *Teut.*] the Cotton Match in a Candle, &c.

WEEK'LY, by the Week.

WELL [*wiel*, *Belg.*] a Bow-net to take Fish in.

WEFL [*pæl*, *Sax. weel*, *Belg.*] a Whirlpool. *Lancafb.*

To WEEN [*penan*, *Sax.* hence *Op-pnen-an*, *Sax.* to think highly of one's self.] to think, to be of Opinion.

To WEEP [*peopan*, *Sax.*] to shed Tears.

W E

WEEP'ER, one that weeps.

WEEP'INGLY, in a weeping Manner.

WEEP'ING Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

WEER ? [*paar*, *Sax.*] Seawreck. *Nor.*

WEAR } *roumb.*

A WEE'SEL [*perle*, *Sax. wiesel*, *Teut. wiesel*, *Dan.*] a wild Creature which haunts Houses, and kills Mice.

To WEET [*wissen*, *Teut.*] to know. *Sp.*

To WEE'SEN, to wit. *Spenc.*

WEET'LESS, unknowing. *Spenc.*

WEV'IL [*wep*, *Sax. wewel*, *Teut. wewel*, *Dan.*] a small black Worm that eats Corn in the Loft.

WEFT [*west*, *Dan.*] a Thing woven; as a *Wet of Hair*; also the Woof of Cloth.

WEFT, waved. *Spenc.*

WEFT' astray, any Thing that wanders or is lost. *Spenc.*

To WEIGH [*pegan*, *Sax. weght*, *Belg. wegen*, *Teut.*] to ponderate or try the Weight of a Thing; to consider in the Mind.

A WEIGH [of Cheese or Wool] 256 lb.

A WEIGH [of Corn] 40 Bushels.

WEIGHT [*piht*, *Teupht*, *Sax. wigbt*, *Belg.*] the Ponderosity or Heaviness, or Content of a Thing; that which any Thing is weighed by.

WEIGHT'ILY, ponderously.

WEIGHT'INESS, Ponderousness.

WEIGHTY [*wichtig*, *Teut.*] ponderous, heavy, of great Moment or Concern.

WEIVIN, to wave, to put off, to neglect, to forsake. *Cbauc.*

WEL'AWAY, an Expression of Grief or Surprise. *Cbauc.*

WEL'COME [*pilcuma*, *Sax. welkom*, *Belg. willkommen*, *Teut.*] a Salutation used to a grateful Guest, Visitor, or Customer.

To WEL'COME [*pilcumian*, *Sax. we'come*, *Belg.*] to salute one with a Welcome, to bid welcome.

WELD, a Kind of Herb, whose Stalk and Root is in great Use for dyeing the bright Yellow and Lemon Colour.

To WELD, to move, to wield; also to govern. *Spenc.*

To WELD [*Smirbery*] to forge Iron.

To WELD'IN [*pealdan*, *Sax.*] to wield, rule, manage, govern, command. *Cbauc.*

WELD'Y, nimble, active. *Cbauc.*

WELE, Health, Welfare, Prosperity. *Cb.*

WELE'FULNESS, Happiness, &c. *Cbauc.*

WEL'FARE [of *pel* and *panan*, *Sax. welfahrt*, *Teut.*] Well being, Prosperity, Health, &c.

To WELK [*welken*, *Teut.*] to set, to decrease, to wither. *Spenc.*

WELK'ED [*verwelker*, *Teut.*] withered. *O.*

The WEL'KIN [*pelen*, of *pelcan*, *Sax.* to roll about] the Firmament or Sky.

A WEL'KIN [*pelch*, *Sax.*] a Cloud, the Sky. *Spenc.*

WELK'NITH [of *pealecan*, *Sax.*] turneth, changeth. *Cbauc.*

WELL

W E

WELL [p-ll, Sax. *wobl*, Teut. *hene*, L.] as an Adjective it signifies healthy, prosperous, right, &c. as an Adverb, rightly, prosperously, successfully, &c.

A **WELL** [p-elle, of p-ellan, Sax. or *quelle*, Teut.] a Pit or Spring of Water.

A **WELL** (in the *Military Art*) is a Depth which the Miner sinks into the Ground to prepare a Mine, or find out and disappoint the Enemy's Mines.

Well begun is half ended.

All the *Actions* and *Enterprises* of Mankind labour under the *Reflection* of this quaint *moral Sentence*, whether they be *prudent* or *imprudent* in the *Undertaking*, and *good* or *bad* in the *Accomplishment*. It intimates, that Persons should be very *deliberate* and *advised* in the *Beginning* of an *Undertaking*; for that to *begin well* is the only Way to *quicken* and *dispatch* the *End*, let it be what it will. It intimates, that there is a great deal of *Difficulty* in *beginning well*, and that a *false Step* at first *Start* is hardly to be *recovered* afterwards: that the *Work* does not *cost* half so much *Trouble* as the *Design* of it; that it is an *easy Matter* to make *Way* when the *Ice* is *broke*. It reflects upon *false Foundations*, and *foolish Projects*, and it holds *good* from *Morality*, and *worldly Affairs*, to *Religion*, That a *good Beginning* is a *fair Step* to a *good Ending*. *Dimidium facti, qui bene cepit, habet*, say the *Latins*; and *Αρχὴ ἡμισυ παντός*. *Arist.*

All is well that ends well.

It is plain *Matter of Fact*, that the *End* crowns all *Things*; and that every *Thing* is not to be *judged* amiss that may *appear* so for the *present*. A *worldly Misfortune*, if it *quickens* our *Diligence* and *Industry*; a *severe Fit of Sickness*, if it *promotes* our *Piety*, and *makes* us *amend* our *Lives*, is *well*; though for the *present* no *Affliction* seems *joyous*, but *grievous*; for a *happy Death* is the *never-failing Portion* of a *well-spent Life*, which always ends in *eternal Bliss* and *Glory*. The *best Way of judging* of *Things* beyond *Mistake*, is by the *Issue* or *Event* of them. *Finis coronat opus*, say the *Latins*; *Ende wobl, alles wobl*, say the *Germans*; and *Αλαωδίας, ημισυς αἰών*, the *Greeks*.

WELL'AWAY } [p-ela pa, Sax. of *we-*
WELL'ADAY } lan, *Wealth*, and *wa*,
Sorrow, q. d. *O the sorrow of Riches!* but *Dr. To. H.* thinks it to be, q. d. *Wail the Day*] an *Interjection* of *Grief*.

WELL'BORN [p-ix boren, Sax. *woblge boren*, Teut.] of a *good Family*; a *Gentleman*.

WELL'BRED', *polite*, *genteelly educated*.

WELL'LING [probably of *wellen*, *Waves* or *Billows* of *Water*, Teut.] to *flow*, to *spring*. *Chauc.*

W E

WELLING [of *wellen*, to *bubble* or *boil*, Teut.] *heating Liquor* *scalding hot*. *N. C.*

WEL'LINBOROUGH [of *well* and *borough*; from *Wells* there that have a *medicinal Virtue*] in *Northamptonshire*.

WELLNIGH, *almost*.

WELLSET [wolg setizat, Teut.] of a *strong Make* in *Body*.

WELL-SPRING [pællgerppung, Sax.] a *Fountain* or *Spring*.

WELLS [from the *Wells* or *Springs* all over it] a *Bishop's See* in *Somersetshire*.

A **WELT** [Skinner derives it of *pæltan*, Sax. to roll] a *Fold* or *doubling down* of *Cloth* in *making* a *Garment*.

To **WEL'TER** [pæltan, Sax. *wœtzeren*, Belg. *waltzen*, Teut. *welter*, Dan. *wæulterer*, F. of *wolure*, L.] to *wallow* or *lie grovelling*.

WELL'WILLY [wobl wolland, Teut.] *well-wishing*. *Chauc.*

WEL'LY, *almost nigh*. *N. C.*

WEM [pim, Sax.] a *Blemish* in *Cloth*.

WEMB [pamb, Sax. *wamme*, Teut.] the *Belly* or *Gut*.

WEM'LESS, *unspotted*, *innocent*. *Chauc.*

A **WEN** [p-en, Sax.] a *hard Swelling*, consisting of a *thick*, *tough*, *phlegmatick Matter* like *Plaster*.

WENCE [in *Kent*] as a *Four Wence*, a *Place* where *four Ways* *meet* and *cross* each *other*.

A **WENCH** [p-enche, Sax. of *wrafsch*, Subst. neut. a *Woman*, also a *Girl*, Teut.] a *scornful Name* for a *Girl* or *Maid*; a *Crack* or *Whore*.

A **WENCH'ER**, one who *keeps Company* with *Wenches*, or goes *a-whoring*.

WEND [p-end, Sax.] a *large Track* of *Land*, containing many *Acres*.

To **WEND**, to *go*. *N. C.* and *Shakspe.*

WEN'DING [Sea Term] *turning about* a *Ship*, especially when at *Anchor*.

WENIN [p-nan, Sax. not unlikely of *wenne*, to *think*, to be of *Opinion*, Teut.] to *suppose*, to *imagine*, to *think*. *Chauc.*

WEN'NEL, an *Animal* newly taken from the *Dam*. *Tusser.*

WENIS'BECK [of the *River Went*, and *Beck*, Dan. a *River*] a *little River* in *Northumberland*, on which stood an *old Town* called *Glanowenta*.

WEOLD [p-olb, Sax. *wald*] a *Forest*.

WEOR'IH [p-earð, Sax.] a *Farm*. Hence many of our *Country Villages* end in *worth*, as *Wandsworth*, &c.

WE'RÆ } [p-ær, Sax.] so much as
WE'R'TÆ } was paid in *old Time* for *killing* a *Man*, when such *Crimes* were punished with *Mulcts* and *Fines* in *Money*.

WERE [of *perp*, Sax. *wir*, L.] a *Man*.

WERE [of *pær*, Sax.] a *Pond* or *Pool* of *Water*. *N. C.*

WERELA'DA [of *pærleða*, Sam.] a *particular Manner* of *Purgation* and *Clearing* upon the *Oath* of *other Men*.

WERE'WOLF [werewolff, Teut. q. d. *Wolf*]

W H

Instrument to measure Lengths upon the Ground, called also a *Way-wiser*.

To **WHEEL** [*Military Discipline*] is to make a Motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was.

WHEEL'AGE, a Duty paid for the Passage of Carts and Waggon.

WHEEL-Fire, *Ignis Rotæ* [among Chymists] a Fire for the melting of Metals, &c. which covers the Crucible, Copper, or melting Pot, entirely over, at Top as well as round the Sides.

WHEEL-Wright; a Maker of Wheel-carriages.

A **WHEEN** Cat [*i. e.* a Queen Cat, the Word *Queen* was used by the Saxons to signify the Female] a She Cat.

To **WHEEZE** [*hpean, Sax.*] to rattle in the Throat, to speak as one does that has a Cold.

A **WHFINT** Lad [*q. d.* quaint] a fine Lad, spoken ironically; cunning, subtle.

A **WHELK**, the same as *Wheal*; also a Kind of Shell-Fish or Sea-Snail.

To **WHELM** } [*pnylan, and Ahylan,*
To **WHELVE** } [*Sax.*] to cover or turn the open Side of a Vessel downwards.

A **WHELP** [*pelo, Sax. welpe, Belg.* probably of *vulpes* or *vulpicula*, L.] a Puppy; the young Cub of any wild Beast.

To **WHELP**, to bring forth Puppies as a Bitch, Fox, &c.

WHELPS [in a Ship] Brackets, or small Pieces of Wood fastened to the main Body of the Capitan or Draw Beam; which give the Sweep to it, and keep the Cable from surging or coming too high, when it is wound about them.

WHEN [*hpenne, Sax. wenn, Teut.*] at what Time?

WHENCE, from what Place?

WHEN'EVER } at what Time so-
WHEN'SOEVER } ever.

WHERE [*hpen, Sax.*] in what Place?

WHERE'ABOUT, near what Place?

WHERE'AS, when on the contrary, &c.

WHERE'BY, by which.

WHERE'OF, of which.

WHERE'EVER, at whatsoever Place.

WHERE'ENED, choked. *N. C.*

WHERLICOTES, open Chariots, which were made use of by Ladies of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

A **WHER'RET** [*un Horion, F.*] a Box on the Ear, or Slap on the Chaps.

A **WHER'RY** [probably so called of to carry, from its Swiftnefs; or of *wehere*, L. to carry; or of *papan, Sax.* to pass] a small Boat, such as is commonly used for the carrying of Passengers.

To **WHET** [*hpettan, Sax. wetten, L. S. wetzen, Teut.*] to sharpen.

A **WHET-STONE** [*hpedtan, Sax. wetsteen, L. S. wetstein, Teut.*] a Stone for whetting or sharpening of Knives, &c.

W H

WHETH'ER [*hpaep, Sax. wader, Belg. and Teut.*] which of the two? &c.

WHETTER, one who sharpens.

WHEY [*hpege, Sax.*] the Serum or watery Part of Milk.

WHICH [*hpile, Sax. builick, Dan. welck, Teut.*] whether of the two? &c. or who?

WHICH, an Ark or Chest. *O.*

WHICHSOEVER, whether the one or the other.

WHICK'ET for *wobackel*, quite for quatte, *i. e.* quid pro quo. *O.*

WHIDS, Words. *Cant.*

A **WHAFF** [*gbwyth, C. Br.*] a Breath, or drawing in or blowing out of the Breath.

To **WHIFF** [*gbwyth, C. Br.*] to breathe, to draw in or blow out the Breath.

To **WHIFFLE** [*perlan, Sax.*] to babble, *weyfele, Belg.* to ramble, to fluctuate [to trick out of a Thing; to stand trifling; to play on a Pipe].

A **WHIFFLER** [*perlan, Sax.* a Babbler] a Piper that plays on a Pipe to a Company of Foot Soldiers.

A **WHIFFLER** [of the Companies of London] a young Freeman, who goes before, and waits on them at publick Solemnities.

A **WHIFFLER**, } a mere Trifler,

A **WHIFFLING** Fellow, } a pitiful, mean, sorry Fellow.

WHIG [*hpege, and hpege, Sax.*] Whey. Butter Milk, or very small Beer.

A **WHIG** [*hpege, Sax. Whey, &c.* first applied to those in Scotland who kept their Meetings in the Fields; their common Food being four Milk] a Nickname given to those who were against the Court-Interest in the Times of King Charles and James II. and so to such as were for it in the succeeding Reigns.

WHIG'GISM, the Tenets and Practices of Whigs.

WHILE } [*hpile, Sax.*] during the
WHILST } Time.

WHILE [*weile, L. S. weil, Teut.*] Time; Leisure, Opportunity.

WHILOM [*hpdon, Sax.*] once, some time ago, formerly.

A **WHIM**, a maggoty Fancy or Conceit, a freakish Humour.

To **WHIM'PER** [of *wimmern, Teut.*] to begin to cry as a young Child does.

WHIMSICAL, full of Whimsies, freakish, fantastical.

WHIMSICALLY, fantastically.

WHIMSICALNESS, Fantasticalness.

A **WHIM'SY**. See *Whim*.

WHIN, a Shrub called Knee-holm.

To **WHINDLE**, to whimper or whine.

To **WHINE** [*papan, Sax. weenen, L. S. weymen, to cry or weep, Teut. weyna, C. Br.*] to make a mournful Noise, to speak in a crying Tone.

To **WHINE** [*Hunting Term*] an Otter is said to *whine*, when she makes a loud Noise or Cry.

WHIN'IARD

W H

WHIN'IARD [*Skinner* derives it of *gyn-*
drum, *Sax.* to fan or vibrate; or of *pinna*,
Sax. to win, and *agn.* *Sax.* Honour; but
Misfow of *wimen*, a Vine Twig] a Sort of
Back-sword, or crooked Sword, a Scimitar.

A **WHIN'NER** *Neb*, a lean spare-faced
Man. *N. C.*

A **WHIN'NOCK**, a Kit, a Pail to carry
Milk in. *N. C.*

To **WHIN'NY** [of *hinnire*, *L.* or *wibi*, *C.*
Br. the Noise a Horse makes] to neigh as a
Horse does.

WHINS, the Furz or Furz-bush. *Canisla*,
L.

To **WHIP** [*hycop*, *Sax.* *wipper*, *Dan.*] to
scourge or lash with a Whip; also to sew
after a particular Manner.

WHIP or *Whip-staff* [in a Ship] a Piece of
Timber like a Strong Staff, fastened into the
Helm for him that steers in small Ships to
hold in his Hand, to move the Helm and steer
the Ship.

WHIP'HAND, an Advantage over.

WHIP'LASH, Thong of a Whip.

WHIP'PER, one that whips.

WHIP'PING [among *Anglers*] is a fasten-
ing the Line to the Hook or Rod; also a
caking in of the Hook, and drawing it gently
on the Water.

WHIP'STER, a Sharper, a shifting Fel-
low.

WHIR'KENED [*ermurget*, *Teut.*] choak-
ed, strangled. *N. C.*

To **WHIRL** [*hpyrpan*, or *hpcorpan*,
Sax. or *werden*, *Belg.* *birdeter*, *Dan.*] to turn
swiftly about.

A **WHIRLE** } [*wirvel*, *Teut.*] a round

A **WHERN** } Piece of Wood put on the
Spindle of a Spinning-wheel. *C.*

The **WHIRL Bone**, the Knee-pan, the
round Bone of the Knee.

WHIRL Pool [*pyr pul*, *Sax.*] a Gulph
where the Water is continually turning round;
also a Kind of Sea-fish.

WHIRL Wind [*wirvel-wind*, *Teut.* *birvel-*
winde, *Dan.*] a boisterous Wind which blows
Things round: a Hurricane.

A **WHIR'LY-GIG** [of *wirwel*, *Teut.*] a
Plaything to turn round.

To **WHISK** [*wisichen*, *Teut.* *bisier*, *Dan.*] to
brush or cleanse with a Whisk.

A **WHISK** [*wisich*, *Teut.* *wiffie*, *Dan.* or
as *Skinner* thinks, probably of *hpyda*, *Sax.*
white] a Brush made of Osier Twigs; also
the Sound of a Switch; also a Sort of Neck-
drefs formerly worn by Women.

WHISK, } a Game at Cards well

WHIST, } known.

A **WHISK'ER**, a Tuft of Hair on the
upper Lip of a Man.

WHISK'ER, a Scuttle or Basket. *N. C.*

WHISK'ING, great swinging; as a *Whisk-*
ing Lye.

To **WHISPER** [*wissperen*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*
wisflur, *Dan.*] to speak softly.

W H

WHIS'PERING Place, a remarkable Co-
riosity in the Cathedral of *Gloucester*, and also
of *St. Paul's* at *London*, being a Wall built to
in an Arch in the Church, or just under the
Cupola, that if a Man whisper never so low at
one End, a Person that lays his Ear to the
other, shall hear distinctly every Syllable spo-
ken.

WHIST [*zitto*, *Ital.* *whiffer*, *Dan.*] an
Interjection commanding Silence.

To **WHISTLE** [*hpyrtlan*, *pyrtlan*, *Sax.*] to
make musical Sounds with the Lips and
Breath, without the Voice.

WHISTLE [*hpyrtle*, and *pyrtle*, *Sax.*
probably of *ffisula*, *L.*] a Pipe to whistle
with.

A **WHIT** [*Awite*, *Sax.*] a small Part.

WHIT, *Newgate*. *Cant.*

WHIT'AKER, the North East Part of a
Flat or Shore, the middle Ground.

WHIT'BY [*i. e.* White Town or Bay,
called by the *Saxons* *Streaner-heale*, *i. e.*
Stream's Kill] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 150 Miles
N. by W. from *London*.

WHITE [*hwita*, *Sax.* *wit*, *L. S.* *heid*,
Dan. *weiss*, *Teut.*] a natural Colour, con-
trary to black, though some deny white to be
a Colour.

WHITE COB [*hwitan-Cop*, *Sax.* *q. d.*
white Head, *albiceps*, *L.* or *λευκοκέφαλος*, *Gr.*]
a Sea-Bird, a *Mew*.

WHITE-HALL, *York-Place*, built by
Cardinal *Woolsey*, and taken from him by
King *Henry VIII.*

WHITE Hart Silver, a Mule paid into
the Exchequer out of the Forest of *White-Hart*,
certain Lands in *Dorsetshire*, which was first
imposed on *Thomas de Linde*, by King *Henry III.*
for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to
his Order.

WHITE Lead, the Calx of Lead.

WHITE Line [among *Anatomists*] the same
as *Linea alba*.

WHITE Line [among *Printers*] a void
Space left between two Lines.

WHITE Meats, Milk, Butter, Cheese,
Whitepots, Custards; also Fowl, Chickens,
Turkeys, Pigs, Rabbits, &c.

WHITE Oakbum, a Sort of Tow or Flax
to drive into the Seams of Ships.

WHITE Pot, Milk with Eggs, fine Bread,
Sugar, and Spice, baked in a Pot.

To **WHITE**, to requite; as *God wibite you*,
God requite you. *Chefs.*

To **WHITE**, to blame. *N. C.*

To **WHITE**, to make white.

WHITE Kent, a Duty of 8*d.* paid an-
nually to the Duke of *Cornwall* by every Tan-
ner in *Derbyshire*.

WHITE Sauce [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made
of blanched Almonds, and the Breast of a
Capon, pounded together with Spice, &c.

WHITE Spurs, Squires made by the King
in ancient Times, so named from the Spurs
they received at their Creation.

WHITE

W H

WHITE Straits, a Sort of coarse Cloth, made in *Devonshire*.

WHITE Wining, a small white Apple; a pleasant and juicy Fruit.

WHITE Wort, an Herb.

To **WHITEN** [*hyprian*, *Sax.* *twitten*, *L. S.*] to make white.

WHITE'NESS, the being of a white Colour.

WHITHER [*hpeten*, *Sax.*] to what Place?

WHITHER'SOEVER, to whatsoever Place.

WHITING [*twitingb*, *Belg.*] a Fish; also a chalky Substance for whitening Walls.

WHITLEATHER, very tough Leather.

WHITLOW [of *pire*, *Sax.* Pain, and *loup*, *F.* a Wolf, because of the Cruelty of the Pain] a Swelling at the Fingers Ends.

WHITLOW Grass, an Herb of great Efficacy against Feiçons and Whitlows. *Paronychia*. *L.*

WHITNEY [of *hpr*, white, and *ea*, Water, or lge, an Island, *Sax.*] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, 54 Miles W. by N. from London.

WHIT'STER, a Whitener of Linen Cloth.

WHIT'SUN Farthings, Offerings anciently made at *Whitsuntide*, to the Parish Priest by the Parishioners. See *Pencecostals*.

WHIT'SUNDAY [*Dominica in albis*, *L. i. e.* *White Sunday*] so called from the Admission of *Catechumens*, clothed in white Robes, to the Sacrament of Baptism, on the Eve of this Festival, which was instituted to commemorate the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the Shape of fiery Tongues. It answers to the Pentecost of the *Jews*.

WHIT'SUNTIDE, the Season of that Festival.

WHIT'TAIL, a Bird.

WHIT'TEN Tree, a Shrub. *Sorbus Sylvestris*. *L.*

To **WHIT'TLE** [of *hpettan*, *Sax.*] to cut Sticks into small Pieces.

A WHITTLE [*hpiza*, *Sax.*] a Sort of white Basket; also a Knife.

A WHIT'TLE [of *hpizet*, *Sax.* white] a small Blanket worn over the Shoulders by Women; also a Blanket used to swaddle a young Child. *W. C.*

To **WHIZZ**, *q. d.* to hiss, to make a Noise as Liquor does when poured upon the Fire.

WHO [*hp*, *Sax.* *qui*, *L.*] which, what Person.

WHOEVER, any one without Exception.

To **WHOAVE**, to cover, to whom over. *Chefb.*

WHOLE [*p.lg.* *philg.* *Sax.* *beel*, *L. S.* *êlor*, *Gr.*] all of a Thing; also entire, not broken.

WHOLE Chafe Boots, Winter-riding Boots, Hunting Boots.

WHOLE'SALE, Sale in the gross, not in separate small Parcels.

WHOLE'SOME [*bealsam*, *L. S.* of *hæl*,

W I

or *hælð*, *Sax.* *beysfam*, *Teut.*] Healthful, good, sound; as *wholesome Food*. *C.*

WHOLE'SOME Ship [*Sea Term*] a Ship which will hull, try, and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

WHOLE'OMELY, healthfully, soundly.

WHOLE'SOMENESS, Healthfulness, Soundness.

WHOL'LY, completely, perfectly, totally.

WHOM'SOEVER, any one without Exception.

WHOO'DINGS [*q. d.* *Hoodings*] such Planks as are joined and fastened along the Ship's Sides upon the Stern.

WHOOKT, shook (every Joint) quaked. *Chefb.*

To **WHOOOP** [*Houper*, *F.*] See *Houp*.

A WHOOOP, a Pewet, a Bird.

WHOOOP } the Cry which a Shepherd makes to call his Sheep together.

A WHORE [*hure*, and *hoppenna*, of *hyprian*, to hire, *Sax.* of *boere*, *Belg.* *buor*, *Teut.* *bore*, *Dan.* *bueran*, *L. S.* to hire, *q. d.* a hired Woman, or one who prostitutes herself for Hire] an incontinent Woman, a Prostitute.

To **WHORE** [*boeren*, *L. S.* *beuren*, *Teut.* which *Verslegan* derives of *hyprian*, *Sax.* to hire, *q. d.* to hire a Woman to lie with one] to be guilty of Whoredom, either Man or Woman.

WHORE'DOM [*hup'dom*, *Sax.* *'Oapia*, *Gr.* venereal Sports] the Act of Incontinency.

WHORLEBAT [of *Batt*, *Sax.* and *wobis*] a Kind of Gauntlet with Straps and leaden Plummets, used by the ancient Romans at playing at Fifty-cuffs, in their solemn Games and Exercises.

WHOR'TLE [*heortz*, *Sax.* a Heart] a Sort of Shrub.

WHORTLE Berries [*heortberian*, *Sax.* *beurtes*, *F.* *q.* Heart-Berries] the Berries of a Whortle-Shrub; also Bilberries.

WHO'WISKIN, a drinking black Pot, *Chefb.*

WHUR } [among Falconers] the fluttering of Partridges and Pheasants as they rise.

To **WHUR**, to snarl as a Dog does.

WHY [*hp*, *hpiz*, and *gopbpiz*, *Sax.*] for what Cause or Reason?

WIBURTON [of *Wibert*, an English *Saxon* Knight, Builder of it, who about the Year 870 fought under *Agar*, in a Battle against the *Danes*, and *tun*, *Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

WICH'ACAN, a Root growing in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, of great Virtue in healing all Manner of Wounds.

WICH'ENCRAFT, Witchcraft. *O.*

WIC [*p.e* of *pician*, *Sax.* to dwell] a Borough or Village.

WICK [*wicke*, *Teut.*] the Cotton of a Candle, &c. also counterpoise. *O.*

WICK'ED

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WICK'ED [of *wice*, a Witch, of *wac*-
ean, to bewitch, *q. d.* bewitched, or of *wæ*-
cean, *gewacean*, to oppress, because nothing is
more oppressive than a wicked Man; or of
wigend, *wigendman*, a Soldier, because they
are generally impious; or of *wigan*, *wingean*,
Sax. to curse, from whence *wiged*, accursed,
or as *Camden*, of *weced*, *wi d*, *Sax.* deceitful,
full of Guile] ungodly, debauched, vile.

WICK'EDLY, ungodlily.

WICK'EDNESS, Ungodliness.

WICK'ER, a Twig of an Osier Shrub.

WICK'ER, a Casement.

WICK'ET [*guichet*, *F.*] a little Door with-
in a Gate, or Hole in a Door. *Du.*

WICK'HAM [rather *Wicomb*, from *wic*,
Sax. the winding of a River or Port, and
Comb, *Sax.* a Valley] a Town in *Bucking-*
hamshire. 27 Miles W. by N. from *London*.

WICK'LIFF [of *hwic*, *Sax.* white and
Klip, *Sax.* a Rock or Cliff] *John Wickliffe*,
who so mauled the Pope, that he obtained the
Title of an Arch Heretick.

WICK'LIFFITES, the Followers of *John*
Wickliffe, who maintained that Persons guilty
of mortal Sin had no Right to exercise any
Authority of Jurisdiction.

WID'DLE *Waddle* [*wickel*, *wacklegeben*,
Teut.] to go sideling towards first one Side,
and then the other.

To **WID'DLE**, to fret. *N. C.*

WIDE [*wide*, *Sax.* *wiid*, *Du.* *wiid*, *Dan.*
weit, *Teut.*] large in Breadth.

WIDE'LY, extendedly in Breadth.

WIDE'NESS, Extension in Breadth.

To **WIDEN** [*wiiden*, *L. S.* *wetten*, *Teut.*]
to enlarge in Breadth.

WIDG'EON } [*wiggend*, *Sax.* pugnacious,

WID'GIN } *q. d.* a fighting Bird, as
Skinner thinks] a silly Sort of Bird; also a
Simpleton or silly Fellow.

A **WIDOW** [*widwa*, *Sax.* *wittow*, *Teut.*
wedow, *C. Br.* *wiedwe*, *L. S.* *vidua*, *L.*] a
Woman whose Husband is dead.

To **WID'OW**, to make a Widow.

WIDOW of the King, she, who after the
Death of her Husband, who was the King's
Tenant, in *Capite*. was forced to recover her
Dower by the Writ *de dote assignanda*, and
could not marry again without the King's Con-
sent.

WIDOW-Bench [in *Suffex*] is that Share
which a Widow is allowed of her Husband's
Estate besides her Jointure.

WIDOW-Wails, a Shrub.

WIDOWER [*weduwew*, of *weduwe*, a
Widow, and *wir*, a Man, *Belg.* *wirtwer*,
Teut.] a Man who survives his deceased Wife.

WIDOWHOOD [*weduw* and *hede*, *Sax.*]
the State and Condition of a Widow or Wi-
dower.

WIDOW-Hunter, one who courts rich Wi-
dows.

WIDTH, Breadth, Wideness. *Dryd.*

To **WEILD** } [*wealdan*, and *wedan*, *Sax.*

To **WIELD** } [*walten*, *Teut.*] to handle,

W I

to manage, to sway; as one does weild a Wea-
pon in Fighting.

WIERDIES [of *wind*, *Sax.*] Fates, Desti-
nies. *Cbauc.*

WIERY, made of Wire, also wet, moist.

A **WIFE** [*wif*, of *wigian*, *Sax.*] to marry
a Wife, *wif*, *L. S.* *wetib*, *Teut.* and *wif*,
Dan.] a married Woman, whose Will, in the
Judgment of the Law, is subject to that of her
Husband, whence it is said, *She has no Will*,
but *Fulget radiis mariti*, i. e. shines with her
Husband's Lustre.

WIG [from *Periwig*] false Hair worn on
the Head; also a Sort of small Cake.

WIG'AN } [*wibbigan*, *Sax.* of *wi*, *Sa-*

WIG'GIN } cred, or *wibed*, an Altar,

WIG'GON } and *biggin*, or *wiegan*, *Sax.*
to build, *q. d.* Sacred Buildings] a Town in
Lancashire, 148 Miles N. W. by N. from *Lon-*
don.

WIG'GER, strong, as a clean pitched,
wigger Fellow. *N. C.*

A **WIGHT** [*wiht*, *Sax.*] a living Crea-
ture, either Man or Woman.

WIGHT, quick. *Spenc.*

Isle of WIGHT [*Wutland*, and *Wick-Ed*,
Sax. in *C. Br.* *guib*, which denotes a Division
or Separation, because it was thought that this
Island was cut off and separated from the rest of
England, by the Force of the Sea] an Island
near *Portsmouth*, over against *Southampton*.

WIGH'TY, quickly. *Spenc.*

WIG'MORE [*Wizingamepe*, *Sax.* prob-
ably of *winc*, praised, *geong*, young, and
mæpe, *Sax.* or of *wic*, *Sax.* a Fortress, and
mon, *Sax.* a Moor] a Town in *Herefordshire*.

WIG'REEVE [of *wig*, a Way, and *ge-*
pepa, *Sax.*] the Overseer of the Highways.

The **WIKES of the Mouth**, the Corners of
the Mouth. *N. C.*

WILBERHAM [anciently called *Wildburg-*
ham, probably of *wil'd*, or *wil'da*, *Sax.* *Burg*,
and *Ham*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Kent*.

WIL'COCK [of *wald*, a Wood, and *cock*,
q. d. Woodcock] a Surname.

WILD [*wil'd*, of *Awildan*, to grow wild,
Sax. *wild*, *Dan.* *wild*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] un-
tamed, hare-brained; fierce, furious; uninha-
bited.

WILD [spoken of *Vegetables*] that grows of
itself, as some Trees and Herbs do.

To **WILD'ER**, to puzzle.

WILD'ERNESS [*wildnefs*, *Teut.*] a large,
uncultivated, unfrequented Place.

A **WILD'ING** [*wildeling*, *L. S.*] a wild
Apple, a Crab Apple.

WILD'LY, fiercely, ramblingly.

WILD'NESS, Fierceness.

WILD-Fire, a Sort of Fire invented by the
Grecians; also Gunpowder rolled up wet and
set on Fire; also an Evil in Sheep; the Run-
ning-worm, a Disease.

WILD-Fire Arrows, trimmed with Wild-
fire, and shot burning, to stick in the Sails or
Rigging of Ships in a Fight.

WILD Water Cresses, an Herb. *Barbarea. L.*

WILD

W I

WILD *Williams*, a Flower. *Lychnis plmaria*, L.

WILDGOOSE *Chace*, Pursuit of an Object to no Purpose.

WILDS, uninhabited Places.

A WILE [of *geal*, Sax. Fraud, *versfegan*, or *galian*, Sax. to enchant, *Skinner*] a cunning Shift, or subtle Trick.

WILFRED [*pilla*, the Will, and *fred*, Peace, Sax.] a proper Name.

St. WILFRED's Needle, a narrow Hole, in the Church of *Rippon*, in *Yorkshire*, in which, in old Times, the Chastity of Women used to be tried, in that such as had violated their Chastity were miraculously stopped, and held fast; but such as were chaste did easily pass through it.

WILFUL [*pilful*, Sax.] obstinate, unruly, headstrong, inflexible.

WILFULLY, stubbornly.

WILFULNESS, Stubbornness.

WILILY, craftily.

WILINESS, Craftiness, Subtily.

WILK [*psale*, Sax.] a Cockle or Sea-Snail. *Lincolnsb.*

The **WILL** [*pilla*, Sax. *wille*, L. S. and Teut. *wille*, Dan. *veil*, F. *voluntas*, L.] a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleasure, a good or bad Disposition; also Kindness or Unkindness towards one.

To WILL [*fallan*, Sax.] *willen*, L. S. *wollen*, Teut. *vouloir*, F. *veile*, L. *Boulogne*, Gr.] to require, command; to propose.

A WILL, a solemn Act, by which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

Will Parole, { a Will only by Noncupative WILL, { Word of Mouth, which being proved by Witnesses, may be of as good Force as one in writing, except for Lands, which are not devisable but by a Testament in writing made in the Life-time of the Testator.

WILL with a Will, a fiery Meteor or Exhalation that appears in the Night, of a round Figure, in Bigness like the Flame of a Candle; but sometimes broader, and like a Bundle of Twigs set on Fire, commonly haunting Churchyards, marshy and fenny Places, as being evaporated out of a fat soil; it also lies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. and often in dark Nights misleads Travellers by their making towards it, not duly regarding their Way; also called *Jack in a Lantern*.

WILLIAM [of *Guild helm*, Belg. i. e. harnessed with a gilded Helmet; or, as others say, of *Wiel helm*, i. e. the Shield or Defence of many] a Name of Men.

WILLIAMS, Sweet *Williams*, a Flower.

WIL'LING, inclined to do a Thing.

WIL'LINGLY, with a ready Inclination.

WIL'LINGNESS, the being inclined to an Action.

WILL-JILL, a sorry inconsiderable Person, as *Hermaphrodite*.

W I

WILLOW [*pelic*, or *pelige*, Sax. *wililge*, Belg.] a Tree well known.

WIL'LY [*willing*, Teut.] willing, favourable. *Chauc.*

WIL'TON [of the Brook of *Willey*, and *ton*, Sax.] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 72 Miles W. from *London*.

WILTSHIRE [*pilsetta*, Sax. either from the Town *Wilton*, or the River *Willey* and *setta*, Sax. a neighbouring Inhabitant] the County of *Wils*.

WIL'Y [of *geal*, Sax. Fraud] full of Wiles, subtle, crafty.

A WIM'BLE [*wimble*, Belg. of *wembelen*, Germ. to bore] a Piercer to bore Holes with.

WIM'BLETON [*pibbanbune*, or as *Saxner* writes, *pibbanbanc*, and derives it of *pilba*, the Builder, and *bunc*, Sax. a Hill] a Town in *Surrey*.

To WIMM, to winnow. *Suff.*

A WIM'PLE [*guimpe*, F. *wimpe*, Belg.] a Muffler or plaited Linen Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks; also a Streamer or Flag.

WIMUND [*Sacred Peace*] a proper Name.

To WIN [*pinnan*, Sax. *winnan*, L. S. *gewinnen*, Teut. *winden*, Dan. or *vincere*, L.] to get or gain, to make one's self Master of.

WINAN'DERMERE [probably of *vinc*, pleasant, *pad*, a Ford, and *mere*, a Marsh, Sax.] in *Westmoreland*.

WIN'BURN [*pynburnham*, Sax. *winningledy*, C. Br. i. e. a Town between two Rivers] in *Dorsetshire*, 82 Miles S. W. from *London*.

To WINCE { [*wanken*, Teut. to vacillate,

To WINCH { late, or *pentin*, Sax. to turn and wind] to kick or spurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horse.

To WINCH [*guincher*, F.] to wind round with a Winch, an Iron-instrument to turn Screws with, &c.

WINCH'COMB [*pincel*, combe, Sax. of *pincel*, a Corner, and *Comb*, a Valley, Sax. i. e. a Valley encompassed on each Side with Hills] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 72 Miles W. N. W. from *London*.

WIN'CHELSEA [*pincelrea*, of *pincel*, a Corner, and *ea*, or *lge*, an Isle, Sax.] a Town in *Suffex*, 60 Miles S. E. from *London*.

WIN'CHESTER [*pinancestrep*, Sax. the *Wals* call it *Caar Guenif*, i. e. *White City*, because it is built upon a chalky Soil] a Bishop's See in *Hampshire*, 52 Miles S. W. from *London*.

WIN'CHESTER Goose, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

To WIND [*pindan*, Sax. *winden*, L. S. and Teut. *winder*, Dan.] to turn, twist, or roll about; to blow a Horn; to scent as Dogs do.

WIND [*pind*, Sax. *wind*, Dan. *wind*, Teut. and L. S. *vent*, F. of *ventus*, L.] the Current or Stream of the Air, which runs or blows from some one of the 32 Points of the Compass;

W I

pass; Air pent up in the Body of an Animal; Breath, Breathing; Scent.

A WIND-Berry, a Bill-berry, or Whortle-berry.

It is an ill Wind that blows no Body good.

This Proverb intimates, that the Dispensations of Providence are never entirely and universally ill in themselves; though they may be very afflicting to some particular Persons, yet that at the same Time they are to the Advantage of others; as, if a Sickness invades a City, it turns to the Profit of Physicians; if a Conflagration lays a great Part of a City in Ashes, or a Tempest destroys a Navy, it helps Builders to a good Stroke of Work; if a Fleet of Merchant Ships sink in a Storm, or fall into the Hands of Pirates, it is to the enriching of such who have Store of such Merchandizes by them; so that, *Unius pendium alterius est compendium*, as say the Latins; and, *A quelque chose malheur est bon*, the French; *παλινδοσι; κισαλδ ενι μαν μαχον ενι δεικν ενδλον*, the Greeks; and *כח צר שני בן*, the Hebrews.

WIND Bound [Sea Term] stoppt or kept back by contrary Winds.

WIND Broken, a Disease in Horses.

WIND Colick, a painful Disease.

WIND Egg [wind eg, Teut.] an Addle Egg that has taken Wind.

WIND-Fall [windfall, Teut.] Fruit blown off the Tree by the Wind; also a lucky Chance; some Profit or Estate come to one unexpectedly.

WIND-Gall [in Horses] a soft Swelling arising on the Joint of the Leg.

WIND-Gun, an Instrument to discharge a Bullet only by Means of Air thrust into it.

WIND-HAM [q. d. *Wimund's* Home] in Norfolk, 84 Miles N. N. E. from London.

WIND'NESS, Flatulence, Repletion with Wind.

WIND'ING, Flexure, verging obliquely.

WIND'ING-SHEET, Sheet in which the Dead are enwrapped.

WIND/LASS, } a Draw-beam or Instru-

WIND/LESS, } ment in small Ships, placed upon the Deck, just abaft the Foremast.

WIND/LASS } [winde, Teut.] an Engine

WINCH } wherewith any weighty Thing is wound up, or drawn out of a Well, &c.

WIND/LES, Blades to wind Yarn on. C.

WIND/PIPE, the Passage of the Breath.

WIND Row, Hay or Grass taken up into Rows, in order to be dried by the Wind before cocking up. The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up in order to carry Earth on the Land to mend it. S. C.

WIND-Taught [Sea Term] stiff in the Wind, applied to any Thing which holds or catches the Wind aloft, or stopping too much in a stiff Gale of Wind.

WIND-Thrush, a Bird so named, because

W I

it comes into England in high Winds in the Beginning of the Winter.

WIND-Tackle Blocks [in a Ship] are the main double Blocks or Pullies, which being made fast to the End of a small Cable, serve for the hoisting of Goods into the Ship, &c.

To WIND a Ship } [of wenden, to turn,
To WEND a Ship } Teut.] Sea Term, is to bring her Head about.

The Ship WINDS up [Sea Phrase] a Ship is said to do so, when she comes to ride at an Anchor.

How WINDS the Ship? or How wends the Ship? so Mariners ask concerning a Ship that is under Sail, i. e. upon what Point of the Compass does she lie with her Head?

WIND'SOR [pinble, rhotan, Sax. Wind-ing shore, from the Winding of the Shore at that Place] a Town in Berkshire, where is a royal Palace and Castle, twenty Miles W. by S. from London.

WIND/WARD Tide [Sea Term] a Tide which runs against the Wind, rather than with it.

WIN'DOW [q. d. *Wind door*, *windue*, Dan.] an open Place in the Side of a House to let in Air and Light.

WIND'Y, squally, abounding with Wind.

WINE [pin, Sax. *wiin*, Dan. and L. S. *wein*, Teut. *gwin*, C. Br. *vinum*, L. *uon*, Gr.] a Liquor made of the Juice of the Grape, or other Fruits.

Spirit of WINE [among Chymists] the oily Part of Wine rarified by acid Salts; distilled from Brandy, &c.

WINEFRED [of pinnan, to get, and *winde*, Peace, Sax.] the Name of the English Saxon Apostle of the Germans, afterwards called Boniface by Pope Gregory.

WINEFRED, an English Virgin Saint, revived by Bruno the Priest, after Cradocus had cut off her Head, in the Place where sprung up St. Winefred's Well in Flintshire, according to the Popish Legend.

WIN'ETS, Vine-branches. O.

WING [zeping, Sax. *winge*, Dan.] that Part of a Bird used in flying.

WING [of an Army] is the Horse on the Flanks, or at the End of each Line on the right and left.

WING of a Battalion } the right and left
WING of a Squadron } hand Flies which make up each Side or Flank.

WINGS [in Fortification] are the large Sides of Horn-works; Crown-works, Tenaillies, and the like Out-works; that is to say, the Ramparts and Parapets, with which they are bounded on the right and left from their Gorge to their Front.

To WING a Partridge, &c. [a Term in Carving] is to cut it up.

WING'ED Plants [among Herbalists] such as resemble the Shape of a Wing.

To WINK [pincian, Sax. *wincken*, L. S. and Teut.] to close or shut the Eyes.

WINK'ER,

W I

WINK'ER, one that winks.

WINK'INGLY, with Eyes half closed.

WIN'LY, quietly. *N. C.*

WIN'NER, one that wins.

WIN'NING, affecting, engaging Love.

WINNING, the Sum win.

To WIN'NOW [*pinnpian, Sax. wannen* L. S. and Teut. *wannare, L.*] to fan or separate Corn from Chaff by the Wind.

WIN'TER [*pinrep, Sax. winter, Teut. and L. S. winter, Dan.*] one of the Seasons of the Year.

WIN'TER [among *Printers*] a certain Part of a Printing-press.

To WIN'TER [*winteren, L. S.*] to abide in a Place during the Winter Season.

WINTER-Cress, an Herb. *Barbarea, L.*

WINTER-FINER, a large round yellowish Pear, speckled with red.

WINTER-Green, a Plant or Herb, so called from its flourishing in Winter.

WINTER-Heyming [in the Forest of *Dean*] a Season which is excepted from the Liberty of commoning in the Forest.

WINTER Lemon, a Sort of Pear in Shape and Colour like a Lemon.

WINTER-Marvel } a Sort of Pear.

WINTER-Thorn }

To WINTER Rig [*Husbandry*] is to fallow or till the Land in Winter.

WIN'TERTON, a Town in *Norfolk*, so called from its cold Situation.

WIN'WIDFIELD [of *pinnan, Sax.* to conquer, and *field*; of a Victory which *Oswin*, King of *Northumberland*, obtained there over *Penda the Mercian*] in *Yorkshire*.

To WIPE [*pipan, Sax.*] to stroke or rub gently off any Filth, Dust, Soil, &c.

A WIPE [*Spip, ger, pipe, Sax.*] a cleaning by wiping; also a close Rub or Reflection upon a Person.

WIRE [probably of *wirer, F. or gyrare, L.* to wind round] Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, or other Metal, drawn out into long Threads for many Uses.

To WIRE-draw, to draw out Gold or Silver; to spin out a Business; to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him.

WIRE-drawer, one that spins Wire.

WIRES [with *Botanists*] those long Threads which, running from Strawberries, &c. fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

A WISE'ACRE [*wiis segber, Belg.* a Diviner] an ironical or Nick-name for a silly half-witted Fellow; a Fool.

WIS'ARDS, learned Heads, Conjurers. *Sp*
WIS'DOM [*wisdom, Sax. wisdom, Dan.*] the Knowledge of high Things; also good Conduct, Discretion.

WISE [*pire, Sax. wiis, L. S. weise, Teut. wiis, Dan.*] discreet, well-skilled, witty; also Way, Manner, or Means.

WISE'LY, discreetly, prudently.

The WISE MEN [*Weisf Manner, Teut.*] of *Greece*, are accounted seven in Number, viz.

W I

Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, Tòales.

WISH, 'longing Desire; also the Thing desired.

To WISH [*pirean, Sax. winsche, Belg. wiinschen, Teut. all which Mer. Caf. derives of* *ειχόμεαι, Gr.*] to desire.

To WISH [or *wischen, Teut.* to wipe] to wash. *O.*

WISHIP'PERS, Astrologers. *O.*

A WIS'KET, *Wb'sket. N. C.*

WIS'NED [of *peopman, Sax.*] withered or wasted. *N. C.*

A WISP [probably of *wischen, L. S. wischen, Teut.* to wipe] a Handful of Straw or Hay; also a Wreath to carry a Pail or other Vessel on the Head.

To WISSE [of *pirean, Sax. of wissen, to know, Teut.*] to direct, teach, or instruct. *Ch.*

To WIST [*pirean, Sax.*] to know, to think, to understand.

WIS'TA [*Old Law*] a Wist, or Half a Hide of Land.

WIST'FUL, attentive.

WIST'FULLY, attentively, eagerly.

To WIT [*pirean, Sax. weten, L. S. wissen, Teut. which Mer. Caf. derives of* *εἶδω, Gr.*] to know.

WIT [*pirean, Sax. wits, Teut.*] one of the Faculties of the rational Soul; Genius; Fancy; Aptness for any Thing; Cunningness.

A WITCH [piece, of *pician, to divine, or pighnan, Sax. to enchant*] an old Hag or Woman who deals with familiar Spirits.

WITCH'CRAFT [of *picce, and craft, Sax.*] the black Art; a dealing with the Devil or evil Spirits.

WITCH'ELM, a Tree. *Ulmus folio glabro.*

WITCH'ER, Silver. *Cant.*

WITCHER *Bubber*, a Silver-bowl. *Cant.*

WITCHER *Cully*, a Silversmith. *Cant.*

WITCH'ERY, Fascination, Enchantment.

To WITE [*pirean, Sax.*] to blame, to reproach.

WITE [*pire, Sax.*] a Punishment, Penalty, a Fine; Blame, Reproach. *Chauc.*

WITES [*pirean, Sax. i. e. wise or noble Men*] a Title given by our Saxon Ancestors, to their chief Lords or Thanes.

WITH [*pieth, Sax.*] a Particle denoting Company or Union, &c.

WITH'AL, along with the rest.

To WITH'DRAW [of *pieth, and dragan, Sax.*] to draw away or back, to retire or go away.

To WIT'HER [*Dr. Tb. H. derives it of Weather; q. d. weathered; but probably of* *pydepien, Sax.*] to fade, to grow dry.

WITHERED [*περυσσος, Sax.*] dried, faded, as Leaves, Flowers, &c.

WITHEREDNESS [*pydepiu, Sax.*] Dryness, Fadedness, &c.

WITHERINGTON [of *pydepien, Sax.* to wither, and *dune, Sax.* an Hill, *q. d.* a dry Hill] in *Northumberland*.

WITHERNHAM [*Old Law*] is the taking or driving away a Distress, or any Thing distrained, into a Hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot upon Replevin deliver it to the Party distrained.

WITHERS [in a Horse] are the Shoulder-blades at the setting on of the Neck.

WITHER'SAKE, or *Wytberfak* [of *wider-facher*, Teut. an Antagonist] an Apostate, a perfidious Renegade. O. R.

To **WITH-HOLD** [of *pið* and *healdan*, Sax. *enhalten*, Teut.] to keep that which is another's; to keep back, stop, or stay.

WITH-HOLDEN, *part passive* of With-hold.

WITH'IN, in the inner Part of.

WITHIN: *Beard* [Sea Term] that which is within the Ship.

WITH'INSIDE, internally.

WITH'OUT, not with, externally.

WITH'WIND, the Herb Blind Weed. *Convulvulus*.

To **WITH'SAY**, to deny. O.

To **WITH'SIT**, to withstand. O.

To **WITH'STAND** [*pið* and *standan*, Sax. *widerstehen*, Teut.] to stand or be bent against, to resist.

WITH'Z [*piðig*, Sax.] a Tree; otherwise called an Ofier; *Salix folio longissimo*. L.

WIT'LESS, wanting Understanding.

WIT'LING, a Pretender to Wit. Pope.

A **WIT'NESS** [*pitneffe*, Fr. *pitneffe*, Sax.] one who testifies a Thing.

To **WIT'NESS** [*pitran*, Sax. *weten*, L. S. *wissen*, Teut. to know] to bear witness, to subscribe a Writing as a Witness.

A **WIT'OL** } [*pitrol*, Sax. conscious to

A **WIT'TAL** } himself] a contented Cuckold.

WIT'TENA *Gemotes* [*pitrena* *Gemot*, Sax.] the Council or Assembly of the Saxon Noblemen, &c. to assist the King.

To **WIT'TEN** *Wittely*, to know certainly. O.

WIT'TICISM, a mean Attempt at Wit.

WIT'TING [of *pitran*, Sax. *wissend*, Teut.] knowing, conscious.

WIT'TY [*pitrig*, Sax.] full of Wit.

WIVELSCOMB [of *weeble*, a Weazel, and *comb*, a Valley] a Town in Somersetshire, 128 Miles W. by S. from London.

WIVERN [among *Heralds*] an Animal with Wings and Feet like a Bird, but the Tail, &c. like a Serpent.

WIZARD [probably of *wiife*, Belg. wife, and *eard*, Nature] a cunning Man, a Sorcerer, an Enchanter.

To **WIZ'ZLE**, to get any Thing away slyly. N. C.

WO [*p*, Sax. *woe*, L. S. *wee*, Teut. *wee*, Dan. *væ*, L. of *vai*, Gr.] Grief, Trouble, Sorrow.

WOAD [*pað*, Sax. *wædde*, Belg. *wæide*, Teut.] an Herb much used in dying of Cloth, &c. of a blue Colour. *Glastrum*, L.

WOAD'MEL, a hairy coarse Stuff made of Island Wool. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

WOOD'ETH, grows mad. O.

WO'DEN [of *peðan*, Sax. *woeden*, L. S. *wuten*, Teut. to rage, to be furious, *q. d.* the furious God, *q. d.* he that inspired a warlike Fury into the Minds of Men] a God of the Goths, Germans, and Saxons, the same with *Mars* of the Romans: his Statue was set up with a *Panoply* or complete Armour, and a drawn Sword. From him *Wednesday* took its Name. See *Wednesday*.

WOE BEGON, overwhelmed with Sorrow. *Spene*.

WO'FUL [*pefull*, Sax.] full of Woe.

WO'FULLY, sorrowfully, lamentably.

WO'FULNESS, Sorrowfulness.

A **WO'GH** [of *poð*, Sax. a Wall, *Lancashire*; also Wool. N. C.]

WO'LD [*poð*, Sax.] a Downy Campaign Ground, void of Wood.

WO'LD'S'BURY [of *wold* and *bury*, i. e. a Town among Hills] in *Wiltshire*.

WOLF [*polf*, Sax. *wulf*, L. S. *wolff*, Teut.] a fierce wild Beast.

A **WOLF** [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of eating Ulcer.

A **WOLF** [among *Fishermen*] a Fishing-net, a great Destroyer of Fish.

WOLF's BANE, a Plant.

WOLF's MILK, a Sort of Herb.

WOLFRED [of *Ulph*, Sax. *Ath*, and *peðan*, Sax. to give Counsel, *q. d.* he that assisteth others with his Advice] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 816.

WOL'VER-HAMPTON [formerly called *Wulfrana* Hampton, from *Wulfrana*, a pious Woman, who built an Abbey there] a Town in *Staffordshire*, 98 Miles N. W. by W. from London.

WOL'VES Heads, Outlaws, so called, because there was anciently a Price set on the Heads of Wolves, Foxes, and other noxious Beasts, &c. so Outlaws being out of the Protection of the Laws, were liable to be killed by any that would take them, if they made Resistance, or fled.

WOLVES-Teeth [in a Horse] two Teeth in the upper Jaw, which grow sharp-pointed, so as to prick the Tongue and Gums.

WOL'VISH, of the Nature of a Wolf, ravinous.

WOL'VISHLY, like a Wolf, greedily.

A **WO'MAN** [*piman*, Sax. Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of *pið*, Sax. Wife and Man, but others of *pumb*, Sax. and *Man*, Sax.] the Female of the Human Race.

WO'MANHOOD, State and Character of a Woman.

WO'MANISH, like a Woman, effeminate.

WO'MANISHLY, effeminately.

WO'MANISHNESS, Effeminateness.

To **WO'MANIZE**, to affect Women.

WO'MANKIND, the female Sex.

WO'MANLY, like a Woman.

W O

The **WOMB** [pamb, Sax.] the Matrix of a Woman, &c.

WON, Store, Plenty; also Usage, Custom, Manner. O.

WONDE [bewobnet, Teut.] dwelt, inhabited. Chauc.

To **WON'DER** [pundrian, Sax. wondere, Belg. wondern, Teut.] to admire at; to be in Admiration at the Extraordinariness of a Thing.

A **WON'DER** [pundern, Sax. wonder, Belg. wonder, Teut.] a Thing to be wondered at or admired; the Act of wondering.

WON'DERFUL [pundernfull, Sax.] very strange and surprising.

The Seven **WONDERS** of the World.

1. The Pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Mausoleum or Tomb built for Mausolus King of Caria, by Artimisia his Queen. 3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of the City of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen Image of the Sun at Rhodes, which stood with one Foot on one Island, and the other on another; so high that a Ship, with its Masts and Sails up, might pass between its Legs; called the *Colossus*. 6. The rich Statue of Jupiter Olympius. 7. The Pharos or Watch Tower built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt.

WON'DERMENT, a wondering.

WON'DEROUS [wunderiabbo, Teut.] wonderful, surprising, marvellous.

WON'DERFULLY, surprisingly.

WON'DERFULNESS, Surprisingness.

WON'DROUSLY, marvelously.

WONE, an Habitation. Chauc.

WONG, a Field, Sax.

To **WON'NE** } [of pundian, Sax. waa-
To **WUN** } nen, L. S. wobnen, Teut.]

to dwell, to inhabit.

WONNE or **WONNING** [wobnen, Teut.] a Dwelling. Sp. Also a Remedy. Ch.

To **WONT** [pontan, Læpontan, Sax. gewobnen, Teut.] to be used or accustomed.

WONT [gewuna, Sax. gewobne, Teut.] an Use, Custom, Habit.

To **WOO** [pagan, Sax.] to court or make Love to.

WOO'ED [apogod, Sax.] courted,

WOO'ER [pog-ge, Sax.] a Sweet-heart.

WOOD [puce, Sax. wude, Belg.] a Space of Ground set with Trees and Shrubs; also Timber or Substance of Trees.

WOOD [pob, of poban, Sax. to be mad] furious, mad, distracted. Spenc.

WOOD-BIND [puð bind, Sax.] a Shrub. *Caprifolium*, L.

WOOD-CASE [in Gunnery] a Case made of two Pieces of hollow Wood, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD-COCK [puð-coc, Sax.] a wild Fowl well known.

WOOD-COCK Soil, Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Wood-cock Colour, and is not good. S. C.

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WOOD and **Wood** [Sea Term] is when two Pieces of Timber are set into each other, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD-Corn, a certain Quantity of Grain anciently given by customary Tenants to their Lord, for Liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.

WOOD Culver, } a Bird well known.

WOOD Pigeon, }

WOOD Fretter, an Insect, a Worm.

WOOD-GELD [Old Law] the cutting or gathering of Wood within the Forest; or Money paid for it to the Foresters; also an Immunity or Freedom from such Payments by Grants from the King.

WOOD Lands, Places where there are many Woods in close Countries.

WOOD Lark, a singing Bird.

WOOD Louse, an Insect or Chinch. Millipes. L.

WOOD Men [of a Forest] Officers who have the special Charge of looking to the King's Woods.

WOOD Menger, a Timber-merchant.

WOOD Mote, the ancient Name of the Forest-Court, that is now called *The Court of Attachment*.

WOOD Pecker, a wild Fowl that pecks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

WOOD Pigeon, wild Dove.

WOOD Plea-Court [in the Forest of Clun in Shropshire] a Court held for determining all Matters of Wood, and feeding of Cattle there.

WOODSHAW, a Wood's Side or Shade. O.

WOOD'ROOF } [puce, gepena, Sax. a

WOOD'RUF } Governor of a Wood, a Forester] a Sirname.

WOOD Sage, an Herb. *Salvia agrestis*, L.

WOOD Scare, an Insect.

WOOD Snipe [puð-snite, Sax.] a Sort of Fowl.

WOOD'STOCK [of puðe, Sax. a Wood and dooce, the Stock of a Tree, or Shop, Sax. a Place] a Town in Oxfordshire, 51 Miles W. N. W. from London.

WOOD Wants, Holes in Pieces of Timber. N. C.

WOOD-Ward, a Forest Officer, that walks with a Forest Bill, and takes Cognizance of all Offences committed, at the next *Stwainmote*, or *Court of Attachments*.

WOOD Wax, an Herb. *Genifella Tinctoria*, L.

WOOD'Y, abounding with Wood.

WOOF [peptra, Sax.] Thread woven cross a Warp in a Weaver's Loom.

WOOL [pull, Sax. wolle, Teut. wula, Dan.] a Matter for Cloathing, growing on the Back of a Sheep.

WOOLLEN [pullen, Sax. wollen, Belg. wullen, Teut.] made of Wool.

A **WOOL Comb** [pull camb, Sax. woilkom, Teut.] a Comb for Wool.

WOOL

WOOL Blade, an Herb.

WOOL'FESHEFOD [of wulfe, Sax. a Wolf, and heofod, the Head, *g. d.* Wolf-head] the Condition of an out-law'd Person, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed, and his Head brought to the King.

WOOL-Drivers, such as buy Wool in the Country, and carry it to the Clothiers and Market towns, to sell it again.

WOOL-Pack, large Bag of Wool.

WOOL-Staple, a City, Town, or Place, where Wool is used to be sold.

WOOL Winders, such as wind up the Fleeces of Wool to be packed, and fold by Weight, into a Bundle, being cleansed according to the Statute.

WOOL'LEN-Draper, one who deals in Woollen Cloth.

WOOLLY, resembling Wool.

WOP'EN, wept. O.

WOR'CESTER [*p'geopnaceaster*, or *pipe-ceopet*, Sax. of *pepe*, a Forest, and *ceapet*, a Town, in Latin, *Wigornia*, of the *Wicci*, a People who once dwelt there] a City and Bishop's See, 85 Miles W. N. W. from London.

To **WORCH**, to work. *Chauc.*

WORK *Braccho*, Work-brittle, very diligent, earnest or intent upon one's Work. *Cicero.*

A **WORD** [*word*, Sax. *woord*, L. S. and Belg. *word*, Teut.] is that which one speaks or writes, an Offer in any Bargain, a Promise.

WORD of Command, the Terms used by Military Officers upon Exercise or in Service.

Watch WORD [among *Military Men*] a Word given every Night in an Army or Garrison, as a Token to prevent Surprise, and to hinder an Enemy, or any treacherous Person from passing backwards and forwards.

Many Words will not fill a Bushel.

This Proverb is a severe Taunt upon much Talking: against great Promoters of doing what they never intend to perform; a Reflection upon those Persons who, so they can but be *Misers* of their own Pockets and Service, will be downright *Prodigals* of fair Words; but they, according to another Proverb, *butter no Parsnips*; and so *Re opitulandum, non verbis*, say the *Latins*; and *אין דארו זקנים סתם קיפוש*, and *בשר רבן אלא עתה קיפה של*.

WORDY, verbose, tedious in Narration.

To **WORK** [*workan*, Sax. *wereke*, Belg. *wirken*, Teut.] to labour.

WORK [*perc*, Sax. *werck*, L. S. and Teut. *werck*, Dan.] Labour, Pains in doing any Thing, Business; the Production of the Brain.

WORK'ER, one who works.

WORK-HOUSE, a House in which any Work is carried on.

WORK'MAN, an Artificer.

WORKS [*Military Term*] all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place, as by *Out-works* is understood those without the first Inclosure.

The **WORLD** [*popl's*, Sax. *werld*, Belg.] the Universe, the Heaven and Earth; a Body of Men; People; the Publick.

A **WORLD'LING**, a worldly-minded Man or Woman.

WORLD'LINESS, the being too much addicted to this World.

WORLD'LY, hunting after, or fond of the Profits or Pleasures of the World.

A **WORM** [*pygm*, Sax. *worm*, L. S. *vermisseau*, F. *vermis*, L.] a creeping Insect; a small harmless Serpent living in the Earth.

A **WORM** [among *Distillers*] a long winding Pewter Pipe, placed in a Tub of Water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in the Distillation of Spirits.

Tread on a Worm and it will turn.

This Proverb is generally used by Persons who have received *gross Insults* and *Injuries* from others (which they have for some Time borne with *Patience*) to excuse their being at last transported to some warmth of *Resentment* and *Passion*: *Habet & musca splenem*, say the *Romans*; and *Ενεσι μὲν μύρμηκας ἀντιφεροχολῆς*, the *Greeks*.

To **WORM one**, to work one secretly out of Place, Benefit, &c.

WORM-Grass, an Herb that kills Worms.

WORM-Seed, the Seed of a Plant called *Holy Wormwood*. *Semen san-o-icum*, L.

WORM'WOOD [*pygm-pygm*, and *pepe-med*, Sax. *worm-wood*, Belg. *wermtuch*, Teut. *wermod*, C. Br.] an Herb well known, of which there are 32 Species.

To **WORM a Cable** [*Sea Phrase*] to strengthen it, by winding a small Rope all along between the Strands.

To **WORM a Dog**, is to take out a Worm from under his Tongue; which, if let alone, would make him mad.

To be **WOR'RIED**, to be choaked. *N. C.*

To **WOR'RY** [of *pepian*, Sax. to run to and fro; or *pepigeon*, to provoke; or *wargen*, to vex cruelly] to towze or tug, to pull or tear in Pieces, as wild Beasts do.

To **WORSE**, to put to Disadvantage. *Milton.*

WORSE [*pire*, Sax.] more bad.

WOR'SHIP [*peop's* *rycpe*, Sax.] Dignity; also Adoration.

To **WOR'SHIP**, to adore, to do Reverence, to pay Submission to.

WOR'SHIPFUL, claiming Respect by Dignity.

WOR'SHIPPER, an Adorer.

WORST, most bad.

To **WORST One**, is to get the better of one, or to overcome him.

WOR'STED [of *Wop's*, a Hall or Village, and

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and *Worsted*, a Place, *Sax.*] a Town in *Norfolk*, 98 Miles N. N. E. from *London*, noted for fine spinning; whence the Wool, there spun, took its Name *Worsted*.

WORT [*pynt*, *Sax.* *wortee*, *Du.*] new Drink, either Ale or Beer.

WORT [*pynt*, *Sax.*] an Herb, and at the End of Compound Words, so it signifies, *Culwort*, *Liverwort*. &c.

WORTH [*peopð*, *Sax.* *wertib*, *Teut.* *gwertib*, *C. Br.*] Price or Value, Desert or Merit.

WORTH [*ponð*, *Sax.* a Court or Farm; *peopðige*, a Way, a Street, a Field] a Termination joined to Names of Places; as *Thistleworth*, &c.

To **WORTH** up, to ascend. *O.*

WOR'THIES, Men of great Worth, illustrious Personages.

The nine **WORTHIES** [of the World] Three of them were *Jews*, viz. *Jeshua*, *David*, and *Judas Maccabeus*; three *Heathens*, viz. *Hector* of *Troy*, *Alexander* the Great, and *Julius Caesar*; and three *Christians*, viz. *Arthur* of *Britain*, *Charles* the Great of *France*, and *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*.

WOR'THILY, deservingly.

WOR'THINESS, Meritoriousness.

A **WOR'THINE** of *Land*, a particular Quantity or Measure of Ground in the Manour of *King's Land* in *Herefordshire*.

WOR'THY [*pyþæ*, *Sax.*] deserving, that deserves any Thing, honourable, commendable.

WORTHLESS, of no Value.

WORTHLESSNESS, total Des titution of all Goodness.

To **WOT** [*of* *piran*, *Sax.* *weten*, *L. S.*] to know.

WO'THER, Merit, Beauty, &c. *Shakesp.*

WOVE and **WOVEN**, the Pret. and Part. Pass. of *to weave*.

WOULD [*wolte*, *Teut.* of *pillen*, or *pillan*, *Sax.*] as, I would.

WOUL'DING [*Sea Term*] the winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Mast of a Ship, after it hath been strengthened by some Piece of Timber nailed thereto.

To **WOUND** [*pund*, *Sax.* *wonde*, *Belg.* *verwunden*, *Teut.*] to make or cause a Wound.

A **WOUND** [*pund*, *Sax.* *wonde*, *Belg.* *wunde*, *Teut.*] a cutting or breaking the Continuity of the Parts of a Body.

A simple **WOUND** [among *Surgeons*] is that which only opens the Flesh, and hath no other Circumstances attending it.

A complicated **WOUND**, is a Wound which is accompanied with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, breaking of Bones, &c.

A dangerous **WOUND**, a Wound which is complicated, whereof the Accidents are dreadful; as when an Artery is pricked, when a Tendon or Nerve is cut, &c.

A mortal **WOUND**, such a Wound which must unavoidably be followed by Death, when

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it is situated deep in a principal Part, necessary for the Preservation of Life, as in the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Spleen, Liver, &c.

WOUND [*punden*, *Sax.* *gewunden*, *Teut.*] winded round. See *To Wind*.

WOUND-Wort [*wound-wort*, *Teut.*] an Herb, efficacious for curing of Wounds.

WO'WITH, waveth, tosseth up and down *Cbauc.*

WOXEN, waxed. *Spenc.*

WACK [*pnæc*, *Sax.* *wracke*, *Belg.*] is when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no Man escapeth alive out of it; in which Case, if any of the Goods that were in it were brought to Land by the Waves, they belong to the King, or to such Person to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog, or Cat, escape alive, so that the Owner come, within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he shall have them again. A Shipwreck; also the Ship so perished.

WRACK, or *Sea-Wrack*, a Weed.

WRAKE [of *recke*, *Teut.*] Revenge. *Cbauc.*

WRANG LANDS, misgrown Trees that will never prove Timber. *O. L.*

To **WRAN'GLE** [*q. d.* to *wrangle*, of *Wrong*] to bawl, scold, quarrel, or bicker.

WRAN'GLER, a Caviller, a peevish Disputant.

To **WRAP** [*Skinner* derives it of *pnepn*, *Sax.*] to infold, to close in, to wind about.

WRAP'PER, that in which any Thing is wrapped.

WRATH [*pnæð*, *Sax.*] extreme Anger, Indignation.

WRATH'ED, moved to Anger. *O.*

WRATH'FUL, full of Wrath.

WRAW'NESS, Frowardness. *O.*

To **WREAK** [*pnæcan*, *Sax.* *wrecke*, *Belg.*] to discharge, to vent; as, *wreck one's Anger* or *Malice upon*.

WREAK'FUL, revengeful. *Spenc.*

A **WREA'SEL**, a Wesel. *N. C.*

To **WREATH** [*pnæcian*, *Sax.*] to twist or twine about.

A **WREATH** [*pnæðe*, *Sax.*] a Garland; a Roll, such as Women wear on their Head in carrying a Pail, &c.

A **WREATH** [in *Architecture*] the Torce or twisted Work.

WREATH [*Hunting Term*] a Boar's Tail.

A **WRYATH** [in *Heraldry*] the Representation of a Roll of fine Linen, or Silk, like that of a *Turkish* Turbant.

WRECFRY [*pnæcpeah*, *Sax.*] Wreck-free, free from the Forfeiture of Shipwrecked Goods and Vessels to the King, &c.

To **WRECK**, to think of, to reflect, to care for, or value.

WRECK, Destruction of a Ship at Sea.

To **WRECK**, to suffer Wreck.

A **WREN** [*pnennan*, *Sax.*] one of the least Species of Birds.

To

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To **WRENCH** [wringan, Sax. *werenger*, Dan. *verrentken*, Teut.] to distort, or put out of its Place by a violent Force or Motion, to sprain a Foot, &c. to force open a Door, &c.

A **WRENCH** [wrenckung, Teut.] a Sprain, also a strong Twist.

To **WREST** [wrestan, Sax.] to wreath, twist, or turn about; to wring, pull, or snatch; to force the Sense of an Author or Passage.

A **WREST**, a Sort of a Bow to turn Musical Instruments with.

To **WREST'LE** [of wrestlan, Sax. *wor-stelen*, Du.] to use the Exercise of Wrestling, so contend or struggle earnestly, to strive for the Mastery.

A **WREST'LER** [wrestle, Sax.] one who wrestles.

WREST'LING [wrestlung, Sax.] the Exercise of a Wrestler.

A **WRETCH** [of wrack, Belg. a Cast-away; or wrecca, Sax. an Exile; or of wreccan, Sax. to take Vengeance] an unfortunate forlorn Creature.

WRETCH'ED, miserable, pitiful; sorry, scurvy, wicked, lewd.

WRETCH'EDLY, miserably, pitifully.

WRETCH'EDNESS, Miserableness, &c.

WREX'HAM [wrextleham, Sax. of wrextelf, Sax. Wreaths, and Ham. Sax. a Village] a Town in Denbighshire, 138 Miles N. N. W. from London.

To **WREN** [of wrigan, or wregon, Sax.] to conceal, to hide. *Chauc.*

To **WRIG'GLE** [of wrecelian, Sax. *Rug-belen*, Belg.] to turn here and there, as a Snake does, to insinuate or screw into one's Favour.

A **WRIGHT** [wryhta, Sax. of wrycan, Sax. to labour] an Artificer; as Wheelwright, Shipwright, &c.

WRIGHTS, or Merchant's Sailing, is the Method of finding on a Plane the Place of a Ship upon any assigned Course, true in Longitude, Latitude, and Distance, the Meridian being supposed parallel, and the Parallels of Longitude straight Lines.

To **WRING** [wring, Sax. *wrinkbe*, Belg.] to press or squeeze hard, to pinch or gripe, to put in Pain.

WRING'ER, one who squeezes Water out of Clothes.

To **WRIN'KLE** [wringan, Sax.] to cause Creases or Wrinkles.

A **WRIN'KLE** [wringel, Sax. *wrinkel*, Belg.] a Crease or Fold, as in Garments, Skin, &c.

The **WRIST** [wryst, Sax.] the Part of the Arm joining to the Hand.

WRIST'BAND, Border of the Shirt at the Wrists.

A **WRIT** [writan, Sax.] a written Order or Precept from the King or Court of Judicature, by which any Thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action; as a Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken,

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WRIT of Assistance, a Writ for the authorizing any Person to take with him a Constable, in order to seize prohibited or uncustomed Goods.

WRIT of Privilege, that which a privileged Person brings to the Court for Exemption by reason of some Privilege.

WRIT of Rebellion, a Writ when a Man (after Proclamation issued out of the Court of Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the Sheriffs to present himself to the Court under Pain of his Allegiance, by a certain Day) appears not.

Original WRITS, are those which are sent out by the Court of Chancery, for summoning the Defendant in a real Action before the Suit begins, or to begin the Suit thereby.

WRITS Judicial, are those which are sent out by Order of the Court where the Cause depends, upon emergent Occasions, after the Suit began.

To **WRITE** [writan, and appritan, Sax.] to enter down in Writing.

A **WRITER** [writere, Sax.] one who writes; a Penman, an Author.

A **WRITER of the Tallies** [in the Exchequer] a Clerk whose Business is to write upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Tallies Bills.

To **WRITHE** [wrythan, Sax.] to wring, to twist, to wrest.

WRITH'ED, twisted together. *Milt.*

A **WRITING**, a legal Instrument; a Composure; a written Paper. *Addison.*

WRITING-Master, one whose Profession is to teach Writing.

WRIZ'LED, wrinkled. *Spence.*

WRO'KEN, wreaked, revenged. *Spence.*

WRONG [wringe, Sax.] Injury, Injustice.

To **WRONG**, to do an Injury or Injustice. **WRONG'ED** [wringungen, Sax. *betwrogen*, Belg.] injured, unjustly dealt with.

WRONG'ER, the Injurer.

WRONG'FUL, injurious.

WRONGFULLY, injuriously.

WRONG'HEAD } having a perverse

WRONG'HEADED } Understanding.

WROTH [wrað, Sax.] Rage, very angry.

WROUGHT [betworsht, of werke, Belg. or of weorcan, Sax.] worked, did work.

WRUNG, the Piet. and Part. of to wrong.

WRY } [of wrydan, Sax. to twist, to

AWRY } twine] on one Side, not straight.

To **WRY**, to cause to deviate, to distort.

WRYTH, getteth, worketh. *O.*

WRYEN, to charge. *O.*

WRY-Neck, a little Bird.

WRYTH'ETH, casteth out. *O.*

WUL'PHER [of Ulphen, Sax. an Helper] a King of the Mercii, the Founder of the Minster of Peterborough, now a Cathedral.

WUL'VESHED [wulf, Sax. a Wolf, and heopod, the Head, q. d. *Wulfi-Haupt*, Teut.] the Condition of such among the Saxons, as were outlawed

X E

outlawed for not submitting themselves to Justice.

To WUN [of punian, Sax. *wobnen*, Teut. to dwell or inhabit] as, *Where wun you?* Where dwell you? N. C.

WYCH House, a House in which the Salt is boiled.

WY'DRAUGHT, a Water-course, a Sink or Common-shore.

WYCHE [pic, Sax.] a Farm or Village.

WYKET'TUS [Old Law] a Wicket or little Door.

WY'TA } [piza, Sax.] a Fine anciently
WITA } paid, to make Satisfaction for
several Offences.

WY'TIES, the Senses. O.

X

X. Numerically signifies Ten.

X, in prescribing, sometimes signifies an Ounce.

XANG'TI [among the Chinese] is the Supreme Governor of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

XENIA [ξενία, Gr.] Presents bestowed upon Friends, Guests, and Strangers, for the renewing of Friendship.

XENIA [in Old Records] such Presents or Gifts as use to be made to Princes, or Governors of Provinces.

XENODO'CHY [of ξενόδοχια, of ξενος, a Stranger, and δαχμαί, to receive, Gr.] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

A XENODO'CHY [ξενόδοχιον, Gr.] an Hospital, or Place of Entertainment for Strangers, an Inn.

XERAN'TICA [ξηραντικά, Gr.] Drugs or other Things of a drying Quality.

XERA'PHION [ξηράφιον, Gr.] a Medicine proper against the Breakings-out of the Head or Chin.

XERA'SIA [ξηράσια, Gr.] a Fault in the Hairs when they appear like Down, and are as it were sprinkled with Dust.

XE'RIFF, the Title of a Prince or chief Ruler of Barbary.

XEROCOLLY'RUM [ξηροκόλλιον, of ξηρος, dry, and κόλλιον, an Ointment, for the Eyes, Gr.] a dry Plaster for sore Eyes.

XERO'DES [ξηρωδης, Gr.] any Tumour attended with the Property of Dryness.

XEROMY'RUM [ξηρομυρον, of ξηρος, and μυρον, a liquid Ointment, Gr.] a drying Ointment.

XEROPHA'GY [Xerophagia, L. of ξεροφαγία, of ξηρος, and φαγία, eating, Gr.] the eating of dry Meats, a Sort of Fast among the primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHAL'MY [Xerophthalmia, L. of ξεροφθαλμία, of ξηρος, and οφθαλμία, a Ditease in the Eyes, Gr.] a dry, red Soreness or Itching of the Eyes, without any Dropping or Swelling.

Y A

XERO'TES [ξηρως, Gr.] a dry Habit or Disposition of Body.

XERXES, a King of Persia, the Son of Darius, the Grandson of Cyrus, who entered the Hellespont with so vast a Fleet that it filled it, and joined the Continent together, having with him an Army of 1,000,000 Men, who were entirely defeated by 40,000 Greeks.

XESTA [ξετα, Gr.] an Attick Measure of Capacity; for Things liquid, it contained one Pint, five solid Inches, and 636 decimal Parts of an Inch of our Wine-measure; for Things dry, it contained one Pint 58 decimal Parts of a solid Inch of our Corn-measure.

XIPHIAS [ξιφιας, Gr.] the Sword-fish; also a Comet shaped like a Sword.

XIPHODES [ξιφιδης, Gr.] the pointed Sword like the Cartilage or Gristle of the Breast-bone.

XO'CHITOTLE, the Hang-nest of America, a Bird like a Sparrow.

XYLOAL'OES [ξύλοδλον, of ξυλον, and δλον, Gr.] the Aloes-tree Wood.

XYLOBAL'SAMUM [of ξυλοβαλσαμον, of ξυλον, and βαλσαμων, Balsam, Gr.] the Wood of the Balsam tree.

XYLOCAS'SIA [ξύλοκασσια, of ξυλον, and κασσια, Cassia, Gr.] a Sort of Cassia or Shrub.

XYLOCIN'NAMON [ξύλοκιννάμωμον, of ξυλον, and κιννάμωμον, Cinnamon, Gr.] the Wood of the Cinnamon-tree.

XYLOCOL'LA [ξύλοκολλα, of ξυλον, and κολλα, Glue, Gr.] a Glue that serves for the joining of Wood.

XY'STER [χυστρα, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape and shave Bones with.

XYS'TOS [χυστος, Gr.] a large Portico or Gallery, where the Greek Wrestlers used to practise in Winter-time.

XYS'TUS } [χυστος, Gr.] an open walk-
XYS'TUM } ing Place where the Romans
entertained one another; a Knot-garden.

Y A

YACHT [gacbt, Teut.] a small Ship or Pleasure-boat.

YAL'DING, a Town in Kent, 27 Miles S. E. from London.

To YALL [of aller, F.] to go. N. C.

YANCE, once. N. C.

YANDEU, the great Ostridge in the Island of Maraguana in America, a Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

YANE, one. N. C.

YANES'BURY [q. d. Vespasian's Bury] a Town in Wiltshire, remarkable for a Trench and Wall of Roman Workmanship, said to be cast up or built by Vespasian.

YAP, a little Dog.

To YAPE, to jest. O.

YARD [gep'd, Sax. gaard, Dan.] a Court belonging to a House.

Y A

YARD [*garp, fypb, Sax. garde, Belg. gorte, Teut.*] a Measure of three Feet in Length; also a Man's Privy Member.

Brace the YARD [*Sea Pbrase*] is to traverse aft the Yard arm, whose Brace is haled; so that *Transverse the Yard* is the same as to say, *Brace it aft*.

Square the YARDS [*Sea Pbrase*] i. e. see that they hang right across the Ship, and one Yard-arm not transversed more than the other.

YARD-Falling [*in Horses*] a Disease.

YARD-Land [*Old Law*] a certain Quantity of Land, containing from 20 to 40 Acres, except at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, where it contains no more than 15 Acres.

YARD-Matter [*in Horses*] a Disease.

YARDS [*of a Ship*] or *Sail Yards*, are long Pieces of Timber made a little tapering at each End, and fitted each a-thwart in proper Masts, with the Sails fastened to them.

Top the Yards [*Sea Pbrase*] i. e. make them hang even.

YARD-Arm [*Sea Term*] is that Half of the Yard that is on either Side of the Mast, when it lies athwart the Ship.

YARD-Wand, Measure of a Yard.

YARD [*gearpb, Sax.*] ready, eager or sharp upon any Thing. *N. C.*

YARE [*among Sailors*] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

YARE, covetous, stingy. *N. C.*

Be YARE at the Helm [*Sea Pbrase*] i. e. set a fresh Man at the Helm.

To YARK [*gearpian, Sax. garwe, Belg.*] to prepare. *N. C.*

YAR'MOUTH [*of the River Yare, in Sax. Jern or Jern, and Mouth*] a famous Harbour in *Norfolk*, 100 Miles N. E. from *London*.

YARN [*garpb, Sax. garn, Teut.*] spur-Wool.

To YARR [*from birrio, L.*] to growl or snarl like a Dog.

YAR'RINGLES } an Instrument

YAR'RINGLE Blades } from which Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

YAR'RISH [*garw, C. Br. rough*] of a dry Taste.

YAR'ROW [*gynap, Sax. Fens*] a Place in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, memorable for the Birth of the venerable *bede*.

YAR'ROW [*gearpe, Sax.*] the Herb Milfoil.

YARROW, faint-hearted. *O.*

A YAS'PEN. See *Tiefen.* *N. C.*

YAS'PING, grasping. *C.*

YAS'PIN, a Handful. *O.*

YATCH'ES, are one-decked Vessels, carrying 4, 8, or 12 Guns, with 30 or 40 Men, and from 50 to 168 Tuns.

YATE, *Yait* [*gate, Sax.*] a Gate. *C.*

YAW [*probably of gebnen, Teut. to yawn*] a Ship is said *to yaw*, or make yaws, when, through the Fault of the Steersman, she is not kept steady in her Course, but makes Angles in and out.

Y E

YAWL, a little Vessel belonging to a Ship. To YAWL, to bawl or cry out.

To YAWN [*geonan, Sax.*] to gape; to have the Mouth opened involuntarily.

YAWN'ING, drowsy, gaping.

YBENT, bent, inclined, addicted. *Spenc.*

YBLENT, blinded. *Spenc.*

YBORN, born. *Spenc.*

YBRENT [*gebrant, Teut.*] burnt. *Sp.*

YCHAPED with Silver [*Old Pbrase*] having a Silver Handle.

YCLAD [*gekladet, Teut.*] clad, clothed. *Spenc.*

YCLEAP'ED [*of Clypian, Sax.*] called, named. *O.*

YCLENCH'ED, covered, cross-barred. *O.*

YCONNE, to learn. *Spenc.*

YCONOMUS, a Patron of a Church, Advocate, Defender, Protector. *O. L.*

YCOR'VED [*of Ceorpan, Sax*] cut. *O.*

YCREA'SED [*of ecrease, F.*] broken. *O.*

YDRAD, feared, dreaded. *Spenc.*

YEA [*gea, Sax. and ja, Sax.*] yes.

To YEAD, to go. *Spenc.*

To YEAN } [*Eanian, Sax.*] to bring

To EAN } forth Lambs as an Ewe does.

YEAN'DER, the Forenoon. *N. C.*

YEAR [*gear, Sax. Jaer, Belg. Jahr, Teut.*] the Time the Sun takes up in going through the 12 Signs of the *Zodiac*, which is either *Astronomical* or *Civil*; the former is also divided into *Tropical* and *Syderial*. And the Year is also *Solar* or *Lunar*.

The *Natural Solar YEAR* } is that Time

The *Tropical Solar YEAR* } which the Sun takes to go from one Point of the *Ecliptick* to the same again, and contains 365 Days 5 Hours and 12 Minutes.

The *Sydeareal YEAR*, is the Time the Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star, till it returns to the same again, and it contains 13 Months, or 52 Weeks, or 365 Days 6 Hours, and almost 10 Minutes; which odd Hours, in 4 Years Time, amounting to 24 or one whole Day, make that which is commonly called *Bisextile* and *Intercalary*.

The *Civil YEAR*, is that which is in common Use among Nations, being very various both as to its Beginning, and its Length, according as they follow the Course either of the Sun, or Moon, or both.

The *Lunar YEAR*, contains 12 Lunations or Synodical Months, and is less than the Solar by 11 Days, the exact Duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours, and 48 Minutes; so that its Head, in about 33 Years, will run through all the Months and Seasons of the Year; and this Kind of Year is now in Use among the *Turks*.

YEAR and a Day [*in Common Law*] is a Space of Time that determines Right in many Cases; in some implying a *Usucaption*, and in others a *Prescription*; as in Case of an *Astray*, if the Owner (after Proclamation made) does not challenge it within that Time it is forfeited.

ed: So the *Year and Day* is given in Case of an Appeal; and also for the Recovery of a Person, who has been bruised or wounded by another, &c.

YEAR and *Day and Waste*, is a Part of the King's Prerogative, by which he challenges the Profit of the Lands and Tenements of such as are attainted of Petty Treason, or Felony, for a Year and Day; and may at last lay waste the Tenements, root up the Woods, Gardens, and Pastures, plough up the Meadows, &c. except the Lord of the Manour compound or agree with him for the Redemption of such Waste.

YEAR'DLY, very, as *yearly much*, very much, &c.

YEAR'LING, a Beast of a Year old.

YEAR'LY [Eaplic, Sax.] every Year, by the Year, annually.

To **YEARN** [Eapnian, Sax.] to be moved with Compassion; as *my Bowels yearn*.

To **YEARN** [Hunt.] to bark as Beagles or Hunting Dogs do at their Prey.

YEARN'ING [Eapnunge, Sax.] Commiseration.

YEAST [gort, Sax. ghoft, Du.] the Froth in the Working of New Beer, Ale, &c.

YE [tbwi, C. Br.] you.

The **YEENDER**, the Forenoon. *Derbyshire, and Lancashire*.

A **YEEP'SEN**, as much as can be taken up in both Hands together. *Effex*.

YELK of an Egg. See *Yolk*.

YELL, dismal Howl.

To **YELL** [gellen, Du. to make a Noise; schellen, to sound] to make a dreadful howling Noise.

To **YELL** [gilpan, Sax. to boast] to prate, talk. *O*.

YEL'LOW [gparle, Sax. gbelne, Du. giallo, Ital. Yalde, Span. Jaune, F.] a Colour like that of Gall.

YEL'LOWNESS, Quality of being yellow.

YEL'LOW-BOY, vulgar Expression for Gold Coin.

YELLOWISH, tinged with yellow.

YEL'LOWISHNESS, the approaching to yellow.

YEL'LOW Golds, Marigolds. *O. Flores Calendula. L.*

The **YELLOWS** [in a Horse] a Disease.

To **YELP** [g'apir, F. gaipse, Belg. to cry like a Fox] to cry like a Dog, &c.

YELLT, a young Sow. *C.*

YENE [for Hyems, L.] Winter. *O. R.*

YENE, nigh, or as if. *O.*

A **FORE YEAN**, over against. *O.*

YEOMEN [of Eopeman, a Shepherd, or gemene, Sax. gemein, Teut. common, g. a common Man, or one of the Commonalty. *Spelman* derives it of gemana, Sax. Company or Fellowship, or gromgman, Sax. youngman] the first Degrees of the Commons, Freeholders, who have Land of their own, and live on good Husbandry. *Sir Thomas Smith* defines a Yeoman to be a free-born Englishman, who may lay out of his own free Land, in yearly Revenue, to the Sum of 40 Shillings. An inferior Member of a Company or Corporation.

YEOMEN [in the King's Court] a Sort of Officers in a middle Place, between a Serjeant and a Groom; as the *Yeomen of the Chantry, of the Scullery, of the Stirrup, &c.*

YEOMEN of the Guard, a Sort of Foot-Guards, who bear Partizans, whose Office is to wait upon the King in his Houses; also abroad by Water or by Land.

YEOMEN Treader, an Usher in a Prince's Court.

YEOMEN Warders. See *Warders of the Tower*.

YEO'MANRY, the Body of Yeomen.

YEO'VEN, dated; as *Yeoven the Day and Year above-written. O.*

YE'PELY [geaplice, Sax.] cunningly, wisely. *O.*

YERD [gind, Sax.] a Rod, a Plague.

To **YERK** [of gercken, Gotbick, as *Mis-sevius* thinks] to jerk or whip; to wince or throw out the Legs as an Horse does.

YER'VA, the Root *Contryerva*, much in Esteem for its Alexipharmick Quality.

YES [Lipe, Sax. yea, Du. is, C. Br.] an Adverb of answering affirmatively.

YES'TERDAY [georeplice, Sax. *Herminus dies, L.*] the Day immediately preceding the present.

YES'TERNIGHT [georepniht, Sax. the Night before the present Day.

YET [get, Sax. Mer. Caf. derives it of 'Eti, Gr.] still, to this Time; also notwithstanding, nevertheless.

To **YET'TEN**, to get, or lay up. *O.*

YE'VEN, given. *Spenc.*

YEW [iep, Sax. yf, F. yew, C. Br.] a Tree which generally grows in the moist barren Grounds, and coldest Mountains. *Taxus, L.*

YEW'D [of Eobz, Sax.] went. *N. C.*

YEW'ING [of Eape, Sax.] going. *O.*

To **YEX**, to hickup, to sob.

YFE'RE, together. *Spenc.*

YFREAU'GHT, laden, full. *Spenc.*

YFROUN'CED [of franser, F. to knit the Brows] frowning. *F.*

YGLEAP'ED [gecleapz, Sax.] called out.

YGOE', since, ago. *Spenc.*

To **YIELD** [gilban, Sax. to pay, to perform or exhibit] to give or grant, to produce or bring forth, to surrender, to give over or up, to part with, to make over, to submit, to give way or place.

YIELD'ER, one who yields.

YIELD'ING, which yields, brings forth, gives up, &c. submissive, complaisant, pliant.

YIF'TER [Etep, Sax.] as *yifter this*, even as this. *O.*

YLIKE, alike. *Spenc.*

YNCA, a Title of the ancient Kings of Peru and America, and of the Princes of their Family.

Family, signifying Lord, King, or Emperor, or one of the Royal Blood.

YODE [Cote, Sax.] went. *Spenc.*

YOKE [Jock or Gock, Sax. jock, L. S. jock, Teut. jong, F. of jugum, L.] a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for Drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beasts, to keep them from running through Hedges, &c. whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Bondage, or Slavery.

To YOKE, to couple by a Yoke, also to enslave.

YOKE ELM, a Sort of Tree.

YOKE-Fellow, one who bears the same Yoke or Burden with another, especially a Wife or Husband, each being joined to the other by the same Bond of Matrimony.

YOLD, yield. *Spenc.*

YOLK of an Egg [of a Talepe, Sax. yellow] the yellow Part of an Egg.

YON, yonder.

YON Thing, the Thing yonder. *C.*

YOND, beyond. *Sp.*

YON'DER, at a Distance within View.

YOON, an Oxen. *N. C.*

YORE [geapa, Sax.] heretofore, antiently. *Spenc.* As, *In the Days of Yore.*

YORE'LY, antiently. *O.*

YORK [Eupre puc, or Eouep puc, Sax. of Eupre, a wild Boar, and pyc, a Refuge, q. d. a Retreat from the wild Bears which were in the Forest of Gautries, Verslegan; called in Latin Eboracum] the next City in Essex to London in England, 150 Miles N. from London, memorable for the Death of two Emperors Severus and Constantine Chlorus; as also for the Nativity of Constantine the Great.

YOU [Iuh, and Eap, Sax.] thou or ye.

YOUR [Eapen, Sax. ewer, Teut.] of or belonging to you.

To YOULK [among Falconers] to sleep, as the Hawk yulks, i. e. sleeps.

YOUNG [geong, Sax. jong, Belg. jung, Teut. juvenis, L.] youthful, not old, having been but a small Time.

YOUNGER [geonger, Sax. jonger, Belg. junger, Teut. junior, L.] more young.

The younger Brother the better Gentleman.

Though this Proverb contradicts their Notions, who think such Persons only the best Gentlemen, who had the largest Estates, and it being the Custom of England for the eldest Son to go away with the whole Patrimony, it may to them seem a Paradox; but as it is grounded on a different Notion, so there have been, and are plentiful Instances to confirm the Truth of it; for while the Elder Brother of a House, depending upon his Estate, is either indulged by Parents, or gives up himself to an indolent Humour, so that his Soul in his Body, like a Sword in the Scabbard, rusts for want of Use, thinking it sufficient, if he have only the Ac-

complishments of a Fox-Hunter, or a Country Justice; the Younger Brother being put to his Shifts, having no Inheritance to depend upon, by plying to his Studies hard at Home, and accomplishing himself by Travels abroad, oftentimes, either by Arts or Arms, raises himself to a conspicuous Pitch of Honour, and so becomes much the better Gentleman; for it is *Manners makes a Man*, which was the usual Motto of William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, Founder of the College there, and New College at Oxford, inscribed on the Places of his Founding.

YOUNGER Regiment or Officer [in Military Affairs] is that which was last raised, and that Officer whose Commission is of latest Date, though he be ever so old a Man, and hath served ever so long in other Capacities.

YOUNG'EST [jongst, Belg. jungst, Teut.] the most young of all.

YOUNG'HEDE [jugend, Teut.] Youth, Ch.

YOUNG'ISH, somewhat young.

A YOUNG'LING [geongling, Sax. jungling, Teut.] a Child very young, a young Creature.

YOUNG'LY, early in Life.

YOUNG'MEN [Statute 33 Henry VIII. Chap. 9.] Yeomen.

YOUNG'STER [yonker, junker, a young Gentleman, Teut.] an airy brisk young Man; a raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

YOUNGTH, Youth. *Spenc.*

YOUNK'ER, a lusty Lad, *Du.*

YOUNK'ERS [among Sailors] are the young Men, Fore-mast Men, whose Business is to take in the Top-sails, or Top and Yard for furling the Sails, slinging the Yard, &c. and to take their Turns to the Helm.

YOUR [eapen, Sax.] belonging to you.

YOUR'SELF, you, in Contradistinction to others.

YOUTH [geoguh, or gahuh, Sax.] tender Age, the State and Condition of young People, or their Persons.

A YOUTH [gahuh, or Juguh, Sax.] a young Man, a Lad.

YOUTH-Wort, a Kind of Herb.

YOUTH'FUL [of Juguh, and full, Sax.] belonging to Youth, young, vigorous, brisk, gay, full of Play, frolicksome.

YOUTH'FULLY, after a youthful Manner.

YOUTH'FULNESS, the being youthful, Briskness.

To YOW'STER, to fester. *N. C.*

YPENT, pent up or folded like Sheep. *Spenc.*

YPIGHT, placed. *Spenc.*

Y'QUENT [of gepeccuh, Sax.] quenched, extinguished. *O.*

YRAPT, rapt in an Extasy. *Spenc.*

Y'ROKE, Y'WRAKEN [of pizacan, or Appacan, Sax.] wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

YRON'NE [of gepunnam, Sax. geronnen, Teut.] coagulated, turned as Milk with Rennet. *O.*

Y'SAME

Z A

YSA'ME [*zusammen*, Teut.] together.
Spenc.
Y'SHEND, hurt, blamed. *Spenc.*
YSHR'IVEN, confessed. *Chauc.*
YSICUS [*Antient Deeds*] a Sort of pickled Salmon; called *Yfinges* in Old *Englsh.*
YSTOP'PE, stopped. *O.*
Y'THEL [*Euthene*, Gr. i. e. very flourishing] a Welch proper Name of Men.
YTWIGHT, twitched. *O.*
YU [of *Yule*] Christmas. *N. C.*
YU'PA, an Indian Herb, of which Bread is made by the Native Indians.
YU'BAICH [q. d. *Yule Batch*] a Christmas Batch. *N. C.*
YUCCA, an American Tree, of the Root of which Bread is made by the Indians.
To YUCK [of *jaucken*, L. S. *jucken*, Teut.] to pick, to rub, to scratch. *N. C.*
YUCK [*jucken*, Du.] the Itch.
YVERNA'GIUM [of *Hybernus*, L.] the Winter-feed Time, or Season for sowing of Corn. *Old Records.*
YUGA'MES, Christmas Games. *N. C.*
YULE [*gehul*, or *yeהל*, Sax.] a Word, which among the Country People in the North of England, signifies Christmas, or the Festival of the Nativity of Christ.
YULE Block, a Christmas Block, or Wood for Fewel, such as is commonly burnt in that Season.
YULE Games, Christmas Gambols, such Sports as are used on that Festival.
YULE [of *August*] the first Day of *August*, called *Lanmas Day*. *N. C.*
YWIS, I suppose. *Spenc.*
YWO'XE [of *peaxen*, Sax.] waxen, grown. *O.*
YWRIEN [*geppiged*, *ppigan*, Sax.] covered. *O.*
To YUX [of *geoxa*, *geonxag*, Sax. a Sigh or Sob] to sob or sigh.
YUX [*yeox*, Sax.] the Hiccough.

Z A

Z. [in Physicians Bills] a Drachm.
ZAB'ULON } [*צבולון*, Heb. i. e. a Dwelling Place] a Proper Name of one of the Patriarchs.
ZEB'ULON }
ZAB'ULUS, the Devil. *O. L.*
ZAC'CHO [in *Architecture*] the lower Part of the Pedestal of a Column.
ZAC'HARIAH [of *זכריה*, a Memorial, and *יהוה*, the Lord, *זכריה*, Heb. i. e. the Memory of the Lord, or mindful of the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.
ZACO'VIN, Saitin, or fine Silk. *O.*
ZAF'FUR, a hard Substance made of Powder of Calc, or Cobalt, and powdered Flint.
ZAF'REN } any Thing of a yellow Colour.
ZAF'REN }
ZAF'REN } flour, anciently for that Reason applied chiefly to Oebre; now used only for the *Crocus*, which we write in *English*, *Saffron*.

Z E

ZA'GAYE, a Sort of Javelin used among the Moors.
ZA'HAB [*זאב*, Heb. Gold] an Hebrew Coin, in Value about 17. 10 s. Sterling.
ZA'MORIN [in *Malabar* in the East Indies] the Title of Sovereign Princes.
ZAMPOG'NI, a common Flute or Whistle. *Ital.*
ZA'NI [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *זאב*, Gr. a Fool, *Skinner*, of *Sanna*, L.] a Scoff; but it rather is of *Zana*, *Ital.* a Contraction of *Giovanni*, i. e. *John*, as we use *Jack* often by way of Contempt] one who makes Profession of moving Laughter by his Gestures, Actions, and Speeches; a Buffoon, a Merry Andrew, a Jack pudding. *Ital.*
ZA'PHARA } a Mineral used by Potters
SA'PHARA } to make a Sky Colour.
ZAR'NUH, a solid Substance in which Opiment is frequently found.
ZEA [*זיא*, Gr.] Spelt; also Beer Barley, or Beer Corn. *L.*
ZEAL [*zele*, F. *zelus*, L. of *זילא*, Gr.] is an earnest Passion for any Thing; especially Religion, and the Welfare of one's Country.
A ZEA'LOT [*zealator*, F. *zelotes*, L. of *זילא*, Gr.] a zealous Person, a great Stickler or Party-man, and principally in Matters of Religion; in an ill Sense, a Separatist, a Fanatick, or Schismatick.
ZEAL'OUS [*zele*, F. *zelotypus*, L. of *זילא*, Gr.] full of Zeal.
ZEAL'OUSLY, in a zealous Manner.
ZEAL'OUSNESS, Fulness of Zeal, Earnestness.
ZE'BRA, an Indian Beast like a Mole.
ZE'CHIN } [so called from *la Zeccha*, a Place in the City of Venice, where the Mint is settled] a Gold Coin worth about 9 s. Sterling.
ZE'CHIN }
ZE'CHIN }
Turkish ZECHIN, a Gold Coin, in Value about 9 s. Sterling.
ZEDEK'IAH [*זדקיה*, Righteousness, and *יהוה*, the Lord, Heb. i. e. the Justice of the Lord] the Son of *Josiah*, King of Israel.
ZE'DO'ARY [*zedoatre*, F.] a spicy Plant.
ZE'LOTYPY [*zelotypia*, L. *Ζηλοτυπία*, Gr.] Jealousy.
ZE'NITH [of *زنان*, Arabick, whence *ZEN*, the Top of the Head] is that Vertex or Point in the Heavens, which is directly over one's Head, being necessarily 90 Degrees distant from the Horizon, otherwise called the Vertex, or Vertical Point.
ZE'NITH Distance [in *Astronomy*] is the Compliment of the Sun's or Stars Meridian Altitude, or what the Meridian Altitude wants of 90 Degrees.
ZEOPY'RUM [of *זיא*, and *ωρον*, Gr. i. e. Spelt and Wheat] a Kind of Grain betwixt Spelt and Wheat.
ZE'PHYRUS [*Ζεφυρος*, Gr. q. d. *Zanephoros*, Gr. bringing to Life] the West Wind, so called by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius*, by the *Latins*, which begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the Beginning of February.
ZE'RETH

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ZERETH [צרת, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Measure containing 9 Inches.

ZER'NA [among *Physicians*] a Tetter or Ring-Worm. *L.*

ZE'RO, a Word used for a Cypher, or Nought (o), especially by the *French*.

ZERUB'ABEL } [צרכב, *Heb.* i. e.

ZORO'BABEL } Repugnant to Confusion] eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*.

ZEST, the woody, thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut; also a Chip of Orange or Lemon Peel, such as is usually squeez'd into Ale, Wine, &c. to give it a Flavour. *F.*

ZEST, an Afternoon's Nap or Sleep, as to go to one's Zest. *F.*

To **ZEST** an Orange or Lemon [among Confectioners] is to cut the Peel from Top to Bottom into small Slips, as thin as possible.

ZETA [in *Old Records*] a Dining-room, Hall, or Parlour.

ZETA } [either of τζ ζῆ, *Gr.*

ZETIC'ULA } *Pliny*, to be warm, because it receives and multiplies the Sun; or of τζ ζῆ, to live, because there is commodious living in it] a little withdrawing Chamber with Pipes conveyed along in the Walls, to receive from below either the cool Air, or the Heat of warm Water; also a Stove-room.

ZETE'TICK *Method* [in *Mathematicks*] is the Analytick or Algebraick Way of resolving Problems or Questions, whereby the Nature and Reason of the Thing is primarily investigated and discovered, so called of ζῆτω, *Gr.* to seek or investigate.

ZEUGI'TES [ζευγίτες, *Gr.*] Canes or Reeds which Falconers used to catch Birds with.

ZEUG'MA [ζευγμα, *Gr.* i. e. joining together] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb agreeing with divers Nouns, or an Adjective with divers Substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by Supplement, as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit.* *Virgil.*

ZEUS [Ζεύς, *Gr.*] a black Fish, very delicious, taken from *Cadiz*, a *Daice*.

ZEUX'IS, an ancient *Grecian* Painter, who lived about 400 Years before our Saviour, and brought Painting, but then in its Infancy, to a great Perfection. He growing very rich, would at last sell none of his Works, but gave them away, saying, *He did not know how to set a Price upon them equal to their Value.* He painted a Bunch of Grapes so to the Life, that the Birds came and peck'd them; and afterwards having painted a Boy holding a Bunch of Grapes, which the Birds also flew to and peck'd, he was angry, and ingenuously confessed that his Work was not complete, in that if he had drawn the Boy as well as he had done the Grapes, the Birds would have been afraid of him. And having disputed with *Parrhasius*, which was the best painter, *Parrhasius* painted a Curtain so ingeniously, that *Zeuxis* taking it for a real one which hid the Antagonist's Work, desired it might be drawn, that he

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might see what he had done; but coming to know his mistake, he acknowledged he was outdone, since himself had deceived none but Birds, but *Parrhasius* had deceived even the Master of the Art itself.

ZIBELL'INA *Mussela*, a Sable, a little wild Beast, somewhat less than a *Marten*, that yields a very rich Fur; which breeds in the Woods of *Muscovy*.

ZIBE'THUM [Ζιβέθιον, *Gr.* of זב, *Heb.* to flow] Civet; a Perfume like Musk, contained in kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet Cat.

ZIM'RI [עמר, *Heb.* i. e. Song or Singing] an Usurper of the Kingdom of *Israel*, who killed his Master *Eli*.

ZINCK, is a Metallick Marcasite, which some also called *Spelter*.

ZIN'ZIBER } [Ζιγγύβερ, *Gr.*] *Ginger*, a Spice that grows in most of the Provinces of *India*.

ZIZA'NIUM [Ζιζανιον, *Gr.*] *Darnel* or Cockle growing among Corn.

ZI'ZIPHUM [among *Apothecaries*] a Kind of Fruit called *Jujubes*. *L.*

ZO'BOLA, the Ermin or Weasel, whose Fur is called Sable.

ZOCK, a Mineral, also called *Spelter*.

ZO'CLE [in *Architecture*] a square Member, lower than its Breadth, serving to support a Pillar, or any other Part of a Building, instead of a Pedestal, Base, or Plinth. *Ital.*

Continued **ZOCLE** [in *Architecture*] a continued Pedestal on which a Structure is raised, but has no Base or Cornice. *Ital.*

ZO'DIACK [Ζωδιακος, so called of τῶν Ζωῶν, *Gr.* i. e. of the living Creatures that are imagined to be in it, or the Figures of them; or of ζω, *Gr.* because it is believed to afford Life and Heat to Animals] is one of the greatest imaginary Circles of the Heavens, which passes obliquely between the two Poles of the World; it is cut into two equal Parts, by the Equator, one of which comprehends the six Northern Signs towards the *Arctic* Pole, and the other the six Southern Signs towards the *Antarctic* Pole; it is furnished with twelve Constellations represented upon Globes, by the Figure of twelve living Creatures. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the Middle of it is the *Ecliptick* Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and Planets wander up and down for the Space of eight Degrees, and sometimes more in both.

ZO'DIACK of the Comets. *Mr. Cassini* hath observed a certain Tract in the Heavens, within whose Bounds (by many Observations) he hath found most Comets, but not all to keep; this he makes as broad as the other *Zodiack*, and marks it with Signs or Constellations like that, which are *Antinous*, *Pegasus*, *Andromeda*, *Taurus*, *Orion*, the lesser Dog, *Hydra*, the Centaur, *Scorpion*, and *Sagittary*.

ZO'L'US [Ζηλος, *Gr.*] an envious Person: **ZONE**

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ZONE [*Zona*, L. *Zών*, Gr. *ζώνη*, Heb.] a Belt, a Girdle, such as Maids anciently wore about their Middle when they were espoused, which the Bridegroom untied the first Night.

ZONE [among Physicians] a Disease, a Kind of Shingles, called *Holy Fire*.

ZONES [in Anatomy and Geography] Spaces contained between two Parallels, or Divisions of the Heavens or Earth, bounded by the two Polar Circles, and the two Tropicks of Cancer and Capricorn: Of these Zones there are commonly reckoned 5; 2 *Frigid* or *Frozen*, 2 *Temperate*, and 1 *Torrid* or *Burning*.

The Frigid or Frozen ZONES [so called of *Frigidus*, L. i. e. exceeding cold; because, being extremely remote from the Sun's Course in the Eccliptick, they partake of but little of its Heat] are those comprehended between the Pole and the Polar Circle; therefore one must be towards the North, and the other towards the South. The *Frozen* or *Frigid Zone* towards the North, lying between the North Polar Circle and the North Pole, contains Part of *Iceland* and *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finnmark*, *Samoseda*, *Nova Zembla*, *Greenland*, and some other Parts of *North America*; the *Frigid Zone* towards the South, lying between the South Polar Circle and the South Pole, is not yet known, whether it be Land or Water.

The Temperate ZONES owe their Name and Advantage to their Situation between the *Torrid* and the two *Frigid Zones*; the one to the North Side of the Equator, between the Arctick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of Cancer, in which we live, is called the Northern; and the other between the Antartick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of Capricorn, is called the Southern; each of them taking up 42 Degrees, or about 2580 Miles in Breadth.

The Torrid ZONE [so called of *Torridus*, L. i. e. parching or burning; because under the Sun's Road, the Beams fall directly on it, and continually cause so excessive an Heat, that the Ancients thought it uninhabitable] is bounded by the Tropicks of Cancer and Capricorn, lies in the Middle of the two Temperate Zones, and is divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, the one Northern, and the other Southern; its Breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles.

ZOO'GONIA [*Zoogonia*, of *Zoos*, alive, and *gonn*, Offspring, Gr.] a breeding or bringing forth of perfect Animals or living Creatures. L.

ZOOGRAPY [*Zoographia*, of *Zoō*, Life, and *γραφη*, Description, Gr.] a Description of the Nature and Properties of any Kind of Animals, as Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, Insects, &c. L.

ZOO'GRAPHER [*Zoographos*, Gr.] a Describer or Painter of living Creatures. L.

ZOO'LOGY [of *ζωον*, an Animal, and *λογία*, Gr. Discourse] a Treatise concerning living Creatures.

ZOO'PHYTES [*Zoophyton*, of *ζωον*, an A-

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nimal, and *φυτον*, a Plant, Gr.] certain Substances which partake of the Nature of Plants and living Creatures, as Sponges, &c.

ZOO'PHORUS [*Zoophoros*, Gr.] a Part } between the *Architrave* and *Cornice*, so called by the Greek Architects, by Reason of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were Figures of Animals. L.

ZOO'TOMY [*Zootomia*, of *ζωον*, and *τομή*, to cut, Gr.] an artificial Dissection of the Bodies of Brute Beasts, or any other Creature, except Men. See *Androtomy*.

ZOOTOMIST [*Zootomia*, Gr.] a Dissector of the Bodies of Beasts.

ZO'PISSA [*Zopissa*, Gr.] the best Sort of Pitch; or Pitch scraped off from the Sides of Ships, and tempered with Wax and Salt.

ZO'PYRUM [*Zopyron*, Gr.] the Herb *Puleg* of the Mountain.

ZOROAS'TER, the first Inventor of *Magick*, whom *Pliny* makes to be much antienter than *Moses*, and is believed by *Clemens* to be *Cham* the Son of *Noah*, and to have been worshipped for a Deity. *Justin* says positively, that *Zoroaster* was King of the *Bactrians*, and the Inventor of *Magick*; it was the same *Zoroaster* against whom *Ninus* made War.

ZORONY'SOS [*Zoronyssos*, Gr.] a precious Stone found in the River *Indus*, made use of by Magicians.

ZO'STOR [*Zostor*, of *ζωον*, Gr. to encompass] the Shingles, a Disease.

ZOROBABEL. See *Zerubbabel*.

ZOUCH [of *de la Zouch*, F. the Trunk of a Tree] a Sirname.

ZUCHE [*Old Records*] a withered or dry Stock of Wood.

ZUTO'LO, a Bird-pipe or small Flagelet. *Ital*.

ZU'MA [*Zūma*, Gr.] Leaven.

ZUPA'LUM [among Physicians] a Julep, a Sort of physical Potion.

ZUZ [זוז, Heb.] an Hebrew Coin, of which four make a Shekel, in Value Seven-pence Half-penny *English*.

ZYGIA'TI [among Astrologers] such Persons as are born under the Sign *Libra*, called *Zyges* in Greek.

ZYGOMA [*Zygoma*, Gr.] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper Parts joins to the *Oss Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Oss Maxillare*, its outward Parts having a long Process or Knob, called *Processus Zygomaticus*.

ZYGOMA'TICUM [in Anatomy] one of a Pair of Muscles, otherways called *Jugatas*, which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

ZYGOMA'TICUS [*Zygoma*, Gr.] a Muscle in the Face, so named by *Riolanus*, because it rises from the *Zygoma*, but it is inserted near the Corner of the Lips. When this Muscle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upward, and make a pleasant Countenance.

ZYGOSTA'TES [*Zygostrates*, Gr.] a Clerk of

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of the Market, an Officer who has the Oversight of the Weights. *L. Ζυγιστής*.

ZYGOSTA'TICK [*Zygoticus*, *L. Ζυγιστικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Clerk of the Markets or Weights.

ZY'MOMA [*Ζύμμα*, Gr.] Leaven or Leavening.

ZY'MOMA [among Physicians] any Kind of Ferment, as that of the nitrous Air, the watery Juice in the Mouth, the acid or sharp Liquors in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, &c.

ZYMOS'METER [of *Ζύμωσις*, Fermentation, and *μέτρον*, Gr. a Measure] an In-

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strument by which the Degrees of Fermentation which arises from the Mixture of divers Liquors, is measured, or the Temperament or Degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, &c.

ZYMO'SIS [*Ζύμωσις*, Gr.] Fermentation.

ZYTHO'GALA [*Ζυθαγάλα*, Gr. of *Ζύθος*, Ale, and *γάλα*, Milk] Posset-drink.

ZY'THUM [*Ζύθος*, Gr.] a Drink made of Corn or Malt, Ale or Beer.

Z. Z. The Ancients used these two Letters to signify Myrrh; but late Writers use them only for Zinsiber, Ginger.

IN hac, voces multæ, quæ in nulla alia editione hujus libri inveniri possunt, locis propriis inseruntur. Multi etiam errores emendantur. Si verò pauci curam nostram eluserunt, Lector candidus facile condonabit, corrigetque.

F I N I S.

